



Political Affairs Digest

A daily summary of political events affecting the Jewish Community

Contents

Home Affairs

Holocaust

Israel

Foreign Affairs

Relevant Legislation

Consultations

Home Affairs

House of Commons Debate

Discrimination in Sport

col 772 **Rosena Allin-Khan (Labour):** ... I work very closely with the Premier League and the Football Association, and I know that they take racism and the treatment of fans and players extremely seriously. However, we all have a collective responsibility to ensure that this blight on our beautiful game is stamped out. ...

This past season, rarely a week has gone by without an incident being reported. Numerous teams walked off pitches in lower leagues. Danny Rose admitted that he cannot wait to see the back of football because of the abuse that he has been subjected to. Wilfried Zaha highlighted just some of the truly awful tweets he receives, including one branding him a "diving monkey". The #Enough campaign and subsequent social media boycott organised by the Professional Footballers Association saw players, pundits and organisations take a real stand against the abuse they receive. In a piece of tragic irony, however, some participating players even received racist abuse during the boycott itself. ...

col 774 It will surprise no one in this Chamber that the discriminatory views I have outlined are plaguing social media platforms. This abuse is mostly left unpunished on social media. Racists, sexists and homophobes can leave awful comments, but without the use of specifically harmful phrases the algorithm does not notice how discriminatory those posts are. These comments would be indefensible in a court of law and indefensible in front of an employer, yet they go unpunished on social media. With social media, it is direct and it is personal. ... We use Twitter daily and not just for our work. We scroll through when we wake up in the morning, while we travel to work or are on a tea break. When something hateful is directed at us, the pain and fear runs deep. It is personal, it is disgusting and it is wrong. ...

col 776 I am clear that the only way to make progress on this is by involving fans' groups and giving fans a seat at every table. ... With the far right on our doorstep, let us be aware of their attempts to infiltrate football and other sports. Let us ensure that we are brave in speaking up against them. When combating the far right, education is an extremely effective tool. Without the understanding of a deep-rooted issue, without realising the connotations behind a particular chant, innocent fans can get caught up in unsavoury

actions. When there is a deliberate instance, however, of hate speech, whether that is on the terraces or on Twitter, the Ministry of Justice should be encouraging the Crown Prosecution Service to prioritise these cases and seek the harshest possible sentences. ...

The Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (Jeremy Wright): ... It is true that over the past few decades there has been much work to combat discrimination and create a positive and welcoming atmosphere in our stadiums. ... However, unless we continue to root out discrimination in all its forms, we will always face the risk that it might return. In recent months, we have seen a series of unacceptable incidents in English stadiums that threaten to set back the progress we have made. ...

col 777 Discrimination should never be seen as an occupational hazard. After all, for sportsmen and women, our arenas and stadiums are their place of work, so they cannot be left to deal with this alone. Nor can they be expected just to put up with it in a way that nobody else would be expected to at their place of work. ...

col 778 We recognise that other forms of discrimination, such as homophobia, antisemitism and sexism, can be prevalent in sport, so we are working with a number of bodies, including Stonewall, Maccabi GB and Women in Football, to ensure that all discriminatory behaviour and cultures are challenged in local, national and international sport. ...

col 779 Social media has given many of our favourite sporting stars an opportunity to communicate directly with their fans. However, it has also created new avenues for abuse, where people can send vile remarks to top players, leading to some sportspeople closing their accounts and deciding to step away from social media for good. ...

Discriminatory abuse should be as unacceptable online as it is in the stadium. The internet must remain free, open and secure, and this Government will continue to protect freedom of expression online, but we must also take action to keep our citizens safe, especially those who face bigotry and discrimination online. ...

col 786 **John Mann (Labour):** ... When dealing with discrimination and racism, I am a strong believer in looking at what may be succeeding and telling others to copy it. Let me give an example from the premier league. Chelsea football club has launched a programme on tackling antisemitism, putting more than £1 million into it. Critically, from the owner, Roman Abramovich, to the chief executive and chair, Bruce Buck, to players such as David Luiz and others, there has been ownership of the programme throughout the club. It is early days, but it is a bold initiative and it is one that the club did not have to do—it has chosen to do it, which is part of its significance. ...

col 789 **The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (Mims Davies):** ... This has been a valuable and important debate as we lay bare how we must tackle racism and intolerance in sport at every level—from grassroots level up to the elite—because this is a truly crucial issue that faces this country. ... we are truly united in our determination to stamp out racism and bigotry wherever it rears its head. On what would have been Anne Frank's 90th birthday, her words are stronger and more compelling than ever—we must never, ever forget where hate leads humanity. ...

To read the full transcript see

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2019-06-12/debates/012867F0-9265-41A5-A046-BB3D17B41538/DiscriminationInSport>

House of Commons Oral Answers

Hate Crime Action Plan

3. **Paul Blomfield (Labour):** What discussions she has had with the Home Secretary on the timetable for the publication of the next four-year hate crime action plan. [911296]

The Minister for Women (Victoria Atkins): The current action plan runs from 2016 to 2020 and it was refreshed last year to ensure that it remained fit for purpose. The

Government are delivering on these commitments, but we will of course continue to review what needs to be done to tackle hate crime, including what will follow the current action plan.

Paul Blomfield: I thank the Minister for that reply. She will know that, disturbingly, the latest police figures record a 17% increase in hate crime. Does she accept that this is at least in part encouraged by the casual racism of some in public life, and does she agree that anyone who compares Muslim women with “letter boxes” and describes African children as “piccaninnies” is not fit to be Prime Minister?

Victoria Atkins: The hon. Gentleman is quite right to remind us all that our use of language is very, very important in public life. There are many examples across the House, it is fair to say, where, for example, people have liked Facebook pages which they then come to regret. I think there is a particular duty on all of us to ensure that the language we use is respectful, tolerant and reflects 21st-century Britain, which is a vibrant, multicultural, diverse country with much, much talent and potential among all our people.

Chris Bryant (Labour): Queer bashing is still a fact of life in modern Britain, depressingly, however we have changed the laws, and it is still a fact that young gay boys and girls are six times more likely to take their own lives than their straight counterparts. Does the Minister accept that every time somebody in public life—not necessarily an MP, but in the Church or wherever—spouts language that undermines the fundamental sense of respect that there should be for every different form of sexual identity in the UK, they increase the poison in the well and that leads to more queer bashing and more suicides?

Victoria Atkins: The hon. Gentleman is absolutely right to focus on this. Of course, recent events have shown just how despicably some people will behave when confronted with a relationship or situation with which they clearly do not feel comfortable. That is not what our country is about. Our country is a diverse, tolerant, welcoming country, and each and every one of us can play our part in making sure that that message is clear in the way we behave and speak and the words we use.

Naz Shah (Labour): First, can I ask or perhaps suggest that all this whataboutery is parked, because it does not suit this House? Perhaps my hon. Friend the Member for Sheffield Central (Paul Blomfield) had access to my question, because I would also like to ask the Minister this. As we are speaking about the hate crime action plan, will she distance herself from people whose comments directly lead to an increase in hate crime, such as her colleague who described gay people as “bumboys”, black people as “piccaninnies” with “watermelon smiles”, and Muslim women as “bank robbers” and “letter boxes”, which, according to the Government’s own funded reporting centre Tell MAMA, such led to an increase in attacks on Muslim women?

Victoria Atkins: Again, I am genuinely sorry because I am afraid I am not familiar with some of the instances the hon. Lady has just set out. *[Interruption.]* Really. But the point of the action plan is that it focuses on the five themes of preventing hate crime by challenging prejudicial beliefs and attitudes, responding to hate crime within our communities, increasing the reporting of hate crime, improving support for victims of hate crime and building our understanding of hate crime. Again, each and every one of us in this House and beyond can play our part in tackling the hate and showing that we are a modern, diverse and welcoming country for everyone.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2019-06-12/debates/AB077251-0A25-4D0A-9B74-DC60D535D621/HateCrimeActionPlan>

The action plan referred to above can be read at

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/543679/Action_Against_Hate_-_UK_Government_s_Plan_to_Tackle_Hate_Crime_2016.pdf

and the “two years on refresh” can be read at

Census: National Minorities

4. **Steve Double (Conservative):** What recent discussions she has had with the Minister for the Cabinet Office on ensuring that all UK national minorities are given equal status in the next census. [911297]

The Parliamentary Secretary, Cabinet Office (Kevin Foster): I respect the passion of my hon. Friends from Cornwall in their campaign for Cornish national identity. However, the Government will be guided by the ONS's recommendations to the Government and Parliament regarding particular questions in the next census. Everyone who wishes to identify their chosen national identity will be able to do so in the 2021 census.

Steve Double: I thank the Minister for his response, but the Cornish continue to be the only UK national minority unable to identify themselves in the census by way of a tick box. Does the Minister agree that this falls short of equality of recognition for the Cornish?

Kevin Foster: Ultimately, as I have just said, the Government will be guided by the ONS's recommendations, and ultimately the final questions will be decided by this House.

Gregory Campbell (DUP): Does the Minister agree that while it is important that all recognised national minorities should receive their place in the census, we do need to be very careful that we do not put forward nominations for what are not recognised national minorities and be accused of social engineering?

Kevin Foster: When filling in the census, particularly given the fact that we have moved mostly to online filling in, everyone will be able to use either one of the tick boxes or the search and type facility for common responses that people may wish to use. Everyone will be able to fill it in in the way they wish and to identify their own identity. As I say, the Government will be guided by the ONS's recommendations about what should be the suggested ones in the form of tick boxes.

Bob Blackman (Conservative): I note the Minister's response about the online versions, but people filling in the paper version, particularly religious minorities, will not be prompted what to fill in—for example, the Jain community. Will he do everything he can to make sure that those from religious communities can fill in their religion?

Kevin Foster: I recognise the demands that have been made about a Jain religion tick box, but it is worth noting that the religion question is a voluntary one. Again, there is an opportunity to put in on the paper form what religious identity people have. Most people use that seriously, but as many of us will know, some people decided to declare they were Jedis.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2019-06-12/debates/0340589F-1DEE-492C-A0B6-EF303FC539D0/CensusNationalMinorities>

Home Affairs Committee

Inquiry into the Macpherson Report: Twenty Years On: evidence session

Q146 **Oliver Feeley-Sprague (Military, Security and Police Program Director, Amnesty International UK):** ... Whether we are talking about standards and veracity of evidence-gathering, due process and rigour that have been applied to the various processes, the failure to adequately distinguish between the victims and the perpetrators of crime, you see all those sorts of issues that have been at play with the running and the operation and the data use within the gangs matrix, at least in terms of deficiencies. So 20 years on, the same sorts of issues, to my mind, are prevalent in policing tools such as the matrix. ...

... you are seeing trends of disproportionality against young black men in the reporting of the use of force dataset. Something that we do a lot of work on, for example, conductive energy weapons, our work on tasers, the Government's own figures show consistently that a higher proportion of taser use is directed against people from ethnic backgrounds, particularly black men. I think the official figures put it at 13% of all taser use is against black men, despite the fact that they only make up 3.3% of the population. I guess my answer to your question is there is not much progress. The same sorts of issues that were identified in Macpherson I am seeing in my work today. ...

Q147 Oliver Feeley-Sprague: ... One of other things that I think was very striking, and one of the criticisms that came out very strongly is that the matrix itself fails to differentiate properly between the victims of gang violence and the perpetrators. There is evidence to suggest that a large number of people on the database are actually the victims of gang violence, not necessarily the perpetrators. ...

Q151 Kate Green (Labour): Would there be any value in a tool that identified not just people who are at risk of causing harm—as you have said, this matrix already muddles up perpetrators and victims—but a tool that identifies people who might be more prone to become victims of gang activity?

Oliver Feeley-Sprague: ... The problem is that we have heard virtually nothing from any of the research or the case studies or the people that we have talked to that suggests that the tool is being used in that way. What is much more likely to happen is that the tool is used as a kind of enforcement. ... When you are mixing perpetrators and victims and when you are not clear on, for example, the rules by which you are sharing data with a wide variety of intervention services—education, local authorities, housing, jobs, schools, Probation Service, youth offending teams, all of that—when there is no clarity, you are going to end up in a situation where an awful lot of people are on a database with information shared about them, where the implications of being on that database are that you are treated as a risky person, not an at-risk person. ...

Q153 Oliver Feeley-Sprague: ... The other thing that came out quite strongly in our research, and this comes to the level of victims versus perpetrators, is that quite often if you were recorded in a police notebook, say there was a record of a stop and search incident and your name was part of the notes that were gathered as part of stop and search, say you happened to be in a car that was stopped and searched, the fact that your name appeared on those notes appeared to us to be in some cases grounds for being put on the matrix. Again, we would question the rigour of the methodology that suggests that that is a form of evidence. ...

I think that was one of the lessons from the Macpherson inquiry, that the police did not have enough rigour in the way that they used their process in evidence-gathering standards. It is exactly the same thing here with the matrix. ...

Q154 Toby Perkins (Labour): ...I wonder if you could say a little more about what the consequences are for people who end up on the matrix ...

Oliver Feeley-Sprague: ... One of the things that we talk about in terms of consequence is this thing that is referred to as the Achilles heel tactic that the police have used. ... Typically that involves—I am confident to say from our research that this a widespread tactic—the police sending letters threatening evictions to families of gang members, so a direct relationship between being on the gangs matrix and your housing, your right to housing. ...

... one of the core relationships between the gangs matrix and stop and search is being on the matrix is obviously grounds for increased targeted stop and search. ...

But it was quite extraordinary to hear that there were individuals that were subject to stop and search—and they put the figure in their own testimony—in the hundreds, so people that were stopped and searched more than 100 times because they were on the gangs matrix. ...

Just outside things like housing, there were numerous examples—and this goes back to the question about at risk versus risk—where because there was no clear guidance on how data was shared and the conditions by which it had been shared, the blurring of the lines between risk and at risk was missed. In educational establishments, for example, young people were often removed and excluded from courses because they were on the matrix and that they were referred to as being risky rather than at risk. ...

The tool is used in other aspects of state interactions. It is used in the criminal justice system and it is used in things like sentencing decisions. It is also used in other areas of the Home Office for immigration decisions, so either citizenship applications or removals and deportation, either administrative or enforced removals. ...

Q168 Janet Daby (Labour): ... would people who are listening to this Committee ... be horrified to hear the high percentage of victims who are on this matrix list as well?

Oliver Feeley-Sprague: Yes, I think that was surprising to everybody. It was certainly surprising to us and it was certainly surprising to the ICO that there was no clear distinction between perpetrators and victims. That seems quite astonishing to me that that could be the case, but there was no rigorous, robust or even lawful—the ICO have ruled this unlawful with the breaches—information-sharing methodology and agreement in place. ...

Q169 Janet Daby: Am I clear from what you are saying that it sounds like people are being discriminated against in various areas of their life because of being on this matrix?

Oliver Feeley-Sprague: Yes, absolutely, definitely. ...

To read the full transcript see

<http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/home-affairs-committee/the-macpherson-report-twenty-years-on/oral/103032.html>

House of Commons Written Answer

Armed Forces: Radicalism

Madeleine Moon (Labour) [261163] To ask the Secretary of State for Defence, how many service personnel in the (a) Army, (b) Royal Navy and (c) the RAF have been (i) investigated by and (ii) discharged from the services as a result of (A) membership of national action (B) membership of a far right organisation, (C) anti-Semitic organisations and (D) Islamophobic organisations; and if she will make a statement.

Tobias Ellwood: Since April 2007 (when offences started to be recorded on the Joint Personnel Administration system), no members of the Royal Navy or Royal Air Force have been investigated or discharged from Service as a result of membership of the named organisations.

During that time, less than five (this figure is rounded to avoid identification) members of the Army were investigated and discharged due to membership of National Action.

Extremist ideologies are completely at odds with the values and standards of the military. We have robust measures in place, including during the recruitment process, to ensure those exhibiting extremist views are neither tolerated nor permitted to serve.

We are working with the Home Office to implement the Prevent programme across the Armed Forces, including training personnel to ensure they are aware of what to do if they believe an individual is showing signs of radicalisation.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2019-06-06/261163/>

TOP

Holocaust

House of Commons Oral Answers

Prime Minister's Questions

col 651 Ian Blackford (SNP): It is right that today we mark what would have been the 90th birthday of Anne Frank, a young woman who got a diary for her 13th birthday. We should never forget the trials and tribulations of those who paid the utmost price in that genocide and in the genocides that have followed since.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2019-06-12/debates/A1F9CC0A-949D-4EC1-A4A6-E8E5DE6F698C/Engagements#contribution-FD5C5902-CE05-4C7D-9D08-3AD36B64C0AF>

col 659 The Prime Minister: ... I take this opportunity to recognise the significant work that [Ian Austin] has done with the Holocaust Educational Trust. As we recognise that this would have been the 90th birthday of Anne Frank, it is very important that we recognise the work that is done by that trust, and his contribution to it. ...

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2019-06-12/debates/A1F9CC0A-949D-4EC1-A4A6-E8E5DE6F698C/Engagements#contribution-14C0EC84-8BB1-4551-97E7-E70CF31C6D73>

United Nations

United Nations Plants Tree at Headquarters in Honour of Anne Frank

On 12 June 2019, Anne Frank would have turned 90, had she survived the Holocaust. The United Nations will honour her legacy by dedicating a sapling donated by the Anne Frank Center for Mutual Respect. The donated sapling is descended from the horse chestnut tree that grew outside the attic in which the Frank family hid for two years from the Nazis, before they were betrayed. ...

A commemorative plaque marking the occasion will also be unveiled. ...

Anne Frank's name has become synonymous with the call for an end to antisemitism, prejudice, and for a just and peaceful world in which human rights are respected. The tree will be a living commemoration of these values.

The Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme was established by General Assembly resolution 60/7 in 2005 to further education about and remembrance of the Holocaust to help prevent future acts of genocide. ... For more information, please visit www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance

The Anne Frank Center for Mutual Respect offers educational programs, traveling exhibits, and theatrical performances to share the impact of the message of Anne Frank's diary by promoting respect for all humanity: www.annefrank.com/. ...

To read the full press release see

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/note6527.doc.htm>

TOP

Israel

House of Commons Written Answers

Gaza: Travel Restrictions

Lyn Brown (Labour) [259919] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, if he will make an assessment of the human rights implications of

travel permit restrictions between Israel and (a) Gaza and (b) all other areas in the Occupied Palestinian Territories which result in parents being separated from their children while their children are in medical care.

Andrew Murrison: The British Embassy in Tel Aviv regularly raises the matter of medical permits with the Israeli authorities. Israeli restrictions severely restrict the movement of medical professionals, patients and families from Gaza, hampering the provision of quality health services, as well as impacting Palestinians in the West Bank. The situation in Gaza is particularly acute, and is compounded by frequent closure by Egypt of the Rafah crossing, preventing urgent medical cases from seeking treatment in Egypt. We are clear that Israel's occupation of Gaza is not sustainable. That is why we need a lasting peace agreement which ensures that all those who are in need of medical attention and their families have unimpeded access to healthcare provisions.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2019-06-04/259919/>

Palestinians: Schools

Lyn Brown (Labour) [259920] To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what assessment he has made of reports that prefabricated classrooms in the Occupied Palestinian Territories funded by EU aid have been removed and are to be sold at auction by the Israeli authorities.

Andrew Murrison: The EU missions in Jerusalem and Ramallah have written to the Israeli authorities, calling on them to 'return the confiscated items to their intended beneficiaries without precondition as soon as possible; otherwise to provide compensation without delay for the dismantled and confiscated assets'. Alongside other EU member states, the UK continues to raise these issues with the Government of Israel.

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Commons/2019-06-04/259920/>

Court of Justice of the European Union

Advocate General Hogan: EU law requires, for a product originating in a territory occupied by Israel since 1967, the indication of the geographical name of this territory and, where it is the case, the indication that the product comes from an Israeli settlement

On 24th November 2016, referring to the Regulation on the provision of food information to consumers (the Regulation), the French Minister for the Economy and Finance published a notice to economic operators concerning the indication of origin of goods originating in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967. The notice specified that "Foodstuffs from the territories occupied by Israel must (therefore) be labelled to reflect this origin" and required products having such an origin to include the term "Israeli settlement" or equivalent terms.

By two applications, the Organisation juive européenne and Psagot (a company specialising in the exploitation of vineyards located in particular in the territories occupied by Israel) sought the annulment of the disputed notice before the Conseil d'État (Council of State, France).

The Conseil d'État considers that the compatibility of the French notice with EU law depends on whether the latter requires, for a product originating in a territory occupied by Israel since 1967, an indication of that territory and an indication that the product comes from an Israeli settlement if that is the case, or, if not, whether the provisions of the Regulation allow a Member State to require such products to carry such labels. ...

The Advocate General finds that while 'country of origin' clearly refers to the names of the countries and their territorial sea, according to the Regulation the 'place of provenance' of a foodstuff is determined by means of words which are not necessarily limited to the name of the geographical area concerned, especially, where the use of geographic indicator alone might be apt to mislead. ...

In the view of the Advocate General, the reference to 'ethical considerations' in the context of country of origin labelling is plainly a reference to those wider ethical considerations which may inform the thinking of certain consumers prior to purchase. Just as many European consumers objected to the purchase of South African goods in the pre-1994 apartheid era, present day consumers may object, on similar grounds, to the purchase of goods from a particular country because, for example, it is not a democracy or because it pursues particular political or social policies which that consumer happens to find objectionable or even repugnant.

The Advocate General notes therefore that, in the context of the Israeli policies vis-à-vis the Occupied Territories and the settlements, there may be some consumers who object to the purchase of products emanating from the territories. ...

... the Advocate General remarks that it is hardly surprising that some consumers may regard this manifest breach of international law as an ethical consideration that influences their consumer preferences and in respect of which they may require further information. He therefore concludes that the absence of the indication of the country of origin or place of provenance of a product originating in a territory occupied by Israel and, in any event, a settlement colony, might mislead the consumer as to the true country of origin or place of provenance of the food. ...

... the Advocate General considers that the addition of the terms 'Israeli settlements' to the geographical identification of the origin of the products is the only way to provide correct and objective but also accurate, clear and easily understandable information for the consumer. ...

Therefore, the Advocate General concludes that the Court should rule that EU law requires for a product originating in a territory occupied by Israel since 1967, the indication of the geographical name of this territory and the indication that the product comes from an Israeli settlement if that is the case. ...

The Advocate General then looks at the second, alternative question at hand, namely, whether EU Law allows Member States to introduce national measures with additional mandatory particulars, such as whether a Member State may itself require indication of the territory of a product originating in a territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and, in addition, that this product comes from an Israeli settlement if that is the case. ...

The Advocate General notes that the fact that a territory is occupied by an occupying power or that a particular foodstuff is produced by a person living in a settlement is not likely to give or modify certain qualities of the foodstuff in relation to its origin or provenance, at least so far as the food products originating in the Occupied Territories are concerned. Therefore, in the event that the Court does not accept his analysis on this first question, Advocate General Hogan proposes that the Court should rule that Member States may not require for the purpose of the Regulation the indication of the territory of a product originating in a territory occupied by Israel since 1967, nor that such product comes from an Israeli settlement.

<https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2019-06/cp190073en.pdf>

To read the full Opinion see

<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?jsessionid=35F5944A4DF0684ACAF2A836315C2809?text=&docid=214961&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=req&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=9082795>

TOP

Foreign Affairs

House of Commons Library

Briefing: Incidence of Antisemitism Worldwide

<http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/LLN-2019-0075/LLN-2019-0075.pdf>

TOP

Relevant Legislation ** new or updated today

UK Parliament

**** Holocaust (Return of Cultural Objects) (Amendment) Bill**

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

Order of Commitment Discharged, House of Lords

[https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2019-06-12/debates/8E0AE3DA-FCD8-444C-A32A-FC35E461EFD3/Holocaust\(ReturnOfCulturalObjects\)\(Amendment\)Bill](https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2019-06-12/debates/8E0AE3DA-FCD8-444C-A32A-FC35E461EFD3/Holocaust(ReturnOfCulturalObjects)(Amendment)Bill)

International Development Assistance (Palestinian National Authority Schools) Bill

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

Marriage Act 1949 (Amendment) Bill

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

Online Forums Bill

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

Palestinian Statehood (Recognition) Bill

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

Scottish Parliament

**** Human Tissue (Authorisation) (Scotland) Bill**

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

Bill as passed

[https://www.parliament.scot/S5_Bills/Human%20Tissue%20\(Authorisation\)%20\(Scotland\)%20Bill/SPBill32BS052019.pdf](https://www.parliament.scot/S5_Bills/Human%20Tissue%20(Authorisation)%20(Scotland)%20Bill/SPBill32BS052019.pdf)

TOP

Consultations ** new or updated today

Scottish Human Rights Commission Draft Strategic Plan (closing date 28 June 2019)

<http://www.scottishhumanrights.com/media/1860/strategic-plan-consultation-vfinal-eh.docx>

Online Harms White Paper (closing date 1 July 2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/online-harms-white-paper>

Opt-out organ donation: organs and tissues excluded from the new system (closing date 22 July 2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/opt-out-organ-donation-organs-and-tissues-excluded-from-the-new-system>

Regulation of pre-paid funeral plans (closing date 25 August 2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/regulation-of-pre-paid-funeral-plans-consultation-on-a-policy-proposal>

TOP

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