



nus **lgbt+** **CONFERENCE**

7 – 8 March 2018 | Crowne Plaza, Stratford-Upon-Avon

Resolutions

#nuslgbtplus18

If you need this document in another format contact NUS on 0845 5210 262 or email events@nus.org.uk

If you require additional information please contact one of the following people:
Registration, General Administration events@nus.org.uk
Credentials, Motions, Amendments & LGBT+ Steering governanceteam@nus.org.uk

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Please use the following template to submit your motions and submit them by email to executiveoffice@nus.org.uk.





Zone 100: Education

Motions 101: Ally Networks are Not the Answer

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. Universities across the country have introduced Ally staff networks to provide 'Support' for LGBT+ staff and students and to help 'feel included and accepted, standing up for and championing LGBT+ equality'
2. Furthermore, these networks are created with an opt-in system, for staff to choose to be 'tolerant' of LGBT+ people and to choose to stand against LGBT+phobia where they see it.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. These networks are often created by people usually the LGBT+ champion who isn't LGBT+ usually with little input from LGBT+ staff and students and with big launch events
2. Staff in student's unions are also part of the schemes which consist of just simply signing a form to say you want to be an Ally with no actual training or education.
3. Networks encourage allies to 'Show visible support that you are an ally' usually by wearing a rainbow badge or lanyard
4. These networks are not putting LGBT+ issues at the front of university problems and instead, putting LGBT+ voices to the back of the room they focus on helping Non-lgbt+ people.
5. Many universities are creating Ally networks to improve Stonewall.
6. Universities should be educating and training staff to understand LGBT+ issues, but this can be done without creating a Non-LGBT+ group to tackle the issues.
7. A lot of money and time is being spent on creating allies' networks instead of using the money and resources to educate staff and/or using the money to support activism done by LGBT+ staff and student groups.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. NUS LGBT+ campaign to discourage universities from the creation of Allies networks
2. For NUS LGBT+ campaign to encourage universities and Student unions to pay LGBT+ people to give training to staff on LGBT+ issues
3. NUS LGBT+ campaign to create an alternate checklist for SU's, universities and colleges on how to be more inclusive of LGBT+ people

Motion 102: UCAS to provide additional gender options

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. That work has been done by previous NUS LGBT+ Officers to change the way that UCAS asks for and records data on gender identity.
2. That while there was work done by NUS and the Non-Binary Inclusion Project, UCAS Apply still has a drop-down menu with two genders: Male or Female.
3. They also ask if you identify as Transgender on some of their applications, but do not include this on the Teacher Training application for 2018.
4. There has been confusion from students who identify as Trans as to whether they should use the gender they were assigned at birth on their UCAS application, or the one that they identify as.
5. There is no option for students who are Non-Binary, genderqueer, gender-fluid, Intersex, or have another gender identity to provide this when registering for UCAS.
6. There has been confusion from students who identify as Trans as to whether they should use the gender they were assigned at birth on their UCAS application, or the one that they identify as.
7. There is no option for students who are Non-Binary, genderqueer, gender-fluid, Intersex, or have another gender identity.
8. Guidance from the Equality Challenge Unit (ECU) on how to record gender recommend that the options 'other' and 'prefer not to say' should be included as this "will allow anyone who associates with terms including intersex, androgyne, intergender, ambigender, gender fluid, polygender and genderqueer to complete the question."
9. That the above guidance is supported by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA).



LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. That UCAS should provide a 'prefer not to say' and an 'other' option and open text-box for students to write-in their gender identity, as advised by the Non-Binary Inclusion Project and HESA.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To re-engage with UCAS and lobby them to change the way that they ask for and record gender-identity.
2. To lobby for higher education institutions that haven't to update to the HESA guidelines in order to handle this data appropriately.

Motion 103: Foucault Slept with Dudes

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. Although our campaign must continue to stand firmly against the marketisation of our institutions and a system that allows the most marginalised students to be priced out of education, the movement for free education is about more than scrapping fees.
2. When talking about our vision for free education, we also need to discuss creating a liberated education system and curriculum across further and higher education.
3. The LGBT+ identities of key contributors to academia are often erased, but should be celebrated as a means of empowering LGBT+ students to feel represented in their subject area. Additionally, the queer identity of academic figures can be useful in contextualising their ideas.
4. Representation is not trickle-down, but the positive implications of having a curriculum and reading list that represent the diversity of the student population is a positive step towards a fair and liberated education system.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. Challenging the presumed heterosexuality and gender of academic contributors within our learning spaces should be an active part of our work towards a liberated and free education.
2. There is currently next to no content on trans people's needs and LGBT+ specific sexual health on medicine courses, furthering our healthcare inequality through systematic erasure.
3. The majority of social sciences departments are behind when it comes to areas of study that are relevant to trans issues in particular. Outdated and often harmful understandings of gender are taught as fact, not only continuing the cycle of transphobic misinformation but also legitimising these ideas as academically sound and justified.
4. The marketisation of education is linked to the closure of less profitable courses and modules which disproportionately covers those that are LGBT+ relevant, such as Gender Studies.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To mandate the LGBT+ officers to work with Vice Presidents of Higher and Further education on challenging the erasure of LGBT+ academic contributions, the closure of LGBT+ relevant courses and modules, and instances of homophobic and transphobic misinformation and erasure in the curriculum.
2. To continue to oppose the marketisation of education through supporting union campaigns to boycott the National Student Survey, oppose campus cuts and fees, and engage in actions of solidarity when university staff take industrial action that align with our vision for free education.
3. To lobby for LGBT+ inclusion and competency within all courses, but particularly medical courses, advocating for trans 101 workshops on campus specifically aimed at bridging the gap between our community's needs and the curriculum content that fails us.



Motion 104: We're Bringing Sex Ed Back

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. Chemsex (the practice of engaging in sexual activity in conjunction with substances such as meth, GHB and mephedrone) is increasingly common, especially in urban areas. Primarily engaged in by LGBT+ people, chemsex can facilitate risky sexual behaviour that is likely to have negative health implications.
2. Sex education and the provision of sexual health services within education is often very poor and rarely addresses the needs of LGBT+ people.
3. Stigma and a lack of readily available and relevant resources enforce unhealthy habits relating to sex and relationships within our community.
4. Trans people in particular face barriers when accessing sexual health services due to the intensely cissexist nature of services available, and are likely to avoid accessing services and getting tested altogether.
5. SUs often provide sexual health services but these are often limited, and sometimes aren't LGBT+ and trans inclusive.
6. Universities that state they are committed to protecting the welfare of their students should extend this to include pastoral sexual health services.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. Sex Education for LGBT+ people needs to go further than applying mainstream sex education to an LGBT+ context, and instead needs to address relevant topics such as chemsex, HIV prevention and treatment, gender dysphoria, saunas as well as the fact that many LGBT+ people do not desire sex.
2. Sex education should be non-stigmatising, non-pathologising, and not sensationalist in its approach.
3. Positivity about sex and relationships often erases asexual and aromantic-spectrum experiences, but sex and relationship education is not inherently harmful to ace or aro people. Some ace and aro people do engage in sex and resources should acknowledge this.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To work with Sexpression, the national organisation that works to improve young people's understanding of sex and relationships, on distributing LGBT+ specific sexual health materials and training to students' union services.
2. To encourage LGBT+ groups and societies to challenge the stigma surrounding sexual health testing by organising events on campuses and communities, working with appropriate organisations such as The LGBT Foundation.
3. To encourage discussion on campuses surrounding the lack of LGBT+ specific education on identifying unhealthy behaviours within both sexual and romantic relationships.
4. To push for universities to provide competent LGBT-inclusive sexual health services under pastoral duties.
5. To advocate for sexual health workshops and testing sessions for specific groups such as trans people which are needed to address sexual health issues in the trans community.



Zone 200: Society & Citizenship

Motion 201: Commonwealth Decriminalisation Campaign

LGBT+ Conference Believes:

1. That NUS should be representative of its international students and be mindful of institutional and historical connections, which makes the upcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting relevant to the Society & Citizenship remit.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. That 36 out of 52 Commonwealth countries currently punish same-sex activity
2. There is a meeting scheduled for April 2018 which all Commonwealth leaders will attend
3. It is imperative for NUS LGBT+ Campaign to be actively involved in amplifying the voices of international students who are affected by this prejudicial policy.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To actively support the campaign currently being spearheaded by the grassroots Commonwealth Equality Network
2. To push for decriminalisation and decolonisation by attending demonstrations and rallies, and signing petitions
3. To actively promote LGBT+ welfare in its international student body, including providing means for closeted students to safely engage in the wider LGBT+ network of the NUS
4. To promote awareness of the history of criminalisation in order to counter xenophobic backlash against involvement with an international body like the Commonwealth

Motion 202: Supporting Students Who Are Unable to Come Out

LGBT+ Conference Believes:

1. That a narrative is present on campuses that encourages all LGBT+ students to come out.
2. That often a student's circumstances mean that coming out as LGBT+ might not be their safest option.
3. That there is a lack of support for students who do not feel able to come out as LGBT+.
4. That the current political climate and debate around LGBT+ issues has made it harder to come out as LGBT+.
5. That some international students might encounter different barriers regarding laws when coming out, and that some activists are not considerate of these difficulties.
6. That youth homelessness disproportionately affects LGBT+ people, and is linked to estrangement after coming out.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. That some LGBT+ spaces might not be welcoming to students who do not feel able to, for whatever reason, disclose any aspect of their identity.
2. That some students who are unwilling to disclose aspects of their identity can feel alienated from campaigns that are meant to represent them.
3. That many students identify as an ally before coming out themselves.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To create a toolkit that is accessible to LGBT+ activists in higher and further education institutions with guidelines on how to be more inclusive to those who are unable to, for whatever reason, come out as LGBT+.
2. To liaise with HE/FE institutions to ensure that National Coming Out Day doesn't pressure students into coming out when it might not be best for them to do so.
3. To encourage LGBT+ groups of constituent members to be inclusive to allies and to not make assumptions regarding anyone's identity.
4. That the exclusion of allies could mean LGBT+ students who require more support do not receive this assistance.



Motion 203: Supporting the Decriminalisation of Sex Work

LGBT+ Conference believes:

1. Sex work refers (but not limited) to escorting, lap dancing, stripping, pole dancing, pornography, webcamming, adult modelling, phone sex, and selling sex.
2. The current regime of austerity, and cuts to services and support have disproportionately affect trans women, trans migrants and trans people of colour.
3. Whilst sex work is not illegal in the UK it is still criminalised, 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. The rise in living costs, debt, the increase in tuition fees, and the slashing of benefits for disabled people, it is highly likely that some students do sex work alongside their studies in order to get from month to month.
5. Regardless of the reasons for entering into sex work, sex workers of all backgrounds deserve to have their rights protected.
6. The Student Sex Worker Project shows us that at least one in twenty students have engaged in sex work¹.
7. Transgender Europe's recent report declares that 88% of murdered trans people in Europe are sex workers².

LGBT+ Conference further believes:

1. The pushes for legislation which would criminalise the purchase of sex (and introduce what is known as the 'Nordic Model') are often spearheaded by anti-choice, anti-LGBT+, right-wing fundamentalists and radical exclusionary 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.
4. Decriminalisation reduces police abuse, harassment and violence against sex workers.
5. Organisations that support the decriminalisation of sex work include the World Health Organisation, UN Women, Amnesty International, the Global Commission on HIV and the Law, Human Rights Watch, NUS Women's Campaign.
6. 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.
7. 7. Expulsion of or disciplining student sex workers for their involvement in sex work is counterproductive to their goals, safety and wellbeing.
8. 8. "Outing" or letting others know about a student's status as a sex worker without their consent puts the student at great risk of harm, and is a form of harassment. "Whorephobia" is defined as the fear or hatred of sex workers, and can include using slurs against sex workers, excluding sex workers from societies or events, purposefully silencing the voices of sex workers, aggressively arguing for criminalisation or for the Nordic model without inclusion of current sex workers themselves, and maliciously outing a sex worker with intent to cause discipline or harm.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves:

1. The NUS LGBT+ campaign will support and campaign for the full decriminalisation of sex work.
2. To support sex worker led organisations, such as the English Collective of Prostitutes, SWARM, Sex Workers Alliance Ireland, and SCOT-PEP, who work to improve the lives of sex workers across the UK and beyond.
3. To campaign against any attempted to introduce the Nordic Model in the UK.

¹ <http://www.thestudentsexworkproject.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/TSSWP-Research-Summary-English.pdf>

² <http://transrespect.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/TvT-PS-Vol16-2017.pdf>

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4. To support student sex workers being threatened with disciplinary action based solely or in part due to their status as a sex worker.
 5. To support student sex workers that are being outed, targeted, faced with whorephobia or harassed in the university for their status as sex workers.

Motion 204: Always Anti-Fascist (but especially now)

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. Fascist organisation and the legitimisation of fascist ideology is on the rise, in elections, on the streets and on our campuses.
2. The co-opting of LGBT+ issues by fascists is becoming increasingly common.
3. LGBT+ Jews, Muslims, and QTPOC are especially threatened by the growing presence of the far-right.
4. The responsibility of organising against fascists on campus is often shifted onto the most marginalised students whose right to freedoms such as political organising itself is challenged and denied by fascists.
5. As a result of this, much student anti-fascist work is reactionary as opposed to preventative.
6. The NUS has an Anti-Racism Anti Fascism (ARAF) Campaign which is funded from the Cross liberation budget - a budget shared between all 5 liberation campaigns. Out of this budget also comes any cross-liberation work, such as last year's liberation activist training days.
7. The Cross-liberation budget in the year 2017-2018 has been halved in comparison to previous years.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. There is an atmosphere of moral panic in the media around the use of no platforming as a tactic, but it remains an effective means of preventing fascists from spreading their propaganda on our campuses.
2. The right-wing Tory government and the Office for Students' prioritisation of maintaining "free speech" at universities often justifies the facilitation of violent fascist and transmisogynistic ideology that has material implications on the welfare and safety of students. This concern for "free speech" is hypocritical whilst they remain implementers of the racist Prevent duty.
3. Fascism has no place on our campuses and all action against it is justified.
4. It is vital that we constantly act in solidarity with - and acknowledge the unique struggles of - LGBT+ Jews, Muslims, and QTPOC students.
5. Fighting fascism is a collective responsibility of the entire student movement. As such, costs associated with campaigning against fascism should not exclusively be put on liberation groups.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To support the organising of anti-fascist groups and actions on campuses where possible.
2. To run workshops at appropriate NUS LGBT+ campaign events on LGBT+ led anti-fascist organising
3. To take a strong and principled stance against fascism and work with the Anti-Racism Anti-Fascism committee to educate students about the dangers of fascism and enable them to take action against fascism on their campuses.
4. For the NUS LGBT+ campaign to bring a motion to NUS National Conference supporting an increase in budget for the NUS Anti-Racism Anti Fascism Campaign as a separate and distinct budget from the Cross-Liberation budget. The Cross-Liberation budget should not be cut.
5. To continue to no platform fascist groups and to encourage individual student unions to do the same.
6. To support LGBT+ organising against the institutional and individual compliance to Prevent duty.

Motion 205: Pride (is a protest) Reacts Only

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. Pride is the commemoration of the Stonewall Riots, a riot led by trans women of colour and sex workers. As such, Pride has a long history as an anti-capitalist, anti-police, anti-racist protest.
2. However, many Prides host a range of unethical corporations, including those involved in the arms trade, as part of their Parades. This allows these corporations to sanitise and "pinkwash" their image whilst still behaving in ways which harm working class LGBT+ people and LGBT+ people in the Global South.

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3. Banks that have denied trans people the right to change their details despite correct documentation, branches of the racist and homonationalist military, and the police force who continue to enact violence against our community are examples of organisations whose presence at Pride contradicts its undeniably political roots.
 4. At Glasgow Pride last year, three trans student activists were arrested and detained for non-violently protesting against the police leading the parade, and two others were arrested for carrying a sign saying, “these f*ggots fight fascism”.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. Pride parades and events should be free, accessible, and community-based.
2. The corporatisation of Pride is a regrettable consequence of the growing exploitation of the “pink pound”, the advertiser friendly nature of LGBT+ events (especially large well-known Prides such as Manchester, London and Brighton) and the fact that some organisers want size and prestige for the sake of size and prestige.
3. Unfortunately, a lot of Pride organisers are forced to rely on sponsorship from the private and third-sectors. This can reduce the ability of Pride organisers to put political messages at the forefront of Pride events.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To encourage and lobby Pride organisers and local LGBT+ groups to centre the radical and political history of Pride in their work.
2. To encourage student LGBT+ groups to get involved in organising local as well as alternative free Prides, in particular pushing an anti-corporate, police-critical approach.
3. To encourage and continue to coordinate direct action against the celebration of the police and our corporate overlords at London, Manchester and Brighton Prides.

Motion 206: Transmisogyny and the Gender Recognition Act

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. 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. Following the Trans Inquiry, the Westminster and Scottish governments have announced the potential for reforms to the GRA with consultations this year.
4. Since the announcement of the potential reforms there has been a huge backlash from transmisogynistic feminists (commonly referred to as TERFs) and the media, with the aim of discrediting the trans community and casting GRA reform as “anti-woman”.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. Transmisogynistic feminists are campaigning to restrict women’s services to people who are assigned female at birth only.
2. A sex-at-birth restriction on women’s services will harm trans and cis women alike. Trans women will be excluded from women’s only services whilst trans men will have access, meaning that spaces are no longer womens-only.
3. Policing spaces based on sex at birth is both unworkable (as this cannot be proved without an invasive examination) and is likely to result in butch cis women being policed out of services if they do not conform to a cisnormative gender presentation.
4. Government recording of individual gender and trans status on a gender recognition register places trans people at further risk of oppression and violence. Cyber security is an ongoing issue, what if this information was leaked and distributed?
5. Ending government regulation of gender does not preclude voluntary acknowledgement of gender to target services, support and protection for vulnerable groups.
6. We should end mandatory state recognition of gender and move to a system of self-definition across the board.

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7. We support the existence of women's-only spaces and services. We want these to be open to all women (cis, trans, intersex and/or non-binary), not just those assigned female at birth.

LGBT+ 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 campaign for 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. Short of achieving wins outlined in Resolves 2, the campaign should advocate for nonbinary legal recognition to not become a third exclusive gender option. As such, if you are a nonbinary woman, you should be able to be recognised as both nonbinary and a woman, rather than having to choose between different aspects of your identity.
5. The LGBT+ Campaign should work with the Women's Campaign and the Trans Campaign to ensure that both cis women and trans people respond to the GRA consultations in line with Resolves 3 & 4.

Motion 207: Bringing an end to conversion therapy in the UK

LGBT+ Conference Believes:

1. That as recent as 1990 the World Health Organisation considered homosexuality as a mental illness³
2. That the NHS, British Medical Association, and other leading counselling and psychotherapy bodies have condemned conversion therapy as dangerous, unethical and not required because being LGBT+ is not a mental illness⁴
3. That a report by Stonewall found that one in ten staff in the NHS has witnessed a colleague expressing a belief that sexual orientation can be "cured"⁵
4. That the government has chosen not to make conversion therapy illegal, as there is no 'widespread' evidence of gay cure therapy in the UK ⁶

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes:

1. That whether 'widespread' or not, the conversion therapy is always wrong
2. That the UK government should legislate to make conversion therapy illegal

LGBT+ Conference Resolves:

1. To create a toolkit that can be shared with students, LGBT+ societies, and others, that will aid them in campaigning against the practice of conversion therapy
2. To work with organisations that are already campaigning against this, so we can end this practice for good
3. To lobby the government to criminalise this practice.

Motion 208: Homelessness in the LGBTI+ Community

LGBT+ Conference Believes:

1. That it is unacceptable that 24% of young homeless people are LGBTI+ and that those individuals have to choose between being open about their sexuality, or having to hide who they are to have a home.
2. It is difficult that 77% believe coming out to their parents believe that coming out has impacted on their homelessness with no support given.
3. That more support should be given to those who find themselves homeless, 6075 free nights' accommodation was given to homeless people in the UK last year alone.

³ <http://www.pinknews.co.uk/2017/12/01/the-government-has-refused-to-make-gay-cure-therapy-illegal/>

⁴ <http://www.stonewall.org.uk/campaign-groups/conversion-therapy>

⁵ <http://www.stonewall.org.uk/campaign-groups/conversion-therapy>

⁶ <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/bbc-gay-conversion-therapy-banned-online-poll-question-outrage-radio-kent-a8010936.html>

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4. That there is currently too little support given to this issue nationally by NUS, government, and by institutions.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves:

1. Promote the toolkit for estranged students produced in 2017 by the NUS LGBT+ campaign in collaboration with the charity Standalone⁷ and ensure SUs and activists are aware of it and know how to access it.
2. That NUS LGBT+ Campaign engages with and does meaningful work on LGBT+ homelessness with the Albert Kennedy Trust.
3. The LGBT+ Campaign will run a national campaign on LGBT+ Students and homelessness to bring awareness to this issue, lobby decision makers, and partner with other relevant organisations.
4. That the LGBT+ Campaign will work with Students' Unions and LGBT+ societies and networks at affiliated Unions to run campaigns on campus and in their communities on better access to housing for LGBT+ students, and securing emergency accommodation for LGBT+ students that find themselves estranged or homeless.

Motion 209: Fighting for Marriage Equality in Northern Ireland

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. In the most recent assembly vote, 51% of MLAs voted for marriage equality. This majority has increased; however, the lack of a Northern Ireland Executive prevents further votes.
2. Over 70% of the Northern Irish public are in support of marriage equality.
3. However, Northern Ireland is the only place in western Europe without marriage equality.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. The lack of marriage equality is a symbol of discrimination that is used to justify prejudice against LGBT people.
2. NUS-UK has a responsibility for the entirety of the UK and that the LGBT campaign in NUS-UK must do all that it can within its ability to support the campaign for marriage equality in Northern Ireland.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To support any and all campaigns run by NUS-USI's LGBT officer with regards to marriage equality.
2. To support any and all campaigns run by the Love Equality Coalition's campaign for equal marriage in Northern Ireland with regards to marriage equality.
3. To rally with Northern Ireland in the demand for change with regards to marriage equality.

Motion 210: Defending Women-Loving-Women Spaces

LGBT+ Conference Believes:

1. The umbrella of "women-loving-women" can include (but is not limited to) lesbians, bi women, pan women, queer women etc.
2. There is a great deal of erasure of WLW culture in general LGBT+ culture. Our stories are not told as regularly and our sexual activity is fetishised by men who don't respect us.
3. The number of spaces that centre WLW (lesbian bars etc.) has dramatically decreased over the past decade. The fact that it is disproportionately WLW night-time spaces disappearing is often erased in the gay media.
4. Lesbian and bi women's cultures are often treated as 'unfeminist' and conforming to gender norms *because" of gender non-conformity.
5. Trans people (especially trans women) are blamed for the reduction in WLW spaces.
6. Bi women and trans women often experiences biphobia and/or transmisogyny in lesbian spaces

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes:

1. Women-loving-women often have particular needs that can only be addressed in women's-only spaces.

⁷ <https://www.nusconnect.org.uk/resources/estranged-students-solidarity-campaign-guide>

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2. WLW deserve women's only services and events in student LGBT+ spaces.
 3. We experience homophobia in straight-centred women's spaces and misogyny in male-dominated LGBT+ spaces.
 4. Lesbophobia and gendered forms of biphobia among others are often not treated seriously.
 5. Trans people (in particular trans women) are not to blame for the reduction in WLW spaces.
 6. Lesbians, bi women, queer women etc. can be trans women and/or non-binary.
 7. WLW spaces that do exist can often be incredibly white-dominated.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves:

1. To conduct research on the experiences of WLW in the local LGBT+ scene and what members who are WLW want from the NUS LGBT+ Campaign.
 2. To support the existence of WLW spaces in LGBT+ groups on campus.
- To challenge transmisogyny, biphobia and racism in WLW spaces, and encourage activists to do the same.

1. Challenge terminology that promote negative stereotypes including 'disorder' and 'abnormal'
2. Seek the views of students born with intersex characteristics who identify as LGBT+ to explore how best to support them.

Motion 211: Bi-Erasure – continuing invisibility in our campaign

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. That work has been done by previous NUS LGBT+ Officers to tackle bi-erasure specifically, both in wider society and in the LGBT+ community.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. That bi-erasure is a problem in our community, and that the NUS LGBT+ campaign should acknowledge and address this.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. That there will be an annual campaign on saying 'bye bye to bi-erasure,' with the LGBT+ Officers consulting and working with Bi+ students to deliver this.
2. That Bi Visibility day should be marked by the campaign every year, with at the very least a blog and providing Students' Unions and on-campus LGBT+ groups with the campaigning against Bi-Erasure toolkit, 'A guide to becoming bi-inclusive for student activists and officers.'



Zone 300: Strong & Active Unions

Motion 301: Keeping the T in LGBT+

LGBT+ Conference Believes:

1. An increasing number of Constituent Members have created representation for trans and non-binary students within their democratic structures.
2. In the case of some institutions where representation for trans and non-binary students has been created, the 'T' has been removed from the LGBT+ representative role name turning it into LGB+ or LGBQ+.
3. A majority of trans and non-binary individuals also identify as LGB+. According to the Trans Mental Health Study 2012⁸, only 20% of participants ticked straight on a question of sexual orientation. As this was a multiple-choice question, people were able to tick other boxes, so some of these people may also fall under LGB+.
4. Straight trans students do not experience the same degree of privilege from their orientation as cisgender straight students, and should continue to be represented by LGBT+ groups on matters relating to their orientation.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. It is important to ensure trans and non-binary students have the opportunity to decide how they feel their voices should be represented within their constituent member's democratic structures.
2. Where representation for trans and non-binary students is created, it is important to ensure that they are still being represented within the LGBT+ representative role on matters pertaining to sexual orientation, romantic orientation, polyamory and intersex related issues.
3. Maintaining the 'T' in LGBT+ where a separate trans representative has been created, reflects the inclusivity of the role towards representing trans and non-binary students on matters pertaining to sexual orientation, romantic orientation, polyamory and intersex related issues.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To mandate the LGBT+ Committee to liaise with the NUS Trans Campaign in designing a toolkit around Trans representation within SU's, including with a potential focus on:
2. The Importance of ensuring trans and non-binary students have their own representation.
3. Ensuring where trans representation is created that it is inclusive of non-binary students.
4. Feedback and advice from institutions which currently have trans representation on issues including but not limited to engagement, promotion, the relationship between the LGBT+ and trans representatives.
5. Template motion in creating trans representation.
6. To encourage for the 'T' to remain within a Constituent Member LGBT+ representative role, campaign and/or group name and focus where separate trans representation has been created.

Motion 302: Liberating Nations Liberation

LGBT+ Conference believes:

1. Nations is an NUS term that refers to NUS Wales, NUS Scotland and NUS USI.
2. Just like NUS UK each nation has its own set of liberation officers.
3. With the exception of the Women's Officer roles in NUS Wales and Scotland, all nations liberation roles are voluntary and not paid.
4. Many part-time officers need to have a part-time job on top of their studies and NUS role for this reason.
5. A lot of laws involving equality and matters that relate to liberation students in the nations are devolved to parliaments and assemblies in the nations.
6. Despite this there is still not enough resources provided to assist nation liberation work.
7. Because most NUS Liberation Officers roles in the nations are voluntary they have the responsibility to carry out their campaign's policy on small resources whilst also likely studying and working

https://www.gires.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/trans_mh_study.pdf⁸



LGBT+ Conference further believes:

1. Liberation Officers should be paid for their labour.
2. The student movement must provide more resources and funds for liberation campaigns in the nations.
3. NUS should reallocate funds to pay its nations liberation officers at least 10 hours a week and be paid the real living wage or more.
4. These funds should not be reallocated from liberation or nation budgets.
5. Demanding free labour from marginalised groups of students stands against NUS' ideals of liberation.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves:

1. That NUS LGBT+ should campaign to have the Voluntary NUS Nation Liberation Officers positions to be instead paid for at least 10 hours a week at the real living wage or more.
2. That NUS LGBT+ should submit policy to national conference to have paid NUS Nation Liberation Officers each year until we have won this issue.

Motion 303: Hate definitely has no place on campuses

LGBT+ Conference believes:

1. NUS has a duty to protect and promote the rights of those who self-define as LGBT+, at University or College or wider society.
2. All students, regardless of their gender, sexual or romantic identity, have the right to a safe environment at their institution.
3. Transphobia is an irrational dislike, hatred, prejudice and/or discriminatory action towards individuals who define as trans.
4. Homophobia is an irrational dislike, hatred, prejudice and/or discriminatory action towards individuals who define as Gay or Lesbian.
5. Biphobia is an irrational dislike, hatred, prejudice and/or discriminatory action towards individuals who define as Bisexual
6. NUS Liberation Campaigns have previously passed 'No Platform' and "no invite" policies in order to protect students from individuals who preach and incite hatred against an individual based upon their identity.
7. Legally "hate speech" does not cover transphobic speech.
8. On the 26th December 2017, Jo Johnson MP announced that the new "Office for Students" will not allow "save spaces" or "no platforming" on campuses.

LGBT+ Conference further believes:

1. Transphobic, homophobic, biphobic, racist, sexist, ableist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, and/or anti-Semitic speakers have no place at our institutions.
2. "No sharing of platforms" and "no invite" policies do not limit the freedom of speech.
3. Transphobic/homophobic/biphobic speech should be legally recognised as hate speech.
4. Transphobia/homophobia/biphobia and transphobic/homophobic/biphobic speakers have lead to poor access to health care and welfare services by spreading myths about trans people.
5. By allowing transphobic/homophobic/biphobic 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/homophobic/biphobic speech is still transphobic/homophobic/biphobic hate speech even if they are a member of another or the same liberation group.
10. There is no such thing as reverse discrimination.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves:

1. For Officers to not share platforms with transphobic speakers including but not limited to: Germaine Greer, Julie Bindle, Julie Burchill and Milo Yiannapolous.

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2. Encourage students' unions to have safe spaces for LGBT+ people, as well spaces where they can operate autonomously.
 3. Work on making transphobic speech covered under the definition of "hate speech"
 4. To actively campaign against Office for Students decision to ban "safe spaces" and "no platforming" on campuses.

Motion 304: Supporting the NUS-USI LGBT Campaign

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. There is only one unpaid part time LGBT officer for Northern Ireland.
2. NUS-USI did not have an LGBT officer, LGBT conference or LGBT campaign in 2016-17.
3. There were no delegates from Northern Ireland to NUS LGBT conference in year 2016-17.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. The LGBT campaign in Northern Ireland is the least supported with terms of finance and its capacity.
2. LGBT people in Northern Ireland have less rights⁹ that those in other parts of the UK and are facing a mental health crisis therefore the need for support the LGBT campaign is urgent.
3. The LGBT campaign in Northern Ireland must receive financial assistance from NUS UK.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To provide substantial financial support to the LGBT campaign in NUS-USI.
2. To provide support in the production of campaign materials.
3. To work with, for, and include NUS-USI's LGBT officer in the work of NUS UK to ensure active participation from NUS in LGBT campaigns in Northern Ireland.

Motion 305: Reinforcing and protecting our autonomy

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. That at present, motions passed at liberation conferences, including LGBT+ conference, must be ratified by NUS National Conference
2. That this applies to rules revision motions as well as policy motions
3. This means that rules revision motions passed at a liberation conference which takes place after national conference may not take effect for up to 2 conference cycles (if the following conference takes place before National Conference, the changes will not have been ratified)

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. That this limits the autonomy of liberation conferences, who may need to change their standing orders faster than is currently possible

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To mandate the NEC and National Conference representatives of the LGBT+ Campaign to propose, support, and otherwise lend assistance to a motion to national conference which will seek to amend NUS rules in order to allow liberation campaigns to have autonomy over their own standing orders, including the ability to change them without being subject to the policy adoption process

Motion 306: Activist Training Guide

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. NUS hosts activist trainings days, however not everyone is able to attend
2. NUS does little to train non-sabbatical officers in campaigning skills

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. LGBT+ Officers in small institutions and institutions away from large cities often lack a large network with which to share the workload of running campaigns.

⁹ 1Northern Ireland does not have equal marriage legislation. Northern Ireland also has a new year blood ban on LGBT people. Northern Ireland is not part of the Equality Act (2010).

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2. NUS should support and nurture grassroots activists
 3. There are a wide range of tactics available, ranging from lobbying to direct action
 4. In the absence of a wide range of resources from NUS, the NUS LGBT+ campaign should empower students to create their own.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. In the first instance NUS LGBT+ Campaign should call on NUS to create and publish an activist training guide that includes a wide range of tactics.
2. If NUS does not create and publish this activist training guide then the NUS LGBT+ Campaign should.

Motion 307: Back to the Future (and by future, I mean grassroots)

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. NUS LGBT+ campaign does not and historically has not had the infrastructure to adequately train or support part-time liberation activists, including “part-time” volunteer LGBT+ officers and leaders of LGBT+ groups on campus.
2. Sabbatical officers are prioritised for training events by NUS overall, with many events such as Students Unions Conference, Lead and Change, and Zones Conference being effectively sabb-only, and run at during the week at times that student activists, especially FE students, find difficult to access.
3. There isn’t a single full time paid LGBT+ Officer in a Students Union in the country, the only liberation group out of women’s, BME and disabled which does not.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. The nature of grassroots liberation work means much of the labour undertaken by SU officers and equivalent part-time positions goes unrecognised.
2. Representing a marginalised group of students can be emotionally draining, with activists often expected to challenge blatant discrimination on campus with little support.
3. Often, the existence of unpaid liberation and ‘autonomy’ is used to justify a lack of action from salaried student leaders and unions themselves.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To dedicate resources to training part-time LGBT+ activists throughout the academic year.
2. To lobby NUS leadership to put more focus on events and resources that specifically support non-sabbatical grassroots liberation activists.
3. To consult with volunteer student activists on how to make NUS liberation events more accessible and relevant to them.
4. To facilitate the sharing of the successes and best practice of LGBT+ volunteer work in unions across the nations.

Motion 308: FEgotten

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. NUS is made up of affiliated Student Unions, 65% of which are Further Education Institutes.
2. FTO have a remit to represent all affiliated members not just those with well developed campaigns on campus
3. In LGBT+ Campaign should be supporting and developing the liberation campaigns at FE institutes to enable them to have a nation voice and take part in the national campaign
4. In 2015 the “LGBT and FE Research” was completed giving key finds and recommendations for FE Institutes which have not been campaign

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. LGBT+ Campaign to work with the VPUD on developing FE Unions around to enable to take part in activities
2. LGBT+ to have a travel bursary of £2000 to support FE to attend and claim the free FE Space at conferences

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3. To launch a campaign ensuring further education learning providers focus efforts on protecting and preventing learners from experiencing homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying, harassment and assault.
 4. The LGBT+ campaign should support Student Unions' to harness those LGBT+ learners' in involved course representation and activism to gather views about LGBT+ students' experiences, help to develop and publicise equality policies, and support and nurture LGBT+ groups, with the aim of increasing awareness of LGBT+ learners' experiences amongst the wider community.

Motion 309: Linking FE & HE groups

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. FE (Further Education) unions make up 65% of NUS membership but are hugely under-represented, both at conference and within the campaign.
2. Only 11 delegates voted in the election for FE reps on LGBT+ Committee in 2016.
3. FE institutions often lack the resources and capacity to effectively facilitate LGBT+ activism of any kind, including engagement with NUS LGBT+ campaign.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. Drawing links between LGBT+ groups in university student unions and networks of LGBT+ students in further education will be useful, in terms of building capacity in FE and better engaging HE students in their local communities.
2. Many of our experiences as LGBT+ people are (if not universal) very common. This is regardless of studying in a university, college or via an apprenticeship. However, our struggle needs to cover all our movement, not just those who are lucky enough to study in an institution that allows them better access to NUS and student politics.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To create national infrastructure that links local FE LGBT+ groups with HE LGBT+ groups, uniting shared struggles and encouraging cross-campus liberation campaign work.
2. To recommend that Students' Unions in the HE sector build better links with FE students.
3. To mandate the NUS LGBT+ Officers to hold the Vice-President Further Education of NUS accountable for the actions they are taking on improving the representation of LGBT+ students in FE on their campuses and in NUS.

Motion 310: You should join a trade union

LGBT+ Conference Believes:

1. One in five (19 per cent) lesbian, gay and bi employees have experienced verbal bullying from colleagues, customers or service users because of their sexual orientation in the last five years
2. One in eight (13 per cent) lesbian, gay and bi employees would not feel confident reporting homophobic bullying in their workplace
3. A quarter (26 per cent) of lesbian, gay and bi workers are not at all open to colleagues about their sexual orientation
4. Nearly half (42 per cent) of trans people are prevented from expressing their gender identity because they fear it might threaten their employment status
5. Over 10 per cent of trans people experienced being verbally abused and six per cent were physically assaulted at work. As a consequence of harassment and bullying, a quarter of trans people will feel obliged to change their jobs
6. That these statistics are likely higher in reality and that these statistics do not feature research on the issues LGBT+ people face when attempting to gain employment.
7. LGBT+ students face being 'outed' on their CV or HEAR record due to involvement in their LGBT+ society
8. 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.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes:

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1. 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
 2. 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.
 3. Trade Union's have long been supporters of the LGBT+ movement, and stand in solidarity with us today.
 4. Equality in employment experience and employment rights is a key trade union issue.
 5. The number of students who are members of a trade union is small and is decreasing still, despite the constant attack on our employment rights by the present government.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves:

1. To actively work with trade unions on university campuses and at further education colleges to promote trade union membership for LGBT+ students.
2. To conduct research into the experiences of LGBT+ students seeking employment during their studies, as well as their experiences seeking employment after they have graduated.
3. To use this research and work with trade unions to fight discrimination of LGBT+ workers on a national level by lobbying MPs and placing pressure on large employers to take a better public stand against LGBT+ discrimination.



Zone 400: Welfare & Student Rights

Motion 401: Disability Students in LGBT+

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. The rights of so many students who have a disability are not fairly represented in their societies and also in their universities.
2. Many students have felt uncomfortable and have felt left out by their peers whether it was in the society or in university.
3. This is still bullying and it is unfair to these students.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. Students with disabilities should not be dismissed by their peers because of their disabilities. LGBT+ associations and networks should make sure they include and represent ALL of their members.
2. A significant amount of LGBT+ students are disabled..

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To agree to make societies in Higher Education and further education institutes more welcoming for those with disabilities who identify as LGBT+.

Motion 402: Tackling the Mental Health Crisis in Northern Ireland

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. 47% of LGBT people in Northern Ireland have considered suicide¹⁰.
2. 25% of LGBT people in Northern Ireland have attempted suicide.
3. 35% of LGBT people in Northern Ireland have self-harmed.
4. 71% of LGBT people in Northern Ireland have suffered from depression.
5. 41% of Trans people in Northern Ireland have attempted suicide¹¹.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. There is a mental health crisis in the Northern Irish LGBT community.
2. NUS-UK support of the NUS-USI LGBT officer's campaigns to highlight and address the mental health crisis is required.
3. Fragmented anti-discrimination legislation, marriage inequality, anti-LGBT rhetoric and policies from leading political figures and limited protection under current legislation contribute to the current mental health crisis.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To provide support for mental health campaigns run by NUS-USI's LGBT officer.
2. To include NUS-USI's LGBT officer in any mental health campaigns ran by NUS UK.
3. To campaign against the reduced rights of LGBT people in NI.

Motion 403: Trans Reproductive Rights Now!

Constituent Member: NUS LGBT+ Committee

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. Parenthood has previously been used as grounds to deny providing a Gender Recognition Certificate.
2. The NHS offers the option to apply for funding through local CCGs for 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. It is now the case that it is very rare to receive this funding due to lack of funding able to be provided by CCGs.
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.

¹⁰ Mental Health in Northern Ireland ... - Mental Health Foundation PDF <https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/files> – page 11

¹¹ www.eani.org.uk/_resources/assets/attachment/full/0/51716.pdf - page 18

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4. Action for Trans Health, a trans health-care campaign which the NUS LGBT campaign affiliated to in 2014, has a reproductive justice campaign.
 5. There is little research on the effects of any trans related HRT on fertility or on ways to reduce the fertility damaging effects of the treatment.
 6. Many people are refused gamete storage due to genetic condition, although they would be allowed, and able, to reproduce if this were not needed. This particularly affects trans people.

LGBT+ 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. Trans people of all ages are being made to make a potentially life long decision between important gender affirming treatments and having the choice to have biological offspring.
4. Adoption is often a much more difficult process for trans people to access, particularly trans feminine people, and in any case should not be the only option of parenthood.

LGBT+ 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 publicly accessible list of criteria by which they adjudicate on someone's gender.
2. Run a workshop at activist training days on reproductive justice for trans people.
3. Support any appropriate actions or protests on this issue organised by Action for Trans Health and any similar organisations
4. Actively campaign for better equality for trans and nonbinary folk for access to having children, and support existing campaigns
5. Actively campaign for research to be done on the effects of HRT on fertility, ways to reduce harm, and the extents to which fertility is recoverable.

Motion 404: Mutual Aid > Self Care

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. Our movement and campaign is primarily made up of unpaid liberation activists who juggle their studies with activism.
2. The prevailing narrative surrounding activist burnout regularly refers to selfcare as the ultimate mechanism by which we can maintain our struggle. We are told that in order to keep organising effectively, we should simply take a break, read a book, or have a bath. There is a focus on individual, and opposed to collective responsibility for meeting our basic needs.
3. Mutual aid refers to the approach of looking after each other through prioritising one another's mental health and sustained capacity, and sharing adopted responsibilities in our organising circles. It means organising in a way that acknowledges that we are human, that life is messy, and activism can be time-consuming and uniquely draining.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. Critically reflecting on how we organise both individually and collectively ensures we stay grounded and effective.
2. Self-care and preservation is an inherently political act, but the current narrative encourages an individualistic approach to welfare, and often centres classist and ableist understandings of looking after ourselves.
3. If our campaign for the liberation of LGBT+ students is to be sustainable it has to be built upon a nuanced understanding of individual capacity and our limitations to organise as students, many of whom have mental health problems that impact our abilities for sustained organising.
4. We should be building a movement that is compassionate and challenges the cycle of burnout as an inevitable part of student activism.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

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1. To produce and distribute practical toolkits to student's unions, LGBT+ societies, and directly to part-time liberation officers where relevant, that encourage mutual aid and activist solidarity within organising spaces.
 2. To create these resources through open consultation and engagement with the same volunteer and part-time activists we are aiming to support.

Motion 405: Exploiting the Mental Health Crisis

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. Recently there has been a trend to advertise LGBT+ focused counselling on social media, such as Facebook, using targeted adverts
2. These adverts target LGBT+ people who may be experiencing mental health problems based on Facebook behaviour
3. That the LGBT+ community faces disproportionate mental health difficulties, sometimes as a result of, or exacerbated by, being LGBT

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. That LGBT+ people, and especially those with mental health difficulties, need access to good welfare resources, and better support which is focused on being inclusive of LGBT+ identities
2. That several of the companies using this tactic to reach potential customers are not well established as sources of mental health support
3. However, that targeting vulnerable LGBT+ people through targeted advertising is not the right way to go about this, and can lead to vulnerable people spending money as an impulse on inadequate services

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To mandate LGBT+ Committee to: investigate the practice of counselling services using targeted Facebook adverts to reach vulnerable LGBT+ people as a means of promoting their services advertise respected and trusted sources of mental health support for LGBT+ people such as switchboard

Motion 406: QTPOC Mental Health - Action Now

LGBT+ Conference Believes:

1. Almost 22% of gay or bisexual men experience moderate to severe levels of depression and anxiety, compared to seven per cent of their straight counterparts. 3% of gay men have attempted to take their own lives, increasing to 5% amongst BAME men, 5% of bisexual men and 7% of gay or bisexual men with a disability.
2. 79% of lesbian and bisexual women say they have had a spell of sadness, felt miserable or felt depressed. This goes up to 84% of bisexual women and to a staggering 86% of black and minority ethnic women. 5% of lesbian or bisexual women have attempted suicide, increasing to 7% for BAME women and 10% of lesbian and bisexual women with a disability.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes:

1. That whilst LGBT+ people are more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety compared to their straight counterparts, that QTPOC face even more barriers and are more likely to suffer even more.
2. That the King's Fund think tank found that 40% Mental health trusts have seen cuts to their budgets and that none of the £8bn extra funding for the NHS over the last 4 years has gone to mental health services. Additionally, the number of the nurses in mental health hospitals reduced by 5000 nurses since 2010.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves:

1. That QTPOC leadership events will help empower QTPOC in our movement and help build their confidence and give them the tools they need to tackle mental health stigma in their communities and wider society.
2. That the government set up an independent cross-party body that regulates mental health services and determines its funding, taking mental health services out of the political arena.



Motion 407: LGBTI+ Body Positivity

Conference Believes

1. That LGBTI+ individuals regularly face body confidence issues.
2. Recently this has been fuelled by the increase in apps such as Grindr, media failing to portray a variety of body types and the attitudes of the community on social media.
3. That the attitude of sub-groups in describing bodies e.g. 'no fat', 'fit only', can lead to individuals feeling isolated from their sexual identity.
4. Feeling under body confident can lead to increased issues around an individual's mental health particularly where they feel unable to engage with the LGBTI+ community.

Conference Resolves

1. The NUS LGBT+ Campaign is mandated to run a campaign on LGBTI+ Body Positivity.
2. That NUS engages with dating apps, LGBT+ media companies and associated organisations to work together on building a more inclusive body positivity culture.
3. That NUS will provides resources and support on body positivity, information on where to get support and similarly related activities.

Motion 408: Know Ya Rights So We Can Fights

LGBT+ Conference Believes

1. The last year has seen a number of student-led protests and direct action; including occupations, rent strikes and interventions at Pride.
2. Direct action and other forms of protest can attract attention from the police force, who (as established in previous campaign policy) continue to pose a threat to LGBT+ people, and especially LGBT+ people of colour.
3. There is a lack of knowledge within our community when it comes to our right to protest, as well as what to do if you are arrested.
4. Green and Black Cross are a grassroots organisation providing materials and legal support for activists involved in social and environmental struggles. They have recently produced a guide specifically about trans people's rights whilst protesting, which is one of the few resources specifically relevant to LGBT+ protesters.

LGBT+ Conference Further Believes

1. Direct action and other forms of protest have always been and always will be a tactic close to the heart of the student movement.
2. When arrests are made, they often undertaken not for legal, but political reasons. The safety and wellbeing of those being arrested is regularly disregarded by the police as they are made an example of in order to discourage further direct action.
3. Fear of arrest can deter activists, especially those who are young or new to the movement, from engaging in direct action and protest.
4. Activists are likely to face unfair treatment and violence at the hands of the police. If unequipped with knowledge relating to rights and the process of arrest, the process can be especially isolating and traumatic.
5. Being arrested and interacting with the police can be especially distressing for trans people due to the violently gendered and transphobic nature of the prison industrial complex. This can take the form of unnecessary invasive searches, the refusal of healthcare while detained, overt discrimination from police officers as well as institutional misgendering through placing individuals in the incorrectly gendered facility.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves

1. To work with Green and Black Cross and other relevant organisations to support LGBT+ students who are involved in direct action.
2. To provide practical support and stand in solidarity with LGBT+ students who participate in direct action relevant to values and interests of our campaign.

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3. To encourage critical discussion on campuses around the role of the police force as an institution that “protects the public”.
 4. To produce a workshop about protest rights aimed specifically at LGBT+ students to be delivered at conferences and training events.
 5. To encourage LGBT+ societies and campaigns to disseminate information about how LGBT+ groups have used direct action and protest to win campaigns in the past as part of LGBT+ history month activities.



Zone 500: Rules Revision

Motion 501: Political Blackness Is Defunct

LGBT+ Conference believes:

1. Motion 402 entitled "QTIPOC (Queer Trans Intersex People of Colour) was sent to the Black Caucus in 2017 within which members unanimously voted in favour of the policy
2. The concept of "political blackness" is currently used in NUS LGBT+ Campaign, and by the NUS at large
3. The NUS Black Students' Campaign are currently undertaking a consultation into political blackness with a view to change their name. This will be proposed at NUS Black Students' Summer Conference in 2018, rubber-stamped by national conference in 2019 with the change taking effect in the new officer term in 2019
4. Currently the NUS LGBT+ Campaign's Standing Orders make reference to those who "self-define as Black".
5. The current definition of "political blackness" in NUS makes reference to those who are of African, Caribbean, Arab, and Asian descent.
6. There are vast distinctions between Asian, Arab, Caribbean and African communities, including how they are affected by racism, educational, academic and economic attainment. It is unrealistic to package us all together under the umbrella of "Black Students".
7. The use of the blanket term 'black' erases the huge cultural differences, manufacturing and enforced sense of "solidarity". Identities should not be forged out of experiences of oppression and racism alone, but also through a sense of shared cultural references.

LGBT+ Conference further believes:

1. Whilst political blackness may have at one point been useful in the context of the UK's history of racialized people organising against racism, fascism and white supremacy, it is no longer appropriate.
2. "Political blackness" makes the identity of black people in the UK an umbrella term as opposed to their actual identity
3. Black people who have publicly questioned political blackness in NUS have often been shouted down and are accused of being divisive.
4. The current definition of Black in the Campaign's standing orders currently aren't inclusive of non-Arab people from the Middle East as well as people who have indigenous or mixed heritage from the Americas and the South Pacific.
5. The term 'Black' is evocative of people of African and Caribbean origins, using the language 'Black' when referring to Asian, Arab, Caribbean and African communities together is misleading and unrepresentative.
6. The use of the term 'black' as an umbrella can present itself as a barrier and a silencing mechanism, to the voices of ethnically black individuals within the student movement.
7. The term 'black students' suggests a false essentialism: that all non-white groups should share the same experience as Black people and vice versa. The term and misleading use of language conflates the differences of radically diverse people, boxing them together by virtue of non-whiteness. When in fact within some BME communities there is a culture of anti-blackness which can be overlooked when we are all placed under the umbrella of 'Black'.
8. QTIPOC is the generally accepted acronym for people of colour who are also LGBT+.

LGBT+ Conference Resolves:

1. To amend the standing order so that black students caucus becomes QTIPOC caucus.
2. To provide information on what QTIPOC stands for at all NUS LGBT+ events.
3. To replace:

"15. A Constituent Member shall be allocated a basic delegate entitlement of two (2) to six (6) delegates, which shall be based on student numbers at that Constituent Member, using the NUS National Conference formula appropriately scaled. Additionally, each CM shall be allocated one (1)

Black Members' Place delegate, one (1) Trans Members' Place delegate and one (1) Disabled Place delegate."

with:

"15. A Constituent Member shall be allocated a basic delegate entitlement of two (2) to six (6) delegates, which shall be based on student numbers at that Constituent Member, using the NUS National Conference formula appropriately scaled. Additionally, each CM shall be allocated one (1) QTIPOC Members' Place delegate, one (1) Trans Members' Place delegate and one (1) Disabled Place delegate. "

4. To replace:

"22.g Black Students Caucus"

with

"22.g QTIPOC (Queer, Trans and Intersex People of Colour) Students Caucus"

5. To replace:

"26. Black Students' Caucus may only be attended by those in the Campaign who self-define as Black and/or the existing Black Students' Representatives."

with

"26. QTIPOC Students Caucus may only be attended by those in the Campaign who define as African, Middle Eastern, Afro-Caribbean or Asian descent; and/or descended from the indigenous populations of the Americas and/or the South Pacific and/or the existing QTIPOC Students' Representatives."

6. To replace:

"104.d One (1) Black Students Representative, elected by and from the Black Students' Caucus."

with

"104.d One (1) QTIPOC Students Representative, elected by and from the QTIPOC Students' Caucus."

7. To replace:

"104.h One (1) Black Students Representative (Women's Place) elected by and from self-defining women students of Black Students' Caucus."

with

"104.h One (1) QTIPOC Students Representative (Women's Place) elected by and from self-defining women students of QTIPOC Students' Caucus."

8. To replace:

"138. There will be a Black Students place on the Steering Committee, this position shall last for only one term and be elected at the Black Students Caucus."

with

"138. There will be a QTIPOC Students place on the Steering Committee, this position shall last for only one term and be elected at the QTIPOC Students Caucus."

9. To clarify the status of the Black LGBT+ Subcommittee and how the name can be changed to QTIPOC subcommittee

10. To review the names of the QTIPoC reps, subcommittee and caucus as appropriate following on from NUS Black Students' Campaign name change.



Policy Lapse 2018

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:

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 university 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 implements by Student Unions, clubs and societies, FE and HE institutions, and government.



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 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."¹².

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"¹³.
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.

Motion 209: Government healthcare cuts

Conference believes:

¹² <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/23/opinion/pinkwashing-and-israels-use-of-gays-as-a-messaging-tool.html? r=0>

¹³ <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>

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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.
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 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 USA¹⁴.
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:

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.

¹⁴ 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.