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Purpose of This Document

This document contains all the policy currently in effect for the LGBT+ Campaign. This is the policy that the LGBT+ Officers and the LGBT+ Committee are responsible for implementing and is sometime known as 'Live Policy'.

Policy Lapse

Policy Lapses in 2 circumstances

1. If a subsequent policy over-rides it.
2. After 3 years unless LGBT+ Conference votes to renew it.

Policy passed at LGBT+ Conference 2014 will lapse at the end of National Conference 2017.

What You Need To Do

If you are considering submitting policy to LGBT+ Conference you should first check whether any policy is currently 'live' for that issue and whether you need to change the National Union's current stance on that area of work.

If you require this document in an alternative format contact executiveoffice@nus.org.uk



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Policy passed at LGBT Conference 2014

Education

Motion 101: End Degree Certificate Discrimination!

Conference Believes

1. Currently most Universities do not allow alumni who have transitioned after completing their studies to obtain degree certificates matching their new name and title.
2. Furthermore some universities and colleges do not allow their students to register with titles that are widely used among non-binary students, such as Mx, Misc, and Pr.
3. As a consequence of this it is impossible for these non-binary students to graduate with a degree certificate that accurately reflects their identity.
4. These restrictions are frequently justified as being necessary to prevent fraud.

Conference further Believes

1. That alumni that have transitioned should not be forced to risk outing themselves to future employers.
2. Further, that the justification based on preventing fraud is disingenuous, as many other documents can be obtained with changed names and titles merely with a deed poll or statutory declaration.
3. That policies of not reissuing degree certificates and not permitting non-binary titles creates systematic discrimination against trans* students and alumni.

Conference Resolves

1. To lobby universities to provide a service whereby alumni can have degree certificates reissued in the event of a change of name or title.
2. To ensure that these services do not present unnecessary obstacles to alumni who wish to have certificates reissued.
3. To ensure that these services are free of charge.
4. To lobby universities and colleges to offer the option of non-gender-binary titles to their students.
5. To mandate the NUS LGBT Campaign to submit a motion on this issue to the next NUS National Conference.

Motion 102: Education/Teachers

Conference Believes

1. Bullying in schools has a negative impact on LGBT people throughout their education
2. The School Report showed that one in three or 32% of students considered changing their educational path as a result of homophobic bullying
3. A growing number of students in FE and HE, undergraduate and postgraduate, are required to spend part of their course on placement away from their educational institution.
4. Students on placement may be the only student from their institution at their placement organisation.
5. Students on placement are not permanent or full members of staff at their placement organisation.
6. That money provides a significant barrier to LGBT people training to become teachers, teaching assistants, etc.
7. That LGBT phobia in education extends to attitudes towards LGBT staff.

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8. That where LGBT staff are accepted and welcomed this helps create environments that are supportive for LGBT students and encourages acceptance of LGBT people by non-LGBT students.
 9. That more LGBT teaching staff within the education system cannot fail to be a positive thing.

Conference Further Believes

1. Section 28 although repealed, has left significant ambiguity over the role of teachers in promoting tolerance and acceptance of LGBT identities
2. We know that around only one in ten teachers challenge homophobic language
3. Primary and secondary schools are vital in eradicating the oppression of LGBT people in society
4. Bullying and harassment in education is not confined to schools, our colleges and universities are also places where LGBT people can be victimised.
5. Because of non-permanent placements students often find it more difficult to come out on placement for fear that they will be treated differently, or not supported in the same way a permanent member of staff would be.
6. Some placement organisations do not have clear policy and guidance that would support a student coming out on placement (i.e. complaints procedures which include LGBT-phobic bullying, etc.)
7. Student teachers on placements face particular problems when coming out as a member of staff in a school. Many are afraid to challenge LGBT-phobic bullying for fear of being outed themselves.
8. That there is a chronic lack of support for LGBT teaching staff and student teachers in dealing with LGBT phobia from students and staff.
9. That many Trans student teachers are forced to complete teaching placements as their assigned gender rather than the gender they identify as.

Conference Resolves

1. To work with teachers unions and trainee teachers to include LGBT people in curriculums and understand role of teachers in promoting LGBT acceptance
2. To produce a guide of what to look for when deciding whether it is safe to come out whilst on placement. The guide should include what protection there is by law, how to find organisation's policies which supports LGBT+ staff, social aspects such as supportive colleagues, an environment which challenges LGBT-phobic attitudes, and practical advice on how to come out on placement.
3. Where possible the NUS LGBT campaign should work with other trade unions which are present in various placement institutions/businesses to work towards safer environments for LGBT+ students on placements.
4. Points of contact in other unions which students may be a member of should be included in the guide, for example the NASUWT LGBT advisory committee, etc.
5. To work with Teaching unions and organisations such as Schools out to provide proactive support for LGBT teaching staff and student teachers within their schools, colleges and universities.
6. To work with Teaching unions and other organisations to encourage institutions to create bursaries for LGBT people seeking to become teaching staff.

Motion 103: Defend Further Education – fight the unfair welfare cut!

Conference Believes

1. That since the beginning of this coalition government, cuts have been made across many sectors, including education.
2. Further Education has been hit hard by the cuts, with average cuts of at least 25%

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3. The government has recently announced a series of further cuts, including a 19% cut to the Adult Skills budget and a 17.5% cut for 18 year old students in college (amounting to around a £700-800 cut per student).
 4. The justification being given for this particular cut is that students who are 18 when they start a course at college have already had access to two years of post-16 information, advice and guidance.

Conference Further Believes

1. It is widely acknowledged that information, advice and guidance in schools is inadequate, meaning that many students may not be aware of all their options (including Further Education) on leaving compulsory education.
2. Often students who are 18 when they start a course in college have delayed their entry for a reason – either personal circumstances or being failed by the education system the first time round.
3. One area likely to suffer as a result of this funding cut is student counselling and welfare support. This means that students requiring support for mental health, family issues, addiction etc. may not be able to access college services.
4. LGBT students are already more likely to experience mental ill health and family conflict than their peers. Taking away counselling services would only exacerbate these issues.
5. An equality impact assessment by the Association of Colleges found that this cut will have a disproportionate impact on Black students and students from more disadvantaged areas, as well as Women, who make up the majority of students in FE.
6. An e-petition has been started on epetitions.direct.gov.uk against the cut as a whole and currently holds 7,467 signatures.

Conference Resolves

1. To promote the online petition to get the 100,000 signatures needed for it to be discussed in the House of Commons.
2. To mandate the NUS LGBT Officers to work with the VP FE to identify and highlight how this cut will affect LGBT students in colleges.
3. To support FE unions campaigning against this cut, be that by petitions, lobbying local MPs, action days, walk-outs or occupations.
4. To lobby all political parties (including the Labour party who have yet to condemn this cut) to defend Further Education funding and oppose this cut.

Motion 104: Access to Education

Conference Believes

1. Education is a tool for liberation
2. LGBT students have a right to further and higher education if they wish
3. Educational environments, including social spaces and halls of residence, should be welcoming and free from discrimination
4. LGBT people and perspectives are often absent in our curriculums and we as students have a right to see our lives reflected in our learning
5. A report into LGB young people found that 1 in 3 LGB people considered changing their educational path because of bullying due to sexual orientation, and anecdotally we know that this would be even higher for Trans students.
6. We have seen that Bi and Trans students are more likely to drop out with one of the reasons cited being the feeling of not fitting in.
7. Currently HE and FE students are ignored by their institution, with little or no effort made to recognise LGBT students as a protected characteristic worthy of specialist attention.
8. In November 2011 NUS LGBT published a report called 'No Place for Hate – NUS Report on LGBT Hate Crime'.


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9. The definition of a 'hate crime' is: any hate incident, which constitutes a criminal offence, perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice or hate in regards to their race, sexuality, gender identity, or disability".
 10. The study which led to the publication of the report 'No Place for Hate' published the following results:
 - Twenty per cent of LGB students surveyed had experienced homophobic verbal abuse, threats of violence or threatening behaviour.
 - Twenty per cent of trans students surveyed reported being a victim of threatening, abusive or insulting words, threatening behaviour or threats of violence. The eighty eight per cent of the respondents believed the most serious incident(s) to be motivated by a prejudice against their gender identity.
 11. Forty five per cent of the incidents reported by the correspondents showed the perpetrator(s) were believed to be students – often fellow students at the victim's institution.
 12. The report found that most incidents were not reported by the victims. Reasons for not reporting included (but were not limited to): lack of faith in the criminal justice system, personal fears or concerns, and the view that the incident was not 'worth' reporting.
 13. Finally, victims of homophobic, biphobic and transphobic incidents experienced, as a consequence of the incidents, higher levels of depression, anxiety, difficulty with sleeping and other symptoms of post-traumatic stress than victims of non-prejudiced incidents of similar severity.
 14. LGBT students face more discrimination in our educational system and, as a consequence suffer within achievement and retention rates.
 15. Formative assessment and a drive towards exams rather than coursework to achieve qualifications has a detrimental impact on LGBT students achievements.

Conference Further Believes

1. That this year (2014) we have conducted research into the experiences of LGBT students.
2. The initial trends from the research showed the majority of respondents were not active in their LGBT society.
3. That bi respondents were less 'out' than their Lesbian and gay counterparts, and were more likely to consider dropping out of education.
4. Trans students are much more likely to report a form of harassment or bullying - almost 1 in 3 reported at least one form of transphobic harassment on campus - and they systematically feel less included than all other respondents
5. Overall, LGBT respondents were less likely to answer they are extremely satisfied with their experience at university.
6. For many lesbian, gay, bisexual or trans (LGBT) students, college and university is a time where they are able to explore and define their gender and/or sexual identities, unrestrained by previous school and family life.
7. Universities and Colleges are supposed to be a safe environment for all students to find themselves and a place where they can further their education, their future careers.
8. Universities and Colleges should be taking a firm stance against all forms of discrimination and prejudice against students' sexual orientation and/or gender identity.
9. We want our student unions and education institutions to be model environment for students to reach their full potential without being harassed or abused.
10. Education should be a positive, life changing experience, not a negative one.
11. This government is implementing policy to disallow A level students to have access to three years for A levels and this could damage students achievement rates and progression due to bullying, mental health or family estrangement

Conference Resolves

1. To work with the NUS Vice President Higher Education and Vice President Further Education to put the findings of our research high in the priority of Students Union Officers and Vice Chancellors

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2. Lobby institutions to anonymously and securely collect information on LGBT students access and experience of their education.
 3. To call for better provision of services for LGBT students, including access to counselling, mentors and specialist training for teachers and lecturers
 4. To call for mandatory LGBT inclusive policies for halls of residences
 5. To renew our campaign for Gender Neutral Toilets on every campus, and collect data and case studies on successes.
 6. To work with institutions on clear procedures on how to report and deal with homophobic, biphobic and transphobic behaviours on campus.
 7. To support and encourage LGBT societies to be more inclusive of Trans, Queer and Asexual students by diversifying their activities and events.
 8. The NUS LGBT Campaign will set up and lead a specific LGBT Zero Tolerance to LGBTphobia campaign to combat discrimination and prejudice against LGBT students within Colleges and Universities.
 9. The NUS LGBT Campaign will work with Students' Unions and sabbatical officers in order to implement this campaign effectively.
 10. To Lobby the government to change assessment criteria to one that is more flexible with a diverse range of assessment suiting multiple learning needs.
 11. To lobby the government to change the policy on A levels to ensure LGBT students can remain within Education

Motion 105: Queering the Sciences

Conference believes

1. Science especially life sciences and psychology have often been used to dehumanise and pathologise LGBT peoples.
2. That LGBT people are underrepresented in sciences.

Conference further believes

1. More should be done in syllabuses to bring up LGBT issues.
2. We do not need to search for a Gay gene.
3. That Science is seen to be dominated by straight cis white men.
4. LGBT students due to oppression are more likely to enter academia through less conventional routes e.g. FE and internships.
5. LGBT students who are estranged from their parents are still assessed according to their parent's income.
6. That this issue does not affect just the LGBT community, and that an intersectional problem requires an intersectional solution.

Conference resolves

1. To lobby to direct research to improving the lives of LGBT people.
2. To provide more information for LGBT students who wish to go into the Sciences.
3. To campaign for free education and living stipends for all students.
4. To reach out and try to involve the other NUS Liberation Campaigns in multilateral, intersectional campaigns aimed at making the sciences more equal and open to members of all marginalised groups.
5. To create e-resources for prospective scientists at the FE level who are LGBT; and as part of the conversation in CR4 to advocate for similar resources for prospective scientists in FE who identify as Black, as Disabled, or as Women.
6. To vocally encourage, where possible, such students as described in CR5 (particularly LGBT) who are willing to stand up as champions for their communities in pursuing a science education and career.

Motion 106: Equality in Education

Conference Believes

1. There is no reserved LGBT place on FE or HE zone
2. Without the involvement of LGBT students education cannot be appropriately shaped and changed for the better of LGBT students
3. The LGBT campaign has conducted the largest piece of research into LGBT students experience in education

Conference Further Believes

1. Without the full involvement of liberation groups in the structuring and process of education throughout FE and HE it can never be fully representative and will not change
2. The process of policy, curriculum and module structure is not made explicitly accessible to students
3. LGBT students should be empowered to co-create and shape their curriculum to ensure the diversity reflects the diversity of the curriculum and make sure our shared histories are shared and taught
4. Staff should be better trained to accommodate for and teach on liberation-focussed issues; to ensure a more inclusive environment where lectures can challenge and question effectively
5. Education Officers have access to vital meetings where decisions are made, but are not informed on LGBT issues in education
6. Toolkits, briefings and campaigns should be provided to Education Officers advising how to better involve and work with LGBT students to ensure they are being represented throughout FE and HE
7. LGBT groups should be provided with the tools so they can deconstruct processes that otherwise isolate students from involvement in shaping education

Conference Resolves

1. The NUS LGBT campaign creates a toolkit for Education Officers regarding LGBT involvement in education and on how to get further involved in shaping education
2. The NUS LGBT Campaign continues to focus work on and campaign on liberation in education
3. The LGBT campaign should run sessions at all NUS education training events

Strong and Active Unions

Motion 201: An Accessible Campaign

Conference Believes

1. As a campaign we should be maximising the amount of opportunities for students to get involved with the campaign
2. No student should be unable to participate because of finance
3. We cannot be an effective, inclusive campaign if we are not expanding where events are hosted
4. The campaign should be looking into hosting events such as training days in regional locations to ensure that every student who wants to get involved can
5. Where groups are being identified as regularly unable to attend NUS LGBT events, NUS LGBT should be looking to find alternatives to ensure that as a campaign they are not being neglected

Conference Resolves

1. For NUS LGBT to start hosting regional training days
2. For NUS LGBT to host local meet-ups for LGBT groups where possible

Motion 202: Black LGBT sub-committee - creating safer autonomous space

Conference Believes:

1. There is already low engagement of LGBT students in the membership and LGBT conference.
2. The LGBT committee is an all white committee, except for reserved places for Black students.
3. There are currently only two reserved places on LGBT committee for Black LGBT students, who are expected to represent all Black LGBT students of colour.
4. Black LGBT students face an intersection of oppressions when having to face; homophobia, transphobia, and/or Islamophobia and/or sexism as well as racism.
5. Home UK issues of racism, and deportation of Black/BME LGBT people, are not priority campaigns at LGBT conference.

Conference further believes:

1. There is a wide range of varying issues faced by Black LGBT people from different backgrounds.
2. That self-autonomous safe space is needed to talk about self-organising and issues that affect Black LGBT students.
3. Many Black LGBT delegates are less likely to run to come to conference and feel excluded at university in their LGBT societies and/or unions.
4. Black LGBT students are less likely to run for places on committee that aren't the reserved places, than their white counterparts.
5. The LGBT movement has historically been very dominated by Eurocentric models of representation, and this needs to be recognised and changed.

Conference Resolves:

1. To create a Black LGBT sub-committee to be made up of 3 Black LGBT people.
2. 1 place to be reserved for Black LGBT woman, and 1 open place, elected at LGBT conference and 1 open place to be elected at Black students conference.
3. That this sub-committee would increase representation of Black LGBT people on the committee as a whole
4. That the sub-committee would be a safe space for issues facing all Black LGBT people to be discussed on a regular basis ready for the Black Student reps to bring to LGBT committee

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5. The committee would meet in person twice a year and be granted the funding to do so, on other times would Skype.

Motion 203: Be careful with each other, so we can dangerous together

Conference believes

1. That trans* people are oppressed in contemporary society through numerous mechanisms, including but not limited to; lack of healthcare, policing of gender, less options for employment or education, street harassment, and micro-aggressions
2. That cisgender people correspondingly have access to certain privileges that trans* people do not have access to, which come at the expense of trans* people
3. That the NUS LGBT Campaign should be a safe space for all LGBT students.
4. That trans* people are often asked to educate cis people about gender and various trans* issues. Often this enacts a problematic dynamic, where the education of cis people occurs on cis people's terms, with a presumption that trans* people are somehow obligated to educate cis people on things that are easily found on google.
5. There have been numerous instances where trans* people have challenged such behaviour within the campaign and been met with anger or derision from cis people, or have been asked to change their tone by officers or committee members.

Conference Further Believes

1. It is essential for a safe space to recognise imbalances of power between cis and trans* students, and to allow for any problematic behaviour to be challenged swiftly.
2. That a safe space includes allowing students the right to not have to educate people in more powerful groups, especially when that information could be accessed by cis people through the many opportunities to learn about trans* issues provided through the NUS Campaign, other organisations, and the internet.
3. It is a completely reasonable for trans* people to be frustrated when cis people get things wrong or are behaving in a problematic manner.
4. That trans* liberation will not happen on cis peoples terms. Often our liberation will not be palatable to cis people and cis people need to get over that.
5. That tone-policing of oppressed groups is an act of oppression.

Conference Resolves

1. To update the safer spaces policy to reflect the above.
2. To respect trans* students' right not to have to be educators all the time.
3. To recognise that trans* students best understand their own experiences.
4. To not engage in acts of oppression against those more vulnerable and less well represented in the campaign.
5. To listen to and work alongside trans* students, within the spirit of mutual aid and solidarity. To not shout down trans* people's concerns.
6. To not engage in tone policing or censor trans* people from speaking about their own experiences.

Motion 204: Access Goes Further Than Finance

Conference Believes:

1. Disabled LGBT students form an integral part of the student LGBT movement.
2. Disabled LGBT students face additional barriers to event attendance in comparison with their non-disabled counterparts. For example, factors including but not limited to:
 - a. physical accessibility of event venues;

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- b. unclear trigger/content warnings relating to speech content, or trigger/content warnings that do not allow event attendees sufficient time to leave an event;
 - c. frequency and duration of access breaks;
 - d. unexpected changes to event scheduling or location;
 - e. lack of provision of spaces free of alcohol;
 - f. can cause problems for some Disabled students.
3. When considering campaign accessibility, meeting the needs of Disabled LGBT students is vital.

Conference Resolves:

1. NUS LGBT to consult Disabled members of the LGBT campaign regarding their experiences as Disabled LGBT students, and in particular, how these have affected their participation in NUS LGBT events, campaigns and conferences and the wider LGBT student movement, both in their institutions and on a regional and national level.
2. This consultation to consider other identities and experiences which affect a Disabled LGBT student's experience of being Disabled and LGBT, specifically addressing the needs of Black, Women, mature, part-time, further education, international and/or postgraduate Disabled LGBT students and Disabled LGBT students with dependents.
3. Responsibility for implementing this consultation to lie with the NUS LGBT Disabled Students' Representative, with support from other NUS LGBT committee members, the NUS LGBT Full-Time Officers and NUS staff.
4. Those implementing this consultation to offer to collaborate with NUS and other relevant liberation, section and zone campaigns on its implementation.
5. The findings of this consultation to be made publicly available and used to inform planning of future NUS LGBT events, conferences and campaigns.

Society and Citizenship

Motion 301: Action for trans* health

Conference believes

1. That all trans* people have the right to access the healthcare they need.
2. That non-binary trans* people, trans* people with atypical gender presentation and/or non-heterosexual sexualities, intersex people, and disabled people are routinely denied both transition related healthcare and healthcare for unrelated issues.
3. That healthcare should be free and accessible to everyone.
4. The Action for Trans* Health network is an organisation established by Manchester Students in order to:
 - fundraise in order to provide small grants to trans* individuals so they can access healthcare;
 - educate health providers on trans* issues and how to better engage with trans* patients;
 - campaign for the expansion of services offered on the NHS;
 - Engage with the trans* community on healthcare issues (i.e. organising sexual health workshops for trans* people).

Conference further believes

1. That the current state of healthcare for trans* people is unacceptable.
2. That refusing or providing inadequate healthcare to someone because of their gender identity is unacceptable.
3. That NUS LGBT should fight for access to fair and comprehensive medical treatment for trans* people.

Conference resolves

1. To affiliate to the Action for Trans* Health network and support their aims through provision of officer and staff time. There is no fee for the NUS LGBT Campaign to affiliate to Action for Trans* Health.
2. To help publicise Action for Trans* Health through the NUS LGBT campaign, and support constituent members in setting up Action for Trans* Health chapters.
3. To organise for a session on trans* health to be ran by Action for Trans* Health at regional activist training days.

Motion 301: No 'T' in "equal marriage"

Conference believes

1. The marriage 'Same sex-couples' act 2013 achieved Royal assent 17th of July 2013.
2. In it, there was consideration for Cis spouses of trans people to annul the marriage in the case of a trans partner deciding to transition, a carry-over from the Matrimonial Causes Act (as amended by the GRA), which failed to be repealed by the marriage 'Same sex-couples' act.
3. It also introduces a provision where the Cis spouse is able to veto their trans partner's application for a Gender recognition certificate.

Conference further believes

1. This is not 'equal marriage' for trans people.
2. As a result of this, it institutes a power dynamic where the cis spouse is put at a significant advantage over the trans partner.
3. This could lead to a situation where a trans person in a marriage will not be able to get their gender recognised by the government with a misunderstanding partner and potentially lead to long drawn out divorce proceedings.

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4. Trans people who have GRCs going into the marriage can still have their marriage annulled at a later date.
 5. Also leads to a situation where trans people who refuse to have GRCs have to marry under their assigned gender.

Conference resolves

1. To campaign for the removal of the spousal veto.
2. To continue to campaign around the issue of smashing the gender recognition act.
3. This Campaign will not refer to this act or its effects as 'Equal Marriage'.

Motion 302: LGBT Asylum in the UK

Conference believes

1. There are 83 countries in the world where it is illegal to participate in homosexual acts.
2. Currently it is not illegal to LGBT in Russia. However, Russia has seen the introduction of a new nationwide law banning the distribution of "propaganda of non-traditional sexual relations" among minors.
3. In 1988 the UK saw the introduction of a similar law now commonly known as section 28 which prohibited the local authorities from "promoting homosexuality". This law is now widely regarded to have contributed significantly to LGBT inequality and discrimination in the UK until it was repealed in 2003.
4. People seeking asylum in the UK because they are at risk of persecution, imprisonment, or death in their home country because of their sexuality and/or gender identity are frequently required to "prove" this identity, and thus that the risk is genuine.
5. The UK Border Agency's judges often assume that it is safe for LGBT asylum seekers to return home if they are "discreet" about their sexuality and/or gender identity.
6. NUS LGBT has a responsibility to intersections within our community.
7. All people deserve the opportunity to live authentically in their LGBT identity without fear of adverse consequences.
8. NUS LGBT works to reverse and reduce these adverse consequences in the UK.
9. The situation in many other countries is even worse than it is here in the UK: Notable examples include Uganda (recently passed legislation that will enable life-long prison sentences for LGBT people, which will only serve to exacerbate the culture of systematic lynching of people 'outed' by newspapers), Russia (prohibits any expression of pro-LGBT sentiment), Greece (Rounding up sex-workers and trans people and imprisoning them, and giving them non-consensual HIV testing). These are only the few most well known examples.
10. Whilst the Supreme Court ruling of July 2010 asserts the right of LGB people be granted leave to remain if they may be required to conceal their orientation in order to survive, many obstacles are used by the UKBA to prevent individuals from accessing this right, and the ruling does not include trans or intersex people.
11. Avery Edison upon entering Canada on the 7th of February was detained by border police and was routinely mis-gendered by staff despite her passport carrying an F marker and was held in a male prison.
12. Prossie N 20 attempted to escape persecution in her home country of Uganda by coming to the UK was deported on the 13th of December 2013.
13. LGBT asylum seekers are routinely asked to prove that they are LGBT by border staff and often disbelieved even if they are telling the truth.
14. Detention centres routinely violate the human rights of detainees.
15. The UK government FCO condemned Uganda's anti-gay law on the 20th of December.

Conference further believes

1. It is unfair and infeasible to expect LGBT asylum seekers to prove sexuality and/or gender identity.

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2. Furthermore, it is a travesty that LGBT people who fail to prove their sexuality and/or gender identity are forced to return to their countries of origin where they may face persecution, violence, torture and/or death.
 3. Although the Winter Olympics have passed and the media spotlight upon Russia is fading we must not forget the persecution of LGBT people in this country and others.
 4. It is often unsafe for LGBT and most often trans people to travel to other countries due to LGBTphobic border staff.
 5. Deporting of LGBT people when they are attempting to escape laws in their own countries is deplorable.
 6. Border controls are a form of violence against LGBT people and are often complicit with racism and sexism.
 7. The British government continues to deport LGBT asylum seekers to Uganda despite condemning their Anti-gay law.

Conference Resolves

1. NUS LGBT will campaign and lobby the UK Border Agency and the Home Office for a more humane and accessible asylum process especially with regards to LGBT asylum seekers.
2. NUS LGBT will continue and expand the Love Without Borders Campaign to raise awareness of countries where it is still illegal to be LGBT and offer support and solidarity to LGBT activists in these countries.
3. NUS LGBT will lend support to organisations that exist to assist asylum seekers in the UK.
4. To mandate NUS LGBT Committee to work to bring to public awareness the many places where LGBT people face even greater oppression than that here in the UK.
5. To mandate NUS LGBT Committee to campaign for an end to unjustified obstacles being generated by the UKBA.
6. To mandate NUS LGBT Committee to campaign for the rights of LGBT asylum seekers in the UK to be extended to include trans and intersex people seeking asylum in the UK.
7. To support the work of UK-based organisations which oppose LGBT-phobia in the rest of the world, for example the African-Led 'Out and Proud Diamond Group' which is based in London and campaigns against homophobia in Africa.
8. To condemn the violence against LGBT people carried out by border staff.
9. To condemn asylum procedures that require LGBT asylum seekers to prove their gender and/or sexuality, and to campaign for the end of such procedures.
10. To campaign for the removal of all border controls.

Motion 303: Cops off campus, cops off pride

Conference Believes

1. The history of LGBT liberation is a history of repression, antagonism and conflict with the police.
2. The police - particularly the Metropolitan police and those in Birmingham - have, supported by university management, engaged in both overtly illegal and legally questionable repression of student protest over the last year.
3. NUS NEC passed policy wrongly suggesting that students from liberation groups "particularly" feel safer with a police presence on campus.
4. Pride is a protest and should be an environment that is accessible and must remain political to protect our autonomy

Conference Further Believes

1. That students might feel safer with a uniformed presence speaks more to the privilege which allows them to trust that they will be believed and protected by the police than to the oppression for which they face a very real danger.

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2. To say that liberation students "particularly" (rather than merely incidentally) feel safer with a police presence erases the experiences of LGBT students which have been shared with this conference in previous years.
 3. Establishing hate crime reporting centres in Campus Security and Welfare Services plays a useful role in reducing the perceived necessity of inviting police onto our campuses.
 4. Inviting uniformed blocks to exhibit and march at celebrations of LGBT history and culture is deeply ahistorical and serves to paper over important questions about state repression of LGBT people.

Conference Resolves

1. To support the call for "Cops Off Campus"
2. To reject, and demand an apology for, the erasure of liberation students' experiences of police brutality by NUS NEC.
3. To produce and distribute a briefing on the dangers LGBT (particularly trans) students face from both police and organised fascists while exercising their right to protest.
4. Prides should remain free across the UK, NUS LGBT should create tool kits and packs to help students on campus win battles with pride organizers to stop the commercialization of pride

Motion 304: No Transphobes in NUS LGBT

Conference Believes:

1. That the NUS LGBT campaign has a duty to protect and promote the rights of all its members
2. That some cisgendered LGBT people act in ways which are actively transphobic and hurt the wellbeing of trans people
3. These actions are damaging regardless of whether they are said by LGBT or not
4. Providing or sharing a platform with transphobic people hurts trans students
5. The NUS Women's Campaign has passed policy in the past to no platform transphobic feminists
6. This has been shown to make both the NUS Women's Campaign and events the campaign has been involved in safer for trans students

Conference Resolves:

1. For NUS LGBT to refuse to give or share a platform with transphobic speakers, even if these speakers are LGBT
2. To condemn transphobia even when coming from LGBT people
3. To create a resource pack to inform campaign members about the activities of transphobic people
4. To work with other NUS liberation campaigns to combat transphobia in the student movement

Motion 305: The General Election

Conference Believes

1. There will be a general election in May 2015
2. Less than half of 18 – 24 year olds voted in the 2010 general election
3. Currently there are 13 Open LGB MP's, of those 12 are gay men 0 of those are black. And there are 0 MP's that are openly Trans*
4. In spite of our shared position, many students will nonetheless vote for racist border controls, welfare reforms which demonise disabled people, bureaucratic control over the bodies of women and trans people, and subordination of LGBT liberation to conservative "values".

Conference Further Believes

1. With the advent of fixed term parliaments, almost half of all students will never see a General Election while in Higher Education, with the overwhelming majority never seeing one while in Further Education.
2. While our position as students unites us superficially, our experiences of education are heavily influenced by our position at the intersection of multiple other experiences, identities and oppressions.
3. LGBT rights have advanced over the last twenty years significantly, but we have much further to go before we achieve a liberated society.
4. Traditionally political parties do not speak about 'minority' issues in general election manifesto or campaigns.
5. Political parties have a limited understanding of how sexuality and gender identity intersect with other identities such as race and class to shut many LGBT people out of mainstream politics.
6. This government has enacted policies which harm LGBT people, such as changes to benefits, privatisation of the NHS and education reform.
7. Any future government must act in the interests of LGBT people across all aspects of their life.
8. In spite of unanimous opposition from autonomous party LGBT groups, the Marriage (Same-Sex Couples) Act contained several clauses which actively set back legal equality for trans people in the UK.
9. We struggle to win campus elections for marginalised students, much less local and national ones.
10. Campaigns which focus on national elections necessarily build up and burn out, only building capacity for electoral organisations, not the communities they claim to serve.
11. It is almost impossible in any meaningful sense to "Win the General Election for Students".

Conference Resolves

1. To produce a manifesto for LGBT people in conjunction with other LGBT organisations.
2. To help LGBT societies lobby their parliamentary candidates using the LGBT manifesto.
3. To support students in building sustainable projects and networks around LGBTQ liberation on their campuses and in their local communities long before, and long after, there are any electoral gains to be made.
4. To engage with NUS' "Winning the General Election for Students" platform on the understanding that the campaign and our elected officers will push for the adoption of radical, left-wing policy, not dissimilar to policies seen throughout the NUS liberation campaigns.

Motion 306: Supporting LGBT students in the North of Ireland

Conference Notes

1. The NUS-USI LGBT Campaign is the Northern Irish equivalent of the NUS LGBT, NUS Scotland LGBT, and NUS Wales LGBT Campaigns. Students in NUS-USI are part of NUS UK and the Union of Students in Ireland, due to the constitutional situation in the north of Ireland. Whilst the campaign is still in its infancy, 2013 and 2014 saw successful NUS-USI LGBT Conferences, where LGBT students across Northern Ireland came together to share ideas, campaigning strategies, and be part of a self-defining LGBT space.
2. Many students who work with NUS UK rarely know that NUS-USI exists, let alone that NUS-USI liberation campaigns exist. NUS-USI liberation officers are all part-time voluntary positions with little to no budget for their liberation campaigns.
3. The largest party in the Northern Irish Assembly, the Democratic Unionist Party, who launched a campaign to 'Save Ulster From Sodomy' in the 1980s, regularly talk about how "unnatural" LGBT people are, have twice blocked equal marriage in the Northern Irish Assembly, have said that being gay is worse than child abuse, and have supported the DUP

Health Minister in spending (at least) £17k on challenging a High Court decision ruling that the ban on people in a civil partnership adopting children was illegal.

Conference Believes

1. A number of factors (segregated schooling, sectarianism, institutionalised homophobia, the legacy of the Troubles, to name a few) mean that in comparison with the rest of the UK, LGBT students living in the north of Ireland have a unique struggle on their hands.
2. Any furtherance of LGBT rights in Northern Ireland has come from a Labour Party Secretary of State or a court battle, not from Stormont. Therefore, the support and work of LGBT people and allies in the UK is crucial for LGBT people in Northern Ireland.
3. The NUS LGBT Campaign has a duty to support and work with the NUS-USI LGBT Campaign and officer. An extremely important aspect of this work is ensuring students in the UK are aware of the situation in Northern Ireland, particularly in regards to the different laws governing the jurisdiction and what effect this has on students.

Conference Resolves

1. To support and work with the NUS-USI LGBT Officer and LGBT Campaign in Northern Ireland, particularly whenever the LGBT Officer position is vacant.
2. To include information on the relevant situation or law in Northern Ireland and a point of contact for the NUS-USI LGBT Campaign when providing educational tools and educational information for students' unions and student activists.

[1] <http://www.theguardian.com/politics/blog/2012/jun/13/unionist-gay-row>

[2] <http://www.redpepper.org.uk/equal-marriage-dup-homophobia-shames-northern-ireland/>

[3] <http://www.redpepper.org.uk/equal-marriage-dup-homophobia-shames-northern-ireland/>

Motion 307: End the Cis washing of the Stonewall Riots!

Conference Believes

1. The Stonewall Riots were a watershed movement in LGBT history, effectively starting the early Gay Liberation movement[1].
2. The Stonewall Riots had a significant trans presence. Notably, trans activist Sylvia Rivera has been said to have "thrown the second brick".
3. A Stonewall Riot veteran has been quoted as saying "Everything had its birth with transgenders and transsexuals finally standing up!"[2]
4. Other early actions such as the Compton's Cafeteria Riot also had a strong trans presence.
5. Despite her contribution to Gay Liberation, Sylvia Rivera and other trans activists were treated incredibly poorly by the wider movement. In one notable case, Rivera was permanently barred from the Manhattan LGBT Center for suggesting that they allow homeless queer and trans people of colour to sleep there during the sub-zero weather. This center now has a room dedicated to her memory.
6. While Rivera died in 2002, many of those in the movement who perpetrated violence against her and other trans people are still alive and active.
7. The existing evidence is sufficient to consider all of this to be historical fact.

Conference Further Believes

1. Historical negationism is the particular form of historical revisionism that advances a certain viewpoint regardless of its accuracy or plausibility. A widely-known example of negationism is Holocaust Denial.
2. Negationists make their points by discrediting existing historical sources, faking new sources and misusing statistics.
3. Negationism almost always has a political motivation behind it.

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4. Negationism of trans involvement in the early Gay Liberation movement serves to delegitimise trans involvement in the modern LGBT Liberation movement.

Conference Resolves

1. To condemn the promotion of historical narratives that minimise or erase the involvement of trans people in the Stonewall Riots and the wider early Gay Liberation movement as transphobic hate speech.

[1]: Gay Liberation specifically refers to the period of the movement in the 60s and 70s, during which "gay" was commonly used to refer to all LGBT people rather than having the more specific meaning it has today.

[2]: <http://www.transadvocate.com/interview-with-an-actual-stonewall-riot-veteran-the-ciswashing-of-stonewall-must-end.htm>

Motion 308: Celebrating fluidity and recognizing diversity

Conference believes

1. Romantic and sexual attraction can exist as two separate and fluid entities.
2. An individual may experience romantic and/or sexual attraction towards a variety of gender identities.
3. Some individuals may experience romantic attraction towards a different range of gender identities than the range of gender identities to which they experience sexual attraction.
4. Romantic and Sexual attraction are not mutually exclusive, and an individual may, or may not, experience one or either form of attraction.

Conference further believes

1. Language use should seek to further encompass the complexities of an individual's experience with attraction.
2. Limitation and prescription of the LGBT community's language can only limit the expression of the full spectrum of sexualities and gender identities.

Conference Resolves

1. To celebrate the diversity and fluidity of sexual/romantic orientation and gender identities experienced by the LGBT community.
2. To adopt language that is inclusive to those that experience romantic attraction differently to sexual attraction. (Bi-romantic, Homo-romantic, Les-romantic, Aromantic, Grey-romantic, Demi-romantic).
3. To make LGBT student activism an inclusive place for those that experience fluid attraction and/or gender identities.

Motion 311: Democratising Trans Healthcare

Conference Believes

1. The NHS England Interim Gender Protocol and the Royal College of Psychiatry (RCPsych) guidelines for the treatment of gender dysphoria were published in 2013.
2. The NHS England protocol and RCPsych guidelines were both produced after consultation with trans people and organisations.
3. Despite this consultation, the RCPsych guidelines recommended GPs give patients seeking gender transition a full physical examination, including genital examination. Trans patients will be intensely uncomfortable with this.
4. The guidelines also recommend doctors question patients on their sexual history. This is bizarre, as sexuality and gender identity are fundamentally different things.

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5. Press For Change (PfC), GIRES and Gender Trust all endorsed the RCPsych guidelines.
 6. There is widespread ignorance among cis doctors of the effects of transition treatments, and very little research into this area.
 7. This ignorance extends even to doctors involved in treatment decisions. For example, trans women are frequently informed that taking oestrogens will lead to "sexual dysfunction", when in fact the reality is more complex.

Conference Further Believes:

1. While the new protocols and guidelines are comparatively progressive, in many ways they do not go far enough.
2. Ultimately, trans people are the ones with the experience and knowledge to make decisions regarding transition-related care.
3. Merely consulting trans charities is not enough to utilise this experience, as involvement in charity work requires significant social privilege.

Conference Resolves:

1. To demand all decisions regarding transition-related healthcare be handed over to democratic control by trans people.
2. To demand needs-based funding for gender services, on the basis that current service usage underestimates demand.
3. To stage peaceful protests at the offices of NHS executive bodies calling for these demands to be met.

Motion 312: Equal employee family leave and pay (gender and sexual orientation)

Conference Believes:

1. That maternity leave is only applicable to birth mothers, being 52 weeks leave for all employees. Most will qualify for statutory maternity pay of 90% of full pay for 6 weeks and then a flat rate (which increases every year) for 33 weeks.
2. That surrogate male parents may only be entitled to paternity leave, consisting of two weeks leave at a flat rate of pay for partners who have been employed for 26 weeks at the qualification date.
3. That laws relating to employee family leave and pay directly discriminate on the grounds of gender and indirectly discriminate on the grounds of sexual orientation upon becoming a parent.
4. That these laws will affect working LGBT+ students who are thinking of starting their own families.
5. That the law is unclear on what form of parental leave trans people are entitled to depending on their circumstances.
6. That the current assumption that mothers should be the primary caregivers is irredeemingly sexist as it assumes that women's careers are less important than men's and that women or always the preferred caregivers for their children.

Conference Further Believes:

1. That current legislation allows some Maternity leave to be traded for Paternity leave, however this does not go far enough and still ignores non-heteronormative families.
2. That employee family leave and pay should be equal for all families, regardless of biological, adoptive or surrogacy methods of conception.
3. That if there is one parent only, then that parent is entitled to the equivalent of the current maternity pay rights, regardless of the gender of that person.

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4. That enabling men in heterosexual couples to have the opportunity to take on the paid primary carer role could help break down the “feminisation of responsibility” for children put upon women, providing more equal gender relations and opportunity, and enabling women to become more autonomous.
 5. That all parents, irrespective of gender, should have absolute discretion how and when to use their parental leave. This would allow for pregnant trans men to use additional leave before they give birth to protect the safety and privacy for example.
 6. That the introduction of the Elterngeld system in Germany, which allows parents more choice in how they use leave, has seen an increase in men taking significant levels of parental leave from 3.5% to over 18% since 2007.

Conference Resolves:

1. For NUS LGBT to empower and encourage LGBT students/societies to challenge this policy in their local businesses.
2. NUS LGBT to advocate for equal family leave and pay for all biological, adoptive and surrogate parents, and for parents to have sole discretion in how they choose to divide this time and when they choose to use it and to lobby the government for changes to that effect.

Motion 313: LGBT Students and Unemployment

Conference Believes

1. That the unemployment rate is around 7.1%, which is seen to be a drop in the rate
2. However casual, part time and insecure employment is on the rise, as well as underemployment, where people are applying for and getting jobs that are under their skillset.
3. Recently the Office of National Statistics (2012) stated that the unemployment rate for young black men was around 55.9% are unemployed and according to recent statistics around 1.12 million women are unemployed, but of those employed many are struggling to fit childcare or caring responsibilities around full-time work.
4. That most HE and FE institutions do not collect data on sexual orientation or gender identity so cannot ascertain the experiences and/or routes of LGBT students.

Conference Further Believes

1. In times of economic recession it is often the most vulnerable in society who bear the brunt of job losses and job insecurity
2. Currently most LGBT organisations focus is on discrimination in the workplace and overlooks the discrimination faced by LGBT people as they try to enter work.
3. The Higher Education Academic Record is an extra-curricular achievement record which is seen go alongside degree classification, it states clubs, and society involvement as well as any positions held within the union.
4. LGBT students face being ‘outed’ on their CV or HEAR record due to involvement in their LGBT society
5. Trans people are at risk of discrimination at multiple levels in the employment market, from name discrepancies in application forms to being mis-gendered or discriminated against at interview.
6. A watering down of employment rights, from tribunals to proposed changes in the right to strike, means that LGBT people in work are more vulnerable
7. Changes to job seekers allowance means that LGBT people are being forced to apply for jobs they may not feel comfortable in, or face losing their benefits

Conference Resolves

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1. To work with the Trades Union Congress to develop stronger links with trade unions, and develop research into LGBT people's experience of the employment market
 2. To lobby for an 'opt in' HEAR option for those who don't wish their LGBT society to appear

Motion 314: Church of England

Conference believes:

1. People should be free to take part in religion, and express their beliefs, regardless of their sexuality
2. The Church of England recently rejected the idea of offering blessings to same-sex couples.
3. 44% of church going and non-church going Anglicans are pro same-sex marriage (compared with 43% against it).
4. This current stance makes LGBT Christians feel unwelcome within the church.
5. Most universities and some colleges have a LGBT society of some form or another.
6. There are approximately 202 Christian Unions in existence in the United Kingdom, the majority of which are affiliated with UCCF. Many of these Christian Unions are on campuses that also have LGBT societies.
7. These Christian Unions often play a large role in the life of the University campus. In The University of Winchester for example, its Christian Union is the second largest society; every Christian Union is a visible part of university life

Conference further believes:

1. That the LGBT community, regardless of personal beliefs, stands with members of the Church of England who are fighting against exclusion from their church.
2. A church which claims to be in favour of love and a positive force within society should not exclude people because of who they love.
3. LGBT members of the Church of England should be able to have their marriages and relationships blessed by the church.
4. These events can create a negative student experience for all involved and these situations shouldn't be unavoidable.

Conference resolves:

1. To mandate officers to work with LGBT Christian groups in lobbying the Church of England to rethink their discriminatory and upsetting decision to ban people in same-sex marriages from having their relationships recognised by the church.
2. Equally, to contact the UCCF and to request they message their affiliated Christian Unions to also engage with LGBT societies in a positive, welcoming way, which is easily justified according to Christian doctrine.
3. Christian and LGBT students alike should be informed about good LGBT and Christian relations, and educated regarding stereotypes and myths.

Motion 315: It's not all fun and games after the Olympics have ended – There's more to International LGBT right than Sochi

Conference Believes

1. LGBT rights across the global differ drastically between countries; from many legal rights to the death penalty.
2. The international community focused upon Russia during the Sochi Winter Olympic games. Much media attention and pressure was directed at the Russian government for its implementation of anti-Gay propaganda legislation.

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3. Other countries such as Uganda and Nigeria have recently been legislating against LGBT people.
 4. The FIFA World Cup will be hosted in Russia (2018) and Qatar (2022).
 5. Homosexuality is illegal in Qatar.
 6. Closer to home many European countries have legislated against same-sex marriage and LGBT rights. Same sex Marriage is constitutionally banned in (for example); Belarus (1994), Latvia (2006) and Hungary (2012), while Slovakia is currently discussing banning it (2014).
 7. In November 2013 the Lithuanian parliament voted to continue the discussion on anti-LGBT legislation, which includes banning Gender reassignment, and amending their Criminal Code to ensure that "criticism of homosexuality does not constitute hate speech".

Conference Further Believes

1. Many communities around the world promote 'mob justice'. LGBT people are beaten, abused and killed while local police and officials ignore their plight.
2. That Russia is not a safe place for LGBT people. Russia should not be given the glory of hosting another major sporting event while they treat their LGBT citizens in this way.
3. Holding the FIFA World Cup in a country which bans homosexuality is a huge injustice and a potentially dangerous situation for LGBT players and supporters.
4. In 2013 the Gulf Cooperation Council (of which Qatar is a member) began discussions to establish some form of Gay test, which would enable them to ban Gay people from entering their countries.
5. The Health Ministry in Kuwait (another GCC member) proposed genetic tests for immigrant workers, to prevent Trans migrants from entering and working within the GCC. This is in direct violation of FIFA's commitment to equality for all.

Conference Resolves

1. To not forget the LGBT community in Russia now that the Winter Olympics have finished.
2. To campaign against decisions made by sports governing bodies (including the IOC and FIFA) which disregard the discrimination and violence faced by the LGBT communities in countries which get to host major sporting events.
3. To open up communication channels with FIFA to discuss the safety and inclusivity of LGBT players and supporters at their events, specifically in the lead up to the 2018 and 2022 World Cups.
4. To continue to lobby the Home Office/Immigration to ensure that LGBT people escaping persecution in their home land are able to find asylum in the UK without undignified interviews and having to 'prove' their Sexual/Gender identity.
5. To work with ILGA, MEPs and others to address the reversal of equal rights currently sweeping across Europe and within EU member states.
6. To ensure that Love Without Borders is a prominent campaign within NUS LGBT.

Welfare

Motion 401: Mental Health

Conference notes

1. We have seen an increase in public discourse of mental health and a shift towards mental health sharing parity with physical health.
2. The Time to talk pledge has started the ball rolling with fighting mental health stigma.
3. Youth chances survey found that LGBT young people report significantly higher levels of mental health issues, such as self-harm, anxiety and depression. And that Trans* young people face the greatest level of discrimination and disadvantage.
4. Mental health services in the UK are chronically underfunded, accounting for 28% of NHS demand and receiving 13% of the NHS budget¹.
5. Funding for mental health services was further cut by NHS England from April 2014².

Conference Believes

1. There is a mental health crisis in the LGBT community.
2. LGBT people suffer mental health difficulties as a result of being oppressed in a heterocentric and ciscentric society.
3. LGBT people require specialist community based treatment as a result of that oppression.
4. LGBT students are at a higher risk of interrupting their studies, dropping out, self-harm and suicide.
5. LGBT students may have mental health care needs that straight, cis students do not. For example, LGB students may require consideration of how societal homophobia affects their mental health, and trans students may require consideration of how dysphoria affects their relationship with their body.
6. Trans students may find it difficult to access NHS mental health care at the same time as pursuing NHS medical transition without compromising one or both treatment paths.
7. Full student access to services that can meet these needs is conditional on these services existing and receiving adequate funding.
8. In order to improve access to appropriate mental health care for LGBT students, it is necessary to fight for increased mental health service funding and to oppose cuts to mental health services.

Conference Resolves

1. To campaign for institutions to have a targeted mental health care for LGBT students.
2. To produce resources about LGBT mental health.
3. To work with the disabled student's campaign to end the stigma around mental health.
4. To oppose cuts to mental health services and to oppose cuts to NHS services as a whole.
5. To fight for increased funding for mental health services, both within our institutions and in the wider community.

Motion 402: Smashing the Sex-by-Deception Myth

Conference Believes

1. That current CPS guidance (that prosecutors use when determining whether to pursue a case) states that consent can be undermined if an individual has failed to disclose that their assigned gender at birth differs from their current gender presentation. [1]

¹ <http://www.theguardian.com/society/2014/mar/12/risks-deep-cuts-mental-health>

² <http://www.theguardian.com/society/2014/mar/12/mental-health-funding-changes-lives-risk>

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2. This contradicts the Gender Recognition Act (2004), which holds that if a person has a Gender Recognition Certificate, that prosecutors and police must treat that person as the gender given on the certificate in all ways. In this case, no prosecution would be possible.
 3. Furthermore, trans* people are often reluctant to disclose that their gender assigned at birth may differ from their current gender presentation, especially as doing so can put them at risk of hate crime.

Conference Further Believes

1. The Gender Recognition Act embodies in law the principle that trans* people who have transitioned should be recognised as their true gender in all situations.
2. The CPS guidelines are not only in conflict with this principle, they are also transphobic in their own right.
3. The sex-by-deception myth that these guidelines propagate is untrue and harmful to trans* people.
4. Students frequently take university as an opportunity to “find themselves”, and this process may include sexual experimentation.
5. Trans* students should not feel pressured to disclose their gender assigned at birth before having consensual sex.
6. A risk of prosecution would substantially pressure trans* students to make such disclosures, and is likely to be detrimental to their mental health.
7. Trans* students seeking sexual encounters are not out to deceive anybody, just to have a good time like any other student.

Conference Resolves

1. To lobby the CPS to revise their guidelines to reflect the principle that people who have transitioned should be recognised as their true gender in all situations.
2. To push for SUs and LGBT societies to provide support to trans* students navigating the sexual and romantic minefields of university life.
3. To run a campaign increasing student awareness of trans* issues, with a particular focus on smashing the “sex-by-deception” myth.

[1] “Thus while, in a physical sense, the acts of assault by penetration of the vagina are the same whether perpetrated by a male or a female, the sexual nature of the acts is, on any common sense view, different where the complainant is deliberately deceived by a defendant into believing the latter is a male.” http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/p_to_r/rape_and_sexual_offences/consent/#a07o

Motion 404: Reproductive justice for students in the north of Ireland

Conference believes

1. When the 1967 Abortion Act was brought into the UK, it didn't apply to Northern Ireland. The Northern Irish Parliament existed at the time, and chose not to bring the law into Northern Ireland. This means that the law governing access to reproductive health services in Northern Ireland is the 1861 Offences Against the Person Act. The law criminalises any person who has an abortion, or anyone who assists someone in having an abortion, with the sentence being “penal servitude for life”.
2. This means that LBT women, trans men, and non-binary individuals living in Northern Ireland cannot access an abortion unless their life is deemed to be at risk. On average, 45 abortions are carried out under this law each year in Northern Ireland, with approximately 1000 people travelling to the UK to access an abortion in a private healthcare facility. These are conservative statistics, with many people buying the abortion pill online or giving fake names and addresses at clinics in the UK.

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3. Accessing an abortion in the UK can and does cost up to £2000. This creates an extra financial barrier for those who cannot get together a large amount of money in a relatively short space of time.

Conference Believes

1. The right to bodily autonomy and reproductive justice are non-negotiable.
2. The situation regarding access to abortion services is not widely known in the UK. It is crucial that the NUS LGBT Campaign commits to educating students and activists across the UK about the limitations for LBT women, trans men and non-binary individuals when it comes to their reproductive health.

Conference Resolves

1. To work with the other NUS liberation campaigns in fighting for reproductive justice for individuals across the UK.
2. To ensure that information on the laws governing LBT women, trans men and non-binary individuals' access to reproductive justice in Northern Ireland is included in any information produced by the NUS LGBT Campaign on healthcare provisions for LGBT students.

Motion 405: Self-Care is Vital

Conference believes:

1. Audre Lorde was quoted as saying 'Caring for myself is not self-indulgence, it is self-preservation and that is an act of political warfare.'
2. Trade Unions fought for the right to have an 8-hour work day.
3. Being healthy makes you happier and more productive.

Conference further believes:

1. Self-care is a political act.
2. Self-care is about trying to be more self-aware. Noticing when you are over-whelmed, ill, stressed or exhausted and making changes to your routine and lifestyle that will help to improve your wellbeing.
3. Liberation campaigners can often be and feel attacked for their views. These attacks can be through facebook, twitter, hate campaigns, emails, and phone calls. Some of these attacks are harassment and/or stalking.
4. Being a liberation campaigner can sometimes be an isolating role.
5. Continuously campaigning for LGBT rights can sometimes be upsetting, mentally and physically draining and have implications on people health.
6. Activism is often based in a very macho culture.
7. Liberation campaigning is about community and collectivism, as a group we can achieve much more than as an individual.
8. Within the student movement this year we have seen people attacked by other based on incomplete stories and understanding of the issues, heresy and rumours.
9. Campaigners are more effective when they feel supported and not attacked by the rest of the women's movement.
10. As a campaign we need to be better at articulating the difference between accountability and bullying, publishing the appropriate channels for accountability whilst at the same time empowering officers to tackle bullying and harassment.

Conference resolves:

1. NUS LGBT Campaign will develop both informal and formal support networks for LGBT officers across the country.

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2. Steps will be taken to ensure self-care is embedded in the work and culture of the campaign.
 3. NUS will provide information and advice around best practice for policies and procedures that improve the support that is available to staff and volunteers e.g. access to support services, TOIL, mental health policies, sick leave/pay, management mental health training and bullying policies
 4. The LGBT Campaign will promote the NUS activist mental health guides to the membership.
 5. NUS will provide information and advice about bullying and harassment within the role.
 6. NUS will promote the advantages of joining a union to students

Motion 406: Body Positivity

Conference Believes

1. Body image problems affect a wide variety of people, but gay, bi, and/or trans men are affected disproportionately highly, in comparison to their heterosexual counterparts.
2. Reasons why gay, bi, and/or trans men are disproportionately affected include homophobia, misogyny, isolation, and stereotyping of the gay, bi, and/or trans community.
3. Whilst acknowledging that generally women are faced with a far greater content of media instructing them to change their bodies, gay, bisexual and trans men nonetheless are faced with a wide variety of types of media instructing them to alter their bodies in some way, and implying that their current bodies aren't good enough.
4. The gay male media promotes specific body types, damaging to men who do not fit those stereotypes.

Conference Further Believes

5. Discussion about body image problems for gay, bi, and/or trans men is very poor.
6. Body image problems are very poorly understood, especially regarding the gay and bi community.
7. Access to resources on body image problems for gay, bi, and/or trans men is extremely difficult, if not impossible.
8. Many people are reluctant to search for help on body image problems, possibly out of embarrassment or not wanting to appear weak.
9. Body image problems are often intimately linked to a person's sexuality, making it increasingly difficult to talk about body image problems if gay, bi, and/or trans men are not out.
10. Online resources are an effective way to reach a large number of people.

Conference Resolves

1. To raise awareness of body image problems in the gay, bi, and/or trans community.
2. To create a series of online videos and information packs relating to body image problems.
3. To work with organisations who specialise in body image problems.

Motion 407: Support and Visibility for LGBT Polyamorous Students

Conference Believes

1. Polyamory can be defined as "the practice, desire, or acceptance of having more than one intimate relationship at a time with the knowledge and consent of everyone involved."
2. Polyamory is unfortunately, for often negative reasons, frequently confused with cheating within relationships, promiscuity, immorality, a lack of emotional connection or the mainly religious act of men marrying more than one woman known as polygamy.
3. Polyamory is an umbrella term to cover many forms of non-monogamous relationships.

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4. LGBT polyamorous people are usually in the situation where they have to come out twice, once as LGBT and once as polyamorous. It is a difficult and rarely talked about situation which needs support along with other polyamorous specific positions.
 5. The particular negative stigma attached to polyamorous people and relationships can make life especially difficult for LGBT people who may already be facing discrimination because of their sexual or romantic orientation or gender.

Conference further believes

1. LGBT representation in the media is already problematic as it usually focuses on homosexual, white, cisgendered males and sometimes females. However even when the representation is a little more balanced it is almost universally monogamous and so erasing the experiences LGBT polyamorous people.
2. Polyamory as a concept is often used against same sex marriage in debates saying it is "only a matter of time until three people can marry" as if it is a ridiculous and terrible notion. Also in these instances supporters of same sex marriage often then denounce polyamory to strengthen their argument.
3. Poly caucus is a growing and important part of conference and shows that there are very distinctive problems that polyamorous people, and polyamorous LGBT students in particular, face
4. With this in mind it is logical to classify polyamorous people within a wider circle of sexual minorities.
5. And so because of these reasons along with the general lack of understanding, visibility and support for polyamorous people when coming out and in everyday life polyamorous people experience very real discrimination on the basis of their sexual identity.

Conference Resolves

1. To work towards making the LGBT student movement a more welcoming and understanding environment for all by promoting and defending honest, consensual and safe relationships regardless of the forms they take.
2. To actively fight against the discrimination LGBT polyamorous students face on the basis of their sexual identity.
3. To use polyamorous inclusive language in literature and legislation when referring to the forms relationships can and do take.
4. To positively and inclusively welcome LGBT polyamorous activism alongside other LGBT student activism.
5. To work with the other liberation committees, women's, black and disabled, to produce a statement in support of all forms of relationship to promote inclusively across the board.

Policy Passed at LGBT Conference 2015

Zone: Welfare and Student Rights

Motion 101: End Transphobia, Biphobia and Islamophobia on Campus

Content warning: Transphobia, biphobia, and Islamophobia

Conference believes:

1. NUS LGBT has a duty to protect and promote the rights of those who self-define as part of LGBT NUS, on campus at University or college and in wider society.
2. All students, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, have the right to a safe environment at their University or College campus where they can learn, develop as an individual, and achieve their full potential. This safe space must include an environment that is free from all forms of discrimination and prejudice including but not limited to: homophobia, transphobia, biphobia, racism, sexism, ableism, xenophobia, Islamophobia, and anti-Semitism.
3. Transphobia is an irrational dislike, hatred, prejudice and/or discriminatory action towards individuals who define as Trans, including (but not limited to) transgender, transsexual, transvestite, and genderqueer people, and anyone who does define into the gender binary norms of society.
4. NUS Liberation Campaigns have previously passed 'No Platform' Policies in order to protect students from individuals who preach prejudice and discrimination based on an individual's identity, and who incite hatred against an individual based upon their identity or beliefs.
5. The NUS LGBT Campaign and the NUS Women's Campaign have previously passed policy refusing to share a platform with Julie Bindel, a journalist and author who is notorious for her transphobic publications and views, and other individuals who hold transphobic views.

Conference further believes:

1. Julie Bindel is renowned for her transphobic viewpoints, which first came to light in her article *Gender Benders, Beware* (2004). Bindel has apologised for the 'tone' of this article, but has not renounced further writings which argue that Trans people should be denied medical care. Moreover, she has spoken at events such as Femifest 2014 that explicitly exclude Trans people.
2. Julie Bindel argued in her latest book, *'Straight Expectations'* (2014) that that bisexuality doesn't exist as a sexual identity, thus erasing bisexual individuals' identities and experiences.
3. Julie Bindel has also criticised women who wear the niqab in her article for the Daily Mail: *Why are my fellow feminists shamefully silent over the tyranny of the veil* (2013); in refusing to believe that Muslim women have made their own decision to wear the niqab she denies Muslim women agency.

Conference resolves:

1. That the NUS LGBT Officers and members of the NUS LGBT committee shall not share a platform with Julie Bindel.
2. That the NUS LGBT Officers and members of the NUS LGBT Committee shall not engage with transphobic, biphobic or Islamophobic speakers

Motion 102: The rent is too damn high!

Conference believes:

1. Rising rents and deteriorating housing conditions are a barrier to access to education and contribute to student poverty and poor welfare.
2. Inside our institutions, privatisation and outsourcing of halls are making these problems worse.
3. In the private market landlords have huge power over disorganised tenants.
4. Availability of social housing has been decimated by right-to-buy and failure to invest
5. Homelessness disproportionately affects LGBTQ youth, and LGBTQ students whose families are unsupportive can struggle to get financial support during their studies.

Conference further believes:


1. Housing campaigns are on the rise: at UCLU and other unions, students are organising to challenge halls rent rises;
2. Policy to reintroduce rent controls enjoys good public polling support;
3. The Focus E15 Mothers' fight for social housing in which they occupied vacant homes, won students' support, made national news and gave inspiration.

Conference resolves:

1. Campaign for the following goals:
 - a. Private sector rent controls and a ban on letting agency fees, to keep prices truly affordable
 - b. Secure tenancies with flexibility for tenants, to replace precarious short-term contracts that give landlords all the power
 - c. End privatisation of student halls and cap rent at a maximum of half the minimum undergraduate loan
 - d. Extend housing benefit to students and stop proposals to cut it from under-25s
 - e. End right-to-buy and invest in expanded social housing, funded by taxing the wealthy and taxing homes left empty.
2. Pressure politicians to adopt these policies in local and national elections.
3. Encourage the creation of democratically-run housing campaign groups as a step towards tenants' unions on every campus, and equip them with materials on how to organise, and how to use protest, direct action and rent strikes to win. This material should be aimed at both unions as a whole and their LGBTQ groups, and should include information on how housing issues affect LGBTQ students specifically.
4. Cooperate with non-student housing campaigns, aiming in the end to have unified democratic tenants' unions for all in every town, city and region.

Motion 103: Standing up for LGBT student sex workers, supporting the decriminalisation of sex work**Conference believes:**

1. Sex work refers (and is not limited) to escorting, lap dancing, stripping, pole dancing, pornography, webcams, adult modelling, phone sex, and selling sex (on and off the street).
2. The current regime of austerity, and cuts to services and support have disproportionately affected LGBT people and LGBT peoples' services, and particularly LGBT trans women.
3. Whilst sex work is not illegal in the UK, sex workers who work on the street can be picked up on soliciting or anti-social behavioural order charges, and sex workers who work together indoors for safety can be charged with brothel keeping.
4. Sex work is work. Sex work is the exchange of money for labour, like any other job.

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5. People should be free to choose what they do with their time, their labour and their bodies.
 6. With the rise in living costs, the increase in tuition fees, and the slashing of benefits for disabled people, it is highly likely that some LGBT students do sex work alongside their studies in order to survive month to month.
 7. The lack of funding for postgraduate education makes it likely that some LGBT students use sex work as a means to fund their postgraduate degrees.
 8. Financial reasons, and any criminal record gain due to the criminalisation of sex work, are also cited as the main reason for staying in sex work.
 9. Stigma against sex work means that sex workers are less likely to seek out help and support if and when they need it.
 10. Regardless of the reasons for entering into sex work, sex workers of all backgrounds deserve to have their rights protected and to be able to do their jobs safely.
 11. NUS have a proud history of standing for social justice and for the rights of workers across the world to do their jobs safely and to unionise, regardless of their student status.
 12. Many students are now working in the sex industry to help support themselves and this is particularly likely for LGBTQIA+ students who often face discrimination in the job market and harassment in the workplace.

Conference further believes:

1. The pushes for legislation which would criminalise the purchase of sex (and introduce what is known as the 'Nordic Model' on prostitution) are often spearheaded by anti-choice, anti-LGBT right-wing fundamentalists, working with radical feminists.
2. Often, legislation of this kind is brought forward in the name of anti-trafficking programmes, when in reality they are laws which aim to control what people can and can't do with their own bodies, combined with dangerous anti-immigration initiatives.
3. Criminalising the purchase of sex puts sex workers, especially those who work on the street, in danger. It is impossible to criminalise an aspect of someone's job without it having a negative impact on the person at work.
4. Sex Worker's rights organisations argue that decriminalisation will make sex work safer.
5. Decriminalisation reduces police abuse, harassment and violence against sex workers.
6. The criminalisation of sex workers' clients, known as the Swedish Model, was recently passed in the Northern Irish Assembly, despite government-commissioned research showing that 98% of sex workers working in Northern Ireland did not want this introduced.
7. Organisations that support the decriminalisation of sex work include the World Health Organisation, UN Women, the Global Commission on HIV and the Law, Human Rights Watch, the NUS Disabled Students' Campaign and the Royal College of Nurses.
8. The criminalisation of sex workers' clients has been proven to lead to further distrust of the police amongst sex workers, a willingness of sex workers to engage in more risky behaviour/safety procedures out of desperation, and does not reduce overall levels of prostitution.
9. The moral panic around sex work and prostitution echoes the moral panic that was present when homosexuality was in the process of being decriminalised.
10. Decriminalisation would ensure that sex workers feel able to report unsafe clients or violence at work without the worry of criminal repercussions, and that those who wish to leave the sex industry are not left with criminal records as a result of their job.
11. Dominant narratives about the sex industry tell us that only cis-straight women can be sex workers and thus, support and resources for sex workers are predominantly catered to women in the form of rape crisis centres and women's shelters.

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12. So far there has been little to no research into the experiences of LGBTQIA+ sex workers, and due to this they are being overlooked and erased.

Conference resolves:

1. To support the full decriminalisation of sex work.
2. To support sex worker led organisations, such as the English Collective of Prostitutes, Sex Worker Open University, Sex Workers Alliance Ireland, and SCOT-PEP, who work to improve the lives of sex workers across the UK and Ireland
3. That the NUS LGBT will lead a consultation into the experiences of LGBTQIA+ sex workers in order to listen to their experiences and dialogues and consult with them in order to find out how the NUS LGBT campaign can best support LGBTQIA+ sex workers in the future.
4. Work with the other NUS Liberation Campaigns in order to combat the stigmatisation that sex workers often face within society.
5. To launch research into LGBT students and sex work
6. To create a student LGBT support structure for sex workers
7. To use the results of the Wales student sex work project to inform the work of our research project.

Motion 104: Dear White Gay Men: Stop Appropriating Black Women

Conference believes:

1. The appropriation of Black women by white gay men is prevalent within the LGBT scene and community.
2. This may be manifested in the emulation of the mannerisms, language (particularly AAVE- African American Vernacular English) and phrases that can be attributed to Black women. White gay men may often assert that they are “strong black women” or have an “inner black woman”.
3. White gay men are the dominant demographic within the LGBT community, and they benefit from both white privilege and male privilege.
4. The appropriation of Black women by white gay men has been written about extensively. This quote is taken from Sierra Mannie’s TIME piece entitled: “Dear white gays, stop stealing Black Female culture”[1]:

“You are not a black woman, and you do not get to claim either blackness or womanhood. There is a clear line between appreciation and appropriation. I need some of you to cut it the hell out. Maybe, for some of you, it’s a presumed mutual appreciation for Beyoncé and weaves that has you thinking that I’m going to be amused by you approaching me in your best “Shanequa from around the way” voice. I don’t know. What I do know is that I don’t care how well you can quote Madea, who told you that your booty was getting bigger than hers, how cute you think it is to call yourself a strong black woman, who taught you to twerk, how funny you think it is to call yourself Quita or Keisha or for which black male you’ve been bottoming — you are not a black woman, and you do not get to claim either blackness or womanhood. It is not yours. It is not for you.”

Conference further believes:

1. This type of appropriation is unacceptable and must be addressed.
2. Low numbers of Black LGBT women delegates attend NUS LGBT conference. This can be attributed to many factors, one of which may be the prevalent appropriation by white gay men, which may mean that delegates do not feel comfortable or safe attending conference.

Conference resolves:

1. To work to eradicate the appropriation of black women by white gay men.

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2. To work in conjunction with NUS LGBT campaign to raise awareness of the issue, to call it out as unacceptable behaviour and, where appropriate, to educate those who perpetuate this behaviour.

[1] <http://time.com/2969951/dear-white-gays-stop-stealing-black-female-culture/>

Zone: Society and Citizenship

Motion 201: A cut above the rest: LGBTQ people and austerity

Conference believes:

1. The UK government is currently in the middle of a decade-long programme of cuts to public services that when complete would produce a “fundamental re-imagining of the role of the state” (IFS).
2. These spending plans – which threaten to reduce public service budgets to the levels of the 1930s – have been endorsed by the Conservatives, Labour, and Liberal Democrats.
3. This economic dogma has caused a drastic reduction in the quality and quantity of services, particularly public welfare provision. Even ‘safe’ services like the NHS have been mangled by a poverty-based rise in demand, and the transfer of multiple services to for-profit companies.
4. The cuts have coincided with an unprecedented drop in real wages, vastly increased household debt, and a steep rise in income inequality – the share of total global income returned to workers is now also acknowledged by mainstream economists to have fallen consecutively for thirty-five years.
5. LGBTQ people have been particularly hurt by austerity through the focusing of cuts on the ‘soft target’ of LGBTQ-specific services, alongside multiple other areas of provision that we disproportionately depend upon.
6. LGBTQ-specific services include group spaces for LGBTQ young people, homelessness services and sheltered accommodation, hate crime policing, specialist sexual and mental health services, and transition-related NHS care.
7. Increased waiting times and reduced treatment capacity for the NHS’s limited gender services have made the already oversubscribed treatments even more inaccessible.
8. Most LGBTQ services were incredibly reliant on statutory council grants – the cuts, equating to 37% of local authority spending, have been carried out by councils across the country with the ‘recommendation’ that shortfalls in funding be covered by an increase in charitable donations from service-users, which has not materialised due in part to our significantly reduced incomes.
9. Consequentially, there have been heavy cuts in LGBTQ service provision that have compounded the higher rate of poverty among LGBTQ people, leaving our most castigated in a state of isolation and crisis.
10. The Conservatives have suggested denying under-25s access to housing benefit, saying people should move in with their parents instead.
11. Ed Miliband and Liam Byrne (Labour’s Shadow Minister for Universities, Science and Skills) have proposed denying Jobseekers’ Allowance to under-21s, replacing it with a “Youth Training Allowance” means-tested by parents’ incomes and cut off if you fail to participate in set training programmes.
12. These proposals would force young people who need assistance to rely on their families, and assumes those families will be willing to give that assistance. That is wrong for everyone, but particularly dangerous for LGBTQ people with intolerant families. Living with or being dependent on their families may expose them to intolerance or abuse, or their families may completely refuse to support them.
13. Surveys of homeless young people frequently indicate that as many as 40% identify as LGBTQ.
14. These cuts are attacks on LGBTQ people. We should not have to choose between poverty and being denied the freedom to be who we want and live as we wish.

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15. Politicians proposing attacks on benefits like this are trying to pretend that working class people are the ones responsible for mass unemployment, inaccessible education, and low wages.
 16. It is a lie that austerity measures like this are necessary - there is more than enough money in this society to fund a generous benefits system, accessible free education, and the creation of decent jobs with living wages. That money is in the bank accounts and businesses of the rich, and in the banks that the government paid to bail out but which continued business as usual.
 17. We should campaign targeting all parties proposing these attacks, but they are particularly hypocritical from a Labour Party that claims to stand up for working class and LGBTQ people.

Conference resolves:

1. To condemn any and all political groups who remain committed to cutting our services.
2. To join calls for local authorities to set needs-based budgets that reject the guidelines set by Whitehall and instead utilise their vast reserves (estimated at £17bn) and extensive borrowing powers to fight back.
3. To back the call for a socialist alternative to austerity, demanding democratic control of the banks, paired with taxes and controls on private capital, and a guaranteed basic standard of living for all of us.
4. To liaise with other liberation groups, trade unions, and anti-cuts activists to become part of a coalition around these demands, which should be presented in all election-related literature produced on behalf of the Campaign.
5. To publicly condemn and campaign against all proposals to cut young peoples' benefits, especially in the run-up to the General Election.
6. To campaign instead for a universal basic income, calculated like the Living Wage to guarantee a decent basic standard of living for everyone, whether they are in education, in employment, or neither.
7. To campaign for a decent benefits system, job creation and education to be funded by taxing the rich and their businesses and by taking the banks under democratic control.
8. Our campaigning should involve protest and direct action by students to put pressure on election candidates and parties over this issue, including endorsing the National Campaign Against Fees and Cuts' planned national demonstration in Birmingham. This demo will protest against Labour shadow minister Liam Byrne for his attempts to cut benefits and his failure to stand against tuition fees and the marketization of education.
9. To reach out to the rest of the student movement, trade unions, and LGBTQ activist groups to join us in this campaign.

Motion 202: Actively Fighting For LGBTQIA+ Asylum Rights

Conference believes:

1. That LGBTQ+ people seeking asylum in the UK face an unacceptable lack of specialist support and services.
2. That every LGBTQ+ identified person has the human right to life, liberty and security of person, and the right of freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
3. That LGBTQ+ people who do not have these freedoms in their home countries on account of their sexual and/or gender identities should be granted asylum in the UK.
4. The UKBA reformed the immigration guidelines in 2010. Since then, asylum seekers that had suffered physical and moral violence and legal threats for being LGBTQ forcing them to leave their home countries have been forced to prove their sexuality and/or gender identity in order to be granted entry and residence in the UK.

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5. Immigration control is intrinsically racist and should not exist. All humans should have equal access to education, health service and all welfare facilities.
 6. Asylum seekers that have suffered discrimination based on their sexualities or gender identities should be granted entrance and residence in the UK without further requirements. Requiring that migrants prove their sexuality and/or gender identity is humiliating and inhumane.
 7. The immigration guidelines before 2010 justified refusing entry saying that the asylum seekers could behave with "more discretion in their home countries". These guidelines were also unacceptable and are not an alternative to the present guidelines.
 8. Immigration rules affect disproportionately members of liberation groups including LGBTQ.

Conference further believes:

1. That many anti-LGBT laws and attitudes worldwide (in over half of countries where homosexual acts are illegal) are inherited from British colonial law, including in India, Palestine, Jamaica, Zambia, Malaysia, Fiji, Singapore, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, The Bahamas, etc.
2. That in light of this reality, support of LBGT civil rights movements and LGBTQIA+ asylum seekers in the UK must come from a place of solidarity, free from colonial superiority attitudes.
3. That new research published by the University of Liverpool in November 2014 reveals that many LGBTQ+ asylum seekers in the UK experience inappropriate and abusive questioning by Home Office case workers.
4. That this lack of support and services is often manifested in forced detentions and deportations, resulting in LGBTQ+ asylum seekers being subjected to violence and death in their home countries.
5. That much more should be done on the ground by NUS LGBT Campaign in providing visible support and campaigning for LGBTQ+ asylum seekers and their rights to safety and dignity in the UK.
6. That there is a need for NUS LGBT Campaign to prioritise LGBTQIA+ asylum seekers and their fight for justice in the UK.

Conference resolves:

1. For NUS LGBT Campaign to provide a more structured, organised and active activism in solidarity with LGBTQ+ people seeking asylum in the UK.
2. For NUS LGBT Campaign to contact, express solidarity with, assist in campaigning, and remain connected with organisations like UKLGIG, Movement For Justice, Out And Proud Diamond Group, etc.
3. For NUS LGBT Campaign to use its resources to raise awareness of the campaigns and demonstrations organised in support of LGBTQ+ asylum seekers.
4. For NUS LGBT Campaign to offer its organisational and groundwork abilities (setting up protests, providing materials) to organisations named above and individuals fighting for LGBTQ-related asylum.
5. For NUS LGBT Campaign to have an active presence in Refugee Week event planning.
6. For NUS LGBT Campaign to openly guide students' unions in getting involved with LGBTQIA+ asylum-related activism.
7. To publicly condemn and campaign against any discriminatory immigration bills, including the new immigration guidelines.
8. To campaign against all immigration control, especially discriminatory bills that affect people based on their sexuality, gender identity, ethnicity, religion or political beliefs.

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9. To condemn and campaign against the presence of the UKBA in education institutions through the sharing of academic and personal information of students with the border agencies.

Motion 203: Blood should save lives, not restrict them

Conference believes:

1. More and more members of the LGBT community are becoming aware of the risks of HIV and receive regular testing.
2. A large amount of the LGBT community practice safe sexual acts reducing the risk of transferrable blood related diseases.
3. There is a decline in the amount of blood being donated and a rise in need for blood.
4. Blood being donated undergoes a rigorous testing process to insure it is not contaminated.
5. Men who engage in anal or oral sex with another man are unable to give blood unless they have abstained from these activities for 12 months, as are women who have had sex with a partner who has been sexually active with another man.
6. However those men who engage in sexual activity solely with women protected or unprotected are not similarly restricted.
7. A similar restriction exists for Tattoos and Piercings, however this is period is a duration of only four months.
8. After infection HIV is detectable within a period of 4 to 12 weeks.

Conference further believes:

1. LGBT members have a right to not be discriminated against.
2. LGBT men have a right to not be discriminated against for their sexuality and safe sexual activities.
3. Information on the restrictions on and how to donate is important.
4. Highlighting the importance of blood donation as well as how much is being lost by these restrictions
5. Further education on HIV and other blood borne diseases is important to help remove stigma and increase blood donation.
6. Since the reduction of restrictions the resolve for this campaign has appeared to decline, at least in visibility.

Conference resolves:

1. That NUS LGBT makes it more of priority to campaign against the blood donation restrictions on LGBT men.
2. To make the work it is already doing towards this campaign more visible to both the general public and student unions/associations to aid them in their own campaigns.
3. NUS LGBT will support all universities and colleges across the UK with information and guidance, to allow them to create and enhance their own campaigns.
4. To aim to encourage universities and colleges to lobby their local MP's further on this issue.
5. NUS LGBT will make effort to emphasise the statistics surround blood donation such as how low the donation figures are/can be and how they can be improved through more people being able to donate.

Motion 204: International Solidarity: Rainbow International Campaign/Fund

Conference believes:

1. That there are at least 76 countries which criminalise homosexuality, including at least five where the penalty is death.

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2. That in many countries the situation is getting worse, with the rise of homophobic mass movements and the introduction of new anti-gay laws.

Conference further believes:

1. That the Rainbow International LGBT Activist Solidarity Fund is a registered charity initiated by activists in the LGBT section of the RMT trade union to raise money for and build practical solidarity with LGBT groups in countries where LGBT people face persecution. Since being set up in December 2013 it has raised over £7,000 – all of which went to activists and support groups on the ground – and its work is now growing fast.

Conference resolves:

1. To work with Rainbow International to raise awareness and funds, and encourage our members to do the same.

Motion 205: That institutional homophobia goes beyond the Blood Service

Conference believes:

1. That the HPV vaccine will save thousands of lives a year for men who sleep with men HPV is responsible for 5% of all cancers worldwide and HPV-related cancers are increasing
2. Vaccinating MSM who attend GUM clinics, as now recommended by Joint Committee VI, will not protect the majority of MSM since 2008 there has been an immunisation programme that has been in place for 12-13 year old girls in the UK.
3. There is no vaccination programme in the UK for men who sleep with men or young men
4. Men who sleep with men are offered no protection from the vaccination programme and are particularly at risk of infection

Conference further believes:

1. That women who sleep with men who sleep with men are also discriminated against within the blood ban and are 'referred from giving blood after a 12 month deferral'

Conference Resolves

1. To affiliate the campaign to the HPV action group
2. To lobby the NHS to provide MSM a vaccine for HPV
3. Help Increase public awareness of the risk of transmitting or contracting HPV
4. Ensure that the LGBT campaign keeps lobbying with the HPV action group to ensure that there is equality with this vaccine

Motion 206: Trans Reproductive Rights Now!

Conference believes:

1. In 2014 a trans woman had her Gender Recognition Decision delayed because she had parented a child after her transition. At the time of writing, it is not yet known whether her Gender Recognition Certificate will be granted.
2. The NHS offers free gamete storage to individuals whose medical treatment might affect their ability to conceive a child. However, numerous trans individuals have been denied this service seemingly on the basis of their trans status.
3. Various trans individuals have been denied IVF treatment from private IVF clinics on the basis of their trans status by so-called "ethical committees" of random staff untrained in equality issues.
4. Action for Trans Health, a trans health-care campaign which the NUS LGBT campaign affiliated to in 2014, has a reproductive justice campaign.

Conference further believes:

1. That delaying or denying someone gender recognition certificate on the basis of parenting a child is deeply unacceptable and is a violation of trans people's reproductive rights
2. That trans people should have free, open access to gamete storage and IVF. The guidelines for accessing these services should be clear and easily accessible.
3. That denying trans people the right to have children is unacceptable

Conference resolves:

1. Write to the Gender Recognition Panel to express concern that a parent status is being used to deny or delay the legal recognition of trans peoples' genders. Ask the gender recognition panel to produce a publically accessible list of criteria by which they adjudicate on someone's gender.
2. Send a representative of the NUS LGBT to a meeting of the Gender Recognition Panel Service Users group to raise these concerns in person
3. Write to Human Embryology and Fertilisation Authority expressing concern at the fact that trans people seem to be denied reproductive services on the basis of their trans status. Ask them to produce official guidance on reproductive services to their members which does not discriminate against trans people.
4. Run a workshop at activist training days on reproductive justice for trans people.
5. Support any appropriate actions or protests on this issue organised by Action for Trans Health and any similar organisations.

Motion 207: European Solidarity

Conference believes:

1. The ILGA-Europe Rainbow Index (published May 2014) suggests that the UK is among the leaders in Europe in the protection of the human rights of LGBT people.
2. The same report also demonstrates the highly unequal progression of LGBT+ rights within Europe.
3. There are numerous LGBT+ youth and student organisations in Europe, many of which (including NUS LGBT) are affiliated to the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer Youth and Student Organisation (IGLYO).
4. Over 130,000 students from EU countries study full time in the UK.
5. Over 13,000 UK-based students take Erasmus exchanges in other European countries, with a similar number of European students on Erasmus exchanges in the UK.
6. Much of the recent Queer Studies and Queer Theory literature (which has formed a theoretical basis for much radical queer activism) has not yet or has only recently been translated into languages other than English.
7. That one of the best ways to promote the needs of LGBT+ people in Europe and worldwide is to give people from other countries a voice in our movement.

Conference further believes:

1. LGBT+ rights are human rights, and all LGBT+ people in all countries deserve the same rights, the same protection under the law and the same level of tolerance and respect.
2. British and Irish LGBT+ people as Europeans should stand in solidarity with other LGBT+ Europeans, especially in countries where there is widespread oppression.
3. The UK leads Europe in the influence and scope of the work of its LGBT+ student activism.
4. European institutions have played a vital role in furthering LGBT+ rights in the UK, including further decriminalising homosexual acts in Northern Ireland and hotel rooms, equalizing the age of consent for homosexual acts as well as improving employment protection on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.

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5. Proposals to repeal the Human Rights Act and reduce the role that the European Court of Human Rights plays in the UK are dangerous. They make it more difficult for people (including LGBT+ people) in the UK to have their human rights violations addressed as well as emboldening homophobic and transphobic governments across Europe.
 6. That most SU's lack the resources to fund trips abroad or bring speakers from other countries to the UK.
 7. That many SU's lack the knowledge base to be able to confidently promote and publicise not only the needs of LGBT+ people in other countries but the work of activists in those countries.

Conference resolves:

1. To support and publicise the work that ILGA-Europe has done in European institutions.
2. To further co-operate and engage in the IGLYO.
3. To encourage university and college LGBT(+) societies to support European LGBT+ students in the UK by encouraging participation in LGBT-centred groups, activities and events.
4. NUS LGBT should work with the NUS International Students campaign and with the Erasmus Students Network in order to research what will make LGBT+ Europeans feel more included in the movement and on campuses.
5. To encourage LGBT+ students who study in European countries as an optional exchange or as a compulsory part of their degree to get involved in the LGBT(+) movement at their chosen university if they feel safe and able to do so.
6. To encourage and provide support to LGBT Societies who wish to twin themselves with LGBT(+) Societies in other European universities and colleges.
7. To campaign against (in the event of the issue becoming salient) the repeal of the Human Rights Act.
8. To work with ILGA, IGLYO and other organisations to create international events for students and young people to come together and work to promote LGBT+ rights both on and offline. (EG. An international Student Pride, webinars, etc.)
9. To support SU's who wish to host speakers from other countries by, for example, linking interested SU's together to share costs, providing information on visa's, etc.
10. To produce a document with information about books, films, documentaries and other media made by and/or about LGBT+ activists in other countries.

Motion 208: End the whitewashing of the Stonewall Riots

Conference believes:

1. June 28th 2015 will mark the 46th anniversary of the Stonewall Riots, which is widely regarded as a catalytic event for the beginning of the Gay rights movement in the USA [1].
2. The Stonewall Riots consisted of a considerable Trans presence, including the prominent Trans Woman of Colour Sylvia Rivera, who was said to have "thrown the second brick".
3. In the aftermath of the riots, intense discussions took place in the gay community, and the Gay Liberation Front was established.
4. Sylvia Rivera played a pivotal part in the Gay rights movement in the USA; she was a founding member of the Gay Liberation Front and the Gay Activists Alliance, and helped found Street Transgender Action Revolutionaries (STAR) with her friend and fellow TWoC, Marsha P Johnson.
5. Despite her contribution to the Gay rights movement, Sylvia Rivera was not treated fairly by others in the movement. According to the American Academic and writer Michael Bronski, Rivera was banned from New York's Gay & Lesbian Community Center for several years in the mid-nineties, because, on a cold winter's night, she aggressively demanded that the Center take care of poor and homeless queer youth.

Conference further believes:

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1. Motion 307 that was passed at NUS LGBT Conference 2014 failed to mention or acknowledge Sylvia was a Woman of Colour (as well as being Trans).
 2. Negating or refusing to acknowledge the role that notable Trans Women of Colour played in the Gay Rights movement is an active form of white-washing LGBT history.
 3. Whitewashing a white-passing person of colour is an act of violence and it is highly problematic to bring into question her identity as a Latina woman.
 4. NUS LGBT campaign currently struggles to engage with Black LGBT students (where Black refers to those of African, Asian or Caribbean descent), and white-washing the history of the LGBT movement may act to further alienate students and delegates.
 5. NUS LGBT campaign strives to be intersectional, so erasing a part of Sylvia's identity is not conducive to our goal of being truly intersectional.

Conference resolves:

1. To acknowledge the role Sylvia and Marsha P Johnson played in the Stonewall Riots and the Gay Liberation Movement as a Trans Woman of Colour.
2. To condemn the promotion of any white-washed narratives of the Stonewall Riots as and where appropriate.
3. To suggest Sylvia Rivera and Marsha P Johnson as a prominent role model to be highlighted by Students' Unions during Black History Month and or LGBT History Month.

[1]: Gay Liberation specifically refers to the period of the movement in the 60s and 70s, during which "gay" was commonly used to refer to all LGBT people rather than having the more specific meaning it has today.

Motion 209: Government healthcare cuts

Conference believes:

1. Cuts to NHS funding as a result of government policy have severely endangered the work of the NHS.
2. Transitional healthcare is in crisis, with patients newly referred to GICs facing waiting lists of over a year, and long delays between surgical referrals and surgery dates.
3. Cuts in mental healthcare provision have meant that, for example, many patients requiring inpatient stay are placed in beds hundreds of miles away from home.
4. Cuts in sexual health provision are limiting GPs' ability to provide sexual health screening.
5. Cuts in social care have reduced many disabled people's ability to lead independent lives, meaning that many with 'low' or 'moderate' needs receive no care at all and those with 'substantial' or 'critical' needs often receive insufficient care.
6. Many other parts of the NHS are unable to provide the services that patients require due to government cuts.
7. These cuts disproportionately affect LGBT people, especially disabled and working-class LGBT people and trans people.
8. There is enough money in our society to provide well-resourced healthcare services.

Conference resolves:

1. To publicly condemn and campaign against all proposals to cut healthcare funding, especially in the run-up to the General Election.
2. To campaign instead for a drastic increase in healthcare funding.
3. To campaign for healthcare provision to include full democratic control of transitional healthcare services by trans people, and an 'informed consent' model to provision of transitional healthcare based on the transitioning individual's own requirements.
4. This healthcare provision to be funded by taxing the rich and their businesses and by taking the banks under democratic control.

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5. To publicly condemn the closure of the Independent Living Fund and campaign for its reinstatement.
 6. Our campaigning to involve protest and direct action by students to put pressure on election candidates and parties over these issues.
 7. To reach out to the rest of the student movement, trade unions, disabled and LGBTQ activist groups to join us in this campaign.

Motion 210: Say No to Pinkwashing

Conference believes:

1. NUS LGBT campaign believes in and strives for LGBT+ equality in all societies to ensure LGBT+ individuals do not face discrimination.
2. Israel currently illegally occupies territories which consist of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, much of the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip and, until 1982, the Sinai Peninsula.
3. 'Pinkwashing' is the phenomenon in which Israel attempts to deliberately conceal the violations of the human rights of Palestinian people against the backdrop of the promotion of progressive gay rights in Israel.
4. Israel began its pinkwashing campaign in 2005 which sought to depict Israel as "relevant and modern". This was initially in the form of a marketing plan which then expanded to the \$90 million branding of Tel Aviv as "an international gay vacation destination". [1]
5. Aeyal Gross, a professor of law at Tel Aviv University, argues that "gay rights have essentially become a public-relations tool," even though "conservative and especially religious politicians remain fiercely homophobic." [1]

Conference further believes:

1. Pinkwashing manipulates the hard-won gains of Israel's gay community, and in addition to this, it also ignores the existence and efforts of Palestinian gay-rights organizations. Homosexuality was decriminalized in the West Bank since the 1950s, when anti-sodomy laws imposed under British colonial influence were removed from the Jordanian penal code, which Palestinians follow.
2. NUS currently has pro-Palestinian policy in place: NUS NEC (National Executive Council) passed a motion to support and endorse the BDS (Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions) movement in August 2014. The BDS campaign calls for sanctions to be placed on Israel until it "complies with international law and Palestinian rights". [2]
3. The use of LGBT+ rights to promote Israel as "progressive" in order to deliberately conceal their violation of international law and Human Rights abuses does not help further progressive discourse on how to support the Palestinian people.

Conference resolves:

1. To condemn and not celebrate Israel's human rights record.
2. To condemn the use of pinkwashing as and where appropriate, as Israel should not be using LGBT+ rights to cover up human rights abuses.
3. To work with Palestinian LGBT+ rights organisations such as Al-Qaws, Aswat and Palestinian Queers for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions to actively pledge solidarity and further condemn pinkwashing.
4. For NUS LGBT campaign to educate its members on the dangers of pinkwashing.

[1] http://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/23/opinion/pinkwashing-and-israels-use-of-gays-as-a-messaging-tool.html?_r=0

[2] <http://www.cherwell.org/news/world/2014/08/04/nus-adopts-support-for-boycott-of-israel>
<http://electronicintifada.net/blogs/ali-abunimah/dont-single-out-homosexuality-response-israel-blackmail-revelations-palestinians>

Motion 211: Playing Against Discrimination

Conference believes:

1. The young person and student demographic (14-25) are the biggest investors in the video gaming market through first hand playing experience
2. The young person and student demographic are the biggest watchers of gameplay videos on YouTube
3. The Entertainment Standards Registration Board (ESRB) says that any game that refers to a character's sexuality is classed as a Teen rated game
4. The Pan European Gaming Information (PEGI) does not directly state this in their ratings but do state that they use and consult ESRB with European game ratings
5. Tomodachi Life (a Nintendo made "Sims" like game) did not incorporate same sex marriage even though marriage is a large part of the core gameplay
6. Historically, LGBT+ characters in video games have played the role of being often violent, unstable or inhuman villains.
7. Many games published outside the West have had LGBT+ characters, which are then cis- and/or straight-washed for a Western release.
8. One aspect of the 'GamerGate' affair was the devaluation of the merit of LGBT+ characters being better represented (amongst other groups) by 'GamerGaters'.

Conference further believes:

1. Interactive media (especially console and PC gaming) has been known to influence the beliefs and habits of young people
2. Creating fair representation of LGBT+ characters in games that are rated lower than the Teen rating will give exposure to younger people that being LGBT+ is a normal and accepted in society
3. Having LGBT+ characters and themes in games serves a valid social purpose in preventing the erasure of the experiences of LGBT+ people.
4. Including LGBT+ narratives creates opportunities for stronger story-telling and more challenging experiences for the player.

Conference resolves:

1. To lobby the game developers to stand up against the anti-LGBT+ rating that ESRB imposes and PEGI uses
2. To get a response from PEGI and ESRB on why this rating description is imposed
3. To create a "Playing Against Discrimination" campaign with LGBT+ societies and relevant investors to create exposure and awareness of the problems with the ratings system
4. To lobby the investors of PEGI and ESRB to change their rating about sexuality be represented in under teen games to be changed to not discriminate against LGBT+ representation
5. To mark out best practice in games that cover LGBT+ themes, and publicise those that do them well.
6. To condemn publishers that cis- and/or straight-wash characters in games.
7. To work with existing groups such as I Need Diverse Games to combat discrimination within Gaming culture from the top down.

[1] <http://gawker.com/what-is-gamergate-and-why-an-explainer-for-non-geeks-1642909080>

Motion 212: Let TPoC lead TDoR events

Conference believes:

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1. Transgender Day of Remembrance is held on the 20th November annually in order to pay our respects to Transgender individuals who lost their lives due to Transphobia, transphobic prejudice and transphobic violence.
 2. The day is marked in November specially in order to honour Rita Hester, whose murder on November 28th, 1998 sparked the "Remembering Our Dead" online project and a San Francisco candlelight vigil in 1999. Rita Hester's murder — like most anti-transgender murder cases — has still not been solved. Although not every individual remembered today explicitly self-identified as Transgender, each was a victim of violence that arose due to transphobia and transphobic bias.
 3. Statistically, Trans People of Colour (TPoC); particularly Trans Women of Colour (TWOc) are disproportionately affected by transphobic violence, and it is their names that are read out at TDoR events and vigils. [1]
 4. The NTDS (National Transgender Discrimination Survey) found that 34% of Black Trans people were living in extreme poverty, over a fifth were HIV-positive, and nearly half had attempted suicide. Half the respondents had faced harassment at school and 15% had been physically assaulted at work. It is also well-known that Black Trans people are more likely to be incarcerated, face police discrimination and abuse whilst in custody, as well as experiencing high levels of homelessness and problems accessing adequate healthcare. [2]

Conference further believes:

1. Intersectionality should be at the heart of NUS LGBT campaign, and as such, we must recognise that the outlook is particularly bleaker for TPoC who are affected by both transphobia *and* racism.
2. That currently, TDoR events and vigils are mostly organised by white Trans activists who are not personally disproportionately affected by transphobic violence themselves.

Conference resolves:

1. For NUS LGBT campaign to produce some guidelines to be distributed to LGBT societies, groups and networks on how to organise TDoR events and vigils on their campuses.
2. To work with the Black LGBT working group, the Black reps on NUS LGBT committee and the LGBT reps on NUS Black Students' Committee to help ensure student and community-led TDoR events are not white-washed.
3. To suggest, where appropriate, local TPoC activists and speakers who could help with the organising of events or to guest speak at events students organise.

[1] <http://tdor.info/memorializing-2014-2/>

[2] http://transequality.org/Resources/NCTE_prelim_survey_econ.pdf

Zone: Education

Motion 301: LGBT+ Training for Psychological Therapies Students

Conference believes:

1. The LGBT+ community are disproportionately affected by mental health issues.
2. Ignorance of LGBT+ issues or a focus on gender and sexual identity instead of general psychological wellbeing can provide a barrier to effective mental health care and lead to negative, even discriminatory experiences [1]. The most dangerous example of this is gay conversion 'therapy' which is legal in the UK despite being widely condemned [2].
3. The British Association of Counselling and Psychotherapy (BACP) recommend that "All psychotherapy training institutes regard knowledge of LGBT development and lifestyles as part of core training" [3]. This includes recognition of heteronormative bias, internalised biases and that LGBT+ identities are not pathologies.

Conference further believes:

1. Counselling and psychotherapeutic trainings are generally postgraduate courses often involving part time or distance learning. As such, campus-based LGBT+ campaigns may not reach these students.
2. Training regarding client groups or different types of service users are a common teaching tool on many psychotherapeutic trainings. LGBT+ people should be universally recognised as one of these client groups.
3. National policy in the UK emphasises the importance of involving service users and caregivers in all types of mental health provision, including the training of mental health care and social services professionals [4]. These training courses should be made aware that LGBT+ specific training would be an excellent way of achieving service user involvement as well fulfilling equality and diversity targets.
4. University based counselling services are an important resource for many LGBT+ students. It is important that these services recognise their duty of care towards LGBT+ students and their specific needs.
5. The LGBT+ mental health charity PACE and LGBT Therapy network 'Pink Therapy' currently provide applicable training and resources. Charities including Stonewall and Gendered Intelligence also provide excellent resources concerning mental health.
6. LGBT+ staff networks and student groups are in a position to understand what is needed for inclusive training, including institution-specific needs.
7. Some institutions provide inclusive training for some courses or student support services which could be adapted to suit psychotherapeutic courses.

Conference resolves:

1. To campaign for LGBT+ awareness to be standard teaching on Psychological Therapy Trainings.
2. To encourage institutions to connect with national and local organisations that can assist in the preparation and delivery of inclusive training.
3. To encourage LGBT+ staff networks and student groups to include be involved in delivering or preparing Psychological Therapy Trainings specific to their institutions.
4. To lobby institutions to expand their provisions for such training, where training is only available for some courses and/or student support services.

[1] <http://www.pacehealth.org.uk/services/equality-training/>

[2] <http://www.healthyives.stonewall.org.uk/for-patients/your-health/reparative-therapy.aspx>

[3] King M, Semlyen J, Killaspy H, Nazareth I and Osborn D. *A systematic review of research on counselling and psychotherapy for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people*. Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy

[4] Livingston G and Cooper C. User and carer involvement in mental health training. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment* (2004), vol. 10, 85–92

Motion 302: Liberate our curricula

Conference believes:

1. The experiences, lives and issues of LGBT+ people are erased from the formal curricula and do not take into account the diverse backgrounds of students and staff.
2. An inclusive education should be representative of the student body and equip students with the knowledge, skills and socio-political awareness to challenge and innovate.
3. Education is a tool for social change, but in order to address inequality it must undergo structural changes to become inclusive and ensure that what is being taught and the agents in the learning environment (students and staff) are inclusive and representative of LGBT+, BAME and disabled people and women.
4. Education is a tool for social change, but in order to address inequality it must undergo structural changes to become inclusive and ensure that what is being taught and the agents in the learning environment (students and staff) are inclusive and representative of LGBT+, BAME and disabled people and women.
5. One of the consequences of the UK's narrow approach to curricula is a reduction in opportunities for students in STEM subjects (KS5 onwards) in relation to learning about LGBT issues.
6. Many universities have interdisciplinary LGBT studies modules or have courses in Queer Theory/Studies.

Conference further believes:

1. Existent organisations providing training or 'champion' schemes adopted by some institutions are not enough as they are not student-led, student-focused or comprehensive enough.
2. Liberating the curriculum at all educational stages will challenge cis- and hetero-normativity, creating a more tolerant and fairer society.
3. Many research and analysis methods systematically miss out important types of information because they start from an assumption of cis, heterosexual, white, abled maleness as being normal. It is not normal, no human being is normal, because humanity is so diverse. Including not only the existence, but also the research and writing, of marginalized identities in reading lists will promote a far higher academic standard among all students, and make the teaching material accessible and interesting to students with a marginalized identity.

Conference resolves:

1. Create resources on student and LGBT movement involvement in curricula design and review. Formal curricula should include works by LGBT authors or on relevant topics, scientific research on LGBT issues and medical, healthcare, legal and other practices relevant to vocational learning as part of students' training and education.
2. Create training sessions on LGBT-inclusivity suitable for academics and professional services which Student Unions can lobby their institutions to adopt as part of their staff development programmes.
3. To encourage the development of LGBT studies, Queer Theory and Queer Studies modules.
4. To support SU's and universities in creating LGBT libraries.
5. Work with other liberation campaigns within the NUS and UCU to develop resources to help SUs campaign for more inclusive curricula.
6. Work with other liberation campaigns within the NUS and UCU to collate works by LGBT, BAME, disabled and women authors or on relevant topics, and scientific, humanities and arts

research on LGBT, BAME and disabled issues and medical, healthcare, legal and other practices relevant to vocational learning as part of students' training and education, ensuring that the voices of people possessing the identity or diagnosis etc discussed are included with adequate prominence.

7. Publish the list produced from CR1 as "required reading" and lobby all institutions through UCU and UUK to add them to all curricula, to ensure that no module without at least one author from each of LGB, trans, BAME, disabled and woman identities.

Motion 303: Free Education for all

Conference believes:

5. That a new student movement for free education has come into being, galvanised by the 10,000-strong national demonstration in November.
6. That Free Education is completely feasible, as highlighted in NUS' Roadmap to Free Education, through a progressive taxing system: taxing the rich, the big corporate companies and stopping tax evasion by big companies such as Boots, Starbucks and Vodaphone.

Conference further believes:

1. That we want a completely free education system, in both FE and HE, in which student debt and hardship and financial disincentives are abolished through a living student grant.
2. That there is plenty of wealth in society to fund public services including education.
3. That free education should be funded as all public services should be funded – by taxing the wealth of the richest in society and taking public ownership and control of the banks and financial institutions that began the economic crisis.
4. That we also need a wider concept of "free education" which includes a diverse, liberatory curriculum and democratic control over the running of education and our institutions by students and staff.
5. Lobbying and negotiation are not enough – we need organized action on a large scale to force the government to implement policies that serve the needs of students and working-class and oppressed people in society.
6. The recent changes to DSA disincentives universities from admitting disabled students.
7. All prospective and current students should be able to access education and assessment in their chosen subject in a manner which is both equal to the 'standard' provisions, and also meets specific access needs, whether these relate to a specific disability, a chronic or acute health problem, or the general loss of wellbeing that results from being marginalised.
8. Universities and Colleges routinely refuse to meet the needs of LGBTQ+ students: in particular, often declining to provide access to toilets and changing facilities for QTI students on an equal footing with others, by providing only a gendered space, which is unsafe for all LGBTQ+ students, especially those who are trans, disabled or BAME, and which is inappropriate and misgendering for students who do not identify within a binary gender.
9. Abolishing tuition fees and maintenance loans is just the beginning and scratching the surface of the problems that many students who self-define into NUS Liberation campaigns or minority groups. These students are not represented in Government and often have their voices drowned out or not listened to within the Free Education movement.
10. If we got 'Free Education' tomorrow it would still be the "white, pale, stale and male" individuals who would benefit most from this new system not those who need it most in order to survive.
11. Free Education shouldn't just be about the cost of our education it should be about abolishing the barriers that prevent students from accessing education in the first place.

Conference resolves:

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7. To campaign for free education and living grants for all students in FE and HE, while also developing a wider conception of free education.
 8. To campaign for these to be funded by taxing the rich and taking the banks under democratic control, not by squeezing other services or poorer workers – we should link this to an argument about a politically and economically democratic society.
 9. Not to accept measures falling short of this, such as a graduate tax – we will place pressure on parties to adopt our policies and criticize their failures, including Labour by working with its affiliated trade unions which also support free education.
 10. To use protest and disruptive direct action as well as lobbying to achieve these goals, and to support student unions and LGBT groups undertaking these actions.
 11. To campaign for NUS to organise a demonstration in November 2015 and a high profile week of action in early 2016.
 12. To oppose the cuts to DSA and work with the Disabled Students Campaign to instate a comprehensive, externally-funded, university-administrated model of DSA.
 13. To work with SUs, UCU and others to campaign for more diverse and flexible teaching and assessment methods in Further and Higher Education, including a minimum provision of at least two attempts at any given assessment for all LGBTQ, BAME or Disabled students, when requested by the student, along with adequate and flexible submission deadlines and extensions and examination-time/date setting.
 14. To work with SUs, UCU and others to campaign for Universities and Colleges to meet their duty of care to all students, including by provision of adequate gender-neutral toilets, sport and changing facilities.
 15. Free Education and living grants would enable LGBT students who remain in the closet in order to maintain parental financial support, or students who are estranged from their families due to being LGBT, to come out of the closet and no longer be afraid to be true to themselves and their sexuality and gender and eradicate their financial stresses of trying to survive.
 16. NUS LGBT Campaign should work to make Free Education activism more intersectional by focusing on widening access to working class students, combatting the BME attainment gap and providing more support to parents, carers, care leavers and disabled students who are often alienated from middle class academia.
 17. That student groups wishing to campaign for Free Education work with and listen to all the NUS Liberation campaigns to ensure that their campaigns are intersectional and accessible for those who self-define in to the NUS Liberation Campaigns in order to support students on the ground run intersectional and accessible campaigns on their campuses.

Motion 304: Screening for criminals doesn't protect students

Conference believes:

1. Further and higher education – the furnaces fuelling knowledge enrichment, feeding hungry scholarly minds and pushing out the frontier of research – is one of the best places to rediscover oneself, meet exciting new challenges and rehabilitate where other parts of society has failed.
2. UCAS and some college/universities require applicants to disclose unspent convictions (defined in Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974)
3. The assumption seems to be that a conviction is a good indication of risk on whether a student is likely to pose a threat to other students or staff at a college or university; the evidence against this assumption is strong, and is core to both intersectional liberation campaigning and the rights of LGBTIQ+ students
4. Undoubtedly, there are a small number of courses and situations (e.g. working with children or vulnerable adults) where a criminals convictions check could be useful (in supporting the leaning, research and teaching environment for both faculty and student), however a UCAS-

style blanket catch-all policy should not be in place, instead use of the Disclosure & Barring Service on a case by case by course basis should only be considered.

5. LGBT communities have a history of being targeted by criminal law. Current and prospective mature students still face discrimination within academic and work environments on the basis of old convictions for sexual offences that were used to persecute gay and bisexual men until the late 80's. Though 'gross indecency between men', 'buggery' and 'soliciting for immoral sexual purpose' involved consensual sex between adults, disclosing these old offences in an academic practice area involving children or vulnerable adults still represents and promotes discriminatory treatment for many students.

Conference further believes:

1. If these policies are designed to address risk, they are based on a misunderstanding of the relationship between criminal records and risk of harm.
2. Indeed, such policies may in fact be counter-productive if it gives institutions a false sense of security, which then limits more effective harm prevention and reduction strategies from being developed and implemented.
3. It is a grim reality that basic protocols in employment rights for use of such policies are not even met by institutions applying the UCAS-inspired policy, and certainly there will be few if any institutions who meet these basic standards who are operating their own screening regime.
4. These policies are likely to be highly discriminatory, as there is ample evidence that criminal convictions disproportionately target Black students, people from low-income backgrounds and students with mental health issues and disabilities.
5. Staff who make decisions about enrolments are unlikely to be qualified to make decisions about the 'risk' level of an applicant based on criminal convictions and therefore are likely to make decisions based on misinformation and prejudice.
6. Harassment and harm to students and staff on campuses comes more from harmful management policies on funding welfare services, defunding of student housing and running campuses as capitalistic enterprises rather than simply students with convictions.
7. Selective use of the DBS and prolific use of the Sex Offenders Register is a must. Indeed even this would not have caught Jimmy Saville. And the Register of Disqualified Directors did not stop the daylight robbery of the powerful financial elites and corporations run by Rupert Murdoch.
8. Justine McNally was transphobically convicted with a sexual offence for 'deceiving' someone about their gender, despite the authenticity inherent in presenting gender identity whether or not one discloses the medical details of ones membership of that identity.
(<http://www.bailii.org/ew/cases/EWCA/Crim/2013/1051.html>)
9. 'Extreme pornography' laws target LGBTQ and BDSM sexual practices whilst ignoring far more problematic misogynistic pornography. As a result, LGBT people are also more likely than their cis, straight counterparts to carry an unjust criminal conviction, as indeed are practitioners of consensual BDSM.

Conference resolves:

1. Committee to bring policy proposals to National Conference, working with other liberation campaigns
2. Campaign against UCAS criminal disclosure policy and institutions whom actively use it or use their own.
3. Identify universities who proactively ignore the UCAS criminal screening policy and use none of their own; work with them to erase blanket-policies on conviction screening.
4. Collaborate with NUS Scotland and Cydweithio gyda UCMC.

Zone: Strong and Active Unions

Motion 401: Black Rep on every LGBT Committee

Conference believes:

1. Black LGBT students face a wide range of oppressions from racism, sexism and islamophobia
2. Black students are underrepresented in LGBT societies and representative committees.
3. The majority of Black LGBT students don't get involved with their LGBT group do not feeling represented in what the group does.

Conference further believes:

1. The majority of LGBT societies and representative committees does not have a reserved place for black/BME/BAME student on them.
2. Most LGBT societies and representative committees does not hold events that categories for Black Student.
3. Creating a Black students Rep will help LGBT societies and representative committees to be inclusive to Black LGBT student and to create a greater presents of these student within the LGBT group.

Conference resolves:

1. Mandating NUS LGBT to lobby LGBT societies and representative committees to add a Black/BME/BAME Rep to their LGBT committee.

Motion 402: Putting pronouns on the cards

Conference believes:

1. That delegates may use more than one pronoun depending on their gender identities.
2. That delegates having to declare their pronouns to the Students' union staff responsible for registering them for conference may out them and thus cause problems.
3. Having to specify pronouns may also induce dysphoria for some delegates.
4. Overall, the act of specifying gender pronouns should in fact be optional for all delegates.
5. That a number of people use more than one pronoun depending on how they feel or the situation they're in. Forcing them to pick one ahead of time is likely to increase not decrease dysphoria.
6. Delegates do not necessarily complete their own registration, and therefore may be accidentally (or deliberately) misgendered by the person registering them.
7. Self-definition is the only definition.
8. Genderfluid individuals' self-definition is subject to change over time, meaning that specifying a pronoun in advance is impossible.
9. At the inaugural NUS LGBT Campaign Trans Students' Conference this year, a space was placed on the name-badges for delegates to specify a pronoun, and delegates were asked to complete this at registration. This worked excellently: if everyone is writing their pronouns on it, it becomes paperwork, rather than othering.
10. Currently the de facto policy at NUS LGBT conference is to avoid assuming gender, using "they" pronouns as a default.

Conference further believes:

1. While the goal of avoiding misgendering is noble, requiring delegates to specify their pronouns at the point of registration is a potential source of dysphoria and othering in itself.
2. Many delegates do not register themselves, but are registered by their LGBT officers or union staff. Any information about gender identity and/or pronouns requested at that point is therefore information that risks outing a delegate to someone they do not wish to be out to.

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3. Name badges can only be read up-close, so the information on them is useless in many circumstances.
 4. NUS LGBT should be a space that aims to set an example on how to be truly trans*-inclusive.
 5. While including pronouns on badges is a semi-workable solution for a conference, a solution that only works for specific "LGBT-friendly" events is unlikely to catch on in wider society.
 6. Encouraging the default use of "they" and a culture of asking rather than assuming pronouns is something that can be done in any space, regardless of the scale involved.
 7. Identities are complex, and selecting one item from a list of three genders (plus "prefer not to say") at registration erases the identity of others whose identity is erased by this procedure.

Conference resolves:

1. To print a pronoun box on all delegate's badges, so that if they wish to do so, delegates can manually write in their preferred pronouns (as was done for the NUS TRANSforming Education event)
2. To continue to reiterate when establishing the safe space policy that all delegates should respect and uphold each other's pronouns.
3. To change the registration procedure for all NUS conferences to allow selection of more than one gender from the (rather limited) list.
4. To assist the Trans Reps from LGBT and Women's committees to carry out a consultation to develop a better system and implement it ASAP (subsequently ratifying it at Trans Student's Conference 2016 or Trans caucus at LGBT Conference 2016 if the former conference doesn't occur).
5. To have an explicit policy of "default they" at all events.
6. To work to promote this policy throughout wider society.
7. That the NUS LGBT Officers will present a motion to NUS NEC to make 'default they' the policy of all NUS UK events and communications.

Motion 403: QTIPOC Representation in LGBT History Month

Conference believes:

1. That LGBT History Month is an opportunity to celebrate the achievements of LGBTQ+ identified people throughout history.
2. That these achievements can be within or outside of the field of civil rights activism and LGBTQ+ community.
3. That every country in the world has a rich and interesting LGBTQ+ history worth researching and celebrating.

Conference further believes:

1. That LGBT History Month in the UK can often be Eurocentric and whitewashed.
2. That the NUS LGBT Campaign can do more to guide students' unions in diversifying their LGBT History Month event planning.
3. That QTIPOC students (BME LGBTQ+ identified) should be able to see themselves adequately represented in LGBT History Month events and related projects by students' unions and the NUS itself.

Conference resolves:

1. For the NUS LGBT Campaign to produce material that provides guidelines in diversifying LGBT History Month event planning for students' unions.
2. For the NUS LGBT Campaign to collaborate with the NUS Black Students Campaign LGBT+ representatives to produce said material.
3. For said material to be revised and updated regularly.

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4. For said material produced to be readily available online and in print for students' unions to use.

Motion 404: Support LGBT societies and officers

Conference believes:

1. Some students feel uncomfortable or lack the confidence to call staff and fellow students out on minor acts of discrimination. Many students rely on their LGBT student society or campaign led by elected LGBT officer as their invaluable source of support and information on how to deal with situations.
2. In wake of a variety of different organisations working with universities across the country to improve LGBT+ training for all in education, there may be substantial gaps in that information, especially with less common identities, that individual students may need to educate on a person to person basis. These might also be less student-centred if not driven by student organisations.
3. We are becoming overly-dependent on Facebook to communicate with each other, which may be an issue for those of us who do not have it. Comments get lost and it is hard to search for particular threads that might be relevant, and also has access issues as the types of interactions on social media can be overwhelming.

Conference further believes:

1. Some unions and/or institutions have stronger or more engaged LGBT+ society leaders than LGBT+ union officers. Therefore LGBT+ societies have a potential to get a vastly greater number of students into LGBT+ politics as they might only attend society social events without getting involved in liberation campaigns. Unions and societies should be supported in collaborating to realise the political and social potential they have in academic communities.

Conference resolves:

1. Create toolkit to help students call out minor incidences of discrimination.
2. Create a central online 'hub' on NUS connect to help societies and officers communicate with each other without dependence on Facebook.
3. To create a grass roots Ally campaign to train union sports teams, societies and staff about how to be an ally to the LGBT campaign
4. To work with national unions of teaching staff to create guidelines and best practice for teachers and sector workers to call out LGBTphobia
5. To Lobby institutions to have correct signage and facilities to hate crime reporting centers and 3rd party groups to support LGBT students

Motion 405: Ensuring LGBT*+ support of non-binary students*

Conference believes:

1. There is a constant level of aggression displayed towards those who Identify as queer/non-binary, using terms such a genderfluid/genderqueer and agender pronouns (they/them, ze/zir), within education and work.
2. Those who are non-binary are often unrepresented and not taken seriously when being discussed in the LGBT*QIA community despite being defined in the full acronym.
3. Those who identify this way should not be forced to define themselves by cis or trans* people due to a lack of education and should be considered as seriously as everyone else.
4. People whose gender identity is not adequately described by binary terminology are often unable to have their gender recorded correctly by unions, colleges, universities and the state.

Conference further believes:

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1. The concept of not functioning under a gender binary is so commonly not discussed to a point where even those within the community show little to no support, claiming those suffering from body dysphoria to a flexible degree are either attempting to denounce privilege or gain attention.
 2. Several recommendations were developed by the attendees of Trans Student's Conference regarding improvements to the current system. Those with the clearest consensus were:
 - a. A minimum of four options (man, woman, something else, prefer not to say) should be used in all legal, social and equalities-monitoring contexts.
 - b. Legal recognition of gender should be based upon a self-declaration process, similar to the use of deed-polls to change ones name (and the Gender Recognition Panel abolished).

Conference resolves:

1. Ensuring any training involving the LGBT*+ community knowledge teaches not only about the majority groups but those who are queer, agender, non-binary and intersex.
2. Ensuring the NUS meeting or any university community links creates a friendly environment for those who are not under a gender binary where they would receive the same voice and support as any other member of the LGBT
3. To campaign for the recommendations (above) to be implemented by Student Unions, clubs and societies, FE and HE institutions, and government.

Motion 406: Cost of Conferencing

Conference believes:

1. In the value and necessity of ensuring a representative sample of the LGBT+ community at conference, but we're concerned about the affordability to member Unions, and how these costs can mean smaller Unions end up under represented on conference floor.
2. London South Bank Students Union has been entitled seven delegate spaces this year but LSBSU are unable to afford to send all their delegate entitlement, despite being in the medium sized Union category, and how this may be creating a democratic deficit in the structure of our Liberation Campaign, where large rich Unions are given a disproportionate influence over campaign policy
3. That the demographics, and therefore politics of larger institutions may differ from those of smaller institutions.
4. That the NUS LGBT Campaign should be a revolutionary campaign and not a 'resolutionary' campaign, and freeing up money from conferencing for campaigning has to be a positive.

Conference further believes:

1. If medium sized Unions, such as LSBSU cannot afford their entitlement, that means many smaller Unions cannot either.
2. That NUS LGBT Campaign has a responsibility to ensure that the costs of our policy making do not become a barrier to participation and therefore are in step with the resources available to Students' Unions.
3. That the current model gives rise to the principle that wealthier unions get a bigger say, and that as a democratic value is out of step with the campaigns belief
4. The second impact from our delegate model means that smaller unions are unable to send their balancing places (women, trans, BME, disabled) which means, we further exacerbate the under representation of caucuses in our campaign.
5. That an appropriate mix of in-person and digital technology could hold the solution.

Conference resolves:

1. To mandate LGBT Committee to conduct a survey to understand the level of funding and support given to LGBT+ societies by their home union, and what percentage of each Union's LGBT liberation budget is used by taking all their delegate entitlement to conference

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2. That LGBT Committee, create a working party with a majority of independent (non-LGBT Committee) Member Unions LGBT+ Reps on it, to look at this data to bring back to conference innovative solutions so that a representative delegate structure can be introduced, that increases representation and decreases costs to Unions, freeing up resources for campaigning.
 3. For the review to include the possibility of live online voting and conference attending system.

Motion 407: "Even the largest avalanche is triggered by small things."

Conference believes:

1. FE institutions and Colleges are an integral part of the education experience for many students including apprentices.
2. In the LGBT movement and the NUS LGBT Campaign, not enough is currently being done to support and help develop potential LGBT Officers/Presidents and societies in those institutions.
3. Access to information and local LGBT groups have not been facilitated and needs to change.
4. Many FE institutions, Colleges and small & specialised institutions do not even have LGBT Officers/Presidents and therefore do not have a society on campus.
5. Such institutions will then find it hard to maintain vibrant and sustainable campaigns on their campuses which leads to poor engagement with LGBT students within their institutions.
6. Compared to University, FE and College LGBT students face different experiences and barriers through their education.
7. On top of this, apprentices face further challenges due to their unique environment and status.

Conference further believes:

1. Historically, work done for Universities are recycled and replicated to try and extend to FE and College institutions but one model does not fit all and this approach fails.
2. Students who are LGBT Officers/Presidents face many challenges whether from students or staff when facilitating meetings, activities and events.
3. It is vital that LGBT students have safe spaces facilitated to meet like-minded students in their institution no matter what you study or what your student status is perceived by others.
4. In order for this to happen, LGBT students/Officers/Presidents need to have support from their respected student associations/unions and the institution itself.
5. The NUS LGBT Campaign and the FE Campaign need to ensure that such issues are not ignored and that our membership is not pushed and silenced in this movement.

Conference resolves:

1. To mandate the NUS LGBT Campaign to create an up-to-date FE and College toolkit that focuses on creating and developing societies while offering support and advice on how to engage 'hard to reach' groups including apprentices.
2. To help create working relationships and support networks for FE institutions and Colleges with other institutions and local LGBT groups in the same area.
3. Campaign briefings and projects that the NUS LGBT Campaign produce must be relevant and have sections dedicated to FE and College institutions; or where appropriate have briefings made that are specific for those institutions regarding the work the campaign wishes to do.
4. Mandate the NUS LGBT Campaign to implement Activist Training Days across the country that are specific to FE and College institutions.

Motion 408: Stonewall United Manifesto



Conference believes:

1. There is a great diversity amongst the LGBT+ community.
2. Historical events such as Stonewall have been white-washed & cis-washed, removing the importance of such trans* activists as Sylvia Rivera and black* activists like Stormé DeLarverie or even Marsha P. Johnson who was at the intersection of both groups.
3. Fringe groups typically have fewer outlets to express their needs and identity to the larger community, partially due to financial restrictions on such organisations as the NUS.

Conference further believes:

1. Our diversity is a great strength, and thus should be celebrated along all paths as opposed to forgotten or denied.
2. The true diversity of those involved with historical events such as the Stonewall riots should be remembered in decency to those who took part and even led the forefront of the movement.
3. Fringe groups should also be offered a clear space to identify what their identity means internally, what their overarching goals are and bring light to LGBT+ activists who have been forgotten for their good work.

Conference resolves:

1. To publish a digital manifesto annually, containing at least one article written by a member of the differing identities, i.e. black*, trans*, access, the various fringe groups and lesbians/gays. This will offer everyone, even groups without an assigned full time representative to have their voices heard.
2. Randomize the order of this manifesto during the first publishing and then shift the articles forward each year, placing the article which had previously been at the front of the manifesto at the back in the following year.

Rules Revision

Motion 501: Creation of a dedicated Trans Conference

Conference believes:

1. Trans students are an important part of this campaign.
2. Trans students frequently suffer from the "minority-within-a-minority" effect.
3. Trans Caucus is too short to discuss many important issues.
4. Many cis delegates will be unfamiliar with trans issues, so they should not be expected to vote on trans-specific motions.

Conference further believes:

1. This campaign should be structured to lift up the voices of trans students and make them more prominent.
2. The best solution to these problems is to have a separate conference for trans students to discuss trans issues and vote on trans-specific policy.
3. Such a conference will have the added benefit that it can hold caucuses for other groups, which will make the campaign's trans-specific policy more intersectional.

Conference resolves:

1. To amend the Standing Orders by adding the following section:
 - a. "Once a year, the campaign shall host and run a Trans Conference. This conference must take place before NUS LGBT Conference and National Conference.
 - b. Trans Conference shall have the power to vote motions submitted to it into policy. Only self-defining trans members may submit motions or amendments to Trans Conference.
 - c. Rules Revision motions may not be submitted to Trans Conference.
 - d. The list of motions passed at Trans Conference shall be announced publically before the motions deadline for NUS LGBT's Conference of the same academic year, but not come into effect until the close of NUS LGBT Conference.
 - e. Ordinary motions may be submitted to NUS LGBT Conference that strike down or amend motions passed by the Trans Conference.
 - f. The registration fee for Trans Conference may be no more than one third of the registration fee for Annual Conference, comparing like-for-like.
 - g. Members of this conference must self-define as trans, unless they are members of the steering committee.
 - h. Each CM may send up to five (5) delegates, consisting of one Open Place, one Non-Binary Students' place, one Women's place, one Black Student's Place and one Disabled Student's Place. All of these delegates must self-define as trans.
 - i. The delegation entitlement may be adapted (by removing the Women's, Non-Binary and/or Open places from some or all CMs' entitlements for that year only) in any years where financial incentives for unions to send their maximum entitlement of Black and Disabled delegates is not deemed possible, if it is expected that there will otherwise be a detrimental effect on Black and Disabled delegate numbers.
 - j. That where possible these delegates shall be selected by each CM by an election at which only self-defining trans students may vote. Exceptions should be made for FE and Small and Specialist SU's where this is not possible. SU's may choose to assume that a Trans student elected to attend NUS LGBT Conference is correspondingly elected to attend Trans conference (and vice versa) and subject to their delegate entitlement at those Conference that year if it would be impossible due to time, financial or other constrictions to hold two separate ballots.

- k. The agenda for Trans Conference shall include time for motion debate, as well as all the same caucuses as are required at Annual Conference, with the exception of Trans Caucus.
 - l. Trans Conference shall last no longer than a single day.”
2. Wherever possible, unions will be financially incentivised to send their maximum entitlement of Black and Disabled delegates by making those delegate positions cheaper to the union than the open places.”

Motion 503: Creating a Black student Rep on the NUS LGBT Steering

Conference believes:

1. 20% of NUS membership is made up of Black students of an African, Asian, Arab and Caribbean heritage, and other non-European groups.
2. Currently the Steering Committee is made up of only white students
3. NUS LGBT Steering Committee has not had a Black student on it for a number of years now.

Conference further believes:

1. As there is no Black students on the Steering Committee, this effects the autonomous of the Black students’ caucus.
2. Without the present of a member of Steering or NEC the Black students’ caucus cannot run.
3. Black Students deserve the right to have an autonomous caucus free from the presents of white students.

Conference resolves:

1. For the Standing Orders to be updated to include a Black students place on the Steering Committee.
2. This position shall last for only one term and be elected at the Black students caucus

Motion 504: Gender and Sexual Diversity and A Plus for Inclusivity

Conference believes:

1. NUS LGBT is a movement that represents students who identify as a wide variety of minority gender identities and sexual orientations.
2. Identities including asexuality, intersex, queer and polyamorous are all represented by NUS LGBT, but are not included in the nomenclature or umbrella terms.
3. There is a lack of awareness within the LGBT community and the wider community regarding these identities and issues faced by people who identify as such.
4. People who identify as such may also face erasure or may have to legitimise their identities.
5. LGBT is a widely used title for our community and our movement across the world.
6. In order to be more inclusive, many alternatives have been suggested, including LGBTQ, LGBTI, LGBTQA and LGBTQIA.
7. These alternatives are more inclusive, but still exclude people.
8. Addition of further letters may detract from the recognised umbrella term LGBT and may produce a long, hard-to-pronounce name.
9. The addition of a + symbol has also been suggested as an umbrella term to represent minority gender identities and sexual orientations not included explicitly in the term LGBT.
10. That the majority of LGBT+ Societies and groups in the United Kingdom have adapted to be more inclusive by adding either a star, plus and/or additional acronyms to their names.
11. There are also many non-binary definitions which many people feel the T in LGBT doesn’t represent them and thus the plus can be that key term which includes everyone.
12. There is representation within NUS LGBT which identities such as Asexuality, Intersex, Queer and Polyamorous and this isn’t reflected in the name.

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13. These other definitions are often looked over and discriminated against just as much as the LGBT Community.
 14. Using the plus rather than other acronyms is that, although putting additional letters after LGBT is more inclusive, there is not everyone can be represented without creating a long unrecognisable name.

Conference further believes:

1. That this transition should be encouraged on a country-wide basis so there is uniformity within our movement.
2. Adding a plus may mean more people come forward to help our movement as they would feel more included in a LGBT+ movement.
3. Previous motions to add the plus have had the majority in favour of the change, and other 'plus' related motions have been passed, for example: 'For the Active inclusion of Asexuals' (2012) and 'Recognising non-binary gender identities' (2010).
4. The term LGBT+ does not detract from the recognisable LGBT term.
5. The + symbol is not exclusive; any minority gender identity or sexual or romantic orientation can be included in the term.
6. Several institutions have renamed LGBT societies and associations as LGBT+.
7. These name changes have led to an increase in participation from people identifying as other minority identities at some of these institutions.
8. Addition of a + would increase visibility of those who would identify as such within our movement, both to others in our movement and the wider community.
9. This will increase discussion of issues relating to the identities in the + umbrella and encourage further participation in our movement.
10. The LGBT movement was previously known as the Gay Rights Movement and was renamed to more accurately reflect the people it represents, firstly to LGB and then to LGBT.

Conference resolves:

1. NUS LGBT should officially add the + onto its name to become NUS LGBT+ to reflect the diversity in our movement.
2. To rename NUS LGBT as NUS LGBT+.
3. To promote further issues relating to people who identify under the + umbrella.
4. To promote the reasons behind the renaming to affiliated institutions.

Policy passed at LGBT+ Conference 2016

Policy adopted from Trans Conference by NUS LGBT+ Campaign

Rules and Revisions

Motion 101 | Amendment to Standing Orders

Conference believes:

1. Trans Conference is still part of the NUS LGBT+ campaign and is technically run under the ruling of the NUS LGBT+ campaign standing orders
2. The Trans Conference motion gave certain specifics for trans conference to adhere to but didn't fully anticipate how some of the NUS LGBT+ campaign's standing orders might be inappropriate for trans conference due to the conference's size and the nature of the trans community.

Conference further believes:

1. NUS Trans Conference should have standing orders that are relevant to the trans community so that Trans Conference can run smoothly
2. Trans Conference has the ability to accept revised standing orders
3. There is currently no delegate fee to attend Trans conference.

Conference resolves to:

1. To amend the Standing Orders as follows:
 - A. Replace: "3.1 Only self-defining Trans students may participate in Trans Conference, including in the submission of motions. An exception is allowed for the steering committee members who are able to be present to facilitate the democratic procedures."
With: "3.1 Only self-defining Trans students may participate in Trans Conference, including in the submission of motions. This also applies to members of steering committee, who are present to facilitate the democratic procedures. To ensure that there are self-defining trans people available to steer Trans conference, elections of 3 members of trans conference steering will take place either at NUS LGBT+ Conference or at Trans conference, as determined by the steering committee. Trans steering places should be made up of one place reserved for a woman delegate, one place reserved for a black delegate, and an open place."
 - B. Replace: "3.3 The delegation entitlement may be adapted (by removing the Women's, Non-Binary and/or Open places from some or all CMs' entitlements for that year only) in any years where financial incentives for unions to send their maximum entitlement of Black and Disabled delegates is not deemed possible, if it is expected that there will otherwise be a detrimental effect on Black and Disabled delegate numbers."

With: "3.3 In years where financial incentives for unions to bring their maximum entitlement of black and women's places are not possible, the delegation entitlement may be adapted by steering to ensure the maximum entitlement of black or women's places by removing any of non-binary, and/or open place from some or all CM's entitlements from that year to ensure that black and women's delegates attendance is a priority."

- C. Replace: "1. The Chair of all meetings of the Conference shall be taken by an LGBT+ Officer, a member of the National Committee, or another person appointed by them."

With: "1. The Chair of all meetings of the Conference shall be taken by a self-defining Trans LGBT+ Officer, a member of the National Committee, or another person appointed by the steering committee who self-defines as Trans."

- D. Remove: "3.5 Wherever possible, unions will be financially incentivised to send their maximum entitlement of Black and Disabled delegates by making those delegate positions cheaper to the union than the open places."

Education Zone

Motion 102 | FE and HE academic system name & title change

Conference believes:

1. If an applicant changes their name before or during their studies before they have completed their award and final results have been published, they must provide the University with documentary evidence of the name change.
2. Currently, universities require applicants to apply using the name on their passport, birth certificate, or marriage certificate.
3. As of August 2015, the Oxford English Dictionary has officially added "Mx" as an honorific, which is already accepted by government departments, councils, high street banks, Royal Mail and driving licences in UK.

Conference further believes:

1. Many students are unable to change their name legally, due to personal circumstances, such as religion or transphobic families
2. Students in FE institutions often have a difficult time trying to change their name, as often they require two names on the system – the name they want to be referred as, and their birth name for when letters are sent home
3. Mx is a gender-neutral prefix that allows non-binary students who do not identify with either the male or female gender to have their gender identity recognised

Conference resolves to:

1. Allow students in all FE and HE institutions to have a preferred name for academic registries
2. Encourage all HE and FE institutions to recognise the existence of non-binary students and allow students to choose the name (birth or preferred) in which letters are sent home to families)
3. Add mx as a gender-neutral title option for all HE and FE institutions in the UK.

Motion 103 | Trans and Non-Binary Awareness in the Classroom

Conference believes:

1. Many members of teaching staff at both HE and FE institutions are not aware of the issues faced by trans (including non-binary) students.
2. This lack of staff awareness can result in classes not being a safe space for trans (including non-binary) students.
3. As a direct result of institutional policies, many cis-normative students remain unaware of what might be considered inappropriate behaviour towards trans (including non-binary) students.

Conference further believes:

1. Creating a safe space for trans (including non-binary) students in classrooms should ultimately be the responsibility of teaching staff.
2. Staff should receive training on specific issues relating to trans and (including non-binary) students, especially the use of appropriate pronouns and names.

Conference resolves to:

1. Mandate all students' unions to work alongside academic and staff union representatives to review current levels of staff awareness of trans (including non-binary) awareness.

2. Campaign to ensure all FE and HE institutions provide appropriate staff training on Trans Awareness and in particular the use of correct pronouns and names.

Society and Citizenship Zone

Motion 104 | Encourage the addition of a Gender Identity Clinic in Wales

Conference believes:

1. According to a 2012 study for the country's NHS, it is estimated there are over 31,300 trans people in Wales, yet there are significant problems relating to adequate healthcare.
2. Currently, if a trans person in Wales wishes to medically transition, their GP will only refer them to Charing Cross, which is in London.
3. In England, under the NHS Constitution, patients 'have the right to access certain services commissioned by NHS bodies within maximum waiting times, or for the NHS to take all reasonable steps to offer a range of suitable alternative providers if this is not possible'. The maximum waiting time for gender identity services is 18 weeks, known as 18 Week Referral to Treatment (RTT). The waiting list for Charing Cross as of September 2014 is 56 weeks, which greatly exceeds this.

Conference further believes:

1. Wales is currently the only one of the four countries in the United Kingdom that does not have a Gender Identity Clinic.
2. For many trans people, getting to London is not possible due to inaccessibility – either due to other existing health or financial issues
3. Due to the issues around getting to London and the waiting list times, many trans people self-medicate.

Conference resolves to:

1. Encourage students to campaign on campus for a Gender Identity Clinic in Wales, to boost awareness in the upcoming to the election
2. Encourage all students eligible to vote in the next Welsh Assembly Election
3. Encourage all MPs in Welsh constituencies to vote for a Gender Identity Clinic in the next Welsh Assembly Election
4. Campaign for Assembly Members in the next session of the Assembly to establish a Gender Identity Clinic in Wales.

Motion 105 | Taking Direct Action for Healthcare

Conference believes:

1. Trans Healthcare is in crisis. Illegally long waiting times, frequent denial of treatment, and the pathologization of trans people mean that it is not working for most trans people.
2. The NHS is in crisis: austerity and privatisation threaten the provision of healthcare. The recent decision to change the junior doctors' contract is an example of how staff and patient welfare is being increasingly sidelined.
3. Direct Action refers to set of protest tactics which directly stop a negative action from happening, or start a positive action happening. This can include: protests, occupations, blockades, as well as setting up alternative service provision.
4. Action for Trans Health is a campaign for democratic trans healthcare that supports the use of direct action in appropriate contexts in addition to other activist tactics to fight for our healthcare. They offer training on direct action techniques to trans campaigners.

Conference resolves to:

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1. To reaffirm the NUS LGBT+ Campaign's affiliation with Action for Trans Health, and to work with Action for Trans Health on appropriate campaigns and projects.
 2. To support industrial action by healthcare workers when they are taking action for better pay and conditions, against the privatisation of healthcare, or against cuts to the NHS. Supporting in this context could include, but are not limited to, joining picket lines, helping organise hardship funds for striking workers, and sending messages of solidarity.
 3. To include direct action training is included in any activist training days or equivalent that are being organised by the campaign.
 4. To support queer and trans people taking appropriate direct action for healthcare.

Motion 106 | My identity is not your business

Conference believes:

1. The current system of legal gender recognition requires trans people to submit themselves as a case to a gender recognition panel.
2. Acquiring evidence for and the charge for the panel hearing required for gender recognition is cost-prohibitive and time consuming, and discourages trans people from doing so.
3. Gender recognition also requires that you declare your intention to live in your 'assumed gender' permanently.
4. Non-binary gender identities are not recognised under the law, and even though assuming the other binary gender is seen by some as a compromise, it is much harder for a non-binary person to attain a Gender Recognition Certificate.
5. The 2013 Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act enshrined the 'spousal veto' into law, allowing a married trans person's partner the opportunity to veto their application.

Conference further believes:

1. Submission to the gender recognition panels is an unnecessarily cruel system of gender recognition, and a group of (likely cisgender) 'experts' have no business determining our gender identities.
2. Gender identity is not a static concept, and the requisite 'permanence' of gender transitioning is damaging, pathologizing and unnecessary.
3. A system of self-definition should become the new model of gender recognition. It should be free, recognise non-binary identities and no individual should have power of determination or a veto over you.
4. The Equalities Act 2010 should be amended to cover non-binary as being a protected characteristic
5. Marriage should be gender neutral and be between people.

Conference resolves to:

1. To condemn and campaign against the gender recognition system as established by the 2004 Gender Recognition Act and 2013 Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act.
2. To campaign for an inclusive system of gender recognition based upon self-definition.
3. To reach out to LGBTQ and women's groups (student or otherwise) around the country to join us in this campaign.
4. To lobby the government to:
 - a. recognise the existence of non-binary people
 - b. recognise being non-binary as a protected characteristic
 - c. to make marriage entire gender neutral.

Welfare Zone

Motion 107 | Add gender-neutral toilet and changing room facilities to all FE and HE institutions

Conference believes:

1. The 'Response and imputation rates' report (2001) found that 0.4% of Census respondents failed to give a binary response to 'sex' in some way, which now accounts for 224,632 people identifying as non-binary.
2. A national survey by GLSEN has found that 75% of transgender youth feel unsafe at school and 59% of trans students have been denied access to restrooms consistent with their gender identity.
3. At a lot of institutions, there are only male, female and disabled toilets, leading non-binary – as well as many binary trans – students to either choose between choosing a gendered toilets, and experiencing discrimination, or using the disabled toilet, which has many implications.

Conference further believes:

1. Gender-neutral toilets reduce the discriminative experiences that trans people face while in their institutions, as they are able to go to the bathroom without fear of hate or judgment, based on their gender
2. Being forced to use a disabled toilet further perpetuates the idea that being transgender is a disability, as well as reducing the possible facilities for those who are disabled, as currently this is the only alternative for non-binary and many binary trans student who are in fear of harassment

Conference resolves to:

1. Encourage all HE and FE institutions to have and campaign for gender-neutral toilets on campus
2. Encourage all HE and FE institutions to challenge transphobia and gender-based discrimination that takes place, especially in bathroom facilities.

Motion 108 | Hate has no place on campuses

Content Warning: Transphobia

Conference Believes:

1. NUS has a duty to protect and promote the rights of those who self-define as trans, on campus at University or college and in wider society.
2. All students, regardless of their gender identity, have the right to a safe environment at their University or College campus.
3. Transphobia is an irrational dislike, hatred, prejudice and/or discriminatory action towards individuals who define as trans.
4. NUS Liberation Campaigns have previously passed 'No Platform', "no sharing of platforms" and "no invite" Policies in order to protect students from individuals who preach and incite hatred against an individual based upon their identity.
5. Legally "hate speech" does not cover transphobic speech

Conference Further Believes:

1. Transphobic, homophobic, biphobic, racist, sexist, ableist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, and/or anti-Semitic speakers have no place at universities or colleges.
2. "No sharing of platforms" and "no invite" Policies do not limit the freedom of speech
3. Transphobic speech should be legally recognised as hate speech
4. Transphobia and transphobic speakers have lead to poor access to health care and welfare services by spreading myths about trans people.

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5. By allowing transphobic speakers onto campus this can affect the mental health of trans students on campus.
 6. By giving a speaker a platform it is a method to legitimises their views
 7. The sharing of content on social media is also granting a platform
 8. Covering transphobic speech both in a positive and negative light is still granting it a platform.
 9. Transphobic speech is still transphobic hate speech even if they are a member of another or the same liberation group.
 10. There is no such thing as reverse discrimination.
 11. Universities and Colleges should be a place for trans people to thrive where they feel safe and accepted.

Conference Resolves:

1. To support all campaigns, protests and petitions making people who are Transphobic, homophobic, biphobic, racist, sexist, ableist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, and/or anti-Semitic speakers not to invited onto campuses.
2. To not share platforms with and not to invite onto campuses all transphobic speakers including but not limited to: Germaine Greer , Julie Bindel , Julie Burchill and Milo Yiannapolous .
3. To actively campaign against the platforming and inviting onto campuses of all transphobic speakers at universities.
4. To encourage the platforming and inviting onto campuses of people from liberation groups, specifically pertaining to the issue at hand.
5. Encourage students' unions to have safe spaces for trans people, as well spaces where they can operate autonomously
6. To work on making transphobic speech covered under the definition of "hate speech"

Strong and Active Unions

Motion 109 | A full time paid NUS Trans Officer and an autonomous NUS Trans Liberation Campaign

Conference believes:

1. In 2005 the 'T' in NUS LGBT+ was added to the definition of the remit of the NUS LGBT+ campaign.
2. A motion was submitted to NUS National Conference 2015 to create a full time paid NUS Trans Officer. This motion gained a simple majority but failed to receive the two thirds required to amend the rules and articles of NUS UK.
3. At National Conference 2016 NUS will take forward a review of its governance and financial model, informed by a commissioned review called: 'A New Settlement' and a further wide consultation with students' unions, and bring an outline of proposals to improve the costs and benefits for NUS' affiliated members.

Conference further believes:

1. Thanks to the great work of many LGBT+ activists the LGB+ community has made vast progress in achieving equality and liberation for LGB+ people in law and society over the last few years. However the same cannot be said for the trans community.
2. In the UK (and the rest of the world) the trans community still faces marginalisation, discrimination and prejudice in regards to legal recognition, equal marriage, health care and equal rights to name but a few examples.
3. The NUS LGBT+ campaign has two elected officers. Due to the historical gender bias within the LGBT+ movement and NUS championing gender balancing across all leadership roles within NUS one of the LGBT+ officer places is reserved specifically for those who define as women within the LGBT+ campaign.

Conference resolves to:

1. To mandate the NUS LGBT+ officers in collaboration with those from the NUS LGBT+ committee who define as trans to submit a motion to NUS LGBT+ Conference to amend the NUS LGBT+ standing orders AND to submit a motion to NUS National Conference 2016 to amend rules and articles of NUS UK to include the following:
 - a. To create a full time paid NUS Trans Officer who shall sit on the NEC with an additional NEC second place.
 - b. That the NUS Trans NEC second place NEC must be gender-balanced.
 - c. To create an autonomous NUS Trans Liberation campaign separate and from the NUS LGBT+ campaign.
 - d. That the NUS Trans officer, and additional second place on NEC, shall be elected at the NUS Trans Conference.
2. That the NUS Trans Conference must also elect a committee of volunteers to form the NUS Trans Campaign National Committee.
3. That if the motion to create a full time paid NUS Trans Officer and an autonomous NUS Trans Liberation Campaign passes at NUS LGBT+ conference and NUS National conference 2016 this shall become part of and implemented within the NUS governance review.
4. That the first NUS Trans Officer, NEC place and committee shall be elected at NUS Trans Conference in 2017 ready to take office in July 2017.
5. That a reserved NUS LGBT+ officer place for women within the campaign remains and that the creation of a full time paid NUS Trans officer must not supersede this.

Motion 110 | Introduce a trans-inclusive sports policy to all HE and FE institutions

Conference believes:

1. Many sporting bodies, such as the British Universities & College Sports, do not have their own policy in place, which covers the inclusion of trans and intersex athletes, and instead adopt the policies of other organisations. These organisations may similarly have no policy regarding inclusion and so trans people are frequently unsure if they are allowed to participate.
2. International Olympic Committee guidelines currently only govern the inclusion of transsexual athletes and no official guidance exists pertaining to trans people who do not fall into the category of transsexual.
3. Current NHS criteria require that trans people show consistent identification with their preferred gender in order to receive or continue to receive treatment. Participating on a team that was not for their preferred gender could thus be used as evidence to exclude them from medical treatment.
4. NGBs (National Governing Bodies) are the organisations that are in charge of their respective rules in a particular sport.
5. BUCS (British Universities and Colleges Sport) is the organisation that facilitates and governs sport for Colleges and Universities
6. BUCS has chosen to pass all responsibility of trans inclusion to the respective NGBs
7. Under the Equality Act 2010, NGBs are required to let Trans people participate after they have met criteria prescribed by the NGB.
8. Knowing your eligibility to participate in BUCS competitions is currently arduous and demeaning
9. Most NGBs do not have clear policies on their websites (e.g Netball, Korfbal, Lacrosse...)
10. Many NGBs who do have policies require Gender confirmation surgery
11. Some NGBs have specific (arbitrary) time requirements from date achieving certain criteria (eg GCS), of up to 4 years, which is often years after people have left education
12. Many trans people do not want to have surgery
13. Many trans people are unable to have surgery
14. Most trans people are not able to participate in competitive sport

Conference further believes:

1. Due to the nature of sports competitions being either for men or women, many non-binary students feel excluded as they are either forced to pick a gender, or to not play at all.
2. The culture surrounding sports is still deeply transphobic, even today. The effects of this are clearly seen with many being driven away from sport and some experiencing transphobia first-hand.
3. Most policies that allow trans people to compete in sport require them to provide 'proof' of their current medical status and in many cases this process is not clearly defined
4. Trans people should not be limited to non-competitive play
5. Self definition should be the only criteria to participate in gendered sports
6. The extensive additional rules for trans women to participate is inherently trans misogynistic.
7. The Equality Act 2010 does not do enough to protect trans people from NGBs
8. NGBs need to recognise many more genders than two
9. Trans people's bodies are theirs to chose what they do with.
10. Any equality policy that allows trans exclusion and doesn't take self definition as the only definition is inherently flawed and should be challenged.
11. Any form of medical intervention (HRT, GCS) should not be a part of requirements to play sport
12. NGBs (National Governing Bodies) should be covering any additional costs trans people incur when participating (eg blood tests).
13. Until this does occur AUs, SUs or universities/colleges should be covering the costs.

Conference resolves to:

1. Introduce a trans-inclusive sports policy to all HE and FE institutions
2. Ensure that there are a range of sports that are gender-neutral, which recognise non-binary genders
3. To lobby NGBs to have self-definition be the only definition to participate.
4. To lobby NGBs to have clear non-binary inclusive guidelines easily accessible for non-binary people to participate.
5. To lobby BUCS to publicly lobby NGBs to have self-definition be the only definition to participate.
6. To lobby BUCS to publicly lobby NGBs to have clear non-binary inclusive guidelines for trans people to participate.
7. To work on liberation representation within the democratic structures of BUCS
8. To lobby NGBs to cover any additional costs trans people incur when participating (eg blood tests).
9. To encourage AUs, SUs or universities/colleges to cover the costs until NGBs cover the costs.

Motion 111 | Supporting SU Officers and activists opposing transphobia

Conference believes:

1. That SU officers and student activists are often the first line in opposing transphobia within their institutions.
2. That, as with the recent case of Germaine Greer being invited to speak at Cardiff University, this opposition can lead to these officers being subjected to a barrage of hatred and threats.
3. That NUS has a duty to offer help and support to SU officers seeking to oppose Transphobia within their institutions.

Conference further believes:

1. That no SU officer or student seeking to oppose transphobia or being subjected to abuse for doing so should have to do so in isolation.
2. That the actions of these transphobes can have a seriously detrimental effect on the mental health, personal and academic lives of student activists whether they are SU officers or not.

Conference resolves to:

1. Create guidance for SU's in supporting SU officers and student activists who find themselves under attack for opposing transphobia.
2. Look to create guidance for Student activists and SU officers in how to respond to such attacks (including such things as seeking support and logging threats received to be passed onto appropriate agencies)
3. Mandate Committee to formally and, where appropriate, publically offer support and solidarity to SU officers and Student activists who come under attack for opposing transphobia. Including, but not limited to; campus visits and letters/petitions of support

Motion 112 | Pronouns Introduction Policy

Conference believes:

Terms used:

1. Pronoun: noun

a word that can function as a noun phrase used by itself and that refers either to the participants in the discourse (e.g. I, you) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse (e.g. she, it, this)

2. Misgender: verb

present participle: misgendering

refer to (someone, especially a transgender person) using a word, especially a pronoun or form of address, that does not correctly reflect the gender with which they identify.

Conference further believes:

It is important to respect a person's choice of name and gender pronouns.

1. Everyone has the right to be able to self-define and identify
2. This right should be respected by all who address them
3. Students should not risk being misgendered when participating in NUS events
4. Students should not have to risk misgendering their peers when participating in NUS events
5. We cannot create safe spaces without proactively challenging our existing environments and taking action to make change, this includes challenging pronoun assumptions
6. To not have a pronoun inclusion policy is to uphold structural and institutional transphobia within our spaces
7. A pronoun introduction policy is an active way of putting measures in place to ensure that all students, no matter what their trans-status or gender identity is, can safely and actively participate in NUS activities.

Conference resolves to:

1. Use the following practice at all NUS events:
 - a. Pronouns will be respected
 - b. Once introduced, anyone who then refuses to respect these names or pronouns will be seen as not being in accordance with NUS regulations
 - c. Appropriate action will then be taken to ensure the safety of attendees.
2. These practices will be part of a Pronouns Introduction policy, to be written by NUS and mandated by this motion.

Emergency Motions

Emergency Motion 1 | No Women in Men's Prisons

Content Warnings: Prison abuse, rape, suicide.

Conference believes:

1. That Tara Hudson, a trans woman, was placed in a male prison despite the judge sentencing her recommending that she should be placed in a female prison.
2. That Vicky Thompson, another trans woman who said she would kill herself if she was placed in a male prison, was placed in HMP Leeds, a Category B male prison, and was subsequently found dead in November 2015.
3. That the Ministry of Justice and the Women and Equalities Select Committee are aware of abuses of trans people in the justice system, as shown by submissions to the latter body.

Conference further believes:

1. That placing trans people into prisons based on the gender they were assigned at birth puts them at high risk of violence and abuse from both other prisoners and prison staff.
2. That automatically placing trans people in isolated confinement constitutes torture based on their identity.

Conference resolves to:

1. That prisons minister Andrew Selous should resign, and the NUS should campaign for his resignation.
2. For a completely independent inquiry into abuses of trans people in the justice system.
3. That custodial sentences should only be used as an absolute last resort when all other methods of rehabilitation have failed.
4. That anybody receiving a custodial service should be placed in the general population of a prison conforming to their self-defined gender.
5. To campaign for the Ministry of Justice review on trans women in the justice system to include at least one trans woman on the panel.

Emergency Motion 2 | Support for Trans Student Victims of Natural Disasters at home

Conference Believes:

1. In December 2015, parts of Cumbria and Lancashire were hit by floods caused by Storm Desmond
2. Student Properties were hit by the devastation
3. Towards the end of December 2015, parts of Yorkshire were also hit alongside previously hit parts of Cumbria and Lancashire caused by Storm Eva

Conference Further Believes:

1. Trans Students are likely to have one set of their preferred gender's clothes at their place study due to potential lack of support at home
2. Trans Students are likely to have lost important documents such as:
 - a. Deed Poll
 - b. Gender Recognition Certificate
 - c. Statutory Declaration

NUS Resolves:

1. To create an emergency fundraising pot available to Trans students when they have been affected by a natural disaster
2. To organise clothes swaps where necessary to help replace clothes
3. To arrange for a local solicitor/magistrate to redo any lost documents (Deed Poll, Gender Recognition Certificate, Statutory Declaration etc.) for free or a reduced rate.

Policy passed by NUS LGBT+ Campaign

Zone| Welfare and Student Rights

Motion 201: Estrangement should be high on the agenda

Conference Believes:

1. The New Starts report indicates that there were 9,338 students in England, Wales and Northern Ireland officially recognised by Student Loan Company as 'estranged' in 2013-14.
2. In 2008 NUS conducted research into the experiences of estranged students and Student Finance which led to drastic changes being made to the evidence required to be granted estranged status by Student Finance.
3. Estranged Students are currently entitled to the maximum financial support from Student Finance and may be entitled to additional bursaries if they are available at their university or college.
4. Letting agents and Landlords often require a financial guarantor in the form of a parent or guardian in order for students to rent a property. Without this financial backing estranged students often have to pay all their rent up front or find accommodation that does require a financial guarantor.
5. Estranged students are more likely to experience poor mental health and experience higher dropout rates than their non-estranged peers.
6. Studies have shown that LGBT+ and BME students more likely to experience estrangement.

Conference Further Believes:

1. Current access agreements for universities and colleges do not focus on estrangement and thus do not collect information on estranged students.
2. There is a severe lack of specific support services for estranged students studying at university and college and thus estranged students may not know about the availability of hardship funds and additional support when applying to study at these institutions.
3. Estranged students often face struggle to find and/or afford accommodation that allows them to remain outside of term time which means they often end up 'couch-surfing' and potentially homeless for the summer months.
4. Estranged students in Further Education have little to no financial support often have to work, sometimes full time, in order to support themselves financially in order to continue their studies and complete their course.
5. Estranged student face particular issues, and by creating support networks between these students can allow estranged students to support each other and thus improve their mental wellbeing and reduce dropout rates

Conference Resolves

1. To lobby universities and colleges to offer the following: financial support and bursaries, to offer rent guarantor schemes, provide specific student support services for prospective and current students, and appropriate training for staff members in order for them to support estranged students.
2. To lobby for universities and colleges to provide free/discounted summer month accommodation for estranged students.
3. To lobby UCAS on having special considerations for estranged student applicants.

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4. To support Students' unions in creating support networks of estranged students.
 5. To work with the NUS VP FE to improve support for estranged students in FE.
 6. To lobby universities and colleges to include estrangement in their access agreements.
 7. To lobby Student Finance to have more training in place to give correct guidance on the process for estranged students.
 8. To work with Stand Alone and other organisations on finding ways to support and improve the lives of estranged students.

Motion 202: LGBT+ survivor support

Conference Believes:

1. Sexual assault for queer and trans women is as high as 61% compared to their heterosexual counterparts at 35%
2. 40% of gay men and 47% of bi+ men have experienced sexual violence compared to 21% of their heterosexual counterparts.
3. Over 50% of trans people have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives.
4. That Trans people are at a high risk of sexual violence.
5. That there is little specific provision for LGBT+ survivors of sexual violence generally.
6. That NUS LGBT+ already has policy on seeking mandatory LGBT+ awareness training for medics.
7. That there is currently no requirement for LGBT+ training for counselling, therapy and uniformed public service (UPS) students.
8. That in many areas NHS support is time limited to a certain period of time after an assault.

Conference Further Believes:

1. Due to the fear of being outed if they approach their family, the courts, or the police, LGBT+ people are less likely to report their experience of sexual assault.
2. There is currently little legislation to support LGBT+ survivors, as most legislation has heteronormative assumptions.
3. That a number of services for survivors of sexual violence deliberately exclude trans people.
4. That even where trans people are included this is often lip service with little or no specific training given to staff and volunteers.
5. That police officers and NHS staff who are trained in working with victims of sexual violence are frequently unaware of the specific needs and issues LGBT+ victims have. This is especially important given the increased likelihood of mental health issues.
6. That charities dealing with sexual violence are under great financial pressure and many have had to close or reduce their services

Conference Resolves:

1. Aid support to LGBT+ survivor support organisations that has financial issues and risks closing.
2. Provide resources for SU advice and relevant university welfare staff on LGBT+ survivors including sign-posting to relevant organisations.
3. Provide a toolkit that all societies can access on statistics and resources.
4. Encourage LGBT+ groups to support student survivors by organising safe spaces/ networks and to ensure such networks are LGBT+ inclusive.
5. Work with NUS Women's Campaign on the #StandByMe initiative to call for the repealing of the Zellick report, to lobby universities for better reporting systems, and creating LGBT+ inclusive survivor support networks.
6. Expand the call for LGBT+ awareness training for medics to cover counselling, therapy and UPS students.

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7. To work with the women's campaign and other relevant organisations to ensure that services for survivors are inclusive of LGBT+ people.
 8. To campaign against cuts to survivor services and limits on when NHS services can be accessed.
 9. To support students who wish to work with their institutions to increase LGBT+ awareness in Counselling, Therapy and UPS courses.

Motion 203: International Students and NUS LGBT+ campaign

Conference Believes:

1. As of now there are about more than 200,000 international students in the UK in only higher education.
2. It is safe to assume that many of them are LGBT+.
3. International students contribute almost 8Bn to the British economy yearly and universities generate about 10bn from international students out of their total income of 17bn

Conference Further Believes:

1. LGBT+ campaign has been ineffective in reaching out to the international LGBT+ students.
2. We understand that many international students face isolation and serious homesickness.
3. Along with this understanding their sexualities may further put them in stressful situations.
4. Understanding that some countries may project being LGBT+ in a negative just for propaganda and then these students may have misjudged views about what it means to be an LGBT+ individual

Conference Resolves:

1. To provide necessary information to young international students on coming out, staying safe etc on a separate webpage.
2. Along with this creating another webpage in the NUS website where LGBT+ International students can ask questions regarding what it means to be LGBT+ and getting an informed reply to their questions.
3. Making sure that this webpage is publicised by all the Students' Union.
4. This webpage could be moderated by the International Students' Rep who will be sitting on the NUS LGBT+ committee
5. Encourage and lobby University's students LGBT+ Committee to have at least one international Students rep on their committee
6. Doing research, collecting and publishing statistics regarding any issues faced by international LGBT+ students.

Motion 204: Policy change to NHS system to Transgender transition treatment

Conference Believes:

1. Recent government motions expecting the WHO to reclassify transsexualism from its current status as a "Mental and Behavioural Disorder" is a step in the right direction but further action is needed
2. Trans people being forced to wait months or years to start medical transition puts their mental health at serious risk.

3. NUS to start pushing the government in to funding and supporting more research into the trans experience of medical transition.

Conference Further Believes:

1. For evidence to be gained of the experiences faced by the transgender community to create guidelines on best practise for GPs.
2. To instate GPs power to start transitioning instead of referrals to Gender Reassignment Clinics.
3. To lower the waiting period for transitioning which currently stands at a minimum of 3 years.
4. To remove age limit which currently stands at 16 with parental permission and 18 for personal decision.

Conference Resolves:

1. Committee to bring issue forward to National Conference in order for a campaign to be established in order for governmental visibility.
2. Campaigns organised in partnership with currently established organisations, to bring awareness to the public.

Motion 205: Housing for All

Conference Believes:

1. That 40% of homeless youth are LGBT+
2. That LGBT+ students are more likely to face victimisation in halls of residence
3. That LGBT+ students are more likely to be estranged for family and have a lack of financial assistance and be excluded from jobs, meaning that rates of evictions and homelessness for LGBT+ students are high
4. Student housing cooperatives have been established in some cities across the UK so students can take control of their own housing without having to engage with landlords.
5. LGBT students can experience additional problems with housing in the form of homophobia, biphobia &/ transphobia from the people they live with
6. First-year students in higher education institutions are often randomly allocated into halls of residence
7. First-year students often opt to move out of university accommodation and privately rent in subsequent years with friends
8. Homelessness disproportionately affects LGBTQ youth, and LGBTQ students whose families are unsupportive can struggle to get financial support during their studies.
9. Last year, this conference voted to campaign for:
 - a. Private sector rent controls and a ban on letting agency fees, to keep prices truly affordable
 - b. Secure tenancies with flexibility for tenants, to replace precarious short-term contracts that give landlords all the power
 - c. End privatisation of student halls and cap rent at a maximum of half the minimum undergraduate loan
 - d. Extend housing benefit to students and stop proposals to cut it from under-25s
 - e. End right-to-buy and invest in expanded social housing, funded by taxing the wealthy and taxing homes left empty.
10. Since then, the government has made things worse with a huge attack on social housing through the Housing & Planning Bill, which will:
 - a. Force councils to sell off good quality council housing to private landlords.
 - b. Remove secure tenancies from council housing residents.
 - c. Push up rents for many council tenants.
 - d. Cut investment in social housing.

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- e. Undermine the rights of travellers and gypsies.

Conference Further Believes:

1. LGBT students may feel safer in housing in which all or most of the inhabitants are LGBT+ as they are able to live without the threat of discrimination and are able to be themselves
2. Landlords in the private sector often prefer a group of students to sign the contracts together
3. Students sometimes struggle to find a group of people they want to live with, particularly if they aren't engaged in activities such as sports or societies
4. Students at SOAS and UCL have shown that rent strikes are a powerful weapon against exploitative landlords.

Conference Resolves:

1. To encourage LGBT+ societies to raise money for LGBT+ housing and homelessness services such as Albert Kennedy Trust
2. To support the establishment of student housing cooperatives and produce a toolkit for setting up LGBT+ housing cooperatives
3. Produce a training kit to teach welfare officers how to give LGBT+ training to halls reps
4. To provide support in the form of toolkits, guidance, and training where appropriate to LGBT+ societies, groups, and networks, as well as part-time officers or representatives to run homes for queers events, in which LGBT+ house-hunters are able to connect and network.
5. To ensure that the homes for queers events are run in conjunction with any appropriate Students' Union housing campaigns that provide students with housing advice, contract checking, and tips on private renting
6. To continue our commitment to cooperating with non-student housing campaigns, aiming in the end to have unified democratic tenants' unions for all in every town, city and region.
7. To reaffirm our campaigning commitments from last year, including lobbying politicians on those demands, especially in the run up to this year's elections.
8. To work with the "Kill the Housing Bill" campaign, which is a coalition of trade unions, local tenants' federations, activist groups and gypsy & travellers associations (www.killthehousingbill.wordpress.com)
9. To support and assist students to build campaigns for decent, affordable housing, including rent strikes where necessary. This should include public support and promoting useful information about how to campaign and strike.
10. To work with organisations providing practical support for LGBT+ people facing evictions, including solidarity networks which help resist evictions.

Motion 206: Mental Health

Conference Believes:

1. This Tory-led Government is proving increasingly unwilling to support young people in the UK.
2. With staggering levels of youth employment, and increasing numbers homeless, this landscape is a mental health hazard.
3. 16-18 year olds with mental health problems are twice as likely to have no qualifications, and, within a year of unemployment young people are twice as likely to self-harm.
4. A situation that previously proved unresolved and disregarded is now in continuous regress.
5. In grades 7-12 lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth were more than twice as likely to have attempted suicide as their heterosexual peers.
6. LGB youth were more likely than heterosexual youth to report high levels of bullying and substance use.

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7. LGBT high and middle school students (61.1%) are more likely than their non-LGBT peers to feel unsafe or uncomfortable as a result of their sexual orientation.
 8. A 2013 NUS report found that 1-in-5 (20%) of students consider themselves to have a mental health problem. In addition 92% of respondents in this study identified as having feelings of mental distress.
 9. 26% of students experience that mental health problems do not get treatment.
 10. PACE, the national LGBT+ mental health charity has closed (as of January 2016) leaving many LGBT+ people without support.
 11. The RaRe Report by PACE (2015) showed that LGBT+ people are at greater risk of suffering from mental health issues.
 12. The RaRe Report also found an increased risk of attempted suicide amongst LGBT+ people.
 13. The closure of Pace is disgusting.
 14. Statistics from the LGBT Foundation show an alarming picture: research in in 2015 showed that LGB young people were found to be 3.6 times more likely to attempt suicide, and 48% of Trans* young people had made at least one attempt in their lives
 15. We have seen an increase in public discourse of mental health and a shift towards mental health sharing parity with physical health, thanks so public awareness campaigns run in part by the student movement and other charities
 16. Perhaps the most notable campaign success can be attributed to Time to Change, with their pledge now having been signed by nearly 90,000 people, in addition to employers and charities across the UK
 17. In spite of this increased awareness, the Youth Chances survey (2015) showed that 42% of LGBTQ respondents had received medical help for depression or anxiety, as opposed to 29% of heterosexual cisgender respondents

Conference Further Believes:

1. That young people are being left with little to no mental health support due to budget cuts.
2. That young people desperately need access to mental health care provisions, especially the LGBT youth.
3. Pace offered vital services to LGBTQ people.
4. Mental health issues are one of the biggest causes of students not being successful in their studies.
5. Mental health services across the country are continuously being cut.
6. LGBT+ students are at even greater risk or suffering from mental health issues due to the combination of issues from being both LGBT+ and a student.
7. It is essential that LGBT+ students have access to mental health services on their campus.
8. Current campus mental health services do not have adequate knowledge of the issues affecting LGBT+ students, therefore the support they can offer is less effective.
9. The LGBT+ community is disproportionately affected by this country's mental health crisis, and work needs to be done to close the gap and reduce mental health problems within it
10. The heterocentric and cisscentric society in which we live is likely a significant cause behind these statistics: these two problems must not be addressed in isolation
11. LGBT+ people require specialist community based treatment as a result of that oppression
12. LGBT+ students are at a higher risk of interrupting their studies, dropping out, self-harm and suicide

Conference Resolves:

1. Develop a platform towards youth unemployment and homelessness that regards mental health provision.

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2. Provide Student Unions with the necessary information and funding to set up student-led outreach programmes to reduce the levels of bullying and substance abuse among LGBTQ+ youth in their local area. The sessions should be led by LGBTQ+ students as teachers.
 3. To carry out joint work with the British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy (BACP) to encourage LGBT+ specific training on their courses.
 4. To support LGBT+ Societies and Student Unions in lobbying to keep their mental health services and to ensure their adequacy.
 5. To campaign for the return of funding for LGBTQ mental health.
 6. To campaign for institutions to have a targeted mental health care for LGBT+ students
 7. To produce resources about LGBT+ mental health
 8. To work with the NUS Disabled Students' Campaign to end the stigma around mental health

Motion 207: A Nationwide Trans Map

Conference Believes:

1. The University of Sheffield Student's Union LGBT+ Committee wrote a trans policy, which serves as a trans 101 as well as giving practical information on how business owners can make their venues more accessible and welcoming to trans people.
2. They also created an online web app which highlights trans-friendly places in Sheffield, which includes pubs, cafes, bars, restaurants and shops, which have signed up to abide by this trans policy, as well as places which have gender neutral toilets and disabled access.
3. This policy and app is available at <http://transapp.union.shef.ac.uk/>
4. Other universities and groups have expressed an interest in adapting the map for use in their cities.
5. Many national chains' policies on these issues are determined centrally, and often individual venues do not have the authority to accept the policy even if the manager is sympathetic.

Conference Further Believes:

1. Trans students have a right to feel safe in public, but many venues have gendered facilities which can cause problems for people who do not conform to society's expectations of appropriate gender expression.
2. Knowing a venue has signed up to abide by a trans policy can help trans students feel safer using gendered facilities in that venue and thus reduce apprehension when accessing these venues.
3. Finding gender neutral toilets in public spaces is a difficult task, and knowing which venues have them can guide people's choices of which venues they would like to go to.
4. There are many benefits of expanding this to become a nation-wide venture supported by other CMs and NUS LGBT+.

Conference Resolves:

1. To work with LGBT(+) societies across the UK to bring this map to their local areas and guide them on how to lobby businesses to adopt trans-friendly policies.
2. To engage with businesses with centralised equality and diversity policies to encourage them adopt trans-friendly policies and to become part of the map at a national level.
3. The NUS LGBT+ Committee should review the policy created by the UoS SU LGBT+ Committee to ensure that there is a consensus on what trans policy is used nationwide and on how businesses can make trans people feel safer on their premises.

Motion 208: Psychology: Including those most at risk

Conference Believes:

1. There is currently very little research being conducted into the psychological and mental health issues faced by those who define as part of LGBT+ community
2. What little research does exist suggests that LGBT+ people have a higher risk of mental health issues
3. The majority of psychological studies are Hetero-normative and are almost all Cis-normative and Binary gendered or assume participants are Cisgender
4. The British Psychological Society (BPS), released a personal statement saying 'people of same-sex sexual orientations' and 'people of all genders and identities should be regarded as equal members of society'
5. BPS has recently looked into altering its Undergraduate accreditation but only mentioned 'sexual difference' once.
6. In February 2012, BPS as created a working group to Review the Guidelines for working therapeutically with Sexual and Gender Minority Clients.

Conference Further Believes:

1. LGBT+ students and the LGBT+ community have a right to a good standard mental health, mental health care and psychological understanding.
2. The LGBT+ students/participants should be free from a need to conform to cis-gendered and Hetero-normative standards to be part of a psychological study and/or psychology course.
3. Sexuality and Gender Minority related and inclusive study is generally not represented until a postgraduate or even research employment level.
4. Undergraduates need to be trained to be more inclusive to tackle the issue at an early level.
5. More research into mental health issues and their effects within the LGBT+ community is something that is needed more and more.
6. BPS has made the first steps into being more inclusive but needs a lot of work and support.

Conference Resolves:

1. Work with Student Unions, LGBT+ Groups and Psychology Societies/students to better understand the current standards.
2. Contact and create links with BPS and other Psychology and Mental Health based organizations to better understand how they are working towards improving the tackling of LGBT+ issues.
3. Work with BPS and other Psychology and Mental Health based organizations to help improve the psychology curriculum for accredited courses
4. Work with BPS and other Psychology and Mental Health based organization to improve the different branches of psychology which are designed to provide services to LGBT+ students and the Community.
5. Gather evidence and knowledge to help put pressure on these services, if discussion is ineffective

Motion 209: Tampons are indeed very taxing

Conference Believes:

1. There is currently a 5% "tampon tax" on menstrual products such as tampons and pads. This is due to their listing as a "luxury item".
2. George Osbourne proposed that the £15m revenue from the tampon tax should be spent on women's services such as refuges.
3. People of all genders menstruate.

Conference Further Believes:

1. Menstruation is not a luxury, and therefore the listing of menstrual products as a luxury item is inappropriate and unfair.

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2. The linking of “womanhood” to menstruation is cisnormative and alienating to both trans masculine people and the many women who do not menstruate for a variety of reasons
 3. The societal need for services like domestic violence refuges is a problem of society as a whole and not women alone, these services should be paid for by the wider public purse.

Conference Resolves:

1. Encourage CMs to “absorb the cost” of the tampon tax by reducing the price of menstrual products sold on their premises or selling at cost price.
2. Encourage CMs to place menstrual waste bins in all toilets; not just the womens / gender neutral
3. Encourage our institutions to place menstrual waste bins in all toilets as in CR2
4. Encourage CMs to, where possible, change the packaging of menstrual products so they are less gendered
5. Campaign against the linking of tampon tax revenues to womens services. These services should be funded from wider public purse
6. Support the work of organisations distributing menstrual products to homeless people and people living in poverty. Offer training to ensure that their services are trans inclusive.

Motion 210: A is for Ace not Ally

Conference Believes:

1. Ace refers to those identifying on the asexual and aromantic spectrums
2. Many LGBT+ groups are currently using A to mean Ally
3. Ace-identifying individuals often feel excluded from LGBT+ spaces

Conference Further Believes:

1. 1% of the population identifies as ace
2. Ace Awareness Week exists to address the issue of invisibility of ace individuals
3. Many individuals are subject to acephobia, often based around the validity of their identity

Conference Resolves:

1. Encourage unions to include A to mean ace not ally
2. Encourage ace visibility campaigns across unions
3. Support unions to encourage LGBT+ spaces to include ace individuals

Motion 211: SUPPORT FOR TRANS STUDENT VICTIMS OF NATURAL DISASTERS AT HOME

Conference Believes:

1. In December 2015, parts of Cumbria and Lancashire were hit by floods caused by Storm Desmond
2. Student Properties were hit by the devastation
3. Towards the end of December 2015, parts of Yorkshire were also hit alongside previously hit parts of Cumbria and Lancashire caused by Storm Eva
4. On December 9th 2015, an emergency motion was submitted to NUS Trans Conference after the effects from Storm Desmond aimed at the affected areas of Cumbria and Lancashire

Conference Further Believes:

1. Trans Students are likely to have one set of their preferred gender’s clothes at their place study due to potential lack of support at home
2. Trans Students are likely to have lost important documents such as:

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- a. Deed Poll
 - b. Gender Recognition Certificate
 - c. Statutory Declaration

Conference Resolves:

1. To create an emergency fundraising pot available to Trans students when they have been affected by a natural disaster
2. To organise clothes swaps where necessary to help replace clothes
3. To arrange for a local solicitor/magistrate to redo any lost documents (Deed Poll, Gender Recognition Certificate, Statutory Declaration etc.) for free or a reduced rate.

Zone| Rules revision

Motion 101: A full time paid NUS Trans Officer and an autonomous NUS Trans Liberation Campaign

Conference Believes:

1. In 2005 the 'T' in NUS LGBT+ was added to the definition of the remit of the NUS LGBT+ campaign.
2. A motion was submitted to NUS Trans Conference 2015 to create a full time paid NUS Trans Officer and an autonomous Trans liberation campaign and this motion passed unanimously.
3. At National Conference 2016 NUS will take forward a review of its governance and financial model, informed by a commissioned review called: 'A New Settlement' and a further wide consultation with students' unions, and bring an outline of proposals to improve the costs and benefits for NUS' affiliated members.
4. That the first NUS Trans conference was held on 9th December 2015.
5. That this conference did not have the sovereign power to pass policy, and all motions passed will have to be ratified at LGBT+ conference.
6. That Trans conference passed a motion to create 'A full time paid NUS Trans Officer and an autonomous NUS Trans Liberation Campaign'.

Conference Further Believes:

1. Thanks to the great work of many LGBT+ activists the LGB+ community has made vast progress in achieving equality and liberation for LGB+ people in law and society over the last few years. However the same cannot be said for the trans community.
2. In the UK (and the rest of the world) the trans community still faces marginalisation, discrimination and prejudice in regards to legal recognition, equal marriage, health care and equal rights to name but a few examples.
3. The NUS LGBT+ campaign has two elected officers. This is due to the historical gender bias within the LGBT+ movement and NUS championing gender balancing across all leadership roles within NUS. Thus one of the LGBT+ officer places is reserved specifically for those who define as women within the LGBT+ campaign.
4. That the autonomy of liberation groups/ campaigns should be respected.

Conference Resolves:

1. To mandate both the NUS LGBT+ Officers and NUS LGBT+ Campaign to actively campaign FOR a full time and paid NUS Trans Officer and a separate NUS Trans liberation campaign.
2. To support the decision made by the NUS Trans Students' Conference by submitting a motion to NUS National Conference 2016 to amend rules and articles of NUS UK to include the following:
 - a. To create a full time paid NUS Trans Officer who shall sit on the NEC with an additional NEC second place.
 - b. That the NUS Trans NEC second place NEC must be gender-balanced.
 - c. To create an autonomous NUS Trans Liberation campaign separate and from the NUS LGBT+ campaign.
 - d. That the NUS Trans officer, and additional second place on NEC, shall be elected at the NUS Trans Conference.
 - e. That the NUS Trans Conference must also elect a committee of volunteers to form the NUS Trans Campaign National Committee.

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3. That if the motion to create a full time paid NUS Trans Officer and an autonomous NUS Trans Liberation Campaign passes at NUS LGBT+ conference and NUS National conference 2016 this shall become part of and implemented within the NUS governance review.
 4. That the first NUS Trans Officer, NEC place and committee shall be elected at NUS Trans Conference in 2016/17 ready to take office in July 2017.
 5. That a reserved NUS LGBT+ officer place for women within the campaign remains and that the creation of a full time paid NUS Trans officer must not supersede this.
 6. To support Trans students to achieve the goal of 'A full time paid NUS Trans Officer and an autonomous NUS Trans Liberation Campaign' in any way possible.

Motion 102: Recognising the Black LGBT Subcommittee

Conference Believes:

1. At NUS LGBT conference in 2014, motion 202 entitled "Black LGBT sub-committee-creating safer autonomous space" was passed into policy
2. The motion resolved to create a Black LGBT sub-committee that consisted of 3 Black LGBT individuals, with 1 open place, 1 reserved for a Black LGBT woman who would both be elected at NUS LGBT conference. The remaining place would be elected in the LGBT+ caucus at NUS Black Students' Conference
3. The motion was intended to increase Black LGBT representation within NUS LGBT+ campaign's structures as well as providing a safe autonomous space
4. NUS LGBT campaign has historically had low engagement with Black LGBT students due to a number of reasons

Conference Further Believes:

1. There was some confusion during the Black Caucus at NUS LGBT Conference 2014 as to how soon the policy to create the subcommittee would come into effect
2. There was an informal Black LGBT subcommittee during 2014/15, but they were unable to meet in person with the Black reps on committee
3. The subcommittee was not elected at NUS LGBT conference in 2015 as it is not recognised officially in the standing orders
4. It is essential for the purposes of representation and engagement that the Black LGBT subcommittee be officially recognised within the standing orders, and that members are granted full voting and speaking rights

Conference Resolves:

1. To amend the standing orders to ADD
18 g. "Members of the Black LGBT Subcommittee"
104 i. "One (1) Open Place representative and one (1) Women's place representative on the Black LGBT subcommittee, elected by and from the entire Black Students' Caucus, and then the self-defining women of the Black Students' Caucus"

Motion 103: An Ace Rep for the LGBT+ Committee

Conference Believes

1. Ace students are included under the NUS LGBT+ banner and have their own caucus at LGBT+ Conference, but have no representative on the committee

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2. 'Ace' is used in this sense to include both asexual and aromantic spectrum identified students

Conference Further Believes:

1. With no specific Ace Rep on committee there is no guarantee that ace spectrum students are represented
2. There are many issues faced by ace individuals that other members on the committee are not able to tackle. These include:
 - a. Ace erasure within LGBT+ spaces, and in campaigns - particularly in the sex positivity movement
 - b. Sexualised students events excluding ace students, i.e. clubbing, drinking games etc.
 - c. Recognition as a valid orientation to the general public, LGBT+ groups, and the medical community
 - d. Complications and compromises faced in romantic relationships, including issues of consent in marriages
 - e. Asexual asylum seekers being unable to legally seek asylum in the UK
 - f. Societal prejudice against queer-identified persons

Conference Resolves:

1. Update the standing orders to include an Ace Rep on the LGBT+ committee
2. This position should last for one term and be elected at the Ace Caucus

Motion 104: Developing Intersex Inclusion and Representation within our Liberation Movement

Conference Believes:

1. Many Intersex bodied people face severe human rights violations, usually at birth when they are forced to undergo "corrective surgery" and procedures on healthy bodies in order to "normalise" the sex of the child without the consent of the child.
2. These procedures are performed coercively with the patient either being persuaded or families pressured into having surgery with fear of the health of their child or for them to be excluded from heteronormative society including socially, economically and legally.
3. This results in irreversible physical and psychological damage to the person through sterilisation, enforced hormone treatment and the removal of secondary sex characteristics.
4. Malta is currently the only country within Europe, but also the EU which has explicitly provided protection to Intersex citizens including babies, from being discriminated against and surgically altered on the ground of 'sex characteristics' in the 'Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sex Characteristics Act (2015).

Conference Further Believes:

1. Intersex is intersectional in its own right and is separate identity, which cannot simply be stuck onto the end of LGBT to help promote inclusion. That inclusion itself comes from working in solidarity with Intersex activists, ensuring their voices are heard and that we welcome all Intersex bodied people into our liberation movement regardless of their gender identity or sexual orientation.
2. All people must have the right to bodily integrity, physical autonomy and self-determination.
3. Intersex bodied people must have full equality within UK law including full legal recognition.

4. Normalising surgical practises should be seen as being equally abominable as FGM with the surgical practises having no health benefits, but instead focus around normalising healthy intersex bodied people so they can fit into hetronormative society.

Conference Resolves:

1. To follow the Transgender Equality Network Ireland, "Resolution on Intersex Rights" (RES001) to:
2. Stand in solidarity with Intersex rights organisations and human rights organisations working to promote Intersex rights and to actively support the end to mutilating and torturous practising of normalising practices of coercive, non consensual and genital surgeries and other sex anatomy surgeries.
3. Consult with Intersex bodied people including working in direct consultation with Intersex rights organisations such as Intersex UK, Organisations Intersex International and UK Intersex Association to develop inclusive space, but also focusing around representation, faith, inclusion, education, welfare for Intersex students both within NUS and within our own educational institutions.
4. To work in empowering intersex bodied students to make their own decisions affecting their own bodily integrity, physical autonomy and self-determination.
5. Raise awareness of Intersex issues by supporting Intersex body students to be more visible in society.
6. Promote understanding of healthy intersex bodies, including the intersectionality of Intersex people as not all identifying as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans or Queer, but that the majority (50%+) identify as heterosexual and within the binary.
7. Advocate in joint solidarity with Intersex rights and Human rights organisations the legal protection of Intersex as a "sex characteristic" in the Equalities Act 2010.
8. To recognise Intersex Awareness Week as part of our Liberation calendars.

Motion 105: NB Spaces

Conference Believes:

1. At present there is no Caucus for self-identifying Non-Binary students
2. Such a Caucus would allow NB students to discuss issues relating to their gender identity
3. Several issues exist which exclusively or disproportionately affect NB people/students
4. Current NUS safer spaces rules does not explicitly mention transmisogyny

Conference Further Believes:

1. At NUS Trans* Conference 2015, a strong demand was shown for a NB Caucus
2. That NB students should have the opportunity to discuss issues and campaigns related to those issues whilst at conference, in the form of a Caucus
3. That transmisogyny is an experience that shapes many trans peoples lives, and it is important to provide a space where that can be discussed separately from people who do not face trans misogyny.

Conference Resolves:

1. To create a Non-Binary students Caucus, to take place from NUS LGBT+ Conference 2017 onwards, or the 2016 Trans* Conference if earlier.
2. Attendance of this caucus will be based on self-identification, and will not be policed.
3. To add transmisogyny to the safer spaces rules and to ensure that it is any safeguarding videos and relevant policies

Zone | Education

Motion 501: Stopping the Scrapping of Maintenance Grants

Conference Believes:

1. On the 19th January the Government voted to support the removal of maintenance grants to be replaced by a loan.
2. This was after the decision was decided by a committee of just 18 MP's.
3. The vote was taken under the "English votes for English Laws" rule meaning that English students in constituencies outside of England were not represented in the final vote.
4. NUS ran this as one of their priority campaigns for the year 2015/16.
5. The Conservative government has cut maintenance grants for the poorest undergraduate students, after the Coalition before it scrapped the Education Maintenance Allowance in further education. These support grants were too small to cover living costs, but now even they are gone.
6. Last year NUS LGBT+ conference voted to campaign for living grants for all students in higher and further education, funded by taxing the rich and taking the banks under democratic control.

Conference Further Believes:

1. Maintenance grants are not only vital to students more broadly, but also LGBT+ students in particular.
2. Estranged LGBT+ students and LGBT+ students from low socio economic backgrounds will be hit by this change.
3. Estranged students face higher financial difficulties than their non-estranged counterparts and the grant helps counteract these difficulties.
4. LGBT+ students shouldn't be burdened with more debt just because of their financial position.
5. Financial support is essential for every student. It has a particular significance for LGBT+ students. Unsupportive families may refuse to assist us even if they could actually afford it, so we are at risk of falling through the cracks of any means-tested system.
6. We need to ensure students can afford to live during their studies – the fight for living grants is a fight for accessible, liberated education.
7. We need to employ every effective tactic available to us to put pressure on the government – from lobbying to protests and direct action.

Conference Resolves:

1. To be against the removal of Maintenance Grants.
2. To maintain the current campaign to reverse the decision on Maintenance grants.
3. For the Full Time NUS LGBT+ Officers to ensure that LGBT+ student's voices are heard in this campaign.
4. To support Students' Unions in running their own campaigns to reverse this decision.
5. To reiterate our commitment to campaigning for free education and living grants for all students in FE and HE, funded by taxing the rich and taking the banks under democratic control, not by squeezing other services or poorer workers,.
6. To campaign to reverse the cuts to maintenance grants, to increase them to a decently live-able level, and to extend them to all students.
7. To join in, promote and organise actions for #GrantsNotDebt, including protest and direct action as well as lobbying, and to support student unions and LGBT groups undertaking these actions.

Motion 502: Bursary or Bust

Conference Believes:

- 1 This year the Tory government announced that it was scrapping bursaries for NHS courses such as nursing and physiotherapy.
- 2 Many of these courses involve providing labour as part of the course. These changes mean that the typical student nurse will be undertake 750-900 hours of unpaid labour a year as a course requirement.
- 3 These changes disproportionately impact on LGBT+ students, not only because we are at risk of higher rates of family estrangement and so often do not have other financial support, but also because LGBT+ students disproportionately choose to study these courses.
- 4 The government also announced that bursaries for social work courses are likely to be axed.
5. The attack on student nurses is terrible.

Conference Further Believes:

- 1 That the austerity agenda undermines attempts to improve healthcare for LGBT+ people, as overworked and underpaid staff do not have time or energy to engage in LGBT+ training
2. LGBTQ people are reliant on good medical care.

Conference Resolves:

1. Write a letter to Jeremy Hunt outlining the Campaign's opposition to NHS bursary cuts / potential social work bursary cuts and how they disproportionately impact on LGBT+ people
2. Support #bursaryorbust protests by mandating officers or committee to; help organise #bursaryorbust protests, attend #bursaryorbust protests, send messages of solidarity to protests that cannot be attended in person, encourage members of the campaign to also do the above.
3. Produce a briefing pack for members about how to use direct action and other forms of protest to fight against cuts the NHS and other public services, working with appropriate organisations such as Action for Trans Health, Queer Resistance, etc to do this.
4. Encourage campaign members to lobby their MPs on this issue and join in with local anti-cuts campaigns working around healthcare
5. Support calls for courses that have labour as a requirement of the course to pay the living wage to students undertaking that labour.
6. To support junior nurses fighting for the reinstatement of the NHS bursary.
7. To support junior doctors striking over proposed contract changes.

Motion 503: No to the Marketisation of Education

Conference Believes:

1. The marketisation of education results in the closure of smaller and less popular courses and modules.
2. That LGBT+ courses and modules are disproportionately affected by these closures.
3. Proposals are going to the next NUS National Conference to:
 - a. boycott or sabotage the National Student Survey and Destination of Leavers from HE survey (both key tools supporting marketization of education and proposed components of the Teaching Excellence Framework) as leverage to force the government to stop the marketising HE reforms
 - b. Call a national demonstration in November campaigning for three clear goals: Stop the HE Reforms, Grants Not Debt, and Stop College Cuts

Conference Further Believes:

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1. The government's decision to introduce the teaching excellence framework (TEF) will help advance marketisation.
 2. The government has ignored the effects of their changes on education will have to LGBT+ people.
 3. The closure of LGBT+ courses and modules works against the goals of a liberated curriculum.
 4. The marketisation of education has caused the casualisation of teaching staff.
 5. The casualisation of staff is particularly harmful to more vulnerable individuals, which includes LGBT+ people.
 6. That we will only be able to achieve a liberated curricula under a system of education that is devoid of marketisation.
 7. All the goals of these proposed actions are ones that will benefit LGBT+ students and we support them.
 8. To win those goals we need concrete action like this that helps force the government to concede to our demands and stop attacking education and students.

Conference Resolves:

1. To campaign with, and to help empower and mobilise students to fight against the closure of LGBT+ courses and modules, and the marketisation of education.
2. To support students and officers working against the TEF via a variety of means, including but not limited to: protests, lobbying politicians and lobbying students' educational institutions.
3. For NUS LGBT+ to take an official stance against the tools of marketisation, including the National Student Survey (and its successor), TEF, and fees.
4. To officially support the group Fighting Against Casualisation in Education (FACE) and to encourage the unionisation of teaching staff, in particular postgraduate teaching assistants.
5. To endorse and support these proposals for action and encourage NUS National Conference to vote yes to both of them.

Motion 504: Pride and Prejudice in Education

Conference Believes:

1. In 2014 NUS LGBT+ Campaign worked with many organisations to create research into the experiences of LGBT+ Students and Staff in Further Education
2. That over 1000 people took part in the research from colleges and adult education centres all over the UK
3. That since 2010 the government cuts have been made across many sectors, including both further and higher education.
4. Further Education has been hit hard by the cuts, with average cuts of at least 25%

Conference Further Believes:

1. It is widely acknowledged that information, advice and guidance in schools is inadequate, meaning that many students may not be aware of all their options (including Further Education) on leaving compulsory education.
2. The findings from our 'Pride and Prejudice in education research found that - 47% of Trans students have seriously thought about dropping out of education
3. One in 10 LGB+ learners said that they were not out to anyone in education, within friends or family

Conference Resolves:

1. To mandate the NUS LGBT+ Officers to work with the VP FE to identify and highlight how this cut will affect LGBT students in college, and adult education

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2. To mandate the NUS LGBT+ officers and committee to work with the VPFE and further education learning providers should be to focus efforts on protecting and preventing learners from experiencing homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying, harassment and assault, whether perpetrated by staff or other learners, and to provide appropriate reporting and disciplinary mechanisms when incidents do occur
 3. For the NUS LGBT+ Offices to encourage, further education providers collect information on sexual orientation and gender identity for equality monitoring purposes, efforts should be made to encourage reporting through reassuring and explaining to learners the reasons for such data collection, and providing details about how it is securely stored. Reporting in either of these categories should, however, remain completely voluntary
 4. For the NUS LGBT+ campaign for design specific guidance and toolkits for Further Education and adult education providers to tackle the issues that are presented in the findings of the research to help further education providers

Motion 505: Dear cis straight academics, stop erasing my identity

Conference Believes:

1. Many teaching academics use heteronormative language when talking about relationships.
2. This can alienate LGBT+ students as they can feel dehumanised as 'not normal'.
3. Many academics use cis-normative language when referring to gender, which leads trans and intersex students to feel alienated.

Conference Further Believes:

1. LGBT+ identifying individuals makes up 17% of the population.
2. NUS UK is in full recognition of non-binary genders, which many academics fail to include.

Conference Resolves:

1. Encourage teaching academics to include LGBT+ identities where relevant
2. Encourage teaching academics to exclude offensive language to those identifying as LGBT+
3. Encourage unions to provide LGBT+ awareness training to academics

Motion 506: A Better Future for Mental Health Provision in Schools

Conference Believes:

1. 1 in 10 children and young people aged 5 - 16 suffer from a diagnosable mental health disorder - that is around three children in every class.
2. Between 1 in every 12 and 1 in 15 children and young people deliberately self-harm.
3. Nearly 80,000 children and young people suffer from severe depression.
4. The number of young people aged 15-16 with depression nearly doubled between the 1980s and the 2000s.
5. The proportion of young people aged 15-16 with a conduct disorder more than doubled between 1974 and 1999.
6. 50% of lifetime cases of diagnosable mental illness begin by the age of 14.
7. Early identification of a problem and early intervention to provide support are key to improving outcomes and yet many people wait more than ten years after the first onset of a disorder before seeking treatment.
8. 44% of young LGBT people have considered suicide.
9. 30% of trans* people under the age of 26 said they have attempted suicide in the past year and 59% said that they had at least considered it.

Conference Further Believes:

1. Good mental health provision should be accessible for everyone.
2. School can be incredibly stressful period for young people and often there are not the resources needed to deal with it.
3. Ensuring that young people have access to good mental health services and are aware of the importance of mental health issues is extremely important.
4. Teachers should be better aware of how to deal with pupils with mental health issues and schools should be better equipped to help students who are suffering from mental health issues, and also generally better equipped to cater to the welfare needs of their students.

Conference Resolves:

1. Lobby the Department of Education to embed mental health in our national curriculum, with lessons specifically discussing welfare and mental health.
2. Ensure that schools have a programme to help develop all children's emotional and social wellbeing.
3. Ensure that teachers and other staff are trained to identify when children at school show signs of anxiety or social and emotional problems. They should be able to discuss the problems with parents and carers and develop a plan to deal with them, involving specialists where needed.
4. Provide schools with resources to help refer children to mental health services, both in the public and third sector where that would be helpful for the child.
5. Create links with trade unions such as the NUT to create guidance around lesson plans for mental health and LGBT provision.
6. NUS to fund an outreach project facilitated by Student Unions to work with their local schools in student-led designing and delivering of LGBT+ interactive activities. The sessions should be available for staff and also sessions specifically for the students in schools in their local area, led by LGBTQ+ students as teachers.

Zone | Society and Citizenship

Motion 301: No Women in Men's Prisons

Conference Believes:

1. That Tara Hudson, a trans woman, was placed in a male prison despite the judge sentencing her recommending that she should be placed in a female prison.
2. That Vicky Thompson, another trans woman who said she would kill herself if she was placed in a male prison, was placed in HMP Leeds, a Category B male prison, and was subsequently found dead in November 2015.
3. That Joanne Latham, another trans woman, was placed in HMP Woodhill, and was subsequently found dead in November 2015
4. That the Ministry of Justice and the Women and Equalities Select Committee are aware of abuses of trans people in the justice system, as shown by submissions to the latter body.
5. An emergency motion to similar effect was passed at NUS Trans conference last year
6. There is currently no non-binary provision in prisons.

Conference Further Believes:

1. That placing trans people into prisons based on the gender they were assigned at birth puts them at high risk of violence and abuse from both other prisoners and prison staff.
2. That automatically placing trans people in isolated confinement constitutes torture based on their identity.
3. Self-definition should be the only criteria when deciding which gendered prison someone should be in.
4. Placing these trans women into a men's prison makes the government directly responsible for the deaths of these women.
5. Everyone's gender should be recognized.

Conference Resolves:

1. That prisons minister Andrew Selous should resign, and the NUS should campaign for his resignation.
2. For a completely independent inquiry into abuses of trans people in the justice system.
3. That custodial sentences should only be used as an absolute last resort when all other methods of rehabilitation have failed.
4. That anybody receiving a custodial service should be placed in the general population of a prison conforming to their self-defined gender.
5. To campaign for the Ministry of Justice review on trans women in the justice system to include at least one trans woman on the panel.
6. To campaign for the changing of prison for any trans women placed in a men's prison.
7. To campaign for any review to look at non-binary people in prison.

Motion 302: Solidarity with Wales to introduce a Gender Identity Clinic

Conference Believes:

1. NUS Wales is an important part of the NUS campaign and we should support each nation
2. According to a 2012 study for the country's NHS, it is estimated there are over 31,300 trans people in Wales, yet there are significant problems relating to adequate healthcare.
3. Currently, if a trans person in Wales wishes to medically transition, their GP will only refer them to Charing Cross, which is in London.
4. In England, under the NHS Constitution, patients 'have the right to access certain services commissioned by NHS bodies within maximum waiting times, or for the NHS to take all reasonable steps to offer a range of suitable alternative providers if this is not possible'. The maximum waiting

time for gender identity services is 18 weeks, known as 18 Week Referral to Treatment (RTT). The waiting list for Charing Cross as of September 2014 is 56 weeks, which greatly exceeds this.

Conference Further Believes:

1. Wales is currently the only one of the four countries in the United Kingdom that does not have a Gender Identity Clinic.
2. For many trans people, getting to London is not possible due to inaccessibility – either due to other existing health or financial issues
3. Due to the issues around getting to London and the waiting list times, many trans people self-medicate.

Conference Resolves:

1. Support NUS Wales to encourage students to campaign on campus for a Gender Identity Clinic in Wales
2. Support NUS Wales to encourage all students eligible to vote in the next Welsh Assembly Election

Motion 303: Leave the EU? Are EU joking me?

Conference Believes:

1. That the European Court of Human Rights has been instrumental in advancing equality for LGBT+ people, including in cases regarding the decriminalisation of same-gender sexual activity, military service, gender recognition, and civil partnerships.
2. That the Tory government plans to replace the “Human Rights Act” with a “British Bill of Rights”, in an attempt to stop perceived abuses of the current Human Rights framework.
3. That the only two European countries to not be signatories to the European Convention of Human Rights are Belarus and the Vatican City.
4. That there will be a referendum on EU membership within the next eighteen months.
5. The European Union has played a leading role in preventing discrimination on the grounds of (cis)gender, race, sexual orientation, disability, religion/belief and age in labour law.
 - a. This is affirmed in primary EU legislation by Articles 10 and 19 in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.
 - b. This is affirmed in secondary EU legislation by the Equal Treatment Directive (Directive 2006/54/EC), Racial Equality Directive (Directive 2000/43/EC) and the Employment Equality Framework Directive (Directive 2000/78/EC).
6. Specifically, the Employment Equality Framework Directive aims to combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.
7. There are no protections in EU law for LGB people in the areas of social protection, social advantages, education and access to supply of goods.
 - a. These protections are in place on the basis of gender and race.
8. In addition, Directive 2004/113/EC aims to combat direct and indirect sexual discrimination in the provision of goods and services.
 - a. The case law of P v S and Cornwall County Council (1996) establishes that these protections also apply to those who have undergone ‘gender reassignment’.
9. The European Parliament supports broader protections on the basis of sexual orientation, religious belief, disability and age , but proposals have not yet entered legislation.
10. EU labour law and anti-discrimination provisions impact over 500 million people.
11. The EU and ECHR ensure many progressive policies and rights. However, the current overall state of the EU defends the interests of the rich and powerful. It is undemocratic and bureaucratic, and enforces “Fortress Europe”, austerity and privatisation policies that hurt LGBT+ people.

Conference Further Believes:

1. That the European Court of Human Rights is a vital tool in fighting for equality for marginalised people, including LGBT+ people.
2. That much of the Tory renegotiation of our EU membership is based on preventing the EU's principle equality of marginalised groups.
3. That removing the ability for domestic courts to declare British legislation incompatible with the Convention would make it difficult for many human rights cases to be heard.
4. That any sort of withdrawal from the European human rights framework, even symbolically, will contribute to the perception of Britain as a "pariah state".
5. EU law has precedence over national laws, meaning LGBT-phobic governments cannot bypass this legislation in the long run. We should utilise the supremacy of EU Law to further legal protections for LGBT people, even in countries with LGBT-phobic governments.
6. LGBT people deserve the same legal protections at the EU level in the areas of employment, the provision of goods and services, social protection and social advantage as are given other marginalised groups.
7. More explicit protection should be given to transgender people in EU law, in particular by emphasising that 'gender reassignment' in medical and/or legal terms is not a prerequisite of being transgender.
8. Our campaign to stay in the EU should not ignore the EU's problems but argue to stay as part of a fight for a genuinely democratic and socially just Europe, including better rights for migrants.

Conference Resolves

1. To mandate the NUS LGBT+ Officers, and to encourage other NUS officers, to campaign for a "Remain" vote in the upcoming EU membership referendum.
2. To campaign against the replacement of the Human Rights Act with the "British Bill of Rights".
3. To lobby the UK Government to put anti-discrimination provisions for LGBT+ people on the agenda at future European Council and Council of the European Union meetings.
4. To lobby UK MEPs to raise this topic in the relevant votes, committees and other forums.
5. To lobby the UK government to insure that regardless of whether the UK stays in the EU or whether it leaves, the above social protections for marginalised groups as well as other labour rights and environmental protections are maintained.
6. Our campaign to stay in the EU should be based on international solidarity, social justice, levelling up and improving rights, public services, benefits and wages across the EU, and greater freedom of movement for refugees and migrants.

Motion 304: Love and Gender have no borders!

Conference Believes

1. Action for Trans Health did a FOI request to the Home Office and found that around 25 trans people have been detained in asylum detention centres over the past 3 years. This number is likely to be much higher as the 2 largest detention centres did not respond to the FOI request and because of the Home Office's narrow definition of trans.
2. Often Trans asylum seekers are kept in solitary confinement. There are no policies in place to ensure Trans detainees have access to trans-specific healthcare.
3. A recent change in policy in the wake of the Vine Report into the experiences of LGB resulted in a change to the way in which LGB asylum seekers were questioned on their sexuality; however, this has just resulted in a shift away from stereotypes and towards unhelpful narratives of "credibility". Many LGBT+ asylum seekers still feel it is necessary to submit sex tapes as evidence because they do not feel believed.

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4. The number of LGBT+ asylum seekers are unknown because the Home Office does not accurately collate this information.
 5. The recent Shaw Report recommended that transsexual asylum seekers be exempt from detention. The Home Office has refused to implement any detention exemptions.
 6. Of the 1000 Syrian asylum seekers recently allowed entry to the UK, the Home Office reports not one of them are LGBT+.

Conference Further Believes

1. That no human is illegal; border controls are an unnecessary violation of people's freedom of movement and disproportionately impacts on people fleeing violence.
2. That many of the official channels for identifying LGBT+ asylum seekers in refugee camps are not fit for purpose.
3. That the Home Office's definition of trans as transsexual means that it misses out many trans people from its remit. This results in imposing the western gender binary on asylum seekers if they wish to apply for asylum based on something pertaining to their trans status.

Conference Resolves

1. To campaign against the detention of LGBT+ asylum seekers through a variety of methods including lobbying, direct action, and protest. To encourage campaign members and CMs to do the same.
2. To support the protests at Yarls Wood detention centre, to send officers and committee to these protests where possible.
3. To mandate the officers to write a letter to the Home Office to encourage them to stop the detention of trans asylum seekers as per the recommendations of the Shaw Report and extend this to LGB+ asylum seekers.
4. To lobby the Home Office to conduct a review of its partner organisations at refugee camps to ensure that the processes are in place to identify LGBT+ asylum seekers and allow swift relocation to the UK.
5. To campaign to ensure that all LGBT+ asylum seekers are not detained and are given citizenship as a matter of course.
6. To lobby the home office to ensure that all presenting officers who handle LGBT+ asylum cases are given LGBT+ training, which includes one-on-one mentoring.
7. To lobby the Home Office to change its working definition of trans to include all trans people and not just transsexuals.

Motion 305: LGBT+ Youth Homeless and the Housing Crisis

Conference Believes:

1. That Centrepont estimates that around 80,000 young people experience homelessness every year.
2. That homelessness has risen by 25% in the last three years, according to figures from Sentif Intelligence.
3. 24% of youth homelessness in the UK is made up of LGBT young people.
4. That government funding to tackle youth homelessness has fallen in the past three years from £213.7 million to £199.8 million.
5. That, according to the Department for Communities and Local Government, as of 1 April 2011 1.84 million households were on local authority waiting lists for social housing.
6. That many young homeless people do not fall into 'priority need' categories and thus often do not receive the help they need.

7. That homelessness, which includes sofa surfing and staying in any other type of accommodation which is temporary and/or sub-standard, is something which is experienced by many students across the country.

8. That student accommodation can often be of a poor quality and that this issue affects many of our members and peers.

Conference Further Believes

1. That everybody deserves access to decent quality, affordable housing.

2. That the current government's policies are detrimental to tackling youth homelessness and the housing crisis.

3. That on a local level, working with Students unions and LGBT societies, we can work to end youth homelessness.

Conference Resolves

1. To call on the Government, and devolved administrations to ensure that the building of more affordable housing, regulation of the private rented sector to ensure that accommodation is of a minimum standard and is affordable, and the protection of housing benefit for under-25s are prominent policies in the next Labour Party general election manifesto.

2. For the LGBT+ Officers and committee to work with Students unions LGBT+ societies and young trade unionists on a local level on campaigns against youth homelessness.

Motion 306: To campaign for PrEP to be made available on the NHS for free

Conference Believes:

1. There are now around 110,000 people living with HIV in the UK. Both men who sleep with men and black African communities are disproportionately affected by HIV.

2. Two European studies of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), PROUD1 and IPERGAY2, reported their results in February 2015. Both studies showed that PrEP was a highly effective method of HIV prevention, reducing new infections by 86%.

Conference Further Believes:

1. Rates of new HIV infections are far too high.³ The NHS urgently needs to make PrEP available.

2. An NHS England process to evaluate PrEP is underway, but any decision to provide PrEP will not be implemented until late 2016 at the earliest. This is too long to wait.

3. We need to improve HIV prevention around the world and PrEP can help tackle unacceptable health inequalities.

4. Condom use has prevented tens of thousands of HIV infections. But levels of condom use are not high enough to bring HIV under control. Many people do not use condoms each time they have sex and every year there are thousands of new infections. PrEP could prevent new infections among some of those at greatest risk of acquiring HIV.

5. Condom use will remain a core strategy in HIV prevention. PrEP gives people who already find it difficult to consistently use condoms an additional way to protect their health.

6. PrEP can also be effective for heterosexual men and women. For example, a study in east Africa found that PrEP reduced infections within couples in which one partner is HIV positive by 75%.

7. PrEP allows someone to protect their own health, even if their partner refuses to use a condom. Because it is taken before sex, it does not rely on decision-making at the time of sex.

8. As well as preventing HIV infection, PrEP has additional benefits including reducing stress and anxiety about HIV transmission. It can enhance pleasure and intimacy, and limit sexual dysfunction. Many people, including those who are able to use other HIV prevention options, won't need PrEP.

9. Cost-effectiveness studies show that PrEP will be affordable if it is provided to people with a significant risk of acquiring HIV. People living with HIV need to take lifelong treatment. PrEP consists of fewer drugs and people only need to take it during periods when they are at risk of HIV.

Conference Resolves

1. To actively campaign for earlier access to PrEP. The NHS must speed up its evaluation process and make PrEP available as soon as possible. Interim arrangements should be agreed now to provide PrEP to those at the highest risk of acquiring HIV.
2. To actively campaign for PrEP to be available to all people who are at high risk of acquiring HIV, whatever their gender or sexuality.
3. To actively campaign for the NHS to make PrEP available for free of charge on the NHS.
4. To actively campaign for PrEP to be made available to trans people.

Motion 307: A Cut Above the rest: the attack on LGBTQ Services

Conference Believes

1. As noted at last conference, the Conservative government is currently in the middle of a decade-long programme of cuts to public services that if completed would mean a “fundamental re-imagining of the role of the state” (IFS).
2. This economic dogma has caused a drastic reduction in the quality and quantity of services, particularly public welfare provision. Even ‘safe’ services like the NHS have been mangled by a poverty-based rise in demand, and the handover of many services to for-profit companies.
3. The cuts have coincided with an unprecedented drop in real wages, vastly increased household debt, and a steep rise in income inequality – the share of total global income returned to workers has fallen consecutively for thirty-five years. The globe is now on the precipice of yet another crisis of debt and a collapse in demand.
4. Austerity is the state’s response to worsening conditions in the wider economy. It responds to a loss of profitability in private corporations by:
 - i) opening up public services to private profit,
 - ii) subsidising companies with massive bailouts, particularly banks,
 - iii) cutting services to cut taxes.

Conference Further Believes

1. LGBTQ people have been particularly hurt by austerity through the focusing of cuts on the ‘soft target’ of LGBTQ-specific services, alongside multiple other areas of provision that we disproportionately depend upon.
2. LGBTQ-specific services include group spaces for LGBTQ young people, homelessness services and sheltered accommodation, hate crime units, specialist sexual and mental health services, and transition-related NHS care.
3. Increased waiting times and reduced treatment capacity for the NHS’s limited gender services have made the already oversubscribed treatments even more inaccessible.
4. Most LGBTQ services were entirely reliant on council grants, funding earmarked for LGBTQ people by councils, particularly those in urban areas with higher LGBTQ populations.
5. Austerity has meant cuts of 47% to all local authority spending. This programme is still being carried out by councils across the country with the recommendation that shortfalls in funding be covered by an increase in charitable donations from service-users, which has not materialised due in part to our significantly reduced incomes.
6. Consequentially, there have been heavy cuts in LGBTQ service provision that have compounded the higher rate of poverty among LGBTQ people, leaving our most castigated in a state of isolation and crisis.

7. When LGBTQ charities are forced to seek funding from private sponsorship, this can lead to changes in their political activity that takes them further away from intersectional liberation.

Conference Resolves

1. To action NUS to prepare a generic Freedom of Information Request for local authorities, asking councils to disclose all information relating to service cuts in areas affecting LGBTQ people (the services as outlined in Believes).
2. To send this FoI Request to every local authority and compile the results into a booklet with the aim of publicising the cuts, empowering grassroots LGBTQ groups to fight them locally.

Motion 308: End Gay-to-Straight "Conversion" Therapy in Britain

Conference Believes

1. That numerous professional bodies and medical organisations, including the BMA and WHO, have said conversion therapy is ineffective and can potentially harmful to LGBT people.
2. That a 2009 survey of 1300 British psychiatrists, therapists and psychoanalysts revealed over 200 had at least once tried to alter patients' sexual orientation. 55 were still doing so.
3. That an undercover study in 2010 revealed that many British gay conversion organisations are seeking funding through academia and in some cases are even getting patients via the NHS, one psychotherapist getting most clients through GP's surgeries.
4. That although the two main psychotherapy organisations (the BACP and UKCP) have now come out against conversion therapy, psychotherapists don't have to be part of an accredited body to practice, allowing many "therapists" to exploit LGBT and non-LGBT people alike.

Conference Further Believes

1. That the concerns of LGBT people suffering anxiety who approach professionals for help would be best addressed by therapists if they dealt with the underlying concerns and not the sexuality, allowing LGBT patients to feel content being themselves.
2. Making Britain a more tolerant country today means more than giving rights and respect to those confident enough to be openly gay. It also means giving the voiceless the self-assurance to believe in themselves.
3. That ending conversion therapy will do more than liberate a few hundred LGBT people. Its continued practice lends credence to the school bully, the intolerant parent or the violent perpetrator of a gay hate crime. Putting a stop to it will raise hearts not just in Britain, but globally.

Conference Resolves

1. To give full support to the on-going campaign against conversion therapy across the UK
2. The NUS LGBT+ officers should work to regulate psychotherapy and other sectors so that no-one who practices gay conversion could possibly work in a medical field.
3. That as soon as possible, NUS LGBT+ Officers and committee should call for the issue of NHS financing and liaison with conversion therapists to be investigated with the utmost seriousness.
4. That NUS LGBT+ Officers must work to ensure sympathetic and effective methods of treatment tailored towards the anxieties of LGBT people are embedded into NHS mental health provision.
5. That conversion therapy for under-18s should, like in California, be banned outright. Serious consideration should also be given to a total ban on all forms of conversion therapy

Motion 309: Abolish the Prison-Industrial Complex

Conference Believes

1. In 2015, there were 238 deaths in prison in England & Wales, 84 of which were self-inflicted
2. Trans people are overrepresented in prison populations

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3. As was particularly highlighted in the media in 2015, trans prisoners are often incarcerated in the incorrect prisons for their gender, and may be unable to access vital medication such as hormones
 4. Prison does not work- 59% of prisoners will reoffend within a year

Conference Further Believes

1. That many prisons are run privately by companies such as G4S and Serco for the purposes of profit
2. As prisons are run for profit, the more marginalised members of society, such as women, LGBTQIA+, people of colour, trans people &/ sex workers are more likely to be incarcerated, often wrongly
3. Prison is punishment which is ineffective in serving justice or reforming people
4. Arrests are politically made, and are often racially and/or transphobically motivated

Conference Resolves

1. To work with organisations such as the Bent Bars Project that provide letter-writing projects for LGBTQIA+ prisoners in Britain
2. To actively work towards the abolition of the prison-industrial complex
3. To investigate the myriad of alternatives to incarceration and actively promote them
4. To directly oppose all austerity cuts which may lead to higher rates of incarceration using a variety of campaigning tactics including direct action
5. To create and distribute appropriate resources to Students' Unions on running campaigns that call for prison abolition

Motion 310: LGBT+ Unemployment

Conference Believes

1. 5.1% of people are currently unemployed in the UK.
2. Casual, part time and insecure employment is on the rise, with the rate of women in employment at a lower rate to men in employment (67% compared to 75%) with Arab women being the lowest rate at 29%.

Conference Further Believes

1. In times of economic recession it is often the most vulnerable in society who bear the brunt of job losses and job insecurity
2. Currently most LGBT+ organisations focus is on discrimination in the workplace and overlooks the discrimination faced by LGBT people as they try to enter work
3. Projects such as the Higher Education Achievement Report (HEAR) which has been accepted by some HE institutions as mandatory for students, fail to adequately appreciate the important and often time consuming work involved in running LGBT+ societies and other peer support groups, and fails to understand the complexities in not wanting explicit information of such work on CVs.
4. LGBT+ students face being 'outed' on their CV due to involvement in their LGBT society
5. Trans people are at risk of discrimination at multiple levels in the employment market, from name discrepancies in application forms to being misgendered or discriminated against at interview
6. A constant attempt at the watering down of employment rights by the UK government, from tribunals to proposed changes in the right to strike, means that LGBT+ people could become more vulnerable in the work place.
7. Employment tribunals for unfair dismissal, sexual or racial discrimination now stands at £250 to lodge a complaint and a further £950 for a hearing. Since this implementation of added cost employment tribunal claims fell by 55%.
8. Changes to job seekers allowance means that LGBT people are being forced to apply for jobs they may not feel comfortable in, or face losing their benefits.

Conference Resolves

1. To work with the Trades Union Congress to develop stronger links with trade unions, and develop research into LGBT+ people's experience of the employment market
2. To lobby for an 'opt in' HEAR option for those who don't wish their LGBT society to appear.
3. To lobby the Department for Work and Pensions to ensure employers provide sustainable and non-exploitative labour for our future.
4. To campaign to end the exploitation of those on apprenticeships, who are currently drastically underpaid and exploited.

Motion 311: We're here, we're queer but we've nowhere to go

Conference Believes

1. Numerous LGBT+ venues and organisations across the country, such as Candy Bar, Green Carnation, the Joiners Arm and the Royal Vauxhall Tavern, have faced threats of being closed down or have closed down due to lack of funding as a result of government cuts, gentrification and soaring rents.
2. PACE, an LGBT+ mental health charity has closed down after 31 years, citing cuts to local authority budgets and being unable to cover the costs through other means.
3. The TUC's 2014 report 'Staying Alive' outlines that 75% of LGBT+ charities and organisations outside of London have seen state income not rise or has fallen since the 2010 spending review, in contrast to a 6% rise in demand for LGBT+ services.
4. The 'Staying Alive' report also outlines that LGBT+ organisations have had to cut services and jobs in order to cope with the slashing of budgets.

Conference Further Believes

1. That the government's austerity agenda has caused a financial crisis that threatens the livelihood and efficacy of LGBT+ venues and organisations. Additionally, although the effect of government cuts is not limited to just LGBT+ organisations, the effect is disproportionate and felt far more profoundly.
2. LGBT+ venues in University towns and cities provide a networking and community opportunity for students and the local community.
3. The existence of the LGBT+ community as a community is compromised by the loss of venues which have provided safety and companionship for generations.
4. Older LGBT+ venues have historical and cultural value to the local area. Closing them down could erase important parts of local LGBT+ history.
5. LGBT+ organisations provide an invaluable service to LGBT+ people who need them, particularly for students where Universities and Unions cannot provide the same or adequate service.

Conference Resolves

1. For NUS LGBT+ to explore ways to help support existing LGBT+ organisations and venues under threat.
2. To oppose further cuts that will disproportionately impact LGBT+ spaces.
3. To support existing grassroots campaigns, such as 'Save our Soho', which seek to defend LGBT+ venues from closure.
4. To encourage students' unions to aid and assist local LGBT+ venues and organisations where possible.

Motion 312: Make Pride a protest!

Conference Believes

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1. Pride marches came out of the Stonewall riots, and began as part of a fight for our rights.
 2. Nowadays, too many Pride marches have been reduced to corporate-sponsored parties that do nothing to tackle the continuing oppression and disadvantages facing LGBT+ people.

Conference Further Believes

1. Last year, the re-formed Lesbians & Gays Support the Miners activists led inspiring blocs on Prides around the UK, of trade unionists, migrant rights campaigners and student activists, reasserting Pride as a political protest.
2. We should keep that up and be a loud, political presence at Prides, raising anti-austerity, pro-migrant campaigns – highlighting how issues like student finance cuts, the housing crisis, the privatisation of the NHS and the attacks on migrants materially affect LGBT+ people.
3. It's important to maintain a presence at Prides rather than giving up on them, because it is a huge platform to get our message out and reach people we might not otherwise reach – and because it was ours, and should be ours again!

Conference Resolves

1. NUS LGBT+ will organise a student contingent at as many Prides around the country as possible, including the biggest (Pride in London).
2. We will invite student unions, campus LGBT+ groups, and education activists to march in our contingent.
3. We will try to coordinate as much as possible with the trade unions, and get our student contingents placed alongside their blocs within Pride marches.
4. On these Pride marches, we will promote explicit anti-austerity, pro-migrant rights, pro-social justice demands that affect LGBT+ people. These demands should include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Homes for all: Rent controls and stop the attacks on social housing and housing benefit
 - b. Save the NHS: Reverse privatisation, support NHS workers and fund trans healthcare and mental and sexual health
 - c. Grants Not Debt: Reverse cuts to maintenance grants and health student bursaries and give every student a living grant
 - d. Open the borders to refugees and migrants, including LGBT+ asylum seekers fleeing persecution
5. In future we will push for Prides to be taken under the democratic control of the trade union and student union movements and community organisations, and charities representing ordinary LGBT+ people instead of big business sponsors.

Zone | Strong and Active Unions

Motion 401: A trans health fund in every union

Conference Believes

1. That the UK trans health system is in crisis due to illegally long waiting lists at gender identity clinics, a lack of doctors and other specialists entering the service, a lack of funding, and demand which increases 20-30% each year. Additionally, services are often not accessible to non-binary people and people with mental health issues.
2. We have previously passed policy to campaign for better access to trans healthcare through various methods including protest, direct action, lobbying, etc. We have also passed policy affiliating to Action for Trans Health.
3. That many trans people end up paying to access healthcare privately because NHS gender identity services are so bad. This option is not available to people who cannot afford it.
4. That Action for Trans Health run a "solidarity fund" which raises money which is given as small grants to trans people to access healthcare. The grants are awarded by an independent panel who prioritise people who face the greatest barriers to access.

Conference Resolves

1. To reaffirm our commitment to fighting for a democratic, appropriately funded trans healthcare system which is accessible to all trans people who need it. To continue to campaign on this issue through all appropriate methods including protest, direct action, and lobbying.
2. To encourage CMs to work with Action for Trans Health to establish their own trans healthcare funds to help with costs associated with their trans member's healthcare. That a certain proportion of any of these funds should be allocated to people who are not students but live in the local area to ensure that it is not just students who benefit from such schemes.
3. To encourage LGBT+ societies to raise money for Action for Trans Health's solidarity fund.

Motion 402: Bye Bye Bi+ Erasure

Conference Believes

1. Bi+ is an umbrella term encompassing identities attracted to more than one gender
2. As an orientation, bi+ is often under-represented and erased
3. Many bi+ students face biphobia, which includes the validation of their identity

Conference Further Believes

1. 1 in 200 people identify as a bi+ identity
2. Many LGBT+ groups further the erasure of bi+ identities
3. There is little support for those identifying as bi+ in unions

Conference Resolves

1. Introduce a bi+ erasure campaign to NUS
2. Encourage the implementation of the campaign to other unions
3. Encourage unions to include bi+ identifying individuals in LGBT+ spaces

Motion 403: Building a more accessible conference

Conference Believes

1. Motions are printed in advance of conference, with some access needs met in advance

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2. Conference motions are printed in text, but little is done for other access needs from, Easy words and pictures, Subtitling and transcriptions, Audio description, BSL and Braille.
 3. LGBT+ spaces need to be more accessible to people with additional Educational and access needs
 4. Disabled students deserve to be able to understand and enforce their own autonomy as LGBT+ people
 5. NUS is the self-professed national voice of students, with around 600 affiliated students' unions
 6. NUS members include higher education institutions, further education institutions and apprenticeship providers. Within our membership are specialist institutions including Derwen College, a specialist residential college for learners with learning difficulties and disabilities
 7. NUS liberation campaigns are at the heart of our work, fighting for liberation from oppression
 8. NUS this year has continued to develop the training programme – FE Leaders – developed specifically for learners with learning difficulties and disabilities

Conference Further Believes

1. At National + DSC NUS pledged to work to better include SEN + LD students. LGBT+ has to support that.
2. Learners with learning difficulties and disabilities are entitled to a voice within our structures, entitled to have their views listened to and their voice heard. They are also very limited in their choices for further education and it is essential that their rights are promoted, defended and extended
3. Cuts to funding are failing learners with learning difficulties and disabilities and reducing the places available at specialist colleges
4. NUS prides itself on access awareness, but it still falls short for learners with learning difficulties and disabilities.
5. NUS has a duty to ensure that all members are able to understand processes, to make an informed decision and choice.

Conference Resolves

1. To create resources, work with: the diverse range of organisations within the sector to talk about how can make NUS LGBT+ conference more accessible, with organisations like, ALLFIE, Mind, SCOPE, Down's Syndrome Association
2. That NUS LGBT+ should Increase SEN Representation at conference, by, encouraging SEN colleges to attend, Emphasising access availability and for the NUS LGBT+ Officers to visit colleges
3. To seek to work with relevant organisations and DSC to produce resources on LGBT+ issues that are aimed at and accessible to a wide range of disabled students
4. To endorse NATSPEC's 'A Right, Not a Fight' campaign for learners with learning difficulties and disabilities, demanding that all students with special educational needs have access to specialist support
5. To further develop the FE Leaders programme developed specifically for learners with learning difficulties and disabilities
6. For the VPFE and VPUD to work with the LGBT Officers to review NUS information, seek and undertake relevant training and produce accessible versions
7. For NUS LGBT Officers, VPFE and VPUD to visit Derwen College Students' Union to gain a better understanding of how specialist colleges function to ensure that training is relevant to need.

Motion 404: Black Representation

Conference Believes

1. As of now there are about more than 400,000 BME students in the UK in higher and further education.

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2. It is safe to assume that many of them are LGBT+.
 3. The NUS research 'Beyond the straight and narrow' found that that Black LGB+ students are more likely to have considered dropping out.
 4. The NUS research 'Beyond the straight and narrow' also felt that further research on the intersection of race, gender identity and sexual orientation is needed to identify the different forms of oppression that social groups face.
 5. That trans* women of colour face an epidemic of violence.
 6. LGBT people from ethnic minorities face barriers to accessing services both due to the intersection of experiences of racism and homophobia in institutions, and sometimes due to homophobia within their own communities.
 7. 13 % of black and minority ethnic lesbian, gay and bisexual people report feeling homophobic attacks are a problem in their local area.

Conference Further Believes

1. LGBT+ campaign has been ineffective in reaching out to the BME LGBT+ students.
2. We understand that many BME students face not only incidents of racism as well as homophobia, biphobia and transphobia.
3. Also understands that racism is present in the LGBT+ community.
4. That black representation within the NUS LGBT+ Campaign is poor.
5. That those who define as both black and LGBT suffer from a different kind of oppression and that the campaign needs to do more specific work on this.
6. That black LGBT students are more likely to drop out or suffer worse grades than their white, heterosexual and cisgendered counterparts.

Conference Resolves

1. Condemn any actions of racism against any BME individual.
2. To provide necessary information to young BME students on coming out, staying safe etc on a separate webpage.
3. Creating a webpage in the NUS website where BME students can ask questions regarding what it means to be LGBT+ and getting an informed reply to their questions.
4. Making sure that this webpage is publicised by different students' Union.
5. This webpage should be moderated by the Black Rep who will be sitting on the NUS LGBT+ committee.
6. Encourage and lobby University's students LGBT+ Committee to have at least one BME rep on their committee
7. Doing research, collecting and publishing statistics regarding issues faced by BME LGBT+ students
8. To cooperate with the NUS Black students campaign to address the problems of racism, homophobia, biphobia and transphobia.
9. To commission research into the experiences of black LGBT students in education.
10. To continue to lobby each Student Union or LGBT Society to have at least one black students reserved place on committee.
11. That NUS LGBT+ Officers must run a LGBT black leaders event in 2016/2017.

Motion 405: Supporting LGBT+ Activists

Conference Believes

1. LGBT liberation officers and representatives conduct a real scope of work including change and awareness campaigns, and often have to navigate complex and inaccessible institutions and systems
2. LGBT liberation officers and representatives are often unpaid by their Unions

3. LGBT liberation officers and representatives have to juggle their union responsibilities such as attending union meetings with their personal lives which can take a toll on their physical and mental health

4. Many LGBT liberation officers and representatives and also activists struggle to be effective in their roles if they are not provided with the adequate training and resources by their unions &/ NUS

Conference Further Believes

1. Small & specialist students' unions and underfunded unions often have limited staff capacity to effectively support liberation officers and representatives, and so may struggle to provide training and resources to such students
2. That liberation structures within students' unions should be student-led and properly supported
3. That LGBT liberation officers, activists and representatives ought to be properly supported in their roles by NUS LGBT+ campaign
4. That LGBT liberation officers, activists and representatives require training on subjects such as campaigning, being effective leaders, methods of activism, and self-care tips

Conference Resolves

1. For the NUS LGBT+ officers and committee members (where appropriate) to support LGBT+ officers, representatives and activists using a variety of development initiatives that NUS Women's campaign has used including but not limited to regional activist training days, regional workshops run by the national committee, campaigns training, self-care workshops and toolkits, boot-camps and leadership programmes
2. For NUS LGBT+ to provide resources to Unions to create paid liberation officers

Motion 406: The + is not superfluous

Conference Believes

1. Various terms are currently used by NUS to refer to students that are neither heterosexual nor cisgender including LGBT and LGBT+, despite Motion 504 from NUS LGBT+ Conference (2015) (Gender and Sexual Diversity and A Plus for Inclusivity) which resolved to rename NUS LGBT as NUS LBGT+
2. Many NUS officers have used the term LGBT instead of LGBT+ since Motion 504 was passed
3. The terms 'LGBT campaign', 'LGBT conference', 'LGBT Officer' and 'LGBT committee' have been used in multiple NUS news articles since Motion 504 was passed

Conference Further Believes

1. It is the responsibility of the NUS LGBT+ Campaign and its colleagues to follow its own policy
2. There are a wide range of '+' identities some of which include gender fluid, androgynous, genderqueer, bigender, agender, non-binary, asexual, pansexual and queer.
3. Students that are questioning their orientation or gender identity may also identify within/partially within the '+'
4. Using LGBT and LGBT+ interchangeably suggests that the + is not important or significant, contributing to the erasure of '+' identities
5. Using LGBT and LGBT+ interchangeably reinforces a view that there are only four orientations (straight, lesbian, gay and bi) and only two genders (men and women)

Conference Resolves

1. Mandate LGBT+ Campaign to consistently use the acronym 'LGBT+' and to actively lobby other campaigns to do the same
2. Recognise in all aspects of NUS work that there are different types of attraction including sexual, sensual, aesthetic, romantic and platonic attraction and that people can experience different types

of attraction (or no attraction) towards different genders, and make sure this is actively and consistently communicated in all NUS publications.

3. Encourage every Students' Union group for LGBT+ students to use an acronym containing a '+'
4. Lobby Stonewall to recognise the existence of '+' identities and to support '+' people by providing inclusive literature and support resources.
5. Proactively encourage other organisations (not including students' unions) that work closely with the sector to be more inclusive of '+' people, and use the 'LGBT+' acronym.

Motion 407: LGBT+ Officers for all

Conference Believes

1. All constituent members should have effective LGBT+ representation, including elected officers and/or committees to ensure liberation is instilled in them and that LGBT+ people are represented.

Conference Further Believes

1. Having LGBT+ representation ensures that issues relevant to the community are addressed and not ignored, and that the values of liberation are embedded in all constituent members.
2. That these elections must only be open to people who self-define into LGBT+.
3. LGBT+ Officers and Committees are empowering to students who may otherwise not get involved in their representative institutions or activism.

Conference Resolves

1. To call for NUS LGBT+ to produce a toolkit for students at constituent members without LGBT+ Officers for to campaign to have them introduced.
2. NUS LGBT+ should encourage and empower students to demand that their representative institutions have LGBT+ representation in the form of elected

Motion 408: Defending Safe(r) spaces and No Platforming

Conference Believes

1. Safe(r) spaces can be defined in different ways, but common elements include zero tolerance for discriminatory behaviour, being aware of the impact of one's language, having autonomous spaces for marginalised groups and being respectful of marginalised people's subjective experiences.
2. No platforming is a strategy used by Students' Unions whereby they don't provide a forum for known oppressors or allow elected officers to share a platform with them.
3. Safe(r) spaces, no platforming and related measures such as the use of content warnings have widely been criticised in parts of the media, with many commentators arguing that they serve to simply ban opinions certain students don't like and thereby censor free speech in universities.
4. The magazine Spiked has created a 'Free Speech University Ranking', where universities and SUs are assessed as to whether they 'ban or actively censor ideas on campus' or 'chill free speech through intervention'.
5. Misogyny, transphobia, racism and biphobia are often present in LGBT+ societies. This is unfortunately more likely to occur when the society is dominated by white cis gay men.
6. The reps system exists to ensure that societies committees can always have a reserved place for groups which disproportionately face oppression within the LGBT+ community.
7. Gay men do not face oppression as gay men within the LGBT+ community and do not need a reserved place on society committees.

Conference Further Believes

1. There is no single definition of a safe(r) space. The term means different things to different communities and individuals, and this is a strength of the term.

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2. Safe(r) spaces are essential to liberation. When they are debated for academic ends, a concept that is vital to the active participation of many students on campus is undermined.
 3. Marginalised students should not be expected to debate what are often uncomfortable and/or triggering issues for the benefit of 'free speech'.
 4. Free speech does not exist in a vacuum. If oppressive it has often damaging consequences for marginalised people in ways privileged people cannot understand, and accusing students who need safe(r) spaces of being coddled or authoritarian erases their experience of oppression.
 5. No platforming is not censorship. Students' Unions have a choice of who to host as speakers, and denying them that platform is a choice that SUs should feel free to make on ideological and welfare-based grounds. There are no consequences for those who fall foul of safe(r) space and no platforming policies apart from them not being provided a platform as they are not being prevented from speaking overall.
 6. Providing prejudiced people a platform on which to express bigotry justifies academic debate over people's personal experience of oppression, which further marginalises oppressed groups.
 7. Spiked Magazine's university rankings are vile. They are the epitome of this challenge to safe(r) spaces, and they are misleading and wrongheaded.

Conference Resolves

1. To work with other liberation campaigns to create an intersectional working group on building and maintaining safe(r) spaces, specifically liaising with liberation committees in CMs to provide advice on how safe(r) spaces can be maintained.
2. To loudly and vociferously defend the concept of the safe(r) space and no platforming.
3. To actively support SUs in implementing safe(r) spaces and no platforming policies.
4. To encourage LGBT+ Societies that have a gay men's rep to drop the position.

Policy Lapse – Policy Kept from 2013

Clearer Trans Policy in BUCS

Conference Believes:

1. British Universities & Colleges Sport (BUCS) do not make competition regulation relating to trans students in competitive sports available and accessible publicly.

Conference Further Believes:

1. The lack of clear regulation discourages trans students from being involved in sports, and causes them unnecessary stress in getting clarification of regulation either through BUCS, national governing bodies for sports, or through their unions.

Conference Resolves:

1. To lobby BUCS to make competition regulation relating to trans students clearer, publicly available, and easily accessible on their website.
2. To review whether BUCS competition regulation is inclusive of trans students, and if not, to lobby BUCS to review their regulations to make them more inclusive.
3. To encourage unions to make competition regulation relating to trans students publicly available and easily accessible on their websites and in their sports offices.

Keep Wednesday Afternoons Free (from Cissexism)!

Conference Believes:

1. Currently, British Universities and Colleges Sport (BUCS) defers to national and international sporting bodies for its rules on trans student participation [1]
2. These rules include but are not limited to requirements of: legal gender recognition, endocrinological intervention, and urological or reproductive surgery.
3. Enforcement of many of these rules, including those operated by the International Olympic Committee, is unlawful within the UK
4. Any CM or Athletic Union disclosing a student's trans status to BUCS without their permission, for the enforcement of these rules or any other purpose, is acting unlawfully

Conference Further Believes:

1. Any coerced or forced medical treatment of trans people is an attack on our bodily autonomy
2. Requiring surgery for recognition of gender is classified by the UN Special Rapporteur as an act of torture [2]
3. Any post-surgical time limit amounts to a de facto ban on the majority of trans students competing at all
4. Any restriction on BUCS competition restricts participation in non-BUCS competition, as it requires trans athletes to choose between lying and outing themselves if invited to BUCS events.

Conference Resolves:

1. To support BUCS in adopting an evidence based policy on trans participation as required by the Equality Act 2010
2. To support any student who defies BUCS' eligibility rules purely as a result of their trans status
3. That all of the above must be carried out with active consideration of students whose identity does not fall into the male-female binary

[1] http://c1593.r93.cf3.rackcdn.com/BUCS_Transgender_Policy.pdf

[2] <http://www.tgeu.org/node/389>

Poly People

Conference believes:

1. That 'Polyamory' (poly) is the practice, desire, or acceptance of having more than one intimate relationship at a time with the knowledge and consent of everyone involved. It is sometimes referred to as "responsible non-monogamy".
2. That poly people have traditionally attended Prides and other LGBT events.
3. That between 30 and 67% of gay male couples are in a non-monogamous relationships (Coleman 2001).
4. That in recent years the unofficial 'poly caucus' has grown in popularity.

Conference further believes:

1. That the LGBT community has traditionally been at the forefront of embracing non-conventional forms of relationships and relationship structures.
2. That although not all poly people are LGBT, and that not all LGBT people are poly, we face similar issues and a common oppression.
3. That heteronormativity has as much invested in monogamy and the concept of the 'nuclear family' as it does patriarchy, and gender binaries.
4. That in order to effectively oppose heteronormativity we must also oppose the assumption that everyone is monogamous.

Conference resolves:

1. To ensure that any material produced does not presume that people are in monogamous relationships and where deletions have to be made to existing material to change wording to more appropriate terminology.
2. To organise a poly caucus at each LGBT event where caucuses are held.
3. To invite poly activists to present at activist training days
4. To work with poly activists to produce educational materials and guides for uni groups to make them more welcoming to poly people

The anti-bullying & tolerance motion

Conference believes:

1. That NUS LGBT Conference brings together a vast range of students with differing socioeconomic backgrounds
2. That NUS nationally believes that there is an increase in bullying with the increase of social media.
3. That NUS LGBT needs to promote tolerance in social media.
4. That to NUS LGBT Conference, promotion of tolerance and equality is integral to improving equality & diversity.
5. The social construct of society and its underpinning by a patriarchal hierarchy, defended and extended by many government departments, religious bodies and some educational institutions causes deep cuts within the fabric of a equitable society.

6. People are not born homophobic, or sexist, or racist. The society in which we live – that nurtures them, that makes them pray, that teaches them to read and gives them fun – causes hatred and discourse to be engrained in them.

7. A cross-liberation campaign approach must be taken to advance the agenda of crushing all forms of bullying of LGBT people.

8. Secondary schools are required by law to record, monitor and report racist incidents. There is no similar legal requirement for the recording, monitoring and reporting of LGBT-phobic incidents

Conference further believes:

1. That Students' Unions/Guilds/Associations et need to promote awareness of all forms of bullying.
2. That discipline procedures in schools and other establishments do not rank LGBT-phobic incidents on the same level as racist or sexist incidents.

Conference resolves:

1. To write to all universities to request of them a greater work-focused approach to the issues of cyber bullying, homo/transphobia and tolerance.
2. For NUS LGBT to either produce materials or incorporate into existing materials the topics of cyber bullying, homo/transphobia and tolerance.
3. To lobby the government to introduce an LGBT-phobic incident log book in each school, similar to that for racist incidents; and for the government to require OFSTED to look for ways schools challenge LGBT-phobic behaviour when assessing schools.
4. That when working with schools, campaigns should also aim at working with and educating teachers about LGBT-phobia and its comparisons to racism and sexism.
5. To work alongside unions/guilds/associations et al to encourage better training of staff in the issues of cyber-bullying, homo/transphobia, and tolerance.
6. To widely campaign to educate about cyber-bullying, homo/transphobia, and tolerance.

A trans+ inclusive feminism

Conference believes:

1. That feminism has an undeniable history of transphobia.
2. That gender oppression is felt by all women, be they trans* or cis, and also by non-binary trans* people, intersex people and individuals who do not identify as men or women.
3. That many trans* people are made to feel unwelcome in feminist spaces on our campuses.

Conference further believes:

1. That an inclusive feminism is vital to organise against the patriarchy.
2. That an inclusive feminism should be part of our movement.
3. That NUS LGBT should support the rights of trans* people to be involved in groups into which they self-define.
4. That a trans*-exclusionary or transphobia feminism has no place in our movement.

Conference resolves:

1. To work with the NUS Women's Campaign to ensure that all national feminist campaigns are trans* inclusive.
2. To work with Unions to ensure that all feminist events and campaigns that students organise at their HE and FE institutions are trans* inclusive.
3. To ensure that all women only or female only spaces be inclusive of all those who self-identify as women or self-identify as female.

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4. To oppose trans*-exclusionary and transphobic feminism in any form.
 5. To mobilise against those who use feminism as an excuse to attack or deny the existence and experiences of trans* people.

Challenging racism & fascism on our campuses and in our communities

Conference believes:

1. Racism is a scourge in society and our campuses are not immune.
2. The far right mobilisations, such as the fascist English Defence League's (EDL) violent protests and the fascist British National Party (BNP) are a threat to society.
3. That in recent years fascist organisations have attempted to misappropriate the struggles of LGBT people – for example the attempted 'East End Gay Pride' organised by EDL members and supporters in an attempt to drive a wedge between the LGBT and Muslim community.
4. A report in the Guardian found that the EDL had at least 115 members in its gay wing.
5. The German Lesbian and Gay Federation has issued statements citing Muslim immigrants as 'enemies' of gay people and the leader of the fascist 'Front National', Marine Le Pen, has attempted to claim that she 'defends the gay community from Muslims.'

Conference further believes:

1. The BNP is a fascist organisation which stands for an "all white Britain", a goal which can only be achieved by violence, the annihilation of entire groups of people and the ending of democracy.
2. The EDL are a fascist organisation who are a threat to LGBT, Disabled, Women, Black, Muslim and Jewish students.
3. That Mark Collett, former chair of the Young BNP said that "AIDS is a friendly disease because Blacks and Gays have it".
4. That former BNP member David Copeland was responsible for the nail bombings in Brixton, Brick Lane and Soho which attempted to divide the Black and LGBT communities, leaving 7 dead and 139 injured.
5. BNP leader Nick Griffin and fascist Andrew Brons are standing for re-election to the European Parliament in 2014.
6. That the issue of free speech is separate from the issue of no platform.
7. The lesson of the 1930s was that the Nazis used violence to gain power and carry out a Holocaust, slaughtering millions of Jewish people, Eastern Europeans, communists and trade unionists, Romani, LGBT and Disabled people.
8. The student movement must never give a platform to fascists because fascism seeks to eliminate free speech, democracy and annihilate its opponents and minorities.
9. Giving fascists a platform in the student movement destroys the safe spaces our campuses must be for Black, Jewish, Muslim, Women, LGBT and Disabled people.
10. NUS LGBT must actively campaign against fascism, racism, Islamophobia and anti-Semitism as these are dangers which threaten the welfare of our members.

Conference resolves:

1. To actively challenge racism, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and fascism on our campuses and in our communities.
2. To campaign for no platform for fascists within NUS or in our Students' Unions.
3. Encourage a massive student voter registration drive as part of the campaign to get Griffin and Brons out of the European Parliament in 2014.

Trans Representation in the Student Movement

Conference Believes

1. That very few trans students run for sabbatical offices in their SUs;
2. That even fewer trans students win their elections;
3. That the No Place for Hate campaign found that 46% of trans students are concerned about disclosing their trans status, 55% have encountered threatening or abusive behaviour, and 20% have been victims of physical abuse.
4. That issues trans students experience often go without notice due to a perceived lack of representation or sympathy within campuses.
5. That Trans students have experience and knowledge in many fields.
6. That Trans students are capable of holding non-LGBT specific positions within Students' Unions; such as Academic reps, Events, Mature and Post Graduate officers.
7. Since the removal of Section 28, there have been many positive advances in LGB representation in Further Education institutions, however the same cannot be said regarding the representation of Trans issues, which is particularly lacking in FE.
8. This is both a cause and result of a lack of Trans visibility in relation to on campus services, literature, and media
9. 16-18 is a vitally important developmental period for all young people, and can be decidedly difficult for those questioning their gender identity – around 30% of trans teens (16-19) commit suicide. This is a time where access to appropriate services is vital.
10. There is also likely to be a disproportionate number of Trans people in FE as Adult Learners, as young trans learners face barriers to FE due to stress, bullying, and/or financial reasons.

Conference Further Believes

1. Trans liberation is best served through the promotion of trans voices;
2. Trans status should not be any barrier to full participation in the student movement;
3. That campuses should be safe areas for all students;
4. That trans students should be able, if they wish, to disclose their status without fear of retribution.
5. That Trans representation is severely lacking both within Students' Unions and public life.
6. That both outside and within the LGBT campaign many people still need to learn the basics about Trans identities.
7. Although NUS LGBT has existing policy encouraging Trans representation in FE, this has not been a priority campaign of the organisation.
8. That when cuts to college funding are made it is often enrichment funding and support facilities, which Trans* and other LGBT students rely on, which are hit first.

Conference Resolves

1. Where CM rules allow, to support and provide resources for trans students who run for sabbatical office;
2. To continue to support the proliferation and existence of LGBT officers in student unions;
3. To encourage trans students to run for both LGBT and sabbatical officer positions within their unions;
4. To provide training resources for all sabbatical officers on trans issues;
5. To consult with trans members of the LGBT Campaign on how to promote their voices;
6. To continue to provide support for zero tolerance policies on harassment on campuses.
7. To encourage Trans students to run for all types of office, not just limited to Trans representation.
8. To ensure that LGBT and specifically gender pronoun awareness information is available at all NUS events, conferences and training.

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9. That the FE rep and Trans rep should both take ownership of this issue and work together to focus on improving Trans visibility and representation in FE. These reps should also seek to Liaise with VP FE and lobby for some Trans awareness training at the FE Leadership training in summer.
 10. To encourage FE institutions to clearly display literature with specific reference to Trans issues, show sufficient understanding of signposting in their localities, and endeavour to train staff on Trans matters, focusing particularly on 'personal tutors' or similar support staff/schemes
 11. To promote, assist, or work alongside local groups/services that offer support to Trans people in FE.

Recognising non-binary gender identities

Conference believes:

1. Legislation in the United Kingdom recognises only two genders: "female" and "male".
2. Most institutions, organisations, groups and individuals recognise only two genders: "female" and "male".
3. All of us are frequently presented with forms that ask us if we are female or male.
4. Some people are neither female, nor male.
5. HESA dictates students' sex be recorded as one of "male", "female" or "other".
6. Many universities and colleges allow students' sex or gender to be either recorded as a third option or withheld.
7. UCAS, and some universities do not provide such options on their application forms.

Conference further believes:

1. There are a wide range of non-binary gender identities, which include genderfluidity, androgyny, genderqueer, bi-gender and a-gender, amongst others.
2. Non-binary individuals may live permanently as men, women or neither, or may shift between social gender roles.
3. Individuals with non-binary identities may have difficulty accessing public services and facilities, ranging from public toilets to sexual health clinics.
4. Individuals with non-binary identities have their genders systematically erased by a society that frequently refuses to accept non-binary titles, pronouns and modes of dress.
5. The failure of trans provisions in the Equality Bill to fully include individuals with non-binary identities meant that a great opportunity was missed.
6. A less gendered society will be beneficial in the wider fight against homophobia, transphobia and sexism.
7. It would benefit, among others, prospective students with non-binary genders to be able to apply under their correct gender.
8. It is both inconsistent and harmful to force students who wish to change or withhold their gender to do so only after applying under a binary gender.

Conference resolves:

1. To lobby the Government Equality Office to recognise the existence of non-binary gender identities.
2. To lobby equality organisations (such as the Equality and Human Rights Commission) that pursue trans rights agendas to fully incorporate non-binary issues into their work.
3. To lobby UCAS to provide additional gender options.
4. To work for the recognition of non-binary identities in all areas of public life, including education, healthcare, and the media.

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5. To support student activists and LGBT societies who wish to lobby their Unions or institutions on non-binary issues, such as the inclusion of more than two genders on records and application forms.
 6. To fight against the de facto collection of title and gender as mandatory fields on forms when it is not relevant nor absolutely necessary for the provision of the service offered by the data handler.
 7. To provide a toolkit to aid student activists who wish to make such changes, containing for example, information countering common arguments given by universities and colleges against such changes.
 8. To mandate the NUS LGBT Officers to work with the NUS, and through its democratic processes, to ensure all of its policies and constitution contain only gender neutral pronouns, without changing the meaning of those policies and constitution.

Inclusion of Non-Binary Trans* People within the NHS

Conference Believes:

1. That the situation for transgender people in the UK seeking treatment and support from the NHS is a difficult and arduous process for many.
2. That many non-binary trans* people frequently lie to their health care providers about their gender identity in order to receive treatment or to be taken seriously.
3. That for many non-binary trans* people, seeking treatment on the NHS for their gender identity can be a cause of frustration, anxiety, and upset, which implicitly has a negative affect on physical and mental health.

Conference Further Believes:

1. That the NHS has a right to treat and care for all its transgender patients, regardless of whether their gender identity does or does not conform to traditional models of binary existence.
2. That within the latest WPATH 'Standards of Care for the Health of Transsexual, Transgender, and Gender Nonconforming People', 7th Edition (2011), it explicitly mentions 'respect for patients with nonconforming gender identities', and health care providers should 'provide care that affirms patients' gender identities and reduces the distress of gender dysphoria...match the treatment approach to the specific needs of patients, particularly their goals for gender expression and need for relief from gender dysphoria' (p. 3)
3. That many NHS health care providers across the UK are still not implementing the latest standards of care.

Conference Resolves:

1. To mandate the NUS LGBT Campaign to lobby the NHS to implement the WPATH Standards of Care 7th Edition fully.
2. To mandate the NUS LGBT Campaign to stage peaceful demonstrations around the UK highlighting the need for non-binary recognition and treatment within the NHS.
3. To mandate the NUS LGBT Campaign to communicate with the General Medical Council to ensure health care providers around the UK are adhering to the standards of care.
4. To mandate the NUS LGBT Campaign to provide resources to GICs around the UK regarding the importance of treating non-binary trans* individuals in order to alleviate mental and physical stress, and encourage them to practice the latest WPATH Standards of Care in their clinic.
5. To mandate the NUS LGBT Campaign to conduct a survey of non-binary trans* people with regards to their experiences accessing care and treatment on the NHS, and to use the results within the lobbying as mentioned above.
6. To mandate the NUS LGBT Campaign to remember that trans* people in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland often suffer from a lack of adequate health care due to the specific nuances in the NHS inherent in those countries, e.g. a smaller number of doctors, GICs, widespread rural populations and a lack of good transport networks etc, and specific attention should be paid to these areas so further marginalisation will not occur.

Resources:

<http://www.wpath.org/documents/Standards%20of%20Care%20V7%20-%202011%20WPATH.pdf>

Smash the Gender Recognition Act

Conference Believes:

1. Following *Christine Goodwin v The United Kingdom*, Case No 28957/1995, the Gender Recognition Act (2004) was introduced to allow trans men and women the right to privacy and marriage. Under the Act, a person seeking recognition must provide evidence of having lived in their gender for 2 years to the government's Gender Recognition Panel
2. The Act implicitly excludes intersex people, and makes no provision for non-binary gender identity
3. The Act was an historic advance in protection for some trans people, but can only be a stepping stone to full trans equality

Conference Further Believes:

1. Following European rulings on insurance and pensions, and with the advent of marriage equality, there is no legitimate reason to record sex as a matter of legal fact
2. Treating gender as a matter of legal fact impedes the struggle against sexism, heterosexism and violence against women
3. Government regulation of individual gender is an attack on the autonomy and right to personal identity of all people
4. Government recording of individual gender and trans status places trans people at further risk of oppression and violence
5. Ending government regulation of gender does not preclude voluntary acknowledgement of gender to target services, support and protection for vulnerable groups

Conference Resolves:

1. To campaign to end the mandatory, immutable recording of gender on birth, marriage (or partnership) and death certificates
2. To campaign to end the legal notion of gender as a regulated list of acceptable identities
3. To demand the replacement of the Gender Recognition Act with a system of self-identification and the strengthening and extension of the protections that the Act affords to persons of all gender identities and histories without need for government registration
4. That all of the above will be pursued in a way which actively reinforces the struggle against sexism, heterosexism and violence against women.

Emergency Motion 1 | Peter Tatchell has not been no Platformed

Conference believes:

1. Peter Tatchell has not been no platformed by the NUS LGBT+ Campaign

Conference further believes:

1. Peter Tatchell is not no platformed by the NUS LGBT+ Campaign
2. All NUS LGBT+ officers and committee members have autonomy over who they do or do not attend events with, subject to NUS no platforming policies.
3. Freedom of speech and freedom of association includes the rights to not speak and not be associated with.


Conference resolves:

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1. Peter Tatchell is still not no platformed.
 2. To send a statement of solidarity to the counter demo against Peter Tatchell foundation protest outside NUS Macadam house.
 3. To support any other campaign of demo defending the right to no platform and the right for officers and committee members to have autonomy over who they do or do not attend events with, subject to NUS no platforming policies.



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