



**lesbian, gay and
bisexual conference**

2005

3 – 5 June

Edinburgh University

**Policy
Passed**

Policy passed at LGBT Summer Conference 2005

Heading: Our Campaign, Our Community

Conference believed:

1. That rates of transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are increasing.
2. That HIV is just one of a multitude of STIs on the increase throughout the UK.
3. STI Infection rates are increasing across the United Kingdom, with higher levels of Sexually transmitted infections than at any other time since the creation of the NHS
4. 51,000 people in the UK are estimated to be living with HIV, a third of whom are undiagnosed.
5. From 1992 - 2002 there was a 116% increase in STI diagnoses
6. Research shows that 1 in 10 young woman may carry Chlamydia.
7. Access to GUM clinics and sexual healthcare is still far from ideal, with over 50% of UK clinics only open for 21 hours a week or less.
8. An estimated 28% of people say that embarrassment might delay them in seeking medical advice
9. That many LGBT groups work with local health providers who deliver guidance and practical advice on dealing with STIs.
10. Being a student is more than being in education it is being a citizen, an employee, a consumer, a sport player, a mother, a father and everything else that students are. This makes us stronger as a movement.
11. That people can currently have Hepatitis B injections as a welfare service provided by the NHS for free.
12. That it is time that the structure of LGBT Committee is reviewed.
13. LBT women face a multitude of oppressions due to a patriarchal and heterosexist society.
14. Whilst GBT men also face oppression the very structure of society means that even within the gay scene women are still oppressed.
15. Our LGBT community still remains divided by gender even more so than any other group in society and this is shameful.
16. Apathy to solve and fight these inequalities are in fact reinforcing the prejudices.
17. We need to reunite the LGBT community to reignite the fight for our freedom.
18. Our campaign must focus on the politics as well as changing people's hearts and minds.
19. Being a student is more than being in education it is being a citizen, an employee, a consumer, a sport player, a mother, a father and everything else that students are. This makes us stronger as a movement but we seem to fight more than we unite.
20. Top-up fees, tuition fees, student debt disproportionately affect women and act as a barrier to education.
21. That on campuses across the UK, ents and events still tend to be dominated by gay men.
22. That since Labour came to power we have had tuition fees, top-up fees, an increased drop-out rate and increased student hardship.
23. That the gay scene can provide a useful space where LGBT people can feel unthreatened, can embrace their sexuality and meet each other.
24. However, the scene can also ghettoise people and is a product of a homophobic society. It is not a tool for liberation.
25. That while the growth of the 'Pink economy' has afforded some in our community greater visibility, it is still built on exploitation. Sexism and misogyny are perpetuated expensive products and services are marketed at the LGBT community as essential to the 'gay lifestyle', putting pressure on people to conform to an exclusive identity inaccessible to the majority because they cannot afford it.
26. Many gay businesses do not afford their workers basic rights, pay or conditions. Many of the companies that sponsor Pride are renowned for treating their workers badly.
27. Many students are forced into working long hours for little pay in order to fund their education.
28. The student movement is based on the principles of collectivism and solidarity – working together we are stronger.

29. We share these values with the trade union movement, which exists to collectively protect workers.
30. Many students experience harassment and poor treatment in the workplace; many LGBT students face homophobia and transphobia at work.
31. Recent legislation has given LGBT students more protection, but trade union membership is crucial in ensuring that rights are respected.
32. In the expectRespect coalition that sets standards for Private, Public and Voluntary Sector organisations to achieve in line with LGBT equality; NUS and most student unions commitment to LGBT equality.
33. Mental Health effects 1 in every 3 of our LGBT students
34. Debt and financial concerns have a detrimental effect on all student's mental health
35. Unacceptable standard of living accommodation for students can also cause depression and anxiety.
36. Mental Health concerns are also linked to the pressure put onto students who are working many hours along side of their students to support the funding of their education.
37. Previous to Prof Kinsey's research into male sexuality in the 1940's homosexuality and bisexuality were perceived as forms of mental illness.
38. Even though society has moved on and homosexuality is no longer a criminal offense it is still perceived by many as abnormal.
39. Recent articles in the gay press suggest that as many as 1 in 5 LGBT people, upon coming out to their families, were taken to see psychiatrists and counsellors.
40. Homosexuality and bisexuality is neither a preference nor a perversion and is certainly not a mental illness to be 'cured'.
41. Mental illness is still terribly portrayed in the media: 'loonies', 'schitzo' and 'cripple' are common in tabloid headlines.
42. When applying for work or promotion a history of mental health is often a barrier, as employers all too often perceive this in a negative light.
43. The media often use the increasing rates of depression and anxiety to belittle those with mental ill health, rather than highlight the growing difficulties people with mental ill health face.
44. That events such as the recent 'LGBT and SWD awareness day' should be commended, as progressive examples of breaking down stigma and joint work between liberation campaigns.
 1. That some interpretations of the world's religions tend to underpin cultural justifications of homophobia.
 2. That this can place enormous pressure, stress and anxiety for LGBT students of faith, attempting to reconcile their sexual, gendered and religious identities.
 3. That media coverage of issues surrounding sexuality and religion can sometimes convey a misleading impression that people have to choose between their sexuality and religion.
45. That many religious networks for LGBT people have developed, to promote dialogue and support networks for LGBT people, their friends and supporters, such as Imaan.

Conference further believed:

1. That experts That experts predict that many people do not know that they are HIV positive
2. That surveys suggest that many people expect their partner to declare their HIV status before having sex. Young people in particular have this expectation.
3. That while many STIs left untreated can have devastating consequences, modern medicine enables many people with STIs to lead very active life.
4. That despite the disclosure by respected HIV positive people like former MP Chris Smith the stigma of HIV and Aids is still evident in society.
5. Waiting times in many GUM clinics are high, with many people having wait up to six weeks for an appointment.
6. The government is promising continued investment, continuing on from substantial investment since 1997 which was opposed by the Conservative party.

7. The government's own targets state that appointments should be available within 48 hours.
8. Research shows that in places where GUM waiting lists are longer, STI Infection rates increase.
9. Too often the LGBT campaign focuses on the process and not the outcome. This culture in NUS is slowly inhibiting our fight for liberation.
10. When we unite we win the fights and this is what we should aim for.
11. The LGBT campaign must remain autonomous, to ensure that our campaign is lead by those who know and live with the effects of homophobia and heterosexism.
12. For the LGBT campaign to win for LGBT students, it is vital that we not only educate out own activists and community, but that we win the hearts and minds of all society.
13. The introduction of top-up fees has introduced a market into higher education, creating a two tier education system.
14. That while Women's Officers play a vital role in the representation of Lesbian, Bi-sexual and Trans women, homophobia is still present in many women's groups resulting in a lack of support and understanding for Lesbian, Bi-sexual and Trans women.
15. That many problems faced by Lesbian, Bi-sexual and Trans women need to be addressed from within the LGBT community itself and therefore specific representation for Lesbian, Bi-sexual and Trans women is still required.
16. That events such as the LBT women's day and the LBT women's policy forums provide welcome opportunities to better engage women with their campaign and such be continued and expanded upon.
17. That many LGBT groups have organised successful events and socials aimed at LBT women to ensure that they are not excluded and are properly supported and catered for.
18. That we have a duty to campaign for the rights of our members, and that includes their rights at work.
19. We should be for the rights of LGBT workers against exploitation by business on or off the scene.
20. That No Sweat, working with the GMB Union, has worked to Unionise low-paid workers where there is no Trade Union representation.
21. That we should support and become actively involved in this campaign.
22. To continue to work against misogyny and bigotry in our community.
23. Work done this year in promoting rights at work and the importance of trade unions to LGBT students has been very positive, but we must go further.
24. The Campaign should launch a national LGBT student trade union recruitment drive, ensuring that all LGBT students are properly protected at work.
25. That NUS and all students unions should ascertain the expectRespect "Equality Seal" that is promoted on their website.
26. That it is positive to make clear an organisation commitment to such diversity issues.
27. That this is a progressive step and will brig all sectors on board with the LGBT Equality Agenda.
28. LGBT students who are estranged from their families often are not recognised as needed additional financial help.
29. Poor housing, issues with landlords, increased rent and non returned deposits are leading to more students using the advisory services and putting pressure on our already over worked counselling services.
30. Sexuality issues severely affect LGBT students in particular during FE and younger students.
31. This campaign must fight to eradicate institutional homophobia amongst mental health professionals.
32. To continue to fight the dual oppression of sexuality and disability, working with like-minded organizations and the Students with Disabilities Campaign. To develop a guide for gay-friendly mental health services.
33. Nevertheless the oppression that LGBT people face means they are up to 8 times more likely to need to see a mental health support worker.
34. But frequently mental health support workers focus on a person's sexuality as the cause of ill health, rather than the abuse and oppression they face as a result.

35. On the Scene a history of mental illness can act as the greatest anti-aphrodisiac conceivable, with misunderstanding generating awkwardness or fear.
36. That the scene is frequently inaccessible.
37. At a time when LGBT people are up to 8 times more likely to experience mental illness at some point in their lives, it is crucial that this campaign acts now.
38. That whilst some religious leaders and figures continue to persecute LGBT people and attack their rights, LGBT people should not be forced to choose between their religion and their sexuality because of these narrow-minded interpretations of religious teachings.
39. That the LGBT campaign must do all it can to support students of faith coming to terms with their identity.
40. That events, such as the recent Imaan Conference, held at the end of April 2005 and supported by the NUS LGB Campaign to address some of the issues facing LGBT muslims, should be applauded and encouraged.

Conference resolved:

1. Sexual health should be an important area of concern for the NUS LGBT campaign.
2. To work with all organizations such as the NHS and THT to lobby and produce materials that de-stigmatize STI testing and that promote safe sex.
3. For the NUS LGBT Campaign to continue to work closely with sexual health organisations ensuring LGBT students are targeted for sexual health advice in a sensible way, that does not further the misconception that HIV and other STIs are a “gay problem”.
4. For the NUS LGBT Committee to produce a sexual health awareness pack.
5. For the NUS LGBT Campaign to work with other organisations to eliminate the stigma shown towards people with HIV/Aids by other members of society.
6. Work to ensure that all discrimination within our health services whether explicit or implicit are eradicated.
7. To mandate the women’s place officer to produce a women’s priority campaign

from the text passed at this and other conferences.

8. That the NUS LGBT Campaign should lobby government to ensure that opportunities in education are available to all, regardless of sexuality or gender identity.
9. The restructuring the LGBT Committee will allow the committee to work more effectively and efficiently.
10. That every caucus has the right to at least one (1) voting position on the LGBT Committee.
11. That our campaign must be a campaign for the 21st century, less concerned with bureaucracy and more concerned with delivering for LGBT students.
12. To mandate the women’s place officer to produce a women’s priority campaign from the text passed at this and other conferences.
13. To reaffirm our autonomy, whilst also keeping non LGBT students up to date and involved in our fight for liberation.
14. To continue to fight the government on top-up fees and tuition fees.
15. To continue running events aimed at LBT women, gathering feedback from events held this year and looking to make such provision even better next year.
16. To work with the NUS Women’s Campaign to ensure active participation for women in the LGBT campaign.
17. To gather best practice from LGBT groups across the country on events aimed at women and disseminate good practice.
18. To continue to support the work of No Sweat and re-affiliate at an affordable rate.
19. To work with the Trade Union movement and No Sweat in organising a Trade Union recruitment drive on the commercial scene.
20. To name and shame those businesses that treat their workers badly or perpetuate misogyny and sexism.
21. To work with the TUC equalities unit to run a national campaign about the importance of TU membership for LGBT students.
22. To lobby trade unions to ensure they offer affordable membership fees to students.

23. For NUS to join the expectRespect coalition and display the "Equality Seal" on NUS Online.
24. For a link to this site to be within the NUS LGB web pages.
25. For the LGB Committee to promote this scheme to student unions and encourage them to attain the "Equality Seal".
26. To make breaking down barriers to accessing LGBT support networks, including the Scene, a priority of this campaign.
27. To consistently oppose sensationalism of mental illness in the media.
28. To work with mental health organisations and the SWD campaign to devise a strategy for including LGBT people with disabilities in group and society activities and structures.
29. To seek to hold a similar LGBT SWD awareness day next year.
30. To include in the NUS briefing for the Mental Health campaign an additional supplement for LGBT students.
31. To highlight the positive effect participation in student activities can have on student's mental health in any Student Activities campaign work NUS conducts, and to work on the Out in sport Campaign.
32. To monitor the Mental Health Bill's progress through Parliament working with the SWD campaign to effect change.
33. This campaign must fight to eradicate institutional homophobia amongst mental health professionals.
34. To continue to fight the dual oppression of sexuality and disability, working with like-minded organizations and the Students with Disabilities Campaign.
35. To develop a guide for gay-friendly mental health services.
36. To write to Imaan to thank them for their event and to offer them our support for future initiatives.
37. To write to the Union of Jewish Students, Federations of Islamic Students, British Organisation of Sikhs and other faith based organisations to raise awareness of issues facing LGBT students and to encourage them to work with the LGBT campaign to support religious students.

38. To continue to campaign against any religious leaders or figures who persecute LGBT people or attack their human rights and civil liberties.

Heading: Making Equality Count

Conference believed:

1. That despite significant advances in LGBT rights since 1997 it is still legal to discriminate against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans people in the provision of goods and services.
2. That protection from discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation has been excluded from five key provisions of the Government's proposed Equality Bill.
3. That students from across the UK joined the NUS LGBT Campaign's Lobby of Parliament, raising the profile of the issue and achieving support for an EDM on equality in goods and services for LGBT people.
4. That Early Day Motion (EDM) 737 entitled "overcoming discrimination" was signed by over 90 MPs before the General Election.
5. EDM 737 reads as follows:
'That this House notes the continued lack of protection from discrimination in legislation for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people in goods and services; supports calls for increased equality for consumers regardless of their minority status; further supports moves to bring LGBT laws in-line with other equality legislation; and further supports the National Union of Students campaign in working to overcome discrimination of all forms.'
6. That over 60 representatives of the NUS LGB Campaign attended a successful lobby in Westminster from all over the UK.
7. That NUS LGBT Campaign handed in a petition about discrimination in goods and services to Downing Street.
8. That ex-equalities minister, Barbara Roche, attended the lobby at which she said, "This lack of legislation means

that whilst a gay person can be fully protected by employment rights when working behind a bar, drinking in front of it is another matter. It's important that people know about this shocking inconsistency and its encouraging to see so many students leading the campaign against this."

9. That it is unacceptable for LGBT people to be discriminated against in our society.
10. That LGBT Students regularly face discrimination in the provision of goods and services, particularly in straight bars with a masculine culture.
11. That LGBT students must continue to lead the campaign against discrimination on goods and services.
12. New Civil Partnerships are a massive step forward in allowing registered same sex relationships equal recognition in law to married couples.
13. They will ensure that committed same sex couples are entitled to equal rights in law on a massive range of issues.
1. From visiting a partner in hospital to accessing pension rights, Civil Partnerships will have an enormous positive impact on the LGBT community.
2. They will also enable same-sex couples to have their relationships positively recognised in public.
3. Throughout the country there is a worrying increase in the level of hate crime on the basis of sexual orientation and or gender.
4. Currently there are no specific criminal offences mentioned within national legislation which address the issue of homophobic hate crime directly.
5. Part 2 of the 2003 Sexual Offences Act is currently being implemented.
6. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 was hugely important in decriminalising many aspects of gay sex, notably consensual group sex.
7. But there are elements of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 that, in fact, worsen the situation for gay men.
8. Fighting fascists like the BNP is a central issue for the LGBT community. As well as being virulently racist, anti-semitic and homophobic, they are a fundamentally anti-working class anti-democratic party. History shows they would physically attack our

organisations that fight for us including the Student and Trade Union movement.

9. Our community is also blighted by racism and prejudice that affects wider society.
10. While all the main parties claim to be anti-racist, the recent general election has featured pledges from both the Tories and Labour playing on people's racist fears: from Howard's 'It's not racist to want to control immigration' to Blair's 'Your Country's Borders Protected'
11. The Labour government has introduced viciously authoritarian, racist asylum and immigration policies, continuing the Tory message that immigration is a problem and cutting a path for the far right to exploit.
12. The combination of anti-asylum rhetoric, racist immigration policies, together with increasing poverty and crumbling public services has provided fertile ground for the growth of the far right and a rise in racist attacks.
13. The BNP foothold in Tower Hamlets in the 1990s was made possible by a Lib Dem Council which pursued a segregationist housing policy, creating white estates, Bengali estates etc. It was easy in this situation for fascists to spread prejudice and lies about the 'others' getting better houses and facilities.
14. That despite the great progress made in legislative equality since 1997, some Members of Parliament, political parties and pressure groups continue to demonize rights for LGBT citizens.
15. That many Conservative candidates during the General Election sought to whip up homophobia on the doorstep, such as Sayeeda Warsi, candidate for Dewsbury, who stated in her campaign literature that homosexuality "undermines family life".
16. That the pressure group, Operation Christian Vote, mounted a campaign against MPs seeking re-election on the basis of their voting record in Parliament, describing votes in favour of scrapping section 28 and introducing civil partnerships as "a morally wrong vote".

17. That the rise of the far right British National Party across the UK is a worrying trend and a real threat to LGBT people.
 18. That George Galloway claimed during his election campaign that he did not support gay adoption rights, even though he voted for them when he was a Labour MP.
 19. That elected representatives who use their voting rights to protect and further the rights of others such be congratulated.
 20. That students should be made aware of the voting records of elected representatives during national elections on LGBT rights, which they can then take into account when casting their votes.
 21. That the proportion of openly LGBT MPs is much lower than the proportion of LGBT people in society.
 22. That there has never been an openly trans MP.
 23. That we still live in a society where politicians and candidates are scared to come out, fearing it may damage their chance of election or promotion. That an openly trans candidate ran in an Edinburgh West and received almost 1,000 votes.
 24. That the MP responsible for Civil Partnerships, Barbara Roche, lost her seat at the recent General Election.
 25. That Ashley Crossley, Conservative candidate for the General Election was nearly deselected as a candidate after being publicly ridiculed for being gay by Conservative Councillors and his family were subjected to homophobic comments.
 26. That LGBT people are not adequately represented in British politics.
 27. That currently there are three separate equality commissions in Great Britain: the Commission for Racial Equality, the Equal
 28. That every ten years the government holds a census of the entire UK population.
 29. That questions asked in this census include, age, gender and religion.
1. That after refusing bed and breakfast to a gay couple the owner of the Cromasaig guest house, Tom Forrest, launched a vicious attack on the LGBT community.
 2. That Visit Scotland removed the guest house from its listings after the homophobic attacks.
 3. That on his website, visitnormalscotland, Tom Forrest has continued his attacks on our community.
 4. That the NUS LGBT legal equality campaign has successfully highlighted the discrimination LGBT people face in the provision of goods and services.
 5. That in an open letter to visit Scotland Tom Forrest states, "Visit Scotland are putting too much effort and budget into the so called "Pink Pound", do they not realise that statistics show the average lifespan of a homosexual is around 55 years? Considering that they do not in fact reproduce when will Visit Scotland realise that they will soon run out of clientele this being a self-limiting Aids-infested market."
 6. He also describes LGBT people as "sick minded creatures".
 7. That over 30 guest houses have signed up to the visitnormalscotland website despite his rhetoric.
 8. That the legal equality lobby of parliament presented a huge step forward in the struggle against this type of discrimination.
 9. An important part of marriage is the opportunity to publicly express love.
 10. Currently there is no obligation on local authorities to include any kind of ceremony with Civil Partnership registration.
 11. This is a disgrace and allows rightwing homophobic councils the chance to continue portraying same sex couples as second class relationships.
 12. Local authorities should be obligated to provide a ceremony equivalent to that of civil marriage ceremonies.
 13. When reporting a hate crime their should be a specific category of classification for a homophobic hate crime as opposed to the current form which sees such attacks included in.
 14. White working class BNP voters in places like Oldham, Burnley and South East London are not all ideological

Conference further believed:

- Nazis. The BNP has won support because it claims to provide answers to real problems - bad housing, cuts in the welfare state - even though these problems are usually experienced more severely by working-class black people.
15. A movement which aims to destroy the support of the far right cannot just limit itself to condemning racism. It also has to provide answers to the social problems that allow racist ideas to grow.
 16. To 'unite' with anyone who says they are 'against racism' or 'anti-Nazi', such as right-wing Lords and Tories, or say 'vote anyone but the BNP' is a mistake, because it means working with and advocating a vote for people who are part of the problem and need to be fought to cut out the social roots of racism.
 17. The implication that a vote for the Tories, UKIP, English Democrats etc is an anti-fascist vote gives them anti-fascist credibility that they do not deserve.
 18. That the Labour Movement should be fighting to unite black and white people in the struggle for decent jobs, homes and public services for everyone.
 19. That Attitude magazine ran a series of welcome and high profile interviews with the Party Leaders in the run up to the General Election.
 20. That Michael Howard, who as Local Government Minister for the Conservatives introduced Section 28, said in relation to that action: "I think I was wrong. Yes. I was wrong ... I thought, rightly or wrongly, there was a problem in those days. That problem simply doesn't exist now. It's not a problem, so the law shouldn't be hanging around on the Statute Book."
 21. That despite this apparent change of heart by Michael Howard, a number of Conservative candidates used homophobia to whip up support during the campaign; Sayeeda Warsi, Conservative candidate for Dewsbury in West Yorkshire, claimed that Labour's lowering of the age of consent from 18 to 16 left children vulnerable to be "propositioned for homosexual relations", and that homosexuality was being peddled to children as young as seven in schools; Edward Leigh, the candidate restanding in Gainsborough said on his opposition to civil partnerships and gay adoption: "I wear it as a badge of honour .. I doubt it will effect by re-election prospects - the gay vote is not big in Lincolnshire. I was even thinking of mentioning it in my election address"
 22. That Section 28 was a pernicious piece of legislation that institutionalised homophobia and left teachers feeling unable to support students facing personal problems and bullying as a result of their sexuality.
 23. That Michael Howard's comments on Section 28 have yet to be put in practice across the whole Conservative Party; he has refused to discipline members for such comments above.
 24. That we should never forget his role in introducing Section 28 or his party's role in fermenting and reinforcing homophobia until they have proven themselves to be a Party that is genuinely inclusive and committed to promoting equality for all.
 25. That some LGBT people would not feel comfortable with ticking a box on a government form saying that they are Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay or Trans.
 26. That young people living at home would more often than not have the census completed by their parents. Many parents, aware or not about the sexuality of their children may be reluctant to disclose this information.
 27. That the introduction of a single body will only serve to increase equality for LGBT people across the UK.
 28. That some groups already covered by separate equality commissions are reluctant to be incorporated into the single body.
 29. That a single body will underline the importance of equality for all and ensure that rights guaranteed for one group and ensured for all.
- Conference Resolved:**
1. To continue the campaign to force the Government to legislate against discrimination in the provision of goods and services for LGBT people, building on the significant parliamentary support we have gained during the past year.

2. To work with other LGBT campaigning organisations, to develop a joined-up and successful campaigning strategy.
3. To support LGBT groups campaigning and lobbying locally.
4. For the NUS LGBT Campaign to continue to lobby MPs on the issue of discrimination in goods and services to ensure this remains a high profile political issue.
5. To work with other LGBT rights organisations in the UK to ensure protection from Discrimination in goods and services.
6. To write to all MPs who signed EDM 737 to encourage them to continue supporting our campaign, assist us with building parliamentary support and lobbying Government on this issue.
7. To email each and every guest house on the visitnormalscotland website stating our revulsion at their decision to list on such a homophobic website.
8. To publicly support visit Scotland in its decision to remove homophobic hoteliers from their listings.
9. To call on the government to ban discrimination in goods and services, and actively support the work of NUS Scotland in trying to get the Scottish Executive to legislate on the matter.
10. To put pressure on the service provider of the visitnormalscotland website to take the website offline.
11. To lobby government to force local authorities to provide ceremonies for Civil Partnership registrations.
12. To name and shame local authorities that do not voluntarily provide ceremonies.
13. To mandate the NUS LGB(T) to lobby the government for national legislation which specifically defines the issue of homophobic hate crime and the measures by which it can be tackled.
14. For the LGB Campaign to work with other liberation campaigns to promote Hate Crime Reporting Centres as a new and progressive service able to be operated through existing Welfare provisions.
15. To lobby and support other organisations as appropriate on issues of homophobia or transphobia.
16. To campaign for the removal or part 71 of the SOA (that specifically refers to sexual activity in toilets).
17. To make the fight against growing fascism central to our campaign
18. To oppose policies which segregate people on racial or ethnic lines.
19. To produce a briefing on the link between the antiracist struggle and the fight for social justice.
20. To campaign against the demonisation of asylum seekers and for open borders.
21. To mandate the LGBT Committee to produce an Elections Pack for UK-wide elections outlining the voting records of elected representatives on LGBT rights and to suggest that the Special Regions do the same for elections to devolved parliaments and assemblies.
22. To mandate the LGBT Committee to produce an 'Election Compact', which can be used by unions to get local candidates to sign up in support of LGBT rights and commit to stamping out homophobia in election campaigns.
23. To lobby all political parties to ensure that LGBT candidates are considered for all elections.
24. To work to eliminate all homophobia, transphobia and other prejudice within the political system.
25. To work to ensure that political parties have diverse candidates.
26. To work with political parties and other organisations to ensure that LGBT people are represented adequately in Parliament.
27. To support the government plans for a single commission for Equality and Human Rights.
28. To work with similarly minded groups to push for the implementation of the government white paper.
29. To respond to the Government that this campaign would not support the inclusion of a sexuality related question.
30. To work with other LGBT organisations who have a similar view on the sexuality question in order to reject its introduction.