

Political Affairs Digest

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

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House of Commons Written Answers

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Richard Burden (Labour) [153730] To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what estimate she has made of the levels of Leishmaniasis in (a) the West Bank, (b) Gaza and (c) Palestinian refugee camps in (i) Lebanon, (ii) Jordan and (iii) Syria.

Alistair Burt: The implementing partner for DFID's People for Peaceful Change Programme monitors the incidence and prevalence of both cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis cases in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Jordan. There were 5175 reported cases of cutaneous Leishmaniasis in the West Bank between 1990-2016. There have not been any reports about the disease spreading in Gaza therefore it is considered a free area. Assessments show Leishmaniasis levels in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria are low. Camps across the region may experience seasonal variation due to sand-fly populations.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2018-06-14/153730/>

Palestinians: Overseas Aid

Richard Burden (Labour) [153731] To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, when she plans to publish the first quarterly update and progress report on her Department's People for Peaceful Change project in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Alistair Burt: The expected publication of the People for Peaceful Change project quarterly update is by the end of June.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2018-06-14/153731/>

Israel: Bedouin

Stephen Gethins (SNP) [153870] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, whether he has had discussions with his Israeli counterpart on the proposed removal of Palestinian families from Khan Al-Ahmar in order to expand the Kfar Adumim settlement; and if he will make a statement.

Alistair Burt: The Foreign Secretary raised the issue of the Bedouin village of Khan Al Ahmar during his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu on 6

June. He also issued a statement on 1 June calling on Israel to reconsider its proposals to demolish the village and expressing concern that Israel was planning to expand the settlement of Kfar Adumim beside Khan al-Ahmar. I visited the village during my visit to the Occupied Palestinian Territories on 30 May. I met with the Israeli Minister of Planning on 31st May and I emphasised the UK's concern at the village's imminent demolition.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2018-06-14/153870/>

The statement referred to above can be read at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-statement-on-khan-al-ahmar>

Israel: Palestinians

Catherine West (Labour) [148987] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, whether his Department holds information on the number of (a) Palestinian (i) civilians and (ii) militants and (b) Israeli (i) civilians and (ii) militants wounded in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the last year.

Alistair Burt: An error has been identified in the written answer given on 06 June 2018. The correct answer should have been:

Public reports suggest that from June 2017 until 4 June 2018, 91 Israelis and over 16,200 Palestinians have been wounded .

The British Government does not compile an independent assessment of whether those wounded could be classified as civilians or militants.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2018-06-01/148987/>

The original answer appeared in Political Affairs Digest of 7 June

<https://www.scojec.org/pad/2018/vi/18vi07.pdf>

House of Commons International Development Committee

Humanitarian situation in Gaza

Q1 Rachel Evers, Director of Legal Affairs, UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA):

... From UNRWA's perspective, since late March thousands of Palestinians have participated in the so-called Great March of Return. It must be recognised that many of those demonstrating want to express their fears, their anxieties and their hopes in a non-violent and peaceful manner. At the same time, we are very concerned about the violence that has occurred, the possible escalation and the impact that possible escalation will have—including both sides, in some corners—and the excessive use of force on the side of Israel. ...

We have seen a high percentage of demonstrators hit by live ammunition, which has obviously again raised serious concerns about the excessive use of force. ...

Jamie McGoldrick, Humanitarian Coordinator for the Occupied Palestinian Territories, UN OCHA: ... the health system in Gaza has been underperforming for a long time because of a lack of resources, a lack of capacity and a lack of ability to treat regular and normal illnesses. ... What has happened is that there is an already overstretched health system and health sector in Gaza, and this has only added massive burden to that. It has been exacerbated by long-term shortages of medicine, the lack of salary being paid to health workers and the lack of budget support to hospitals in those areas outside the UNRWA hospitals and clinics. ...

... the number and gravity of injuries is going to cause massive problems for the hospitals. The ICRC and other medical charities who are working on the ground there to address those issues have found it very, very difficult to cope with the numbers. ...

That comes at a time when there is an overall situation in Gaza, in terms of the water and

the electricity that we need to keep going for those hospitals to function. We had budgeted for fuel for those hospitals and clinics to run to the end of the year, but because of the pressure of the hospitals working 24/7—radiology and all the other aspects—the fuel we have assigned will run out at the end of August. ...

Aimee Shalan, Chief Executive, Medical Aid for Palestinians: ... We believe it is a reasonable assumption that there are at present 1,200 patients in Gaza that are awaiting orthoplastic treatment for the treatment of open fractures to their legs as a result of gunshot wounds. Typically, those gunshot wounds have involved a very small entry point and a very large exit point. The bone is usually severely fragmented, and if it divides the main vessels and the lower part of the leg loses blood supply, that means there has to be urgent revascularisation; otherwise, amputation is inevitable. ...

Q2 Virendra Sharma (Labour): ... How does the current situation translate into quality and experience of daily life for the majority of people in Gaza, both inside and outside the refugee camps? ...

Aimee Shalan: ... I have to say that the quality of life is at an all-time low. People's morale is at an all-time low. ... They feel totally under siege. They have not been able to leave. The majority of people in Gaza are not able to leave. Unemployment is extremely high, especially for the youth. ...

There is no sense that there is a future for anybody in Gaza, and that is having a huge impact on their psychological state ... You have a situation now where young people are saying that life is a living death. ...

Q3 Rachel Evers: ... One statistic that always really strikes me in an overwhelming way is that 10 years ago the number of Palestine refugees we needed to provide food assistance to was 80,000. Now that figure is 1 million ...

From an UNRWA perspective, we are facing an existential funding crisis. It is safe to say that UNRWA is probably the second largest employer in Gaza after the authorities. We hire over 18,000 people in Gaza. With that shortfall, one of the biggest cuts we have faced is in emergency assistance. ...

... we do not, for example, have enough money to deliver food in the third quarter. We have enough to buy it; we do not have enough to deliver it. For the final quarter, we do not have enough to buy it at all. ...

Q4 Aimee Shalan: ... There are very long and protracted processes we have to go through—for instance, at the moment, in getting limb reconstruction equipment into Gaza. ... We have to take a photograph of every single piece of equipment we are getting in. We have to clear it through customs, we also have to clear it as a donation, and then we also have to clear it through COGAT to ensure that we can get it into Gaza. ... The Israeli authorities, in terms of COGAT, have been trying to expedite that. ...

Q6 Richard Burden (Labour): ... Israel, when the term “blockade” is used, disputes that there is a blockade on Gaza. Could I ask for your response to that? ...

Jamie McGoldrick: The GRM—the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism—was set up to facilitate the ability of material to come in to try to rebuild the houses that were destroyed during the 2014 hostilities. That is linked to a dual-use list that has material on there that has to get expedited quickly to bring that equipment in. Unfortunately, the list that is there is inconsistent. It is not easy to follow. No one has actually seen the list, and there are many issues and many items on that that get blocked for arbitrary reasons. ...

... Getting patients out for treatment is difficult. Even the movement of international staff through various crossings, for example, has become much more complicated. ...

Q10 Richard Burden: You said that there is doubt about what is classified as dual-use materials. Under the GRM, who has the right to classify that?

Jamie McGoldrick: The Israelis have the right to oversee what comes in. The problem is there is inconsistency as to what people think is on that list. An example would be that people can bring in wood to construct furniture, for example, but would not be

allowed to bring any solvent to use to stick the furniture together. ...

Q13 Jamie McGoldrick: The current humanitarian response plan for Palestine is £540 million. We are currently sitting at 18% funded. That covers both the West Bank and Gaza. ...

Specifically on what is happening right now, we issued a white paper, which was a paper for fundraising, specifically from 30 March. The three areas where we looked for funding were health support to hospitals; the second part was psycho-social, and the third part was monitoring. That was for \$5 million. Since then, we have upgraded that by another \$15 million. We have asked for \$20 million altogether....

Q14 Ivan Lewis: ...You lump Gaza and the West Bank together. Do you view the situation in the West Bank as being a humanitarian crisis?

Jamie McGoldrick: There are humanitarian requirements there too.

Q15 Ivan Lewis: Is there a humanitarian crisis?

Jamie McGoldrick: There are humanitarian needs there. It is not at the same scale as you have in Gaza. ...

Q17 Ivan Lewis: What monitoring accountability and transparency is there in terms of the use of the money that is provided for humanitarian assistance? For example, there is a need to make sure it is not used for terrorist activities, making tunnels and all the rest of it. It is not just a question of security issues but also a question of corruption, lack of governance and waste. ...

Jamie McGoldrick: ... As in any context we work in, we have the regular audit oversight, monitoring and evaluation. ... Specifically in Gaza, because of the connection to terrorism, as you mentioned, there is much more scrutiny there. ...

Rachel Evers: ... Every single agreement we have with our donors will include a variety of conditionality. A key one is neutrality—i.e. ensuring the funds coming in are not used for the wrong purposes, and ensuring we abide by all of the neutrality and UN rules, including suppression of terrorism, et cetera, and the sanctions list that the UN holds. ...

Q18 Ivan Lewis: ... My final point is in terms of UNRWA's impartiality. As I understand it, for refugees, the status of refugees is normally limited to one generation. The Palestinians are the only group where that definition of "refugee" can stretch to five generations. Can you explain whether that is true and why that is the case? ...

Q19 Rachel Evers: ... There has been a lot of press about UNRWA's definition of refugees. I would refer anybody who throws that out there to the 1951 Refugee Convention. I would refer them to the definition of refugees, and the only other agency we know is the Refugee Agency—UNHCR. If people do the proper research, they will find that this is a standard definition of refugees and that actually UNRWA's is narrower than UNHCR's. Why? Because UNRWA's definition passes through the male line; by the way, we received a lot of complaints on that because of the gender issues, whereas UNHCR's definition passes descendancy through both lines. So it is not true. ...

Q25 Rachel Evers: ... we have figures that up to 97% of households do not have access to clean water. We also have figures from our health department that we have seen an increase in waterborne diseases. ...

Q26 Chair (Stephen Twigg, Labour Co-op): ... we are told by DFID that UK support is providing Gazans with access to clean water and improving sanitation facilities. What is your assessment of the support from the UK and other donors? ...

Aimee Shalan: ... One of the big problems with the fact that we have this contamination in Gaza of the coastal aquifer, an expanding population and consumption much higher than production is that 90% of the water now for drinking is purchased or comes from desalination plants. That is very costly for a population that is really struggling economically. ...

Q27 Richard Burden: ... How would you characterise Israel's responsibilities to Gaza under international humanitarian law, and how far is it fulfilling those responsibilities?

Jamie McGoldrick: The situation in Gaza is that the blockade and the border controls, both sea and land, make it very difficult for people to have a normal life. They make it difficult for us to operate as easily as we could and should. They make prices of goods very, very expensive. They mean businessmen are not able to get permits as easily as they should. ...

Israel is there. It is providing this blockade, and that makes it a restrictive environment. Under international humanitarian law, with the principles that we use of impartiality, independence, humanity and all the usual principles, we expect a permissive approach from the Israeli authorities in that regard. ...

Q28 Rt Hon Alistair Burt MP, Minister of State, DFID/FCO: ...May the 14th was a significant shock to every part of the situation there for those involved in those events. The Israeli Government officials that I met, and reports of those in Gaza—as you know, we have no contact with Hamas—indicated that the severity of those impacts on that day had produced a degree of shock all round. ...

Without pinning blame or anything like that—and I have to talk about that further—I think there was a recognition that something significant had happened and that, if it was not to happen again, something serious has to happen about the future of Gaza. ...

... obviously the most severe impact was on medical supplies and the medical situation. I went to the Al-Quds Hospital in Gaza City. I met doctors and I saw some of those who had been wounded in the events surrounding the protests. The hospital was spotlessly clean. The staff were very good at explaining what had happened. There was no political angle to it. I was not given a political lecture or anything else; I just saw some of the young people who had been injured, and spoke to them. ...

In terms of other aspects to the humanitarian situation, I do not think they are necessarily affected by the protest per se. The situation on food, water and power, which I am sure we will cover, remains very serious, but maybe there are some opportunities to do more about that in the future, and perhaps a recognition that we cannot go on as we are in relation to Gaza may have some impact. ...

Q29 Richard Burden: One of the things that has attracted a lot of international concern has been that fact that health workers and first responders have been killed and wounded as part of the violence last month. Could I ask you a little bit about, first, what mechanisms of accountability are in existence, and, second, how they are going to investigate what is happening and hold anybody accountable, wherever that evidence leads

Alistair Burt: The figures that we have suggest that between 30 March and 3 June, two health workers were killed, 328 were injured by live ammunition and tear gas by Israeli forces, and 45 ambulances were affected by protests in Gaza. Clearly, there has to be a sense that health and aid workers are protected and should be protected. ...

Of course, the death in particular of Razan Al-Najar, the young woman paramedic who was killed shortly after I returned to the UK, was particularly shocking. I am not aware of what justification there would be for the death of this young woman. I have not seen anything that would strike me as any justification for this. ...

It is highly unlikely, because of Israel's experiences in the past, that they are going to accept an investigation conducted solely by an outside body. ...

The Israelis, of course, have an investigative mechanism of their own through their armed forces, as many states have in relation to similar incidents. We have suggested strongly that there might be an independent element added to this, which would be recognised by people outside Israel as adding credibility to any findings of fact that emerge. We have yet to have a full response. ...

What also needs to be clear is that any attempt to find out what happened in relation to Hamas activity to propel people to the border will be almost impossible. No one will give any evidence in Gaza against Hamas or give evidence likely to put them at risk. Hamas do treat people with severity for opposing them and putting forward information about them. ...

Q32 Richard Burden: The UK abstained on the establishment of an inquiry by the UN Human Rights Council. ... Is the UK position now that that inquiry, whilst it did not feel that it was the ideal way of doing it, should be supported?

Alistair Burt: The UK recognises that this inquiry will go ahead. It does not necessarily require any support or anything else from the United Kingdom.

Q33 Alistair Burt: ... The real victims of this are those who were killed and wounded, those who have been damaged in the protest and those who live in the circumstances of Gaza. They all deserve much better. ...

Q34 Richard Burden: Is one of the areas where we as the UK do have the ability to demand some kind of accountability the weapons and components that the UK has licensed for export to Israel? ... Has the UK undertaken any investigations into whether any of those arms or components has been used in Gaza? ...

Alistair Burt: We have indeed. All the extant licences that were in place once the protest and live fire started were looked at to make sure there was nothing there that could be considered as being used in what was happening in Gaza. We were sure that that was not the case. We have no evidence and nothing that leads us to believe that anything the United Kingdom has sold has been used in Gaza. ...

Q42 Alistair Burt: ... In terms of trying to find out exactly what happened, there is far more likelihood of finding out from the Israeli Defense Forces what action they took and what they did in individual circumstances than there is of finding out almost anything from the organisers of the march that they would wish to conceal. That is simply a reflection of the nature of the rule of Hamas in Gaza, which is cruel and violent. ...

Q43 Ivan Lewis: ... Hezbollah has just won an election in Lebanon. Hezbollah is committed to the destruction of the state of Israel. That is on one border. Iran is now in Syria on another. Hamas, Islamic Jihad and others are very active in Gaza. Hamas runs Gaza. These are all organisations that state very overtly that one of their primary objectives is not just a state for the Palestinian people but the destruction of the state of Israel. Does he agree with me that that context for a political settlement cannot be ignored by those who would choose to narrow the focus on this and hold the Israelis responsible solely or predominantly for the humanitarian situation in Gaza?

In terms of the recent protest, again nobody would dispute the requirement to minimise the loss of life and casualties. Nobody would dispute that, but does the Minister also accept that this was not a spontaneous outpouring of anger? This was whipped up by Hamas and other organisations in Gaza, which encouraged civilians and others to approach the border and make it clear that terrorists—Hamas terrorists—would be willing to try to breach that border and, if necessary, murder Israelis on the other side of that border. ...

Alistair Burt: ... The political context you set out very well. Israel is required to think about a future that currently involves those who are dedicated to its destruction. It is impossible and not right to ask a state party involved in those circumstances to seek to negotiate on such a basis; that is why the internationally accepted position is that Hamas has to move towards the so-called Quartet principles if it seeks to do so. ...

You are right: any sensible discussion of this has to be from neither blinkered one side or the other. It has to recognise the genuine pressures on the state of Israel from those who would kill if they got the opportunity and broke through a border, and the difficulties of those who live in Gaza and the objectionable leadership that they are suffering because of the views of Hamas. ...

Q44 Paul Scully (Conservative): I wonder if, briefly, you could complete the context and fast-forward to the time when you and I were both separately in Israel; you were in Gaza on the day that 70 rockets were launched across into Israel. How has that affected the political dynamic? ...

Alistair Burt: The rocket attacks that you refer to on the Monday ... was the largest rocket attack that had emerged from Gaza since 2014. Some 60-odd rockets were

fired. It was clear there was going to be an IDF response, which there was a few hours later. That response, as people noticed, was a very measured response. There was no loss of life in Gaza as a result. Installations were hit by those that the IDF had identified as the perpetrators of the attack. ...

There is no political hope, because of the grip Hamas has on the population, and there appears to be no political hope in relation to a settlement of the issue. It is incumbent on the international community, first, to do all it can to relieve the humanitarian situation, and also, in doing so, to look for medium and longer term economic development and to put more money into Gaza so that people are able to trade more. ...

Q45 Lloyd Russell-Moyle (Labour Co-op): ... Do the violence and ongoing blockade of Israel push people away from Hamas or push people towards Hamas?

Alistair Burt: I am not sure you need necessarily see it purely in the context of Hamas. ... I think Hamas's position in Gaza is not particularly strong. It is the only political force there because they kill anyone else who comes along—unless they are more extreme, as the Islamic Jihad and others are—but it is clear that they will not tolerate, and over the years have not tolerated, anything else. ...

Q50 Lloyd Russell-Moyle: ... the UK Government still believe that Gaza is occupied, according to the UN Security Council resolution, by a developed country. Should it be that another developed country has to come to the aid of an area of land occupied by a wealthy developed country, or should it be that we are requiring Israel to pay for all this damage that they have caused? ...

Alistair Burt: ... the politics of this area are extremely difficult. As Mr Lewis has made clear, Israel is dealing with an area of land in which the governing body is a terrorist organisation dedicated to its destruction. That provides some complications in how the matter is handled. ...

Our political efforts are directed, of course, to Israel's responsibility, which is why we talk to Israel about easing the restrictions, the dual use and the ability to get materials in to deal with material damage and the like, but we are also aware of the political realities that have made some of that difficult, because of the actions of those who have taken direct action against Israel using materials that have been brought in, et cetera. ...

To put it all onto Israel and say that our efforts should only be directed there would be wrong. If we did that, we would be leaving out the people of Gaza, who are caught in the middle of this. Our approach is balanced and correct, but in the longer term, we do not want to be involved in this at all. ...

Q54 Alistair Burt: ... Gaza has three main sources of electricity supply: Israel, Egypt and the Gaza power plant. The most stable of these supply sources is that from Israel, which provides 120 megawatts of electricity through 10 feeder lines. Egyptian supply lines are erratic and in need of upgrade, and the GPP, the power plant, is reliant on expensive and inconsistent fuel to operate, which means its supply fluctuates. ...

Usually, the fuel that operates GPP comes from Israel via the PA. A recent disagreement between the Gaza Electricity Distribution Company and the PA on fuel taxation has led to the cessation of fuel supply from the Palestinian Authority to Gaza, forcing the distribution company to purchase its fuel from Egypt. As a result of these unstable and fluctuating supply sources, electricity hours in Gaza vary. Gaza has been receiving an average of four hours of electricity per day since mid-April. The Gaza power plant has been down since 6 June, and only Israeli lines have been functional. ...

Q55 Paul Scully: With the Israeli supply, is there any sense, where it does go down, that it is down to non-payment or problems from the Gaza side, or is it a non-violent protest from Israel? ...

Alistair Burt: ... my understanding is that the supply is connected to the PA and the revenues it collects. There has been a dispute about how these revenues are used. The amount of revenues that the Palestinian Authority is prepared to spend on Gaza has gone down, with instructions to restrict the fuel supply to save that money, and that is

what has restricted the Israeli supply. ...

Q58 Ivan Lewis: ... in view of Lloyd's comments, I would also like to ask you for some clarification. There are those of us who believe in a two-state solution. The pro-Palestinian campaigners around the world demanded that Israel left Gaza, because it was defined as an occupation. From memory, Israel left Gaza unilaterally. Hamas then unilaterally took over Gaza—a terrorist organisation committed to the destruction of the state of Israel. It started firing rockets at Israel. That led to the serious constraints that are currently being applied, sometimes described as a blockade. Does the Minister agree that it is very important that we get the sequence of events correct? Does he also agree that, as I understand it, Egypt is applying a blockade to Gaza on the Rafah Crossing, because of their security concerns?

Alistair Burt: The only thing missed out of your narrative was Hamas expelling the PA violently, as part of their taking control of Gaza, but everything else fits a narrative that is commonly accepted. The other bit you might include is that Israel physically evicted Israeli settlers from Gaza, using their own forces to remove Israeli settlers. Again, you are right to raise this because, in the political context of the time, this has given a sense to the state of Israel that it left territory, it swapped land for peace and was not met by peace in response. ...

Q64 Richard Burden: There has been a lot of discussion, and you have been asked, perfectly understandably, a lot of questions, highlighting the complexity of the situation in Israel and Palestine. While complexity is important for perspective, would you agree that it should not become the enemy of clarity? To that extent, do you believe that Israel remains in occupation of Gaza?

Alistair Burt: Yes. Legally I do not think there is any doubt about that. As you know, we refer to the Occupied Palestinian Territories, both on the West Bank and in Gaza. I know there is some attempt to change these terms by some, but it is not the United Kingdom's position. In terms of complexity and clarity, absolutely it is complex. ... Israel has greater risks than the Palestinian people—while there are terrorist groups prepared to exploit that issue, it needs to be on its guard.

We need to be cognisant of that, but we also need to be cognisant of the circumstances in which terrorism can breed and why the people of Gaza just deserve a better future. ...

To read the full transcript see

<http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/international-development-committee/humanitarian-situation-in-gaza/oral/85796.html>

TOP

Other Relevant Information

European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)

Unrelenting rise in xenophobic populism, resentment, hate speech in Europe in 2017

Xenophobic populism and hate speech have continued to be on the rise in 2017, with high levels of migration and challenges of integration, religious extremism, terrorist attacks and the austerity-driven socio-economic climate observed all over Europe, says the annual report of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance ...

The populist rhetoric has blended into a hatred of non-nationals or minorities; migration and multiculturalism have continued to be presented as a threat to social cohesion and security; traditional and social media have encouraged self-segregation and further deepened social divides. Existing security concerns have been exploited to justify huge trade-offs in fundamental rights of migrants and other vulnerable groups, the report

stresses. ...

Anti-Muslim rhetoric has persisted in many states in 2017. The negative stereotyping of Islam has led to an increase in violence and hate speech, and articulation of Islamophobia was gradually becoming acceptable in the public opinion and media in a growing number of countries.

The situation of Jewish people in Europe has not substantially improved, and antisemitic hatred was still widespread in 2017. Roma and Travelers have remained largely socially excluded ... The report also attests to very low levels of responsiveness among many states in addressing the problems experienced by People of African descent. ...

ECRI's past recommendations to improve national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination have not been yet fully implemented by many states. ...

To read the full press release see

https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Library/PressReleases/273-2018_06_22_AnnualReport2017_en.asp

Annual Report on ECRI's activities covering the period from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2017

https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/Annual_Reports/Annual%20report%202017.pdf

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Relevant Legislation ** new or updated today

UK Parliament

European Union (Withdrawal) Bill

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

Holocaust (Return of Cultural Objects) (Amendment) Bill

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

Marriage Act 1949 (Amendment) Bill

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

Organ Donation (Deemed Consent) Bill

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

Scottish Parliament

Human Tissue (Authorisation) (Scotland) Bill

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

TOP

Consultations ** new or updated today

**** Closes in 3 days**

Measures to further improve the effectiveness of the fight against illegal content online
(closing date 25 June 2018)

https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/public-consultation-measures-further-improve-effectiveness-fight-against-illegal-content-online_en

Home Education (closing date 2 July 2018)

<https://consult.education.gov.uk/school-frameworks/home-education-call-for-evidence-and-revised-dfe-a/>

Ecclesiastical exemption and guidance on scheduled monuments (closing date 13 July 2018)

<https://beta.gov.wales/ecclesiastical-exemption-and-guidance-scheduled-monuments>

Antisemitism: Survey of European Jews (closing date not stated)

<http://www.eurojews.eu/>

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