

Young Liberals Policy Book

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Economy and Business

Land Value Taxation

Conference notes:

- A. That the UK currently has no system for taxing land values.
- B. That since May 1997, house prices have almost trebled.
- C. That there is a long-standing Liberal tradition of support for Land Value Tax.
- D. That at the previous general election, the Liberal Democrats proposed replacing the council tax with local income tax.

Conference believes:

- i. That the introduction of a Land Value Tax would contribute to a more progressive tax system.
- ii. That a Land Value Tax would increase the supply of affordable housing.
- iii. That land is a fixed asset and that as a consequence a tax on it is hard to evade.
- iv. That a tax on land does not reduce incentives to work, save, or invest.
- v. That Liberal Democrat policy on local government finance at the last election was an area of weakness rather than strength.

Conference resolves:

- 1. To make it Young Liberal policy to support the financing of local government through a Land Value Tax rather than council tax or a local income tax.
- 2. That a member of the executive will write to the Liberal Democrat's Shadow Chancellor and Local Government spokesman expressing Young Liberals' support for land value taxation.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

A Fair Deal for Pubs

Conference notes:

- A. The figures released on 22 July 2009 by the British Beer & Pub Association, showing a greatly-increased figure of 39 pubs closing each week in the United Kingdom, resulting in the loss of over 20,000 jobs in the last year.
- B. The Government announcement on 29 July 2009 of a consultation on revoking the Land Agreements Exclusion Order 2004, a measure blamed for allowing anti-competitive practices run by many large pub management companies (pubcos).
- C. The submission on 24 July 2009 by the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) of a consumer 'super-complaint' to require the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) to fast-track consideration of anti-competitive practices in the UK pub market which are resulting in high prices in pubs, lower amenity, restricted choice, and pub closures.
- D. Pubcos resulted in a 1986 decision by the then Conservative government to limit the number of holdings which could be owned by breweries.
- E. Pubcos are mainly backed by venture capitalists which during the economic recession are less able to maintain funding for marginal establishments and are forced to close loss-making establishments or raise the rents on establishments.
- F. The number of pub premises available has increased for sale or lease since the beginning of the economic recession.
- G. A common practice by pubcos and breweries is the use of beer-ties in contracts, where some or all of the licensed intoxicating liquor sold are bought from the landlord, this is also known as tied-tenancy.
- H. 84% of rural villagers believe the local pub to be as essential as the local post office for community relations and the continuation of village life.
- I. The CAMRA campaign to support microbreweries and the Local Ale campaign for locally sourced Real Ale and Bitter.
- J. The formation of the new Independent Pub Confederation on 14 October 2009.
- K. The increased availability of non-alcoholic versions of beers and ales available in pubs and notes the continued improvement in quality and taste.

Conference deplores:

- i. The market dominance of the largest pubcos and the way some of them, along with some large breweries, have skewed the tied system so hugely in favour of the property-owning company and against the small business operators actually operating the business.
- ii. The manner in which the tied-tenancy mode, in particular the "beer tie" is being operated by the large pubcos, specifically the manner in which the pubcos secure huge discounts from breweries but fail to pass these on to the lease holders.
- iii. Restrictive covenants which prevent future purchasers from using the building as a public house depriving a community of a valuable resource.
- iv. The restrictive levels of rent which often restrict the ability of tenants to earn a living from the operation of the premises often imposed as a penalty on success, by increasing charges proportionally based on turnover.
- v. The lack of access and the barriers to market entry for smaller and more local breweries, including microbreweries restricting customer choice.
- vi. The weak position of pubs in current planning law being classified as any other business with not provision for their status as community facilities.

Conference therefore calls for:

1. A limit of 2000 as the number of pubs owned by a pubco, the same maximum applied to breweries in 1986.

2. The number of pubs owned by a pubcos not be geographically concentrated preventing local and regional monopolies. This shall be regulated by new powers for the OFT and Competition Commission.
3. Tenants to be offered the opportunity to choose between a tied-tenancy and a rental tenancy by seeing the two proposals, including figures, side-by-side.
4. Action to be taken to give publicans choice to avoid the inflated prices that pubcos can charge for their product to tied-tenants, by legal protection to be able to buy supplies free of tie.
5. The support of microbreweries and the Local Ale campaign.
6. The continued increase in the number of non-alcoholic lines of beer and ale available and the continued improvement of quality and taste.
7. A mandatory statutory code of practice that creates transparency, a register of rental values, and an agreed form of profits-based valuation that takes account of the real costs incurred by tenants.
8. The use of restrictive covenants, that prevent pubs being sold prohibiting their future use as pubs, to be outlawed immediately.
9. Existing lease holders to be given the right to buy the freehold of their pub if the owner puts the premises up for sale, at a value to be determined by an independent mediator.
10. A separate planning use class for rural pubs to be created, with planning guidance recognising the role of rural pubs as community facilities and requiring planning permission for demolition of a rural pub.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

No to Sugar Taxes, Yes to Meaningful Reform

Conference notes:

- A. That Liberal Democrat belief that none should be enslaved by poverty or ignorance.
- B. That the personal consumption tax on sugar will hit the poorest households the hardest.
- C. That the evidence that this will reduce childhood obesity rates is spurious at best.
- D. The reform of school dinners in the mid-2000s was utterly ineffective at slowing childhood obesity rates.
- E. That those hardest hit by consumption taxes are the poor.

Conference believes:

- i. That the National Health Service was set up in order to provide quality health care to all citizens and residents of the United Kingdom equally.
- ii. That the National Health Service is funded through personal taxation.
- iii. That levying a further charge on individuals based on their life choices violates the liberal principle of equality before the law as it introduces further conditions for individuals to access what should be an equally-available public service.
- iv. That the problems the NHS faces cannot be solved simply by adopting a nudge theory approach or throwing more money at it.
- v. That if we want to see real improvement in the provision of health care in the United Kingdom, we should propose structural reform, rather than the collection of piecemeal additional funding through regressive consumption taxes.

Conference resolves to:

- 1. Oppose the implementation of the Sugar tax and call for its repeal.
- 2. Oppose all further personal consumption charges where the motivation is health service funding.
- 3. Call for meaningful, structural reform of the NHS, through straightforward and consistent forms of public funding.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Trade Unions

Conference notes:

- A. The possibility of other Unions disaffiliating from Labour in the near future as reported on the 7th February, before being ejected.
- B. That already, the first to be thrown out by Labour, the RMT, in the last few years reduced its contributions from £112,000 a year to just £12,500.
- C. That the government wants to invest some £10m of tax payers' money into the unions for modernisation.
- D. That some of our ideals are compatible.
- E. Our belief in equal rights for all and our existing policy on the national minimum wage and part time workers.
- F. Our existing commitment to end the inequality in the minimum wage for young workers.
- G. That with increasing student debt young people are having to work more at a younger age.
- H. Changes in the work force as a whole mean that people are changing jobs more often.
- I. That as part-time or trainee workers young people are more at risk of disciplinary action.
- J. That often they are the least able to defend themselves and thus the role of the trade unions.

Conference believes:

- i. That the Party should work more actively with the Unions, especially in light of our recent relations with them and Labour's decision to ignore one of their largest supporters.
- ii. That Union supporters should be given the opportunity to actively work, as a Union, with parties other than Labour.
- iii. That in some cases membership of a trade union can provide invaluable support in the unfortunate cases of disciplinary actions, etc.
- iv. That the trade unions also play a valuable role in protecting the rights of their members;
- v. That whilst we support the work of the Unions we cannot condone the use of public funds in the group which provides a large proportion of the funding for the same party which is in government.
- vi. That young people in work should be afforded all of the same rights and benefits experienced by older colleagues regardless of whether part time or full time.
- vii. That whilst this should all be encouraged, caution should be taken, as with any large group or donor, that we maintain our independence as Liberal Democrats.

Conference resolves:

- 1. That we encourage the Unions to actively move to disaffiliate from Labour, even if they do not face expulsion as was the case with the RMT.
- 2. That we support and encourage the work of the Liberal Democrats both with and within the trade unions.
- 3. That where it is relevant we encourage membership of unions to help protect the rights of individuals.
- 4. That as Young Liberals we work to engage working youths within the Unions in the same way that we currently work to encourage students through the NUS.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

In Defence of the Gig Economy

Conference notes:

- A. The skittish attitude many have towards technologies and the effects they have on work.
- B. Most Uber drivers (5 to 1) do not want to be classified as employees.

Conference believes:

- i. The Autonomy and flexibility provided by this kind of employment is valuable to these industries and the people who work in them.
- ii. Under most definitions of liberalism, a system which facilitates people having autonomy over their own lives is a good thing.

Conference resolves for Young Liberals to be enthusiastically in support of the “gig economy” and new start up companies which allow for more flexibility for both consumers and workers.

Passed: Nottingham Activate - Summer 2017

Lapses: Summer (August) 2022

No to Unpaid Internships, Yes to Real Opportunities

Conference notes that:

- A. The 1998 National Minimum wage Act requires that interns legally defined as “workers” must be paid the minimum wage, but there are loopholes that allow interns not to be classed as “workers” even if they effectively are.
- B. In January 2018:
 - a. The Sutton Trust, a social mobility charity, estimated that over 40% of internships carried out by young people were unpaid. It is estimated that, even with travel costs paid, the minimum living cost of an intern was over £1000/month in London and over £800/month in Manchester.
 - b. The All-Party Parliamentary Group on Social Mobility warned that the existence of unpaid internships was a contributing factor to the dominance of young people from wealthy backgrounds in high-paying professions.
 - c. Both of these groups, plus the Social Mobility Commission and other social mobility experts, have called for unpaid internships over four weeks long to be banned. Yougov polls have shown that 70% of the public support this measure, as do 2/3 of businesses, with only 1/8 of businesses opposed.

Conference believes that:

- i. While some individuals with access to savings may benefit from unpaid internships, this is at the expense of the majority without access to such savings, and prevents the latter from having a fair chance to compete for work.
- ii. The goals of unpaid internships can be achieved through fairer means, such as paid internships, apprenticeships, and work experience lasting for four weeks or less.

Conference calls for:

1. All interns on internships lasting for more than four weeks to be legally classed as “workers”, so that they are entitled to the national minimum wage.
2. All internships to be publicly advertised, not given on the basis of individual connections.
3. The Liberal Democrats not to offer any unpaid internships and work experience lasting for four weeks or less instead.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Note: Motion successfully passed at York Spring Conference 2019 as “F16: No to Unpaid Internships, Yes to Real Opportunities”

Towards a Radical Liberal Economic Policy: Mutuals, Co-operatives, and Worker Involvement in Industry

Conference notes the longstanding commitment of the Liberal Democrats and its predecessor parties to mutuals and co-operatives, and more broadly to the principle of worker involvement in industry.

Conference further notes:

- A. That many existing mutuals and partnerships, such as the John Lewis Partnership, have proved to be some of our most successful businesses; and that works councils in Germany have made a positive contribution to that country's economic success.
- B. That the number of companies affiliating to the EOA, the trade organisation for employee ownership, has doubled in the past year, reflecting the buoyancy of the sector in the UK.
- C. The work of Liberal Democrat ministers in government to encourage employee ownership, by introducing a £75m tax break and the part-mutualisation of the Royal Mail.
- D. The recent financial difficulties of the Co-Operative Group, and the troubling revelations concerning the inadequacy of its corporate governance.

Conference believes:

- i. That co-operatives and mutuals must play a central role in a diverse, successful economy, and that government has a role to play to encourage their development.
- ii. That it is a liberal principle that individuals should have as much control over their lives as possible, and that this extends to their roles as workers and consumers.
- iii. That employee ownership is a non-socialist and non-statist means of achieving a fairer and more equal distribution of wealth and power and is a non-protectionist way of guarding against outsourcing and capital flight in a globalised economy.
- iv. Employee ownership can and should work alongside a strong and independent trade union movement; further, that employment rights are inalienable, and that George Osborne's 'rights for shares' proposals are contrary to the spirit of mutualism.

Conference Resolves:

1. HMG should increase tax reliefs for employee owned companies, possibly including negative rates of Capital Gains Tax and Inheritance Tax for shares deposited in an Employee Ownership Trust (EOT).
2. A statutory requirement should be introduced for every public listed company to have at least one non-voting representative for workers on its board, appointed by employees.
3. The Business Bank should lend preferentially to worthy SMEs where at least 25% of shares are held or are to be transferred to an EOT.
4. A Royal Commission on Mutuals and Co-operatives should be established, with a special mandate to investigate the governance of both sectors.
5. Public-sector mutuals should be introduced in sectors where this is practical and compatible with the public interest; and, where this is not feasible, the introduction of authentic worker representation at all levels.
6. Young Liberals and its members shall be actively involved in campaigning for a shift of power and capital into the hands of workers and consumers as part of the development of a distinctive, radical liberal economic policy.

Passed: Glasgow Winter Conference - Winter 2019

Lapses: Winter (February) 2024

No To Minimum Unit Pricing

Conference notes:

- A. That advocating a minimum unit price for alcohol is currently Lib Dem policy as of Autumn Conference 2019.
- B. Minimum pricing is currently government policy in Scotland, there are plans to adopt it in Wales and it has also been proposed in England.
- C. It is too early for any evidence on the policy's effect in Scotland to be measured.

Conference believes:

- i. There should be a high burden of proof for forcing people to pay a higher price for goods and services, and the limited data we have from Scotland so far does not show enough evidence that this policy has been effective.
- ii. That setting what is essentially a consumption tax on a common household good will have a disproportionate effect on the poorest in society.
- iii. That this policy would also likely have a disproportionate effect on students and young people.
- iv. That as Liberal Democrats, we believe in empowering individuals to make their own choices where possible, rather than relying entirely on state intervention to achieve our favoured outcomes.
- v. The Liberal Democrat constitution tasks us to “champion the freedom, dignity and well-being of individuals, acknowledge and respect their right to freedom of conscience”, and that this policy does not appear to be compatible with those values.

Conference therefore calls for:

1. The Young Liberals to oppose the implementation of minimum pricing for alcohol.
2. To lobby for the removal of minimum pricing from the next Liberal Democrat manifesto.
3. To instead advocate more public education on the effects of heavy drinking, and ensuring that treatment and support for severe alcohol abuse is available for all that need it.
4. Greater assessment to be made within and without the party about the positive and negative socioeconomic impacts of regressive taxation as a whole, and a broader reevaluation of the party's stance on this type of taxation

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Becoming a World Leader in Space

Conference notes:

- A. Neither the Young Liberals or Liberal Democrat principles include any policy relating to the UK space industry, including its importance for the UK economy and security, and its impacts from science and technology to exploration and culture.
- B. Space provides significant services that the UK relies upon, including navigation, communication, weather and climate monitoring, secure assets, and defense.
- C. Investment in space provides a very high economic return (high economic multipliers and GVA), and provides demand for advanced manufacturing which supports UK industry. Every £1 of public spending generates £3-4 in value for recipients in the space industry, with additional wider spillover benefits to the UK economy. (USKA).
- D. Space science and technology, through Earth Observation, enables the UK to tackle the climate emergency.
- E. Investments in space provide significant synergies toward Liberal Democrat manifesto of Harnessing the Benefits of New Technology.
- F. The UK is investing in launch capability in Scotland and Cornwall. The UK is the most attractive destination in Europe to host commercial launch services: the UK has the right geography, the right environment and the right industry. There is great potential for the UK to become a world leader in space launch, science, data, and security.
- G. Space enables the UK to remain as a leader in science, communications, and cyber security, enabling the protection of UK assets, infrastructure, and public services data.

Conference believes:

- i. The UK is threatened to be left behind by the US, China, Russia, and fellow European countries in the pursuit of space capabilities, with severe consequences for our national security. With Brexit and our exclusion from EU programmes such as Galileo, the UK needs its own satellite infrastructure. The economic impact of a loss in GNSS (navigation services) for the UK is estimated at £5.2bn over a five day period. (London Economics, 2017).
- ii. UK Launch capability helps provide independence for launch to fulfil MOD and Government security needs.
- iii. The UK has established itself as a leader in advanced manufacturing and technology, including 5G, AI, IoT, and Quantum technologies. Investment in space will further develop these important capabilities for the benefit of UK business and citizens.
- iv. Space provides a unique opportunity for the UK to work with other countries in an international context. Investment into ESA provides a platform for us to continue to work with other countries on important space missions.
- v. The success of Tim Peake's Proxima mission, a UK Space Agency and European Space Agency (ESA) International Space Station mission, resulted in a legacy which encouraged thousands of students to pursue careers in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM).

Conference calls for:

1. The Party to consider the opportunities and benefits of investment into the space sector and consider inclusion of a Party policy for space to the Liberal Democrat manifesto.
2. The Party to call on the UK government to create a National Space Strategy with funded programmes targeting investment to incentivise international companies to do business in the UK.

3. The Party to support existing private UK spaceport plans.
4. The Party to encourage the Government to invest and prepare for UK GNSS in the likelihood of an extended period outside of the European Union and our exclusion from Galileo.
5. Dedicated investment in quantum communication technology, including satellites, advanced materials including photonics, optical ground receiver infrastructure, and quantum computing.
6. Dedicated investment in STEM programmes to encourage increased participation in the space industry (and related industries), particularly targeting STEM under-represented groups.
7. The UK to increase contributions to ESA with the ambition of sending the next UK citizen to space, following in the path of Helen Sharman and Tim Peake. The UK should have ambition to support international partners on future human space exploration missions, with the ultimate ambition of sending a UK citizen to the Moon.

Passed: Online Winter Conference - Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Home Affairs and Justice

Asylum Seekers Right to Work

Conference notes:

- A. Asylum seekers who have been refused asylum but for some reason cannot be immediately returned to their country of origin, or those awaiting a hearing are not allowed to work to support themselves or their families.
- B. The European Convention on Human Rights says asylum seekers have the right to work.
- C. If asylum seekers receive just 75% of normal income support – around £40 a week, this is well below the poverty line (£58 per single adult with no dependents after housing has been deducted).
- D. The Still Human Still Here campaign is dedicated to highlighting the plight of tens of thousands of refused asylum seekers who are destitute in the UK. Supporters of the campaign believe that the denial of any means of subsistence to refused asylum seekers as a matter of government policy is both inhumane and ineffective.
- E. Still Human Still Here is a coalition of 43 charities.
- F. In the Liberal Democrat constitution, it states, “allow asylum seekers to work, saving taxpayers’ money and allowing them dignity earning their living instead of having to depend on hand-outs”.
- G. The British Red Cross had to assist more than 11,600 destitute asylum seekers in need of emergency assistance last year.

Conference believes:

- i. Removal of people’s ability to support themselves, through work or benefits does little to encourage failed asylum seekers to leave voluntarily (Centre for Social Justice).
- ii. Forced destitution will not encourage people to leave voluntarily.
- iii. There is a backlog of 280,000 failed applications which could take 20 years to clear (Centre for Social Justice). The economy is suffering by these people being refused permission to work.
- iv. Without being able to work, asylum seekers are unable to adapt into the community and so they are being segregated against and it is fuelling discrimination.

Conference resolves:

- 1. To campaign to remind the Liberal Democrats of our manifesto promises.
- 2. To support the Still Human Still Here campaign.
- 3. To lobby our Ministers and MPs to support permission to work for asylum seekers left in limbo.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Legalisation of Cannabis

Conference notes:

- A. That the “War on Drugs” and the policies employed to “fight the battle” are widely acknowledged to have failed to achieve their stated aims of the eradication of drug taking and addiction. Drug offences have tripled in the last 10 years threatening the working of the criminal justice system and the very legitimacy of the state.
- B. That Drug Tsar, Keith Halliwell, admitted that his anti-drugs strategy had ended its first year with a 13% rise in drug convictions in England and Wales.
- C. Each year around 1 in 10 people aged between 16 and 59 use drugs; the majority take cannabis and do so on a recreational basis; 2,000 addicts account for most of the £4 billion worth of drug related crime in Britain.
- D. That cannabis is an intoxicating drug and that driving while intoxicated is a danger to others.

Conference welcomes:

- i. Mo Mowlam MP and Mathew Taylor MP’s recent admissions to using cannabis when they were younger.
- ii. The report of the Police Foundation Inquiry into drugs, which called for the downgrading of offences for individuals caught in possession of cannabis and other soft drugs.
- iii. The increasing realisation of those in authority that legalisation and regulation of drugs should be considered as a solution to the “War on Drugs”.
- iv. The proposed amendment to the Misuse of Drugs Act that would allow for the use of cannabis to alleviate pain under medical supervision.
- v. Recently sponsored Government research into using cannabis as a tool for alleviating pain, in similar ways that morphine is utilised.

Conference resolves:

1. In the short term:
 - a. To legalise the use, possession, and sale of cannabis, including the distribution of information, seed for home growing, and cannabis itself through government regulated centres.
 - b. To decriminalise the use and possession of LSD and ecstasy.
 - c. To target the resources of the Police and Customs & Excise on tackling the suppliers of more dangerous drugs.
2. In the medium term, to establish a Federal Commission to investigate all issues around the balance of harm cause by, and laws surrounding, recreational drugs.
3. To encourage and support research in the use of cannabis in the fight of diseases for example, MS and epilepsy.
4. To encourage schools and youth organisations to offer advice and guidance to young people concerning the misuse of drugs.
5. To tax cannabis at similar levels to the taxes on tobacco where cannabis is sold to be smoked, and a lower rate where cannabis is to be ingested in less harmful ways; to use part of the revenue raised through this taxation to alleviate the deprivation and social marginalisation that has led to disproportionate levels of drug addiction.
6. To call for the commissioning of research into the intoxicating effects of cannabis and the development of a simple test for the drug in the body which can be administered by police officers. When this is complete, legislation akin to the drink-driving laws should be introduced.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Violent Crime (Attacks with Glass Bottles)

Conference notes:

- A. The figures released by the Home Office on 27 February 2010 showing, over 6500 citizens were the victims of attacks by glass.
- B. The Golding Family Campaign to ban glass in city pubs and clubs.

Conference further notes:

- i. The Labour Government has been totally negligent at letting so many youths and students be scarred for life.
- ii. The Conservative Party policy is inept on the issue and would do nothing on this issue.

Conference resolves:

1. Young Liberals to sign up and release a press release announcing the signing up to the Golding Campaign.
2. Demand all Liberal Democrats MPs to sign the Early Day Motion supporting the Golding Campaign.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Protecting the Right to a Private Life

Conference notes:

- A. The right to privacy is a non-negotiable condition and prerequisite for a fair and socially just society.
- B. The invasion of one's privacy is a harmful and damaging violation of the individual, and one that cannot be easily rectified.
- C. Any encroachment by the state on a citizen's privacy must have been approved by just and proper channels.
- D. The Investigatory Powers Bill does not meet these requirements, treats all citizens as potential criminals, and is a gross violation of individual liberty.
- E. This damaging power imbalance between the small individual and the large state sets a damaging precedent and paves the way for further erosion of the civil rights of the British public.
- F. Any handling of confidential personal information must be done so under the strictest of conditions, with access to it limited to those strictly involved in the investigation of crime, and strong penalties for those that deliberately mishandle this information or access it without clearance.
- G. That the rights to free speech and free association are dependent on the right to privacy, and the violation of privacy constitutes an act of mass censorship.

Conference believes:

- i. The mass data collection and surveillance of online data is a violation of our civil rights and goes against the principle of an open and free society.
- ii. The Liberal Democrat commitment that no one should be enslaved by conformity, and that this is not possible without the right to privacy.
- iii. That the safeguarding of individual privacy is the duty of the Liberal Democrats, as both the Conservative Party and the Labour Party have no interest in fighting the Investigatory Powers Bill.

Conference resolves:

1. To oppose the implementation of the Investigatory Powers Bill.
2. To promote methods of resistance of state surveillance, such as the use of encrypted communications.
3. To support all organisations that are willing to fight back against mass, unjustified data collection.
4. To call for the destruction of all data that has been collected as a result of the Investigatory Powers Bill.
5. To demand no individual had their communications monitored without a warrant of without reasonable suspicion that they are engaging in criminal activity.
6. To call for clear legislation setting out our digital civil rights, including the right to encrypt communications and to access the deep web.
7. To demand clear and accessible channels through which to hold state intelligence agencies to account for the spying on of everyday citizens.
8. To give individuals ownership of their own communications and metadata unless this is clearly waived through the terms of service of an online communications provider.
9. To penalise companies who provide foreign intelligence agencies with the confidential communications of British citizens.
10. To end all reciprocal agreements with friendly powers whereby one state's intelligence agencies monitor the civilians of another.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Reclaiming Our Liberty

Conference regrets that the previous Labour Government has done much damage to our civil liberties.

Conference notes:

- A. That Young Liberals have a strong record standing up for civil liberties.
- B. The European Court of Human Rights has rejected the British Government's final appeal over section 44 stop and search powers.

Conference believes:

- i. Our data must be protected.
- ii. That civil liberties are a right not a privilege.

Conference reaffirms the commitment in the Preamble to the Constitution to build a fair, free, and open society where people of all ages are freed from poverty, ignorance, and the obligation to conform.

Conference resolves:

1. Proposals for databanks including:
 - a. The reduction in use of the Prum Framework for all but the most serious crimes. The option of using this system should not be predetermined. The abolition of the ONSET profiling database. Our children cannot and must not be profiled as potential offenders. We believe such profiling is socially destructive and may infringe the Human Rights Act. Probability is not the same as guilt. Removing the 500,000 innocent people from the National DNA Database, and removing the 39,000 under eighteens on said database for all but the most serious crimes.
 - b. Scrap the Communications Database. The internet was not invented to be used against us.
 - c. Prevent the NHS Detailed Care Record. Too many people have too much access.
 - d. Abolish any form of National Identity Register.
 - e. Restricting the Audit Commission National Fraud Initiative as its use is a violation of the Data Protection Act.
 - f. Not replacing the ContactPoint database in any way, shape or form, and not bowing down to pressure to do so.
 - g. The Common Assessment Framework should be scrapped with immediate effect.
2. Proposals to strengthen young people's civil liberties, including:
 - a. The abolition of Mosquito Devices, by not differentiating between criminals and other young people, these devices are discriminatory against young people in our society. It has also not been proven that they do not cause long term damage.
 - b. Ending the curfews police can impose on under sixteen-year olds after 9pm.
 - c. Preventing Connexions sharing personal data with Local Government Authorities and agencies and the Government.
 - d. Abolishing the national identity number given to children under plans from the children's green paper. This will prevent a database being built up about them and shared amongst authorities and agencies.
 - e. Any Identification, Referral, and Tracking (IRT) systems should be abolished with immediate effect.
3. Proposals on policing and crime, including:
 - a. Increased regulation on CCTV and especially 'smart CCTV' to prevent the current uncontrolled invasion into our privacy.

- b. Standing in absolute opposition to Control Orders, guilt is a binary state, Control Orders force a grey area to emerge.
 - c. Having pre-charge detentions reduced dramatically to seven days, with the option for individual cases to be extended by a Judge in the event of exceptional circumstances.
 - d. Allowing peaceful protests.
 - e. Changing the legislation to ensure that membership of a non-violent political protest organisation is never a criminal offence.
 - f. Amending Section 44 to ensure the system cannot be abused any longer. There are dramatic failings in the current system and the potential for abuse is large.
 - g. Adjusting Antisocial Behaviour Order legislation to ensure only illegal activities are in breach of them; that children will not receive prison sentences for committing legal activities whilst under the Order.
 - h. Ensuring that this Government and any future Government of the United Kingdom is not complicit in the torture of suspects here or abroad. Where this is breached; individual complicit members of the Government and agencies will be held to full account in a court of law.
4. Proposals for extraditions, including :
- a. No fast-track extradition to any country.
 - b. No extradition without evidence which would stand in a British Court.
 - c. No extradition to countries/states who have been found complicit in torture.
 - d. No extradition to countries where a fair trial cannot be guaranteed.

Conference encourages Liberal Democrats in Governments to include all the above in the Freedom Bill.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Protection for Undocumented Immigrants

Conference notes that:

- A. Police and emergency services are currently required to inform border security forces when they encounter an undocumented immigrant. In one recent case, a rape victim was arrested by immigration officers after reporting her rape to the police.
- B. This policy prevents undocumented immigrants from giving information to police or accessing emergency services without fear of detention and harms the ability of police to solve crimes.
- C. Undocumented immigrants are significantly more vulnerable to crime and poor welfare than the population as a whole.
- D. Both the Labour and Conservative parties have pursued and endorsed this policy despite the significant risks to human life and public safety that it entails.
- E. Local governments in the United States have adopted “Sanctuary City” policies, in which they do not share information with border security forces. Studies have shown these policies to have either a minimal or lowering effect on overall crime rates and to improve wellbeing amongst immigrant communities.

Conference believes that:

- i. As the Preamble to the Liberal Democrat constitution states, our responsibility for justice and liberty cannot be confined by national boundaries, including our own.
- ii. It is imperative for general public safety that all those reporting crime are provided with safe routes to do so.
- iii. The immigration status of an individual should not affect their right to be protected from crimes committed against them.
- iv. The UK has a duty of care to people living within its borders regardless of their legal status, including ensuring that they have access to medical, natal, and emergency services.

Conference calls for:

1. The Government to prevent general public services, such as the police and emergency services, from informing border security services when they encounter an undocumented immigrant who has not been convicted of a personal non-immigration related crime.
2. Local governments to adopt this policy, for services under their control, as far as possible within current legal frameworks.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Drug Reform (AYCE Buffet)

Conference notes:

- A. The Liberal Democrat policy of legalising cannabis.

Conference calls for:

1. The availability of all drugs for medical use and research to be decided solely by medical regulatory bodies on the basis of medical evidence, in the same way as any other form of treatment.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Note: This motion was originally passed as part of a composite "All-You-Can-Eat Policy Buffet" Motion, this is one specific part of the motion on this particular policy area.

Immigration in a Globalised World

Conference notes with concern:

- A. That the Immigration, Refugees and Identity Consultation Paper proposed to Spring Conference 2018 and Policy Paper 131 A Fair Deal for Everyone: Prosperity and Dignity in Migration that is due to be proposed at Autumn Conference 2018, have a large amount of worrying and problematic rhetoric and proposals.
- B. The premises which the consultation paper at times works on; for example it seems to imply that there is validity behind the idea of “legitimate concerns about immigration” and accepting anti-immigration rhetoric propagated by parties like UKIP.
- C. That while the consultation paper recognises the issues with the current Government’s “hostile environment” as a tool to tackle illegal immigration, the paper still works on and focuses too heavily on the premise that illegal immigration is a major issue that needs to be tackled.
- D. The Policy Paper has a number of worrying proposals, including supporting 28-day detention, and many of the good proposals, such as having an equivalent to the US Dream Act, could part of a stronger and more confident liberal approach to immigration.
- E. That the Party has, at times, including in past election manifestos, accepted anti-immigration rhetoric, concentrating heavily on dealing with illegal immigration and signifying it to be a much larger issue than it is, thus assisting the anti-immigration agenda.
- F. That anti-immigration rhetoric and policies can have dangerous and violent consequences within western societies, as seen currently in the United States.

Conference reaffirms:

- a. That our responsibility for justice and liberty cannot be confined by national boundaries.
- b. That we are committed to fight poverty, oppression, hunger, ignorance, disease and aggression wherever they occur and to promote the free movement of ideas, people, goods, and service.
- c. Our belief that students should be excluded from net immigration figures.

Conference believes:

- I. We must never compromise fundamental liberal principles and our commitment to free movement of people.
- II. We must always fight the anti-immigration agenda, putting forward the case for an open pro-immigration country as part of a Globalised world, regardless of how unpopular that agenda may be in the short term.
- III. While the introduction of a UK equivalent of the US Dream Act would be a good long term move, a one-off amnesty for illegal immigrants is also an important additional step and would help alleviate many of the issues around illegal immigration.
- IV. In addition to the pragmatic economic case for immigration, we should be putting forward a passionate cultural argument in favour of Britain being an open and tolerant country with open borders.
- V. That either as part of our continued membership in the European Union, or in any future relationship, we should continue to argue for unrestricted free movement as part of the four freedoms.
- VI. That regardless of the European Union, we should seek free movement with other countries, for example, extending the proposed CANZUK scheme to a freedom of movement scheme for all Commonwealth countries, not just those which are rich and white.

- VII. That while the Policy Paper's proposal of "Detention as an Absolute Last Resort" and the closing of eight of the ten detention centres is a good first step to the deconstruction of the hostile environment, 28-day detention is still too high.
- VIII. While we must listen to those with unfounded concerns about the impact of immigration on public services, we must always speak out against racism and xenophobia.

Conference calls for:

- i. The policy of the "hostile environment" to be abandoned and its practical elements to be deconstructed, including the closure of most of the UK's immigration detention centres, the introduction of "detention as an absolute last resort", and the limitation of detention to as short a period as possible
- ii. Immigration targets to be abandoned and for there to not be an "upper limit" on immigration into Britain.
- iii. An amnesty for illegal immigrants currently resident in the United Kingdom.
- iv. The Liberal Democrats to always support and make the case for Britain's participation in European Union freedom of movement.
- v. The Liberal Democrats to support free movement of people with other countries, such as The Commonwealth.

Conference resolves to:

1. Only support the Immigration Paper due to be proposed to Autumn Conference 2018 if its final version sufficiently rejects anti-immigration premises and rhetoric, and deals with and supports the sorts of solutions called for in this motion.
2. Seek to amend the paper and accompanying motion to make it closer to Young Liberals policy.
3. Work with others in the party to that end, and try and achieve an outcome whereby the most pro-immigration report is passed.

Passed: Swansea Activate - Summer 2018

Lapses: Summer (August) 2023

Criminal Records

Conference notes:

- A. Approximately 11 million people residing in the United Kingdom have a criminal record.
- B. Currently, no criminal record information is deleted, including crimes committed by those under 18.
- C. Criminal record information remains on both the DBS system and the PND.
- D. Criminal records can negatively affect job prospects, travel, the ability to adopt, and many other parts of civil life.
- E. More than a fifth of those claiming benefits for unemployment have a criminal record.
- F. That Liberty, a civil rights organisation, has called for a *“flexible system, which considers individual circumstances in cases involving old and minor convictions”*.
- G. The Lammy Review (2017) concluded *“the records disclosure regime hampers people with convictions from starting lives”* and recommended *“a system which involves looking favourably on those who committed crimes as children or young adults, and can demonstrate that they have changed since their conviction”*.

Conference believes:

- i. Rehabilitation should be central to any system of justice.
- ii. Continued retention of information hinders the process of rehabilitation.
- iii. Public interest in retention of criminal records must be balanced with the harm done to the individual by the existence and disclosure of such information.
- iv. Current policy of holding on to all information does significant harm to individuals whilst in the vast majority of cases providing no public benefit.
- v. That disclosure to potential employers of criminal records can be a serious barrier to social mobility and social justice.

Conference calls for:

- 1. An end to the blanket policy of retention of all criminal records.
- 2. No personal information or criminal record to be retained by the police following an absolute discharge.
- 3. All criminal cautions, conditional discharges, and associated personal information to be deleted from police databases after six years if no re-offence is committed.
- 4. The government to develop guidance for the length of retention of criminal records of sentenced crimes and crimes where re-offences have occurred.
- 5. Permanent retention of criminal records to only be permitted for serious crimes and matters of national security.
- 6. Length of retention of records for sentenced crimes to be determined by the judiciary at point of sentencing according to this governmental guidance.
- 7. A system of removal of records to be provided for all other dealings with the police, including previously tried crimes and alleged criminal activity not resulting in charge, with retention only permitted in cases where the police determine there is a public interest in holding the record.

Passed: Swansea Activate - Summer 2018

Lapses: Summer (August) 2023

Supporting Drug Testing at Festivals and in Nightclubs

Conference notes:

- A. The continued problems in relation to the number of deaths and hospitalisations which have occurred due to drug use, especially during summer festivals and at nightclub music events.
- B. That the criminalization of drugs leads to uncertainty about the composition, purity, toxicity, and strength of drugs available illegally.
- C. The work of drug-testing charity "The Loop" which has provided free, safe and accessible drug testing facilities at an increasing number of summer festivals since the summer of 2016.
- D. That the lack of guidance in relation to the legalities of drug testing at festivals has left festival organisers and local authorities in a legal "grey area"
- E. That where front-of-house testing has been successfully provided at UK festivals, around 20% of people who have used the service have disposed of the drugs in question. With an unquantifiable number also likely to change their behaviour in relation to the amount of the substances which they consume.
- F. That opinion polling has shown that 95% of festival-goers and 90% of night clubbers support the introduction of drug safety testing facilities, and 97% and 96% respectively of those who use drugs say they would consider using the facilities themselves, if available.

Conference welcomes:

- i. The existing Young Liberals policy "Legalisation of Cannabis" which calls for, amongst other things, the decriminalisation of LSD and ecstasy and the establishment of a federal commission to investigate all laws surrounding recreational drugs.
- ii. The 2017 and 2019 Liberal Democrat manifesto commitments to "End imprisonment for possession of illegal drugs for personal use" and "Move the departmental lead on drugs policy to the Department of Health" (from the Home Office).
- iii. The 2018 Early Day Motion #1345, Drug Testing at Summer Festivals, tabled by Norman Lamb and supported by Christine Jardine, Wera Hobhouse and Layla Moran (alongside MPs from all other major parties) which urges the government to work with local authorities, police services and festival organisers to facilitate and encourage the roll-out of drug testing at all summer festivals, in recognition of the fact that such a simple step will ultimately save lives.

Conference resolves to:

1. Push for the introduction of legislation which would make it a rebuttable assumption that all outdoor music festivals must include the mandating of drug-testing facilities as part of their licensing application.
2. Reform licensing laws to provide legal encouragement for fixed premises operations such as nightclubs and charity organisations wishing to provide onsite drug-testing facilities.
3. Ensure that the overall approach to drugs policy in the UK is focussed on harm reduction as opposed to the current zero-tolerance based approach.

1 <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-hampshire-49251683>

2 <https://www.factmag.com/2017/07/30/how-on-site-drug-testing-at-festivals-can-help-save-lives/>;
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bbcthree/article/92063060-2ca3-4d9a-a6a2-538e47394f58>

3 <https://www.rsph.org.uk/uploads/assets/uploaded/c4b58b1a-431a-4459-ab769978b8e15fcf.pdf>

4 <https://edm.parliament.uk/early-day-motion/51816>

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Anti Corruption Pledge - The 5 step plan to cut abuses of power

Conference recognises

- A. That the death of George Floyd has evoked an appetite for reform of police accountability mechanisms within the minds of the entirety of the U.K. population
- B. That whilst racism is the predominant force in American police brutality that abuse of power facilitates and makes lethal the racism present within police forces
- C. That racism is not the only evil that becomes so harmful as a result of abuses of power, with sexual misconduct and financial gain resulting from police misconduct becoming all too common
- D. The horrors of the leaked Operation Tiberius Report and the more recent plight of West Midlands Police fearing wide spread infiltration by organised crime

Conference declares

- i. That whilst where power exists, corruption and abuse will ultimately follow, every step must be taken to tackle police corruption in the immediate term
- ii. That urgent action is needed, harnessing the power of the collective anger for positive change
- iii. That addressing police corruption will form just one element of the fight to destroy the enabling forces behind racism
- iv. That any strategy to tackle police corruption must focus on, the quality of the officer pool, the factors that make otherwise morally good officers become corrupt and the effective enforcement of anti corruption policy
- v. That liberals, by the very nature of their ideology, must be at the forefront of this fight calling for a comprehensive strategy

Conference calls for

1. The creation of a national constabulary for policing standards in place of local professional standards departments and national bodies with an expanded remit to fight not only corrupt officers, but the OCGs that utilise them as well as the maintenance of a list of known organised criminals to be distributed to constabularies through home office circulars
2. A new bill to radically reform the rules of policing with measures including recognising undue executive pressure as a crime, to make withholding information gained in duties as a police officer from a criminal or public inquiry a criminal offence, to make it a criminal offence to fail to disclose contact with a known organised criminal within a reasonable time frame and to otherwise remove any privileges granted to officers under investigation as well as mandating a video evidence trail from forensic collections courtroom alongside a mandatory police body camera program and accompanying regulations
3. The proper resourcing of the new national constabulary in order to reduce the time that officers are off duty for, in line with the police federation campaign, all the while increasing the effectiveness of the unit itself and to reduce corruption more effectively
4. A radical review, with the intention of greatly increasing the resources of, the failed police vetting system, as evidenced by the plight of the West Midlands force, prior and continuing psychological evaluation for not only mental health but also implicit biases and weaknesses of character and training to reduce incompetence which can lead to unintended corruption
5. A comprehensive program to tackle the 3 main causes of police corruption:

6. A program of free, or reduced cost, comprehensive insurance provided through the police federation in order to eliminate financial insecurities which can lead to a feeling of needing to seek out financial gain
7. The creation of an initially anonymous helpline through which police officers can disclose vulnerabilities to a police federation representative that will assist them in disclosing previously undisclosed vulnerabilities to their force, reducing the possibility for blackmail or other forms of manipulation
8. An unprecedented investment in a forces mental health program that goes above and beyond a fast track system, with quarterly, in depth, psychological evaluations once in the force as well as a rapid support network to ensure that possible interventions can be quickly implemented in order to prevent officers becoming incapable of effectively carrying out their duties under consistent high pressure

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Police Reform

Conference notes:

- A. The death of George Floyd has created a global reaction with protests demanding greater racial justice and police accountability
- B. The US' issues with racism and over-policing are not unique and affect the UK too such as with stop and search being more frequently used on BAME members of the public, especially on young black men
- C. There have been several signatories from councillors and party figures in support of the below policies put forward
- D. That some degree of policing will always be necessary, and where it is necessary it must be based on the principle of positive community policing

Conference believes:

- i. The UK still has issues with systematic racism and now more than ever we must address them
- ii. Addressing issues with over-policing's effect on the BAME community is one part of a much larger issue
- iii. Racial profiling leads to the dehumanisation and criminalisation of young BAME men in particular
- iv. We should use this as an opportunity as liberals to put forward alternative solutions in areas where police usage is unnecessary and reduce the over reliance on police
- v. As a liberal party, we believe in a community-based approach to policing, where the community trust in the police and that there exists a cordial and mutually trusting relationship between the two
- vi. These steps may also benefit the police force by reducing the burden on an already over stretched sector by using more effective and positive alternatives
- vii. Addressing the balance of power between citizen and state is a key task of liberalism
- viii. The Liberal Democrats are most needed in historical turning points like we face now, carrying the banner of civil liberties
- ix. The Liberal Democrats should reaffirm their beliefs in rehabilitation and alternatives to excessive force and infringements on civil liberties
- x. The Liberal Democrat's should stand up for other marginalised people, such as the mentally ill, who's interactions with the police can be incredibly dangerous for them and others

Conference calls for:

1. Amend section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 to;
 - a. remove the provision for blanket stop and search powers to be authorised by an officer of the rank of Inspector or above and replace with the requirement to obtain a warrant from a Magistrate
 - b. remove the provision for these powers to be extended by an officer of the rank of Superintendent or above
2. Developing use of restorative justice approaches to make them more regularly deliverable, including routes to access them that do not work through the procedural criminal justice system.
3. Pledging significant new funds to both expand restorative justice services and raise awareness of them as an option among victims of crime, aiming for restorative justice use to become a new normal for a wide range of crimes and conflicts.
4. Piloting and rolling out the use of mediation and intervention teams that work outside police forces and can provide an alternative point of contact to use restorative justice and de-escalate conflict situations in the community without engaging the police.

5. Police to increase the number and resources of community representatives, and to seriously invest in comprehensive partnerships with communities up and down the UK.
6. Working toward stricter oversight structures for the police, especially on reducing racial profiling, and replace current state enforcement bodies such as the UK Border Force which currently have weaker oversight structures than police forces with ones that will receive at least that level of accountability.
7. Move forward with and expand our existing Liberal Democrat commitment to decriminalise victimless crimes such as cannabis possession, reducing burdens on police forces and communities alike.
8. The federal party to devise an action plan to ensure that the police are never sent to a mental health crisis and that instead specialised crisis teams are sent out
9. The specialist NCA to be given the resources to be the lead force on matters such as organised crime and counter terror, due to being a better trained and more effective force which uses resources in a much more controlled manner, and local community policing to serve as an intelligence source for the NCA rather than the 'boots on the ground'

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Social Justice

A Liberal Welfare State

Conference notes:

1. The UK budget approved on the 22nd of March 2016 and its contents – especially the initial, but subsequently withdrawn, proposals to cut Personal Independence Payments (PIP) for disabled people.
2. That cuts of around £30 a week to Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), which is paid to those found too sick or disabled to work, are still planned to go ahead.
3. That the Conservative Party manifesto at the 2015 general election included a pledge to cut £12 billion from the working age welfare budget.
4. The Liberal Reforms and the Beveridge Report which laid the foundations for the British welfare state.
5. That the party's Federal Policy Committee has set up a Social Security working group to produce a policy paper on working age welfare which will be debated at autumn federal conference.
6. That the Liberal Democrats have supported a Citizens Income policy in the past.
7. The concept of a Negative Income Tax and its advocacy both by Milton Friedman and by Liberal MP Juliet Rhys-Williams (as an alternative recommendation for the Beveridge Report).

Conference believes that:

- A. The test of a civilised society is the social safety net provided to its citizens and that the UK is failing this test.
- B. The welfare state is under existential threat from the Conservative government.
- C. The test of a welfare system is its ability to protect individuals from levels of poverty that deprive them of their liberty and of the opportunity to fulfil their potential.
- D. A radical, Liberal alternative model for a welfare state is needed and that Liberal Youth should lead the way in developing this alternative.
- E. It is immoral to have a welfare system, such as the current model, where those who do not comply with certain conditions can have support withdrawn to such an extent that they do not have the basic means to live.
- F. A new model for the welfare system should draw on the concepts of Citizens Income and Negative Income Tax and focus on providing a minimum safety net and standard of living for all citizens on the basis of their need.
- G. An increase in taxation may be necessary in order to fund an adequate social safety net.

Conference calls for:

- I. Liberal Democrats and Young Liberals to oppose the Conservative cuts to working age welfare spending.
- II. The creation of a New Social Contract and a new model for the welfare state to replace all current child and working age benefits and tax credits (excluding disability, carer, and sickness benefits) with a new, single entitlement whose features include:
 - a. The use of the existing Universal Credit infrastructure for administration in order to allow a single registration process and linkage with real time information on individuals' earnings.
 - b. A core concept based on Negative Income Tax where by a household is entitled to a weekly payment which is equivalent to the minimum needed for a basic standard of living and which is reduced by a fixed amount in the pound for every pound they earn.

- c. Variation in the entitlement depending on household composition such as with a fixed amount per adult and per child in a household as well as an amount to account for housing costs in the area the household is located in.
 - d. Universal enrolment for all citizens into the new system upon adulthood in order to ensure that all individuals receive a direct and visible financial benefit from the social safety net regardless of their income level.
 - e. An absence of sanctions or other punishments for failure to behave in a certain way, instead favouring positive incentives to encourage desirable behaviour.
 - f. The repurposing of Job Centre Plus as an organisation into one dedicated to providing career support and assistance in order to help individuals move into employment and/or better paid work.
- III. The replacement of disability, carer, and sickness benefits with a single payment, based on need, to cover the additional costs caused by disability or sickness.
 - IV. Taxation reform, including the abolition of personal tax allowances, to help fund the new social safety net.
 - V. Young Liberals to advocate the principles and details of such a policy within the Liberal Democrats as a whole and to push for their inclusion in the party's social security policy.
 - VI. The Young Liberals Executive to make a formal submission to the party's Social Security Working Group which advocated the principles of this motion.

Passed: Edinburgh Winter Conference - Winter 2016

Lapses: Winter (April) 2021

This policy was "repealed and overruled" by the 2020 policy "Universal Basic Income", however there are some areas covered by this motion that are not covered by the new motion.

Prostitution

Conference notes:

- A. The rise in the illegal forced trafficking of women for the sex trade, and the atrocious conditions in which trafficked women are often kept.
- B. That a large amount of police time and resources are spent attempting to tackle prostitution.
- C. The success of Edinburgh's non-residential informal prostitution tolerance zone in reducing numbers of street prostitutes; reducing violence, exploitation, and drug abuse; and providing advice and assistance for prostitutes on health and safety issues, and on exiting the profession.
- D. The decision by Liverpool City Council in 2005 to make a formal request to the Government for an official tolerance zone.

Conference believes:

- i. That licensing prostitution, and criminalizing unlicensed prostitution, would create an incentive against forced prostitution.
- ii. That prostitutes in countries where voluntary prostitution is tolerated and regulated are less likely to engage in unsafe practices such as unprotected sex, more likely to receive proper health attention, less likely to be kept forcibly in prostitution, and less likely to suffer physical abuse.
- iii. That legalising voluntary prostitution in the UK would thus lead to an improvement in the lives and working conditions of prostitutes.
- iv. That police resources would be better spent tackling forced prostitution, and trafficking in women for prostitution than on enforcing current prostitution laws.
- v. That though some object to prostitution on moral and religious grounds, liberal principle should uphold the right to such activities where the participants are consensual and do not cause harm to other people.

Conference therefore resolves:

1. To call for the legalisation of voluntary prostitution, male and female, with the following provisos:
 - a. Designated zones for street prostitutes/brothels.
 - b. Facilities to assist prostitutes with such issues as personal safety and drug addiction; and to facilitate exit routes.
 - c. Safeguards against people being forced into prostitution, for example as an alternative to losing job seeker's allowance.
 - d. New criminal offences of having sex with an unlicensed prostitute, being an unlicensed prostitute, and living off the earnings of unlicensed prostitutes.
 - e. Tougher penalties for those who force people into prostitution.
2. To call for greater resources to be devoted to tackling forced trafficking and prostitution, funded as far as possible by shifting current resources directed against voluntary prostitution.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Living Wage

Conference Initially Notes:

- A. It is more expensive to live, work, and study in certain places than others; for example, the difference between studying in the South and the North-East is huge, but the support available to all is the same.
- B. A “regional top-up” is available in London to support the high cost of living but that no other such arrangements suited to local conditions apply in other parts of the country such as Oxford or Bristol.
- C. The operations of Living Wage units in Manchester and London, performing similar reviews to the National Low Pay Commission on a local level and supporting an opt-in scheme for local businesses to pledge a wage that enables those to live fairly and free from poverty.
- D. That the Liberal Democrats supported arrangements like this for a National Minimum Wage (NMW) scheme after the 1992 recession and reaffirmed the basic principle of a devolved NMW in the 2003 paper *Setting Business Free*.
- E. That the Liberal Democrats proposed a minimum income standard for all – youth and students, pensioners to postmen – in the 2001 manifesto *Freedom, Justice, Honesty and continue to see it as a long-term goal*.
- F. The excellent support for young people in the party’s 2010 Youth policy paper

Conference initially believes:

- a. If it can realistically be decided how much more London deserves, and if Living Wage units in London and Manchester can determine how much support every person should get based on living costs, then it is feasible to devolve the levels of student support and the NMW across the country on a council-by-council basis.
- b. That in the Low Pay Commission’s 1998 initial report, the “substantial variation within individual regions” in respect to living costs could be addressed by a devolved minimum wage.
- c. That in the same report, a lower “Development Rate” for under 21’s was recommended on the express understanding the government and employers would work to implement effective strategies for training and education opportunities; and that this no longer happens for a number of reasons.

Conference subsequently notes:

- i. The National Union of Students continue to support the Government’s position on student finance while accepting the Government’s position on student finance while accepting that drop-out rates are dramatically rising, salaries to pay off debts are falling, and that students are too much time working in part-time jobs when they are full-time students.
- ii. That devolving the minimum wage would necessarily mean a lower ‘absolute floor’ at a federal level.

Conference subsequently believes:

- I. That the present system of providing students finance is fundamentally flawed.
- II. That adequately funded students benefit the economy in all sorts of ways, from relieving burden on their parents and family to stimulating demand in their place of study, and in being able to enter ladder systems such as the housing market without a significant debt burden.

- III. That student debt cannot be counted as a reliable source for future government income and is fiscally irresponsible for all parties.
- IV. That the present system of the national minimum wage is not working for young people and fails in its key aim to move people, from welfare or dependency, into working.
- V. That the benefits to individuals and communities across the country from a minimum wage that is more responsive to needs and costs would outweigh the concerns of a lower federal rate.
- VI. That student finance and the NMW can and must be reformed into working.

Conference resolves to work towards ambitiously liberal reforms of how student maintenance grants are allocated, and to provide young people with the support needed to succeed in life, by the following proposals:

1. To take into account local factors and costs when allocating student maintenance, revised on a yearly basis.
2. Consequently, advocating the return of administering student finance back to local authorities, and avoiding centralised incompetence from dealings with Student Finance Direct and its successors.
3. Ensure equality in living conditions by making sure students receive living 'wages' based on these local factors, enough to pay for their bills without needing to resort to commercial debt or loan sharks.
4. Recommend that the model and practices behind the valuation of living costs in Manchester and London be piloted in several other conurbations, with a view to extending it into rural areas, towns, and cities across the country.
5. Recommend that the National Minimum Wage is frozen for two years while local areas gather sufficient information to implement these methods and train their staff.
6. Encourage students to take an active role in their welfare by creating regional bargaining structures involving councils, students' unions, and participatory budgeting.
7. Continue the existing campaign to equalise the National Minimum Wage for 16-21 year olds and look into decentralising it along the same lines as the above maintenance proposals.
8. Recommend that as this policy is aimed at reducing welfare dependency that money is diverted from the overall welfare budget to pay for some of the costs of setting these schemes up, again liaising with the Living Wage units in London and Manchester for best practice.
9. Recommend that an independent commission looking at seeing these arrangements as a holistic whole for young people and students be set up, to work in conjunction with the Low pay Commission.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Injustice Facing Gypsy, Traveller, and Roma Young People

Conference believes:

- A. Gypsies, Travellers, and Roma (GTR) are subject to high levels of racial prejudice and face many inequalities in today's society.
- B. There is a chronic national shortage of authorised GTR sites, forcing many to live in unauthorised settlements.
- C. Evictions from unauthorised settlements lead to community tension and financial cost, which would be unnecessary if sufficient sites were provided.
- D. It is estimated that as little as one square mile of land would be sufficient to accommodate for all GTR that currently lack an authorised site.
- E. Sir Trevor Phillips of the Equality & Human Rights Commission described prejudice against GTR as "The last respectable form of racism."

Conference calls for:

1. Councils to have an enforced legal obligation to provide an adequate number of GTR sites.
2. Inclusion of GTR as a distinct ethnic group in equality monitoring surveys, to highlight discrimination, gain a clearer understanding of the number of GTR in the UK and their needs.

Gypsy, Traveller, and Roma Education

Conference believes:

- A. The education system is failing GTR young people.
- B. On average GTR young people have a 20% attendance rate in secondary education and only 12% achieve 5 or more GCSEs. They are also significantly less likely to be able to read and write.

Conference calls for:

1. A more effective system for accessing education while traveling, managing interrupted learning and outreach support.
2. Better transport links between GTR and schools.

Gypsy, Traveller, and Roma Health

Conference believes:

- A. Authorised GTR sites often pose serious health risks to those who live there. Many are located on contaminated land close to major roads, have poor sanitation, and/or limited access to clean water.
- B. GTR have limited access to the National Health Service, only 50% are registered with GPs.
- C. GTR have a significantly higher infant mortality and still birth rate (2.8 times the national average). This has been linked to site evictions during pregnancy, hazardous environments, and lack of access to antenatal and postnatal care.
- D. 2/3 of health professionals cite racist attitudes of other health professionals as the primary to GTR access to health services. Studies have shown that some GPs simply refuse to register GTR at their practices.

Conference calls for:

1. A system of simple online transferable medical records, so those not settled in a single location can quickly and easily access medical care throughout the country.
2. The introduction of specialist health visitors as part of a dedicated outreach service, similar to the successful pilot scheme in Herefordshire.
3. Culture specific training for healthcare workers including an understanding of health beliefs of GTR families.
4. Councils have an enforced legal obligation to provide sites safe, sanitary and well-maintained sites.
5. A formal structure for liaising between health professionals, social services, and child protection.

Gypsy, Traveller, and Roma Criminal Justice

Conference believes:

- A. The Criminal Justice System is failing GTR young people, there are a disproportionate number of GTR in Young Offender Institutions.
- B. 18% of children in Secure Training Centres in Kent are GTR, despite making up less than 0.1% of the population. Within these centres, GTR are four times more likely to have their property stolen by young people.

Conference calls for:

1. The Criminal Justice System to record cases involving young GTR in order to specifically address their needs, particularly regarding education and resettlement.
2. A challenge to the institutional racial stereotyping of GTR within the police force and local authorities.

Passed: Nottingham Activate - Summer 2017

Lapses: Summer (August) 2022

A Higher Minimum Wage for Hours that are Not Guaranteed in a Contract

Conference notes:

- A. The results from the November 2016 survey of business indicated that there were 1.7 million contracts that did not guarantee a minimum number of hours. This represented 6% of all employment contracts.
- B. Unemployment and employment rates have returned to pre-recession levels.
- C. However, the proportion of people in part time employment because they could not find a full time job (12.8%) and the proportion of people in a temporary job because they could not find a permanent one (28.5%) have not recovered from recession levels.

Conference believes;

- i. Contracts that do not guarantee hours can be very useful for people with commitments who want to be able to turn down hours i.e. students and elderly people.
- ii. That the ban on exclusivity clauses in zero hour contracts is a good thing.
- iii. However, contracts that have no guaranteed hours offer no job security and make financial planning extremely difficult for the workers who rely on them as their only source of income.
- iv. Employers should choose between having cheap labour and the flexibility of a contract with no guaranteed hours. We should incentivise employers to guarantee hours to workers that want them.

Conference calls for:

- 1. Non-contracted hours to have a higher minimum wage set by an independent body.
- 2. The Young Liberals to oppose moves to restrict the availability of zero hours contracts.

Passed: Nottingham Activate - Summer 2017

Lapses: Summer (August) 2022

Freedom of Choice on Abortion

Conference notes that:

- A. The 1967 Abortion Act was introduced by David Steel, a Liberal MP, and gave women in England, Wales, and Scotland access to safe and legal abortion for the first time.
- B. Under the Act, induced abortion is a crime, with exceptions. A person receiving or providing an abortion is committing a criminal offence unless two doctors agree that the abortion is necessary for specified reasons. In 2012, the Home Officer issued a letter to abortion providers reminding them that they must fully comply with the Act.
- C. The British Pregnancy Advisory Service, the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists have all called for abortion to be removed from criminal law and to be regulated in the same way as other aspects of healthcare.
- D. A 2015 study by Aston University found that the presence of anti-abortion activists outside abortion clinics damaged the mental health of clinic users. In November 2017, the Home Officer began a review into whether new police powers were needed to prevent harassment outside clinics.

Conference believes that:

- i. The 1967 Act was a great Liberal accomplishment for its time, but is now severely outdated and does not reflect social and medical changes over the last 50 years.
- ii. Everyone has the right to control their own body. A person who chooses to end their pregnancy should not be criminalised for doing so, and should not require permission from others.
- iii. Everyone has the right to peaceful protest, but not to intimidate people seeking treatment.

Conference calls on the Government to:

1. Removing abortion from criminal law throughout the United Kingdom and enforce abortion regulations through medical regulation, in the same way as other aspects of healthcare.
2. For abortions before 24 weeks of gestation, remove the requirement for two doctors' assent that the abortion is necessary for specified reasons and allow a person to receive such an abortion in the same way as any other medical procedure. For abortions after 24 weeks of gestation, enforce existing restrictions through medical regulation.
3. Ensure that abortion service users are able to access NHS counselling services to help them through their decisions if the service user requests it.
4. Introduce legislation to create protest-free zones outside abortion clinics and pregnancy advice services.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Employment for those with Autism Spectrum Disorder (AYCE Buffet)

Conference notes that only 16% of adults on the autistic spectrum are in full-time employment, and the Liberal Democrats' policies to address this, including improved provision in schools for giving disabled and/or neurodiverse individuals employment skills.

Conference calls on the Government to produce updated guidance for employers on how to implement the 2010 Equality Act in relation to those on the autistic spectrum, taking into account the developments in the understanding of the autistic spectrum that have occurred since 2010.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Note: This motion was originally passed as part of a composite "All-You-Can-Eat Policy Buffet" Motion, this is one specific part of the motion on this particular policy area.

Inequalities for Young People in the Workplace and Welfare System

Conference notes with concern:

- A. That young people under the age of 25 are not entitled to the National Living Wage.
- B. That the minimum wage paid to those aged between 21 and 24, between 18 and 21 and 18 and under is, respectively, 45p, £1.93 and £3.63 less than the National Living Wage (£7.83 per hour).
- C. That age discrimination is occurring in workplaces due to the tiered inequality of the minimum wage.
- D. That young people are required to meet additional conditions to obtain the same benefits as older individuals.
- E. That the current education system is failing to prepare students for the modern workplace and this is disincentivizing employers from hiring young people.

Conference reaffirms the Liberal Democrat commitment to:

- a. The preamble of the Federal Party's Constitution in which the following lines can be found: "we reject all prejudice and discrimination based upon race, colour, religion, age, disability, sex or sexual orientation and oppose all forms of entrenched privilege and inequality".
- b. Equality in the workplace.
- c. Article 6.3 of the 2017 manifesto, namely: "Help young people in need by reversing cuts to housing benefit for 18-21-year-olds and increase the rates of Jobseeker's Allowance and Universal Credit for those aged 18-24 at the same rate as minimum wages".
- d. The Curriculum for Life in all UK schools, as stated in article 3.5 of the 2017 manifesto.
- e. Ensuring everyone has access to the "best education" and "introducing housing benefits for 18-21 -year-olds, as stated in the 2017 Young People's Manifesto.

Conference calls for:

- I. The minimum wage system to be equalised by removing the minimum age at which the National Living Wage applies and all workers in the UK, regardless of age, to be paid according to the Living Wage in their area.
- II. A report to be commissioned into young peoples' benefits eligibility across the welfare system.
- III. A commitment to workplace skills and work experience to be included in the party's ongoing pledge for a Curriculum for Life in UK schools.

And calls on the Federal Policy Committee to:

- I. Develop more policies aimed at ensuring the concerns of young people are not ignored by the political establishment and provide national leadership on the issues facing young people in the UK.

Passed: Swansea Activate - Summer 2018

Lapses: Summer (August) 2023

Universal Credit

Conference notes:

- A. Universal Credit is a benefit system intended to streamline six existing legacy benefits.
- B. The negative effects of the poor implementation of Universal Credit.
- C. The negative impact particularly on students, owing to student incomes being designated as unearned income in the calculation of Universal Credit and so being deducted pound for pound.
- D. The detrimental impacts this could have on students from disadvantaged backgrounds and on UK universities.

Conference reaffirms the Young Liberal commitment to:

- i. Adequately supporting mature students to enable them to study.
- ii. Ensure disabled students receive the support they need in order to fully partake in their studies.
- iii. Our commitment to our more efficient benefit system that is fit for purpose and ensures everybody can afford a decent standard of living.

Conference calls on the Government to:

- I. Restore funding to Universal Credit to pre-2015 levels.
- II. Revise the calculation of Universal Credit to designate Student Maintenance Loans as earned income.
- III. Revisit the transition between Employment and Support Allowance and Universal Credit to ensure that students with disabilities can receive earlier work capability assessments so as to not disqualify them from funding they are eligible for.

Conference calls for the Liberal Democrats and Young Liberals to:

- 1. Campaign on the basis of this motion and to press the Government to enact these changes.

Passed: Glasgow Winter Conference - Winter 2019

Lapses: Winter (February) 2024

Traveller Liberation

Conference notes with anger and sadness that:

- A. Gypsies, Travellers, and Roma (GTR) people face systemic discrimination from institutions, government, the police, and individuals from every sector of society.
- B. Under 40% of Traveller children attend school regularly, and under half have any form of secondary education.
- C. 5% of the prison population are of Traveller heritage, despite Travellers making up only 0.1% of the UK population, representing a 50-fold over-representation in the prison population.

Conference reaffirms the Liberal Democrat Commitment to:

- I. Liberate each and every person from conformity to societal norms, regardless of their race, creed, or lifestyle.
- II. Tackle injustice in law enforcement practices and stand unwaveringly for equality under the law.
- III. Provide access to free, high quality primary and secondary education for each and every child, including those who may lead to nomadic lifestyle.

Conference calls for:

- 1. A thorough investigation into provisions made by the Department of Education for children of no fixed address, including:
 - a. Strategies to best help children with disjointed and incomplete educations;
 - b. Strategies to deal with how progress is tracked between consecutive parts of a child's education, with particular emphasis on children moving schools multiple times during secondary education;
 - c. Strategies to assist children who have low attendance for any number of reasons, including health, lifestyle, and background.
- 2. A serious and mindful review of how trespassing on public property is dealt with by local authorities and the police, in particular when a person or group of people take up adobe there, including:
 - a. Provisions of designated spaces for GTR communities to live;
 - b. How law enforcement and local authorities deal with evictions from public property, with an approach which seeks minimal aggravation and conflict.
- 3. An inquiry into practices within the police force and the justice system as a whole which lead to such gross overrepresentation of the traveler community in UK prisons, including:
 - a. How discriminatory attitudes of judge and jury may lead to harsher sentences and more frequent convictions for GTR people;
 - b. What charges are most commonly brought against GTR people;
 - c. How reoffending rates amongst GTR convicts compare to the general population;
 - d. What opportunities, or lack thereof, are available to GTR ex-convicts compared to the general ex-convict population.
- 4. The reaffirmation that it is to the benefit of our entire society that GTR people, and everyone else, are treated with the non-judgemental respect and kindness which is the right of each and every human being.

Passed: London Activate - Summer 2019

Lapses: Summer (August) 2024

Young Carers

Conference notes that young carers struggle disproportionately with both their education and employment and in particular that:

- A. Around 6.5 million people in the UK are carers, with over 700,000 of those being classified as young carers, and by 2030 it is estimated the number of carers will increase by around 6%.
- B. Carers between the ages of 16 and 18 are twice as likely to be not in education, employment, or training (NEET) as young people without caring responsibilities, even though most carers need to work to support themselves.
- C. 73% of young carers report having to take time off school to cope with caring responsibilities and are at risk of missing out on key topics like sex and relationship education, and home economics.
- D. Young adult carers appear to be four times more likely to have to drop out of their college or university course than other students: 56% of young adult carers in college or university were struggling because of their caring role, 17% said they may have to drop out for reasons associated with their caring role, and 13% said that they may have to drop out for financial reasons.
- E. 45% of young adult carers report mental health problems, and young carers in rural areas are more likely to feel lonely and isolated.
- F. Young carers save the government billions of pounds as they are effectively unpaid workers.
- G. Carers are not eligible for Carer's Allowance if they are in education for more than 21 hours a week.
- H. Currently, carers can travel for free or at a reduced price with the person they care for.

Conference commends and acknowledges the Liberal Democrat commitments made in policy paper 122, *Age ready Britain* (2014), to introduce a Carer's Bonus, support for re-entering the jobs market, and more recognition and rights in the NHS.

Conference believes that:

- I. Being a carer should be given the same support and care as other diversity groups.
- II. Young carers need support and specialized education to allow them an equal chance at life, to compensate for missing schooling and to meet the special challenges of their caring roles; this should include cooking classes, finance education, sex education, and wellbeing classes.
- III. Being in education is not a way to support yourself so you should be eligible for Carer's Allowance.
- IV. Awareness of carers should be increased to help hidden carers who do not know they are carers and to help employers and educational institutes understand carers.
- V. Education institutions should be providing more support to student carers through measures such as increasing mental health funding, creating support systems such as mentors for carers in education, and providing bursaries to cover the extra cost of caring.

Conference resolves that:

1. Young carers and young adult carers should be provided with a bus pass that allows them to travel for free without the person they care for.
2. Exam re-takes in all levels of education should be made more readily available for student carers.
3. Learning institutes and employers should treat being a carer as a diversity issue and provide support accordingly.

4. Learning institutes should work with charities to provide all young carers and young adult carers with a support worker.
5. Carers who undertake more than 21 hours a week of education should be able to qualify for Carer's Allowance if they meet the other criteria.
6. In addition to our 'curriculum for life' that should be available to all students, local authorities should ensure that young carers have educational opportunities on finance, sex and relationships, and mental health.
7. Awareness about carers should be raised through government campaigns and working with charities.

Passed: London Activate - Summer 2019

Lapses: Summer (August) 2024

Note: Motion successfully passed at Brighton Autumn Conference 2019 as "F14: Young Carers"

LGBT+ Youth Homelessness

Conference is concerned that:

- A. Research by the Albert Kennedy Trust estimates that a quarter of homeless people under twenty-five are LGBT+, with 77% as the direct result of rejection and abuse by their families;
- B. Stonewall has found that LGBT+ people are fourteen times more likely to be homeless than their cis and heterosexual peers;
- C. These trends are disproportionately higher amongst trans, non-binary, BAME, faith, disabled and lower-income groups.

Conference further notes that:

- i. The true scale of LGBT+ homeless is not fully known, due to homelessness and housing providers failing to adequately monitor and record gender and sexual identity during assessment;
- ii. An investigation by the BBC found that only nine English local councils could confirm that they have specialist training on LGBT+ issues within homelessness;
- iii. The same report from the BBC found that fifty-five local councils in England ask for proof from parents that they have made their children homeless, placing undue trauma on individuals and increasing the prospect that they do not receive support;
- iv. LGBT+ people that are homeless are at a high risk of sexual exploitation, HIV infection and exposure to risky sexual activities.

Conference therefore resolves that:

1. Housing and homelessness services should be mandated to properly undertake equality monitoring to better identify and address needs, including opportunities to disclose an LGBT+ identity after initial assessment;
2. All local authorities should ensure that frontline staff have adequate and ongoing specialist training to appropriately work with at-risk LGBT+ youth;
3. Local authorities should be prohibited from using the testimony of parents to determine whether an LGBT+ person is eligible to receive support;
4. There should be greater investment in so-called 'Upstream' services to identify LGBT+ youths at risk of homelessness within schools, so as to provide early intervention and support.

Sources:

https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/lgbt_in_britain_home_and_communities.pdf

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bbcthree/article/2d6a278d-f279-41dd-a4d2-0ceea2882ade>

<https://www.akt.org.uk/news/ge19>

<https://www.llamau.org.uk/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=f8143503-b94e-4466-92cf-a65f8576ae43>

<https://www.akt.org.uk/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=36645859-bc81-4bfd-a3a4-e62201c05f6c>

<https://www.akt.org.uk/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=c0f29272-512a-45e8-9f9b-0b76e477baf1>

http://www.realadmin.co.uk/microdir/3700/File/CMIT_selling_sex_summary.pdf

<http://www.forumhousing.co.uk/3118/upstream-homeless-prevention>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bbcthree/article/2d6a278d-f279-41dd-a4d2-0ceea2882ade>

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Autism Support

Conference notes:

- a. At least 1% of the population has autism, so at least 700,000 people in the UK. This is likely an underestimate and 1.6% of children are diagnosed with autism. This means autism is a part of daily life for 2.8 million people in the UK
- b. The National Autistic Society found that 80% of autistic people wish they had more information about laws around autistic individuals
- c. The Autism Act 2009.
- d. Currently every autistic person has the right to a needs assessment completed by an assessor with the skills, competency and knowledge of autism sufficient to undertake that assessment - however this is not always accessible for individuals through the Autism Act 2009.
- e. Only 8% of autistic people and 5% of family members felt that health and care services had improved since the Autism Act.
- f. The Equality Act 2010
- g. Only 16% of diagnosed autistic individuals are in full time employment and 32% in part time employment
- h. 77% of unemployed autistic individuals want to work
- i. Misdiagnosis of autistic individuals is far too common - especially in women, girls and non-binary individuals
- j. Ethnic minorities are thought to be underdiagnosed along with women, girls and non-binary individuals
- k. In 2019 the Access to Work cap was increased to support even more disabled people but it still does not cover everyone's needs
- l. Due to social misunderstandings, autistic individuals can unknowingly end up on the wrong side of the law - 4.5% of young offenders in Feltham have a diagnosis
- m. Autistic people are up to seven times more likely than the general population to be involved in the criminal justice system
- n. Autistic people and their families may be eligible for a Blue Badge to access disabled parking spaces
- o. Autistic individuals are included in many invisible disability campaigns including the London "Please offer me a seat" campaign
- p. Autism hours are increasing in popularity and frequency

Conference believes that:

- i. Every individual should be able to achieve their potential - neurodivergent or neurotypical
- ii. Divergent thinking and autistic individuals not only are equal workers but can provide unique perspectives and be a substantial addition to the workplace
- iii. The focus on Brexit has taken away from the support and much needed discussion on how to support autistic individuals
- iv. A diagnosis is not a label, it is a tool there to support individuals in getting the help needed

Conference resolves that:

1. Guidance on employment must be updated to ensure the equality act 2010 is fulfilled and employers can support autistic individuals in their employment
2. Education about neurodivergence should be included on the curriculum in the same way mental health is now
3. Diagnosis must be made more accessible with gatekeeping stopped - diagnosis should be considered complete when a Doctor tells an individual that they have autism
4. Wait lists for diagnosis must be reduced by increasing funding and space for diagnosis

5. Autistic women, girls, non-binary individuals and ethnic minorities must have equal access to support and diagnosis
6. There should be increased training for teachers to acknowledge neurodiverse individuals, to both recognise behaviour and support different styles of learning
7. The cap on Access to Work should be removed
8. There should be further improvements from the Autism Act 2009, to create obligations on employers and local authorities to support autistic people with their care assessments
9. Autistic offenders should be met with support and not punishment when the crime is non-violent
10. Businesses should be offered rewards for providing autism hours such as support advertising
11. Sensory spaces should be provided for autistic individuals engaging with the justice system - whatever their role in it
12. Autism must not be considered as decreasing quality of life

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Note: Motion successfully passed at Online Spring Conference 2021 as "F22: Autism Support"

Universal Basic Income

Conference Notes

- A. The continued assault on the welfare state by the Conservative government, with cuts to the welfare budget projected to be around 15% of the inflation-adjusted figure for 2010/11
- B. That applicants are required to wait five weeks from first making a claim before they receive any Universal Credit payment, with administrative delays often making this period longer
- C. That according to the Trussell Trust, food bank usage over the past five years has grown by 73%, which they directly attribute to the economic insecurity caused by the wait for Universal Credit
- D. That the Liberal Democrats have already committed to scrapping all benefits sanctions, showing our existing commitment to the principle of unconditionality in social welfare.

Conference Believes:

- i. That economic insecurity should be viewed as a sixth “giant”, alongside the five identified by the Liberal economist William Beveridge in his report based on liberal principles.
- ii. That economic insecurity is repugnant to society, and curtails the economic freedom of every individual who suffers under its oppression.
- iii. That economic insecurity can only be conquered by unconditional payments, which can be relied upon no matter what hardship is suffered by the payee.
- iv. That negative income tax (NIT) is insufficient to achieve this goal, because it fails to protect against sudden changes in fortune.
- v. That any unconditional benefit should sit alongside benefits related to disability, children and housing, rather than replacing them.

Conference Calls for:

1. The Liberal Democrats to support a Universal Basic Income (UBI) in principle.
2. The Liberal Democrats to set up a UBI Commission, to examine the economic data and formulate a detailed UBI proposal within six months of establishment.

Conference therefore repeals and overrules:

- I. The Young Liberals policy entitled “A Liberal Welfare State” passed at Winter Conference in 2016.

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Trans Rights

Conference notes with concern:

- A. In July 2019 transphobic hate crimes in the UK rose by 81% compared to 2016-2017
- B. In May 2020 the Hungarian Government outlawed legal gender recognition by replacing 'sex' on legal governments with 'sex assigned at birth'
- C. 13 countries in Europe and Asia still require those transitioning to be sterilized
- D. 31 countries in Europe and Asia have age restrictions for transitioning
- E. The increasing influence of TERFs (Trans exclusionary radical feminists) online, within the media and in politics.
- F. The toxic debate within politics and the media around Trans Rights, especially in respect to the Government Consultation on the proposed reforms to the Gender Recognition Act
- G. That systemic transphobia exists, both overtly and under the guise of feminism, within British Politics including within the Liberal Democrats, and that there have been cases of transphobia by members and office holders within the party
- H. Two in five trans people (42 per cent) who would like to undergo medical intervention as part of their transition, haven't done so yet, because they fear the consequences it might have on their family life. (Source: LGBT in Britain - Trans Report, Stonewall and YouGov)
- I. The recent comments by Minister for Women and Equalities Liz Truss and other indications in the Media that suggest the Government may not only not go ahead with changes to the Gender Recognition Act, and may instead reduce the rights of trans people and make their lives harder.

Conference affirms the Liberal Democrat commitment to:

- a. To extend protection of gender reassignment in equality law to explicitly cover gender identity and expression, and streamline and simplify the Gender Recognition Act 2004 to allow individuals to change their legal gender without unnecessary bureaucratic hurdles, for example the intrusive medical tests currently required.
- b. To Introduce an 'X' option on passports, identity documents, and official forms for those who do not wish to identify as either male or female, and campaign for their introduction in the provision of other services, for example utilities
- c. The removal of the Spousal Veto and in cases where marriages have previously been annulled against the desires of both partners, to introduce a mechanism to allow couples, where one partner has transitioned, to reinstate their marriages with the consent of both partners
- d. A commitment to include positive images of trans individuals in all Central Government publications to increase the visibility of our communities.

Conference believes:

- i. Trans men are men, trans women are women, Non-binary individuals are non-binary.
- ii. All trans individuals deserve legal recognition and protection from transphobia
- iii. That there is no conflict or contradiction between supporting and protecting trans rights and the rights of women
- iv. That the discourse around trans rights needs to be detoxified, and transphobia must not be tolerated, and that as liberals we have a responsibility to call out those who wish to undermine the rights of trans people including within the Liberal Democrats
- v. That the original proposed reforms to the Gender Recognition Act set in motion under Theresa May should go ahead, that the government should push ahead with the reforms and that any such reforms should make specific provision for recognising non-binary identities
- vi. That young people should be supported and respected in their gender identity, and the age to access gender recognition should be lowered from 18 to 16

- vii. That hate crimes based on gender identity should be treated equally to those based on race and faith under the law
- viii. The Liberal Democrats stand to defend and enhance human rights across the UK, including the right of each citizen to define freely who they are

Conference calls for:

1. The UK government to condemn the transphobic actions of Hungary, the United States and any and all other countries taking transphobic actions.
2. The UK government to condemn transphobic actions of any nation state, regardless of existing relationships with those states, including the transphobic actions of Hungary and the United States
3. The government to take more action regarding online harassment
4. The upcoming changes to the Gender Recognition Act to reform the system to ensure that the process is as simple and non-bureaucratic as possible, and for the specific policy changes in this motion and in wider Liberal Democrat policy to be implemented
5. The government to ensure that the legal right of trans people to access facilities matching their gender is protected
6. The Liberal Democrats to take a more proactive and vocal position in the promotion and defence of transgender individuals
7. The Liberal Democrats to amend their constitution preamble to include gender as a characteristic that we reject all prejudice and discrimination based on.
8. Both the Young Liberals and the wider Liberal Democrats to include options for pronouns on conferences passes and for the party at all levels to continue to make clear that transphobia is not welcome in the party, and that those who wish to undermine trans rights are not welcome in the party
9. Both the Young Liberals and the wider Liberal Democrats to ensure that gender neutral facilities are available for members to use at events such as conferences

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Black British Rights: Inequality in the UK

Conference notes:

- A. That Black British civil rights and liberties are being impeded on by systemic and systematic racism evident from:
 - i. The 1999 Macpherson inquiry that labelled the Metropolitan Police Service force as institutionally racist.
 - ii. The fact that Black British young people are stereotyped and profiled in excess in comparison to white peers and are 9.5 times more likely to be stopped and search by police, and nine times more likely to be stop and searched for drugs despite using drugs at a lower rate than white Britons.
 - iii. Stereotypes of Black British people are still prevalent in the UK including the jezebel stereotype, the 'mammy' stereotype, the Mandingo buck stereotype that translates into the Black violent drug dealer/gangbanger stereotype and the sambo stereotype.
 - iv. The Windrush scandal.
- B. That Black British young people face an award gap where:
 - i. Out of 19,000 UK professors, less than 100 are black or mixed-race (of whom only 27 are women).
 - ii. BAME academics are paid less than their white counterparts.
 - iii. Only 1.2 per cent of the nearly 20,000 funded PhD studentships awarded by the UK research councils between 2016 and 2018 were awarded to black or mixed-race students.
 - iv. A 26% black attainment gap is present at Universities.
- C. That it is unequivocally more difficult to be a member of society as a Black British person than it is being a white British person.

Conference believes:

- i. That civil rights and liberties should be enjoyed by all citizens and residents of the United Kingdom.
- ii. That all prejudice, discrimination, inequality, and privilege based upon race and colour is abhorrent and must be sought out and removed from British society.
- iii. That the Liberal Democrat party is committed to fighting oppression, ignorance and aggression.
- iv. That political blackness was once a powerful tool in unifying British minorities against overlapping experiences of white perpetrated racism in the UK but is outdated in use by the British government in 2020.

Conference calls for:

1. The Liberal Democrat Parliamentarians to lobby the government for an official inquiry into educational institutions across the UK and Black British attainment gaps with white British peers.
2. The Liberal Democrat Parliamentarians to lobby the government to provide a diverse range of grants to Black British creatives from the age of 16 to pursue creative projects across mediums, with a focus on television and cinema, in order to diversify cinema and television to properly represent Black British people and stunt Black stereotypes perpetuated by white British creatives.

3. The Liberal Democrat Parliamentarians to explore policy solutions to British Black systemic racism that include mandatory bi-annual racial sensitivity training for all government employees, MPs and police employees across the country.
4. The Liberal Democrat Parliamentarians to legislate to make unconscious bias training mandatory for all government employees and police force employees across the country.
5. The Liberal Democrat Parliamentarians to legislate businesses to be legally obligated to publish in-depth data on minority employment and earning differences with white counterparts.
6. The government to create a free online unconscious bias training resource for the public.
7. The government to develop a guide to talking about race in workplaces.
8. The government to seek out ways to celebrate successes in racial diversity by creating a top 100 people of colour and ethnic minorities employers list with lists within that address Black and Asian employment directly.
9. The government to ensure that the Windrush scandal never happens again.
10. The Liberal Democrat Parliamentarians to lead cross-party cooperation on the furthering of the above-listed policies, Black equality, Black equity, and work to ensure that Black British people are as free from oppression and discrimination as white British people.
11. The Liberal Democrat party to do more to address a horrible history of undiverse council and national candidates and generate initiatives to address the lack of representation in party candidacy so that Black British people and Asian British people are represented and representing others.

Passed: Online Winter Conference - Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Abolishing the Term BAME

Conference notes:

- A. The term BAME has begun to be used to simply refer to “non-white” individuals.
- B. All people of colour and ethnic minorities have their own differences, backgrounds, culture and challenges to overcome.
- C. “People of colour” excludes white minorities.
- D. The [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk) advice suggests that you do not use the term BAME or BME when referring to specific ethnic groups.

Conference believes:

- i. Acknowledging the importance of individuality.
- ii. Acknowledging the importance of separate communities.
- iii. Groups of people should not be put together simply because they are not something else.

Conference calls for:

- 1. The Liberal Democrat Parliamentarians to abolish the use of the term BAME by when addressing specific issues such as Black British issues.
- 2. The Liberal Democrat Parliamentarians to abolish the use of BAME when discussing specific minority issues and to include statistics within BAME statistics a breakdown of each minority.
- 3. The government to abolish the use of BAME when discussing specific minority issues and to include statistics within BAME statistics a breakdown of each minority.

Passed: Online Winter Conference - Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Public Sexual Harassment

Conference notes:

- A. PSH is defined as: 'unwelcomed and unwanted attention, sexual advances and intimidating behaviour that occurs in public spaces, both in person and online. It is usually directed towards women and often oppressed groups within society, however it can be experienced by all'.
- B. The Women and Equalities Committee stated 'Sexual harassment affects the lives of nearly every woman in the UK'.
- C. PSH is widespread and relentless:
 - a. 66% of girls and young women aged 14-21 have experienced PSH, with 38% of girls aged 14-21 suffering PSH at least once a month, rising to 42% of BAME girls and 49% of LGBTIQ+ young people.
 - b. Due to sustained PSH during lockdowns, 28% of women and girls now feel less safe going out.
- D. 35% of girls aged 14-21 have experienced PSH while wearing school uniform.
- E. People rarely report incidents - to anyone:
 - a. 42% of girls aged 14-21 who have experienced PSH didn't tell anyone. 33% were too embarrassed, 28% feared not being taken seriously and 26% didn't know who to tell.
- F. PSH is significantly underreported to the police:
 - a. 76% of girls who have experienced harassment have never reported it to the police.
 - b. 94% of girls believe that PSH should be illegal.
- G. The lack of support for victims, many being children, often makes the aftermath worse than the incident.
- H. Victims often blame themselves. People are regularly made to feel they were 'asking for it', and feel social condemnation holding them responsible for not preventing or controlling it. The onus is put on victims to stay safe, rather than tackling the actions of perpetrators.
- I. People's freedom is restricted, changing their behaviours to avoid PSH
- J. People don't know their rights. Girls learn to accept being sexually harassed as part of growing up partly because the law is not always on their side. If authority figures lack clarity about laws around PSH, it is understandable that the public are also uncertain.
- K. The UK is behind many other countries that have criminalised PSH:
 - a. In Belgium, Peru, Portugal and France perpetrators can be fined.
 - b. In Belgium, Portugal and Brazil perpetrators face prison; in Portugal if the victim is under 14 the maximum sentence increases.
 - c. In France the penalties increase when committed by an authority figure/someone in a vehicle or against a minor/ vulnerable person or when motivated by the victim's true or supposed sexual orientation
- L. Paris' 2015 'Stop, that's enough!' campaign prompted a vital conversation across France's major media.

Conference believes that:

- I. Everyone has the right to feel safe in public.
- II. Relentless harassment is holding people back, impacting their mental health, restricting their freedom and making them feel unsafe.
- III. Everyone must have equal access to public spaces.

- IV. Education about PSH is crucial to decreasing its prevalence.
- V. PSH must be criminalised. This will empower victims to speak out and deter perpetrators.
- VI. PSH is so socially accepted that bystander intervention rarely occurs.

Conference calls for:

1. Including PSH in the RSE and PSHE curriculums.
 - a. Teaching what constitutes PSH and its impact on women, girls and marginalised groups.
 - b. Engaging all pupils with bystander initiatives.
 - c. Running visible school campaigns, tackling the stigma.
2. Education for school and university staff: training how to intervene during PSH, how to respond if a student reports PSH and working with local specialist support services to better support students who are distressed following PSH.
3. Encouraging victims to report PSH and monitoring its locations.
 - a. A teacher supervising common locations of PSH near school when pupils are travelling and a police officer at other locations, at common times.
4. Taking action against PSH occurring in schools and universities.
 - a. Introducing a clear reporting process with designated staff, allowing students to remain confidential.
 - b. Developing a clear policy to tackle PSH, distinct from a school bullying policy.
5. Criminalising PSH with fines and prison sentences; penalties increasing when committed by authority figures or someone in a vehicle and when against someone under 18/ a vulnerable adult.
6. Launching a campaign similar to Paris' 'Stop, that's enough!' across the UK, raising awareness about PSH's prevalence and seriousness; promoting bystander intervention and victim support.
7. Conducting a comprehensive study to understand PSH and its impact on all genders.

Passed: Online Winter Conference - Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Children in Care and Care Leavers

Conference notes that:

- A. 99,000 children are considered children in care in the UK.
- B. The Liberal Democrats currently only mention care leavers in motions to do with other problems such as homelessness.
- C. Care leavers only have a pathway plan from the age of 16 to 21.
- D. 16 year olds who become homeless or estranged cannot easily find support
- E. 1 in 4 young care leavers have had to sofa surf.
- F. 14% of young care leavers have slept rough.
- G. 40% of care leavers are unable to pay the required deposit for housing.
- H. 57% of care leavers feel unsafe in the area they originally lived in.
- I. Young people leaving care are less likely to be involved in education, training or employment and are more vulnerable to social exclusion in later life.
- J. Children in care are less likely to achieve their academic potential.
- K. 12% of care leavers have entered higher education by the age of 23 - this has doubled over the last decade.
- L. The average child in care enters care at aged 14, which is a crucial point academically.
- M. Care leavers have sometimes lived in up to 20 foster placements and care homes.
- N. Government statistics do not always match up with charity statistics on care leaver wellbeing.
- O. Care leavers often rely on universal credit as their main source of income.
- P. Care leaver/children in care mental health support.

Conference believes that:

- I. Care leavers are vulnerable young adults who need the support of both their local authority and government.
- II. Care leavers need more support than the average young adult as often they do not have the support of family, both for health and financial reasons.
- III. Care leavers starting at the age of 16 could be inhibiting their ability to attend education post 16.
- IV. Children in care deserve equal access to education and support.
- V. All children deserve full support in reaching their potential, no matter their circumstances.

Conference resolves that:

- 1. A pledge of the level of support that they will provide to the children in their care should be mandated on all local authorities. The pledge should be legally enforced, with penalties.
- 2. Care leavers should have support transferring local authorities if they wish, including communication between the two and agreed funding.
- 3. Children in care should have savings set aside for them by local authorities during their time in care to go towards supporting them as a young adult.
- 4. All 16 year olds should be allowed the opportunity to stay in care until the age of 25.
- 5. 16 and 17 year olds whose family relationship deteriorates should have the full support of their local authority, equal to that they would have had at 15.
- 6. Moving children in care should only happen when necessary.
- 7. Children in care should be supported with exam resists and revision support by both local authorities and schools.

8. Children in care and care leavers should be given access to special meetings to encourage them to explore their future and given full information on apprenticeships, sixth forms, colleges, universities etc. with no bias of pathways provided.
9. Children in care should be offered tutoring and mentoring from the age of 13 provided by local authorities and schools.
10. All universities should be encouraged to provide support for care leavers outside of term time.
11. Universities should be encouraged to run access schemes for care leavers with the aim to get 30% of care leavers in higher education by the age of 25 by 2030.
12. Care leavers should have access to support in the form of mentors and advisors throughout their life, even after the age of 21.
13. Care leavers should have access to CAMHS up until the age of 25.

Passed: Online Winter Conference - Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Funeral Support for Students and Young Adult Carers

Conference notes:

- A. 55% of UK students find that the financial support granted them by SFE/SFE/SFNI/SAAS does not cover their rent and living costs.
- B. 29% of freshers applied for additional funding in 2019.
- C. The average shortfall between living costs and maintenance funding is £223 per month
- D. 74% of UK students rely on part-time work to make up this shortfall.
- E. Although there are still no official records of the number of student carers, it is estimated that between 3-6% of the total student population have caring responsibilities; this has increased due to the pandemic.
- F. 67% of student carers surveyed felt that they did not receive sufficient financial support.
- G. 60% of student carers surveyed were working, studying, and caring simultaneously.
- H. Full-time students are not eligible for any benefits, including Carer's Allowance.
- I. The average cost of a funeral in the UK is between £3946 and £4893.
- J. The death of someone being cared for is a very real prospect for many student carers; even more so during the pandemic.

Conference reaffirms:

- I. The Liberal Democrat commitment to making Carer's Allowance available for students and made more accessible.
- II. The Liberal Democrat commitment to increasing Carer's Allowance by £1,000 a year.
- III. The Liberal Democrat commitment to considering being a carer to be a protected characteristic.

Conference believes:

- i. Students with caring responsibilities should be given the same support and care as other diversity groups
- ii. All students should be supported with costs if an unexpected emergency such as a death arises

Conference calls for:

1. Students (both full-time and part-time) to be made eligible for the Government's funeral expenses support.
2. Carer's allowance to be added to the eligibility for the Government's funeral expenses.
3. The Government funeral expenses allowance to be expanded so those who are on low income but do not qualify for benefits can apply for support.
4. University student support services to include provision for grief counselling.

Passed: Online Winter Conference - Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Note: Drafting amendment accepted, with conference calls for 2 of this motion, at Online Spring Conference 2021 to "F13: Standing Up for Unpaid Carers"

International Affairs and Europe

Global Free Trade and Tariff Wars

Conference notes that:

- A. There has been significant public concern of late over the British Steel industry as Tata Steel has decided to shut down its British operations. This includes the closure of their main plant in Port Talbot, which will lead to roughly 4,300 job losses.
- B. The mass production of steel in China has led to falling prices, which has made steel production in this country unprofitable. British steelmakers also suffer from other difficulties, such as high energy costs and climate change levies, which make them less competitive than their counterparts around the world.
- C. Many of the options being considered involve protecting British steel and artificially extending the life of the steel industry using government intervention through tariffs or nationalisation.
- D. The British steel industry is economically unviable and it does not appear that it will be able to produce steel at a competitive cost now or at any point in the near future.

Conference believes that:

- i. Free trade is a core liberal principle and the Liberal tradition of support for free trade dates back to the repealing of the Corn Laws.
- ii. Responding to fluctuations in the global market with tariffs erodes the principle of free trade and is thus contrary to a core liberal principle.
- iii. Any imposition of tariffs on Chinese steel is likely to lead to a tariff war which would inevitably lead to escalations in economic disputes, fraying diplomatic relations and result in a less liberal global exchange of goods.
- iv. It is far more effective in the long run to assist in the creation of strong industries than to subsidise unprofitable, unsustainable ones.
- v. In order to mitigate the unfortunate consequences of the closure of Tata Steel, the state should assist workers displaced from financially unviable industries to retrain and find work in other sectors.

Conference resolves to:

1. Oppose the implementation of tariffs which would distort the market and to continue to support free trade.
2. Encourage the Liberal Democrats to oppose the imposition of tariffs on Chinese steel.
3. Advocate investment in extensive training programmes for those affected by the closure of the steel plants and the decline of other industries, in Port Talbot and elsewhere.
4. Lobby the Federal Party to encourage the creation of more sustainable industries through investment in associated transport and infrastructure, especially in regions affected by closures

Passed: Edinburgh Winter Conference - Winter 2016

Lapses: Winter (April) 2021

Response to the European Union Referendum

Conference notes:

- A. The United Kingdom European Union Referendum of June 2016 resulted in a victory for the Leave campaign.
- B. That Norway, Switzerland, and Iceland are all members of the Schengen Area and, asides from Switzerland the European Free Trade Area, but not members of the European Union.
- C. That if article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty is used, this will mean the United Kingdom will leave the European Union in 2 years.

Conference believes that:

- i. If Article 50 is used, the Liberal Democrats should aim to advance a liberal vision of Britain's future outside of the European Union.
- ii. Through continued membership of the European Free Trade Area and by joining the Schengen Area, Britain can continue to get considerable benefits from free trade and free movement of people, whilst maintaining a close relationship with its European neighbours.

Conference resolves:

1. If Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty is triggered by the British government, to call on the Government to continue Britain's membership of the European Free Trade Area.
2. If Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty is triggered by the British government, to call on the Government to work towards the goal of Britain joining the Schengen Area in a capacity similar to Iceland, Norway, or Switzerland.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Britain Stronger in Europe: Take Back Control

Conference notes:

- A. The Schuman Declaration of 1950, and its aim to ensure that “war between France and Germany becomes not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible.”
- B. The Treaty on European Union of 1992, which states, “The Union shall offer its citizens an area of freedom, security, and justice without internal frontiers, in which the free movement of persons is ensured in conjunction with appropriate measures with respect to external border controls, asylum, immigration, and the prevention and combating of crime.”
- C. The record of the Liberal Democrats and of the Liberal Youth as consistent advocates of European cooperation and of the European Union.
- D. The result of the referendum held on 23 June 2016, in which 51.9% of voters voted to leave the European Union.
- E. That polling indicates that young people are overwhelmingly in favour of Britain’s continued membership of the European Union.
- F. Calls for a second referendum on Scottish Independence.
- G. The subsequent downgrading of Britain’s credit rating by S&P and Fitch, and the negative warning from Moody’s.
- H. The sharp decline in the value of sterling following the results.
- I. Reports of a sharp rise in hate crimes against EU citizens and others following the results.
- J. Tim Farron’s announcement that the Liberal Democrats will fight for the next General Election on a platform of support for Britain’s renewed membership of the European Union.
- K. The surge in Liberal Democrat recruitment following the party’s stance being announced.
- L. Calls from some for a second referendum on Scottish Independence.

Conference believes:

- i. That the European Union has helped secure an unprecedented period of peace in Europe.
- ii. That Britain’s membership of the European Union has been of immense benefit to people of all ages, but especially to young people and students.
- iii. That the Erasmus scheme in particular, illustrates that the value of the European Union to young people extends far beyond economics.
- iv. That the adverse economic consequences of departure from the European Union for young people and others will be severe.
- v. That Britain’s departure from the European Union will disproportionately harm young people.
- vi. That withdrawal from the European Union is a serious setback for the liberal values of internationalism and openness.
- vii. That there is a danger that withdrawal from the European Union will result in economic isolation and protectionism.

Conference further believes:

- I. That liberals have a duty to advance the values of openness and internationalism in politics.
- II. That that duty requires that we advocate for the free movement of goods, of services, and of people.

- III. That the European Union offers the best hope of achieving those aims, both within Europe and in the world at large.
- IV. That Britain's departure from the European Union against the wishes of young people will increase already unacceptable intergenerational injustice in Britain.
- V. That the referendum result nevertheless represents a democratic mandate that must be respected unless a fresh democratic mandate is obtained to reverse it.
- VI. That in the interim liberals should support efforts to retain as many as possible of the benefits of European Union membership, including (but not limited to) free trade and free movement.

Conference therefore resolves:

- I. To reaffirm the commitment of Liberal Youth to Britain's membership of the European Union.
- II. To support the declaration by Tim Farron that the Liberal Democrats will fight the next general election on a platform of support for membership of the European Union.
- III. To call upon the Executive to run a campaign on Britain's membership of the European Union as the priority campaign for Freshers 2016.
- IV. To reaffirm the commitment of the Liberal Youth to an active international presence, both through bilateral cooperation and through LYMEC and IFLRY.
- V. To call upon Liberal Youth Scotland to clarify their position on a second Scottish Independence Referendum, and to support their stance, whilst expressing the hope that Scotland would vote to remain in the United Kingdom.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Tibet

Conference notes that:

- A. The People's Republic of China invaded the independent sovereign nation of Tibet in October 1950.
- B. Around 1-1.2 million Tibetans have died as a direct result of the occupation.
- C. Amongst others the fundamental freedoms of speech, expression, and worship have severely been curtailed by the occupiers despite the protection offered to the latter freedom under the 1982 Constitution of the People's Republic of China.
- D. The traditional nomadic Tibetan way of life is threatened by the occupiers through mineral extraction, de-forestation, and the large-scale settlement by Chinese colonists.

Conference believes:

- i. The People's Republic of China should withdraw its forces and civilian employees from Tibet and grant it recognition as an independent sovereign nation.
- ii. In the event of withdrawal China should not fund/train any groups whose aim it is to destabilize Tibet outside of the democratic process.
- iii. Any new Tibetan Government should legislate to produce a codified Bill of Rights to ensure; freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, freedom of worship, freedom of expression, and freedom of movement for both native Tibetans and any ethnic Chinese who should choose to remain in an independent Tibet.
- iv. The United Nations should review its decision taken on November 13th 1950, in which it rendered the Tibetan application to join the organisation as 'a communication from a non-governmental organisation.'

Conference resolves to:

1. Write to all 55 Liberal Democratic MPs to urge both personal and Parliamentary support for the above statements and beliefs.
2. Write to the Chinese Ambassador to condemn his country's occupation of Tibet.
3. Actively encourage and support, wherever possible, the Free Tibet Campaign and other such Tibet oriented organisations who promote the peaceful attainment of an independent Tibet.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Ukrainian Political Prisoners

Conference acknowledges:

- A. To date, there are 70 political prisoners still in detention, 10 have already been released under the previous president, Petro Poroshenko
- B. The Russian Federation have used as many as 10 of the prisoners, including Nadiya Savchenko, Oleg Sentsov and Oleksandr Kolchenko for '[show trials](#)'.
- C. The European Union have voted in favour of calling on The Russian Federation to release all of the prisoners with immediate effect and with no caveats.

Conference reaffirms:

- I. The Liberal Democrat commitment for a better world, one where neighbouring countries do not need to be at war with each other, one where NGOs such as OSCE and the UN can carry out their work in affected areas in a non-biased atmosphere in order to gain a non-biased outcome.
- II. The principle of the right to basic human needs such as medical needs, housing, and the right to fair and non-biased legal representation

Conference calls for:

- 1. The Party to call on the Government to bring action against The Russian Federation for stripping prisoners such as Sentsov and Kolchenko of their dual Russian-Ukrainian citizenship and making them pure Russian citizens in order to deal with them in the biased Russian legal system.
- 2. Liberal Democrat members of the Council of Europe to put pressure on their Russian counterparts to make sure that the prisoners are getting access to basic rights such as non-biased legal representation and high-quality medical attention.
- 3. Liberal Democrat MEPs to bring this to the attention of the new president of the EU commission, Ursula Von Der Layen, and make sure that a vote is passed condemning the actions of The Russian Federation in this EU parliamentary session.

Passed: London Activate - Summer 2019

Lapses: Summer (August) 2024

Young Liberals Stand with Hong Kong

Conference notes that:

- A. The Sino-British Joint Declaration, signed in 1984 by both the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China, promised that, for a period of 50 years following the 1997 handover, Hong Kong's way of life would remain unchanged.
- B. The government of the People's Republic of China has increasingly acted in breach of the Joint Declaration, most recently through the attempts to enact an extradition bill that would allow extradition from Hong Kong to the mainland.
- C. There have been mass protests by the people of Hong Kong against the extradition bill.
- D. Residents of Hong Kong prior to the 1997 handover were eligible to receive the status of *British National (Overseas)*.
- E. The late Paddy Ashdown proposed that BN(O) passport holders should receive the right of abode in the United Kingdom.

Conference believes that:

- I. As the only other signatory to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the United Kingdom is in a unique position to criticise the People's Republic of China for its violation of the declaration and has a unique moral responsibility to take action in response.
- II. The United Kingdom has both a general humanitarian obligation and a specific obligation, by virtue of its historic links to Hong Kong, to seek to preserve the rights and freedoms of Hongkongers.
- III. Britain should stand with Hong Kong in the fight for freedom.
- IV. Hongkongers wishing to relocate to the United Kingdom should be welcomed, especially under the current circumstances.

Conference calls for:

1. Any post-Brexit trade deal with Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China to include provisions on human rights, civil liberties and democratisation.
2. Imposing sanctions on those persons complicit in or responsible for suppressing Hongkongers' human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Joint Declaration.
3. That British Citizenship be unconditionally granted to all Hong Kong Citizens guaranteeing them the right to live and work within the United Kingdom.

Passed: London Activate - Summer 2019

Lapses: Summer (August) 2024

Hungary and Poland

Conference notes that:

- A. Hungary and Poland, as member states of the European Union, are obliged to uphold the rights and freedoms of its citizens, which includes upholding the rule of law and justice.
- B. Since 2015, the government of Poland has passed laws which curb the rule of law, including providing wide-ranging powers for the government to appoint and dismiss judicial officers who try to apply rulings from the Court of Justice of the European Union. It has also passed laws which undermine the independence of Polish public broadcasters, and has a chilling effect on the media at large.
- C. The Polish government is currently under investigation by the European Council through Article 7(2) of the Treaty of the European Union.
- D. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Hungarian government passed legislation which declared an indefinite 'state of emergency' and allowed for the Prime Minister Viktor Orbán the right to rule by decree. This legislation also banned the distribution of 'misleading information that obstructs responses to the pandemic', which has been criticised by legal experts for creating the potential to undermine the independence of media in Hungary.
- E. Preliminary inquiries are currently underway by the European Commission with regard to undermining of the rule of law in Hungary through Article 7(1) of the Treaty of the European Union.

Conference believes that:

- i. Human rights are not to be taken for granted, and must be protected and upheld across the world.
- ii. Notwithstanding the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, it still has an ability to call out human rights abuses across the world, including in states that are member states of the European Union.
- iii. The COVID-19 pandemic does not justify the broad and vague scope of legislation proposed across various nations that undermine civil liberties and freedoms that humans have.

Therefore, Conference resolves to:

1. Condemn the passage of the 'Authorisation Act' in Hungary as a breach of fundamental human rights and freedoms.
2. Condemn the government of Poland for undermining the rule of law and the fair application of justice, including from European Union jurisprudence.
3. Support efforts by LYMEC, Renew Europe and the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats in Europe (ALDE) in condemning the governments of Hungary and Poland, and advocating for the measures in Article 7 of the Treaty of the European Union to be fully executed.
4. Advocate for a similar motion at the next Liberal Democrats Conference condemning the governments of Hungary and Poland for their undemocratic actions, and to develop a policy in response to these actions.

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Future Relationship with Europe

Conference notes:

- a. The UK left the EU and the UK government is now negotiating its future deal with the EU.
- b. The Liberal Democrats unsuccessfully campaigned for a second referendum since the EU referendum of 2016.
- c. The UK's future membership of the Single Market and Customs Union will cease once the transition period is over.

Conference believes:

- i. The UK still needs a close relationship with the EU after Brexit.
- ii. The Northern Irish border must be kept open for those travelling between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.
- iii. Free Trade is threatened by protectionism and Liberals must stand up for Free Trade when Boris Johnson and Donald Trump won't.
- iv. That EU citizens that have made their home in Britain should have the right to stay.
- v. That the political decision by the Conservative government to end freedom of movement after Brexit has been motivated by xenophobia, and represents a huge loss of opportunity for millions of people. Liberals must continue to fight for the right to live and work freely in Europe
- vi. That while it is not achievable in the immediate future, and the party should not actively campaign on the issue for in the short term, conference believes that Britain's place continues to be in Europe and the party should maintain a long term goal to rejoin the EU

Conference calls for:

1. The UK to apply to re-join the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) of which it was originally a founding member. This would also mean a place on the EFTA council, the main decision making body within EFTA, which makes its decisions unanimously.
2. If membership of EFTA is accepted, for the UK to continue to build on the existing 29 EFTA Free Trade Agreements along with negotiating new Free Trade Agreements around the world.
3. The UK to participate in the single market through the European Economic Area (EEA) if it becomes an EFTA member. This would mean the UK would be outside the EU's: Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), security policies, foreign policy, justice policies and home affairs policies. However, it would still allow the UK to participate in the economic aspects of the single market.
4. The UK to negotiate continued membership of the Customs Union alongside membership of the Single Market, which is the only clear solution to the Northern Ireland border issue
5. The UK to remain in programs available to EFTA+EEA members such as: Horizon 2020, Erasmus+ and the Galileo program which is allowed by EFTA+EEA membership.
6. The UK as a participant in the single market through the European Economic Area (EEA), to retain freedom of movement with all other EEA countries

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Recognising the Uyghur Genocide and Supporting Sanctions

Conference notes:

- A. With great concern, the footage and reports of the persecution of the Uyghur people in the region referred to as Xinjiang by the People's Republic of China and also known as East Turkestan or Uyghurstan.
 - a. This includes reports of forced sterilisation, torture, restrictions on childrens' names, destruction of religious sites, and detainment in re-education camps.
- B. That, as of May 2019, 1 to 3 million Uyghurs are estimated to have been interned in re-education camps according to then US Assistant Secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs Randall Schriver.
- C. The disturbing description of the aforementioned re-education camps released by International Consortium of Investigative Journalists in the China Cables.
- D. That the petition "Impose sanctions on China over its treatment of Uyghur Muslims" passed the threshold of 100,000 signatures on the official government petitions website, meaning it will be considered for Parliamentary debate.
- E. The 2019 report from the Australian Strategic Policy Institute that detailed the involvement of Huawei in the persecution of Uyghurs by providing technology to authorities in the region.
- F. Huawei's reported use of the forced labour of Uyghurs.
- G. The Sanctions and anti-Money Laundering Act 2018 includes gross human rights violations as grounds for imposing sanctions on a person or an entity.
 - a. In July 2020 the UK government introduced Magnitsky-style sanctions under this legislation on specific nationals of Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Myanmar as well as on two organisations involved with North Korean gulags.

Conference welcomes:

- I. The fact that Alistair Carmichael, Liberal Democrat Foreign Affairs Spokesperson and Co-Chair of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Uyghurs, called for:
- II. Recognition of the actions taken against the Uyghurs as a genocide.
- III. Sanctions in response to the persecution of Uyghurs.
- IV. The government to investigate Huawei's involvement in the use of slave labour before proceeding with the process of building 5G infrastructure.
- V. Daisy Cooper, Liberal Democrat Spokesperson for Digital, Culture, Media, and Sport, calling for human rights impact assessments on foreign firms that bid on public contracts in the UK.
- VI. The Government's recent decision to change course and ban the use of Huawei equipment in the UK's 5G network.

Conference believes:

- i. The actions taken against the Uyghurs constitute a genocide.
- ii. The persecution of Uyghurs involves gross human rights violations and thus meets the standard for imposing sanctions on persons or entities under the Sanctions and anti-Money Laundering Act 2018.
- iii. That the Liberal Democrats should unreservedly oppose human rights abuses wherever they happen in the world and support actions in opposition to them.
- iv. That the UK Government has a moral duty to take actions to oppose human rights abuses.
- v. That, in light of Huawei's complicitness in human rights abuses, it would be unacceptable for them to be involved in building the UK's 5G infrastructure.

Conference calls for:

1. Recognition and condemnation of the genocide against the Uygurs by the Young Liberals, the Federal Liberal Democrats, and the UK Government.
2. The introduction of Magnitsky-style sanctions on persons and entities involved with the persecution of Uyghurs under the Sanctions and anti-Money Laundering Act 2018.
3. A full commitment to the plans for Huawei to be excluded from building the UK's 5G infrastructure.
4. Asylum to be granted to individuals fleeing persecution.

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Britain and Russia in the context of the Russian Report: a call for a measured response, both domestically and diplomatically.

Conference notes:

- A. The publication of the so-called Russia Report by Parliament's Intelligence and Security Committee;
- B. That the report contained a number of recommendations, including new legislation to better tackle the problem of foreign interference in our elections and empower counter-espionage agencies to better deal with foreign agents;
- C. That the report admitted that there has not been an assessment of the full extent of Russian interference in the 2016 Referendum on Britain's Membership of the European Union, and suggests that there should be;
- D. That many have seen Russian's actions over the past twelve years as that of a rogue actor, and at increasing odds with the concept of a liberal world order;
- E. The attempts of British, American and European foreign policies to 'reset' relations with Russia prior to the annexation of Crimea, which were widely seen as a failure.

Conference believes:

- i. That the needs to protect our democratic integrity and our safety when threatened by foreign actors must be carefully balanced with our civil liberties;
- ii. That the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport is ill-suited to the role of protecting Britain's digital security and electoral integrity;
- iii. That Russian nationals in the United Kingdom are our neighbours, friends, key workers and vital parts of our community; it is the antithesis of liberalism to create a hostile discourse around one nationality on the basis of any government's actions;
- iv. That it is a logical fallacy to conclude previous attempts to form a working relationship with Russia should be taken as proof that any cooling of hostilities are doomed to fail;
- v. That re-conciliatory diplomacy is a better tool at maintaining the international system than framing a nation negatively, and the continued escalation of hostilities which necessarily follows this framing;
- vi. That differing interests and world-views do not necessitate a dichotomy in all aspects of international affairs, that this view is unhelpful and that many issues within the Russian Report could be better dealt without the context of wholly antagonist Anglo-Russian relations; and that this does not preclude opposing and condemning Russia's hostile actions where appropriate;
- vii. That Russia has the potential to pose a threat to British national security, as affirmed in the Young Liberal motions: 'Renewal of Trident: Security in Insecure Times' and 'Defending Our Defence'.

Conference condemns, unequivocally:

- a. The Russian annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory;
- b. The continued Russian involvement in Ukraine;
- c. The documented interference of Russia in foreign elections, including but not limited to the 2016 United States Presidential Election, the 2017 French Presidential Election, and the 2016 Referendum on Britain's Membership of the European Union;
- d. Russian state involvement in the Salisbury poisonings;
- e. Russia's involvement in the Syrian Civil War, which has included allegations of massacres against civilians.

Conference adopts the following response:

1. That the principles of transparency, proportionality and democratic oversight guide any new counter-espionage or intelligence legislation that emerges as a response to the Russia Report;
2. In particular, that any changes to the Official Secrets Act protects whistleblowers;
3. That there be a full investigation into the extent of Russian involvement in the 2014 Scottish Independence Referendum, 2016 European Union Membership Referendum, the 2017 Stoke-on-Trent Central parliamentary by-election and the 2017 and 2019 General Elections;
4. That this investigation should be as open and transparent as possible and should be judge-led; independent of government or intelligence services;
5. Rejects and condemns anti-Russian xenophobia: this includes the rejection of any new standards or legislation on political donations by non-British nationals specifically targeted at ordinary Russian citizens living and working in the United Kingdom;
6. Believes that the protection of Britain's digital infrastructure from foreign actors is better suited to the Foreign Office; and that the protection of electoral integrity should be the responsibility of an independent body reporting to the Cabinet Office;
7. Rejects the framing of western-Russian relations as a 'second Cold War', and affirms the damaging impact this discourse has on British national security, British interests globally and overall international system-level stability;
8. For the West to work constructively with Russia, in the limited areas where this is possible, in order to take a step-back from a zero-sum security dilemma of ever increasing hostilities.

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Putting Our Futures First: Reverse the Decision to Leave Erasmus+

Conference notes:

- A. Erasmus+ is an EU programme committed to life-long learning, covering higher education, school and adult education, vocational education and training (VET), youth, and sport.
- B. Erasmus+ covers over 53% of university students in the UK who study abroad for a period of time.
- C. Students who go abroad are 20% less likely to be unemployed six months after graduation.
- D. 1/3 of Erasmus+ work placement students are offered a job at their host company upon graduation.
- E. Erasmus+ includes the Jean Monnet Actions, which promotes EU studies.
- F. Participation in Erasmus+ does not require membership of the EU.
- G. The Turing scheme will replace the participation of the UK in Erasmus+.
- H. The Turing scheme, from September 2021, intends to provide funding for approximately 35,000 students to undertake exchanges and go on placements abroad.
- I. The Turing scheme aims to include countries across the world.
- J. The Irish government have agreed to fund students in Northern Ireland on the Erasmus+ scheme.
- K. Funding from Erasmus+ for youth organisations has supported vital youth work and engagement in the UK, playing a crucial role in the lives of young people.
- L. Erasmus+ has had a positive impact on social mobility in the UK by supporting individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds and providing them with new opportunities and experiences.
- M. According to the European Commission, 1/3 of British people on Erasmus mobilities are from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- N. Erasmus+ exchanges, involving countries which are close by, are particularly suitable to vocational students, people with family commitments, and people with special needs.

Conference further notes:

- a. Erasmus+ provides students with 'soft skills' such as cultural insight, entrepreneurship, and independent thinking.
- b. Erasmus+ students coming to the UK has economic benefits, in their participation in the economy, and cultural benefits, allowing UK students to see themselves as global citizens.
- c. The participation of the UK's young people in Erasmus+, enabling them to acquire and develop new skill sets, is economically beneficial to the UK.
- d. International cooperation through Erasmus+ has been invaluable for improving education and training in the UK.

Conference believes:

- A. It is in the best interests of the UK to remain a part of Erasmus+.
- B. Withdrawing from the Jean Monnet Actions will have a detrimental impact upon teaching and research in higher education in the UK.
- C. Efforts to create a scheme which extends beyond Europe should exist alongside participation in Erasmus+ and not replace it.

- D. It will be impossible for Turing to replicate certain aspects of Erasmus+, including its strong brand, trusted reputation, established network of partners, and common framework to operate upon.
- E. The inability to access the Erasmus+ scheme in England, Scotland, and Wales may disincentivise Northern Irish students from studying there.
- F. EU students will be disincentivised from coming to the UK and be more likely to go to other countries participating in Erasmus+.
- G. Individuals with disabilities, with additional medical needs, and from disadvantaged backgrounds will be disproportionately affected by the UK no longer participating in Erasmus+.

Conference calls for:

1. The Young Liberals to campaign for UK membership of Erasmus+.
2. The Young Liberals to call upon the Liberal Democrats to campaign for UK membership of Erasmus+.
3. Turing to not be exclusive to university students, instead embracing the range of options covered by Erasmus+, such as vocational education and training (VET).
4. Turing to match the provisions set out in the Jean Monnet Actions to support teaching and research in EU studies in UK universities.
5. Turing to consider differing living costs when determining grants, as Erasmus+ does, to provide the financial support that individuals need.
6. Turing to provide additional support for individuals with disabilities or additional needs and those from disadvantaged backgrounds, and for placements on offer to be flexible, in order to make the scheme accessible to all.

Passed: Online Winter Conference – Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Health and Social Care

Free Contraception for All

Conference notes:

- A. The Government's continuing underfunding of the NHS.
- B. The recent announcement of an increase in prescription charges as of April.
- C. Many people rely on free contraceptive from family planning clinics and GPs.
- D. The Government's recent proposals to put all free contraception into prescription.

Conference believes:

- i. Free contraception should be available to all regardless of age, sex, and income.
- ii. The removal of free contraception will increase the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
- iii. The removal of free contraception will also increase the number of unwanted pregnancies,

Conference resolves:

- 1. To draw this matter to the attention of the student community.
- 2. To promote the campaign through the STAR network and Free Radical.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

HIV and Rights

Conference notes that:

- A. HIV disease (infection with HIV with or without symptoms) is a world-wide epidemic affecting every country.
- B. HIV disease is not contagious. Casual contact presents no risk of infection.

Conference believes that:

- i. All governments and all national health organisations should treat HIV disease positively and rigorously as a chronic, manageable condition. Ensuring access and availability of treatment must be part of the social and moral obligation of governments to their citizens.

Conference demands:

- I. An international charter of rights to acknowledge and preserve the humanity of people with HIV disease. The Charter must include:
 - a. Anti-discrimination legislation protecting the jobs, housing, and access to services to people with HIV disease.
 - b. The right to active involvement in the affected communities of people with HIV in decision-making that may affect them.
 - c. Access to anonymous and absolutely confidential HIV antibody testing. Pre- and post-test counselling must be available.
 - d. The right to medically appropriate housing.
 - e. No restriction on the international movement and/or immigration of people with the HIV disease.
 - f. Full recognition of lesbian and gay relationships.
 - g. No mandatory testing under any circumstances.
 - h. No quarantine under any circumstances.
 - i. Special attention to the unique needs and problems of intravenous drug users, including the provision of clean needles on demand.
 - j. Special attention to the unique needs and problems of prisoners with HIV disease and guarantees that they receive the same standard of care and treatment as the general population, including the provision of free condoms.
 - k. The provision of reasonable accommodation in services and facilities for disabled people.
- II. Criteria for the approval of drugs and treatment should be standardised on an international basis so as to facilitate world-wide access to new drugs and treatment.
- III. International education programmes outlining comprehensive sex education, supportive of all sexual orientations in culturally-sensitive ways and describing safer sex and needle practices, and other means of preventing HIV transmission must be made available, recognising and combating the unequal social position of women in many countries which may affect their access to such information.

Conference instructs the Executive:

1. To produce a leaflet based on this motion.
2. To submit this motion in an appropriate format to the Federal Conference of the Liberal Democrats.
3. To publicise this motion widely, using as many different forms of media as possible.
4. To write to ACT-UP branches in the UK to inform them of our stance, subscribe to their newsletter, and ask to be kept informed of their activities.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Voluntary Euthanasia and Assisted Suicide

Conference notes:

- A. That polling has repeatedly found widespread public support for the principle of voluntary euthanasia.
- B. The right to religious freedom and individual conscience enshrined in the preamble to the Constitution of the Liberal Democrats and the Human Rights Act 1998.
- C. The current unwillingness of the legal system to enforce the current law regarding assisted suicide.

Conference believes:

- i. That, as a point of principle, the individual should have power over their own life, including power over the manner of their death if they so wish.
- ii. That the participation of any and all parties in the process of euthanasia must be wholly voluntary.
- iii. That the role of the state in the regulation of decisions leading to death should be protecting the vulnerable, not enforcing any specific group's moral code.
- iv. That the current law is not only an abuse of personal liberty but also fails to protect vulnerable persons.

Conference resolves:

1. That the law should be amended so as to allow voluntary euthanasia and medical assisted suicide.
2. That the amending legislation should contain safeguards that would protect the principle that all parties should be consenting, at a minimum:
 - a. That all parties are kept fully informed of their rights and the course of action that is to be followed at all times.
 - b. That there is no element of coercion by or of any party involved, including medical staff.
 - c. That the patient is mentally competent to make such a decision and has been made fully aware of all their options, for example palliative care.
3. In cases of dispute the presumption shall be of a lack of consent.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Equal Rights for Mental Health Patients

Conference notes that:

- A. In May 2017, the Prime Minister described the 1983 Mental Health Act as “outdated”, “discriminatory”, and “unfit for purpose”, and promised to repeal it and replace it with new legislation. In June 2017, the Queen’s Speech promised to “reform mental health legislation”.
- B. Current UK law treats physical and mental health differently. Physical health patients cannot be forcibly treated unless they lack capacity to make that decision, and they can make “advanced decisions” to refuse treatment, as defined in the Mental Capacity Act 2005. However mental health patients do not have these rights: under the 1983 Act, they can be forcibly detained and treated even if they have capacity to make that decision for themselves, and even if they’ve made an advance decision to refuse treatment.
- C. If a person has a “mental disorder” (which includes Asperger’s Syndrome and learning disabilities), they can be forcibly detained and treated, but people without one can’t be, even under the exact same circumstances. In some cases, having a childhood diagnosis of Asperger’s has allowed people to be forcibly detained for months, while they could not have been detained at all without the diagnosis.
- D. Mind, a mental health charity, has argued that detaining people based on disability is discriminatory, and in breach of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. They have called for replacing the “mental disorder” test with a “mental capacity” test, as defined in the Mental Capacity Act 2005, so that mental health and physical health are treated equally, and people with disabilities or “mental disorders” are not discriminated against.

Conference believes that:

- i. Mental health patients should have the same rights as physical health patients.
- ii. Everyone has the right to control their own life. A person should never be forced to receive treatment, unless they do not have the capacity to make that decision.
- iii. Detaining people on the basis of disability or “mental disorder”, rather than capacity, is discriminatory, contributes to stigma, and discourages people from being open about their mental health.

Conference calls on the Government to reform the Mental Health Act to ensure that:

1. The “mental disorder test for involuntary detention and treatment is replaced with a “mental capacity” test, so that a person cannot be involuntarily detained or treated unless they lack capacity, as defined in the Mental Capacity Act 2005.
2. Advanced decisions, as defined in the Mental Capacity Act 2005, can be applied to mental health conditions, including an advance decision to refuse detention and/or treatment.

Conference reiterates its call for the Government to ensure that mental health services are fully funded, so that people can be given care without unnecessarily having to be detained.

Conference calls on the Young Liberals to campaign to achieve these objectives.

Passed: Nottingham Activate - Summer 2017

Lapses: Summer (August) 2022

Mental Health (AYCE Buffet)

Conference notes:

- A. The Young Liberals policy of reforming the 1983 Mental Health Act to prevent discrimination against individuals with “mental disorders” and extending the right to make advance decisions (which allow someone to decide what will happen to them if they lose the capacity to make decisions for themselves) to such individuals.
- B. That a person with a “mental disorder” who commits a serious crime can be placed under a Restriction Order, which restricts them to hospital for their whole life unless it’s lifted by the Justice Security or a tribunal. This applies even if the treating team consider them to be clinically safe, resulting in people being detained, rather than treated, for their whole lives.

Conference calls for:

1. Advance decisions to be regularly renewed by the individual who makes them, with a formal assessment of capacity required on each renewal.
2. The Mental Health Act to be reformed so that Restriction Orders are not used unjustifiably to detain, rather than treat, patients. In particular, the Restriction Orders’ underlying legal presumption for lifelong detention should be reviewed to ensure it is not unduly discriminatory against individuals with mental health conditions.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Note: This motion was originally passed as part of a composite “All-You-Can-Eat Policy Buffet” Motion, this is one specific part of the motion on this particular policy area.

Mental Health Provision

Conference notes:

- A. 1 in 4 will experience mental health difficulty in the course of a year.
- B. Despite funding for mental health services increasing, those experiencing mental health problems continue to suffer unacceptable discrimination in terms of access to services and treatment.
- C. That the current treatment of mental ill health is ineffective, and results in high readmission rates.
- D. Poor mental health severely impacts upon educational attainment, and poor mental health at a young age can result in increased risk of acute infections, illness, increased self-harming behaviours, suicidal ideation, and suicide.
- E. The work of the Liberal Democrats in Coalition Government in England has resulted in new access and waiting time standards to be introduced in 2015, age appropriate and effective co-ordination between services, and support for employers and employees in ensuring provisions to support individuals with mental health difficulties, ensuring an active working lifestyle.
- F. Students at Universities are often left without the support and mental health care they need.

Conference believes that:

- i. There currently exists an inequity in treatment between patients with physical health needs and those with mental health needs.
- ii. There is a shortage of psychological therapists, which results in the common use of drugs to treat mental ill health; as a result, the notion of patient choice does not in effect extend to mental health services.
- iii. Support for employees in returning to work and students returning to education should become the norm with employers and education providers. Mental health training and provision should first start in the workplace and educational institution.
- iv. The stigma and discrimination of poor mental health often has a negative impact as great as that of the illness itself.
- v. That Health and Wellbeing Boards should publish readmission statistics, to help inform trends that currently exist in the patient discharging system.
- vi. That waiting times for mental health treatment should be the same as all other treatment.
- vii. Universities are communities and as such they have a responsibility to the mental health of their students.

Conference calls upon:

- 1. Young Liberals to call on the Liberal Democrats to deliver a mental health strategy to radically improve treatment and access to mental health services, including tackling waiting times across the UK through a rigorous review of all Health and Wellbeing Board provision.
- 2. Young Liberals to call on the Liberal Democrats to outline a national framework to ensure continuity of treatment for young people transitioning from adolescent to adult services, including a streamlined information sharing system between providers.
- 3. Young Liberals to call on the Liberal Democrats to develop a strategy for the provision of mental health services in local communities, and development of a programme for rolling out mental health support in the workplace, similar to that used to monitor physical health such as blood cholesterol, weight, and blood sugar levels.

4. Young Liberals to call on the Liberal Democrats to ensure provision of extra capacity in mental health intensive care and forensic units to divert people in need of treatment away from prison and to assist those already in prison.
5. Young Liberals calls upon the Liberal Democrats to ensure provision capacity and understanding at all levels of society in order to ensure those with mental health needs are not automatically punished in the traditional manner without due regard or appropriate treatment for their mental health issues, with specific regard to those with PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder).
6. Young Liberals calls upon Universities UK to implement mental health standards across all universities in the UK, ensuring on campus mental health professionals, adequate mental health emergency training for all student facing non-teaching staff members, and general mental health training for tutors.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Free Periods

Conference acknowledges:

- A. Periods are an unavoidable part of many adults' lives.
- B. The impacts of period poverty on 25% of women and girls between 14 and 21 who have been unable to, or struggled to afford menstrual products.
- C. That 49% of women and girls of this age group have missed a whole day or more due to their periods, with 59% of those having used a different excuse.
- D. 48% of this group are embarrassed by their periods, and 22% do not feel comfortable discussing it with their teachers.
- E. The long-term detrimental effect of missing valuable time in education due to a period.

Conference reaffirms:

- I. The Liberal Democrat commitment to expand the rollout of free menstrual products to homeless shelters, women's refuges, foodbanks, NHS GP surgeries, and universities in England.
- II. The principle of equality of opportunity in which everyone should expect a fair start in life and throughout education.

Conference calls for:

- 1. Students Unions to ensure the dignity of their students by providing menstrual products in toilets across campus, including male, female, and gender-neutral facilities.
- 2. In the event Students Unions themselves cannot find the resources to tackle period poverty on campus, for these Unions to work with their universities to co-finance initiatives or provide products in university facilities.
- 3. Universities and Students Unions to develop action plans to tackle period poverty and its stigma on campus as soon as possible.
- 4. Universities to make every effort to reduce the impact of periods on studies, providing an understanding environment for students which is free from stigma.

Passed: London Activate - Summer 2019

Lapses: Summer (August) 2024

Learning Disabilities

Conference deplores that:

- A. People with learning disabilities and their carers can struggle to access the support and information they need from the NHS.
- B. The NHS healthcare of people with learning disabilities is inadequate due to a lack of training.
- C. According to a Mencap report, 23% of healthcare professionals have never attended training specifically on caring for people with learning disabilities.
- D. The same report also states that 45% of healthcare professionals think that a lack of training about caring for and communicating with people who have learning disabilities might be contributing to deaths that are avoidable.
- E. According to higher education institutions, many students with learning disabilities do not know that they are entitled to DSA, or if they do, the process is stressful, so they do not bother.
- F. Scrapping bursaries for those studying nursing which has led to a drop in the number of specialist nurses who are qualified in dealing with patients with learning disabilities.

Conference reaffirms the Liberal Democrat commitment to:

- I. Improving healthcare treatment across the NHS for both physical and mental health.
- II. Investing a further £6bn into our NHS, with £2bn reserved for mental health services.
- III. All healthcare professionals being trained in learning disabilities and how to communicate with people with learning disabilities and their families.
- IV. Ensuring that those with learning disabilities have the right to a long, prosperous and equal life.

Conference believes that:

- a. The NHS should provide high-quality healthcare for those with learning disabilities.
- b. People with learning disabilities are entitled to the same standard or care as those without learning disabilities.
- c. People with learning disabilities should be involved in decisions about their care as much as possible with the guidance of healthcare professionals and carers when required.
- d. The process of applying for DSA for those with learning disabilities should be made as easy as possible.
- e. People with learning disabilities should be able to access the services required, whether it be with or without the support of a carer.
- f. Cuts to services can have a detrimental effect on not just people with learning disabilities, but carers as well.

Conference calls on the government to:

1. Mandate all front-line UK hospital staff, clinical and non-clinical, to have compulsory learning disability training based on the Learning Disability Core Skills Training and Education Framework.
2. Require this training to be updated and refreshed every 3 years.
3. Give the NHS the necessary funding so that it may afford training, longer appointments, for those with learning disabilities, and any specialist equipment that may be needed.
4. Ensure training is co-delivered and co-produced by those learning disabilities and delivered with reasonable adjustments as set in the Equality Act 2010.
5. Ensure that training is learner-centred and contains general disability awareness skills.

6. Make all NHS hospitals provide easy-read information readily available for patients so everyone is able to fully understand their medical care.
7. Ensure a smooth transition of healthcare specialists when moving from childhood to adulthood.
8. Reinstate bursaries for those studying nursing to increase the scope of nurses being able to deal with patients with learning disabilities

Passed: London Activate - Summer 2019

Lapses: Summer (August) 2024

Isolation and Mental Health

Conference notes that:

- A. Mental health is a huge problem with 1 in 4 people having mental health difficulty every year
- B. Isolation often has a negative impact on mental health highlighted by the recent covid-19 crisis
- C. Vulnerable members of our society such as carers and disabled people often feel isolation is a huge factor to their mental health
- D. Internet access in rural areas is often not good enough for strong communication
- E. Many charitable organisations are doing great work, supplying technology such as laptops to disadvantaged families, but this is not a nationwide service
- F. University students eligible for equipment still need to pay £300 towards this, a fee that is often too much for many
- G. Children without internet access often suffer academically due to inability to complete homework tasks at home
- H. The Liberal Democrats have been consistent advocates for mental health with special notes to Norman Lamb and the penny in income tax policy pushed for in the last two general elections

Conference believes that:

- i. Mental health is as important as physical health and we must overcome the current inequality
- ii. Access to the internet is vital to combat isolation
- iii. Isolation is easily combated through digital access and better transport links

Conference resolves that:

1. Efforts to equalise access to technology for those from disadvantaged backgrounds should be addressed through channels such as the Pupil Premium or as an addition to Universal Credit
2. Courses for functional technological skills such as online banking; applying for apprenticeships, jobs or further education; accessing legitimate news online; and using social media safely should be provided in schools and offered in job centres to increase the digital skills and literacy of disadvantaged young people
3. Vulnerable members of societies such as carers should be given a free bus pass with a similar system as the disabled bus pass and elderly bus pass

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Supporting the Prescription of Hormone Blocking Medications to Gender Diverse People Under the Age of 18

Conference notes that:

- A. There are estimated to be between 200,000 and 500,000 gender diverse people in the UK.
- B. 41% of gender diverse people record having experienced a hate crime in the last 12 months.
- C. 21% of gender diverse people experience homelessness at some point in their lives.
- D. In 2020 the courts ruled against the Tavistock and Portman Trust resulting in the blocking of easy access to life saving medications for young gender diverse people in the form of Puberty Blockers.
- E. Obtaining Puberty Blockers requires court approval in almost all cases for under 16's.
- F. For all other treatments, the NHS either considers the child under 16 able to consent (by assessing whether the child is Gillick competent), or allows the parent/guardian to consent on their behalf. This treatment is unique as the courts hold the ability for the aforementioned parental consent to be overturned by the courts.
- G. There are currently approximately 5,000 young people on the waiting list for their first appointment with the GIDS (Gender Identity Development Service) - the only gender clinic for children and adolescents in the UK.
- H. The average wait for a first appointment in a Gender Identity clinic for children and adults is 18 months, contrary to the 18 weeks pledged by NHS England.
- I. Puberty blocking medications are life saving for those who are prescribed it - there are no deaths related to taking the medication.
- J. Only 267 people under the age of 15 have used blockers between 2012 and 2018.
- K. Less than 1% of people de-transition.
- L. There is no evidence that puberty blockers have any permanent effect.

Conference believes that:

- A. Trans men are men, trans women are women, and non-binary people are non-binary.
- B. Everyone has the right to feel comfortable in their own body.
- C. Everyone should have access to healthcare at no significant cost or unnecessary hinderance.
- D. Everyone has the right to a maximum 18 week wait time for non-urgent consultant-led treatment.

Conference calls for:

1. The Government to ensure that the right of gender diverse people to access lifesaving treatment is protected, by supporting the Tavistock and Portman Trust in their court appeal.
2. Liberal Democrat MPs to actively contest the changes made by the courts surrounding the restrictions of the prescription of Puberty Blockers in young people.
3. The Government to seek advice from Trans+ young people when reforming the GRA (Gender Recognition Act).
4. The Liberal Democrats to campaign for the widening of GIDS, increasing the overall capacity for children and young people.

Passed: Online Winter Conference - Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

The Duality of Healthcare

Conference believes:

- A. There is currently a crisis in student mental health – a previous NUS survey has found that 80% of students experienced mental health issues in one year.
- B. There is a lack of continuity of care for students who live away from home during term-time – long breaks over the Christmas period and summer leave students without help.
- C. It's often difficult to get a doctor's appointment. People are often waiting weeks for an appointment with a GP, and face waiting lists of over six months for mental health services.
- D. This has been worsened by the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.
- E. Students cannot currently be registered with their home GP and a GP near their place of study.
- F. While students are able to temporarily register with a different GP's practice while away from University, students are likely to spend more than 14 days from their term-time address during the holidays.
- G. For students with chronic conditions, this can cause disruption to ongoing care and treatment, which can be medically damaging and dangerous.
- H. Frequently making temporary registrations while away from a term time address is an unnecessary administrative burden on GP practices and patients.

Conference further believes:

- i. Students need flexibility, especially as many students do not live in their university towns full time.
- ii. A report from HEPI on student mental health released in September 2016 found that students with mental illnesses lack continuity of care between home and university, where making an appointment can be overwhelming in itself.
- iii. The HEPI report suggested that being registered with two GPs practices simultaneously will allow students who live away from home to have better access to care during their studies and whilst being back at home.
- iv. Students who are already managing a chronic health condition should not have to manage the administrative overhead of frequently registering with different GP services simply to ensure their medical care continues.
- v. For students whose term time and out of term addresses are in different countries face extra complications, where differing healthcare policies and services add an additional layer of confusion.
- vi. Conference welcomes efforts towards integrated electronic healthcare records.

Conference resolves:

- 1. To lobby the government and the NHS to allow students to be simultaneously registered with a GP at both their home address and their University address.
- 2. To lobby the Party's publicly elected officials to do the same.
- 3. To help University based branches to lobby and support universities and student unions in maintaining an on- or near- campus GP surgery.

Passed: Online Winter Conference - Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Protecting Disabled People During COVID-19

Conference notes:

- A. An increasing number of Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) orders have been imposed on people with disabilities and learning difficulties during the pandemic, often without even consultation of the patient or their family.
- B. The Care Quality Commission found that these imposed DNRs had caused unnecessary deaths.
 - a. These DNRs had been blanket-issued against care home residents and disability services, against standard DNR advice.
 - b. These DNRs prevented patients that needed care from reaching hospital, and in worst case scenarios resulted in the death of patients.
- C. According to the Office for National Statistics, disabled people accounted for 6 in 10 deaths involving Covid-19 in England in the period up to November 2020.
- D. This risk of death involving Covid-19 is greater for disabled people than non-disabled people, with specific groups, such as individuals with learning disabilities, having an even greater risk.
- E. A key factor in the greater risk of death involving Covid-19 for disabled people and individuals with learning disabilities is the socioeconomic and personal circumstances which disabled people disproportionately face.

Conference believes:

- i. Despite the strain that the NHS is under as a result of the pandemic and shortages of medical supplies, treatment must be applied as equally as possible.
- ii. Those requiring hospital treatment and resuscitation must be able to access it freely, fairly, and without discrimination.
- iii. Care and medical treatment must be allocated based on an individual's needs and best interests, and never imposed collectively.
- iv. There should be no deviation in quality of care between disabled people and non-disabled people.
- v. No person should be deterred from, or pressured to refuse, medical treatment.
- vi. It is wrong for blanket DNRs to be imposed on a vulnerable section of society.
- vii. Even during the pandemic, it is for patients alone, or for their family if they are not of sound mind, to decide whether or not to put a DNR in place.
- viii. Patients who successfully apply for DNRs, or have one imposed on them, must receive notice of that DNR being in place.
- ix. Disabled people have been abandoned by the Government and placed in a more vulnerable and tenuous financial situation as a result.
- x. The Government must increase the support available for disabled people.

Conference therefore calls for:

1. The Liberal Democrats to campaign for only allowing individual patients, or their family if they lack mental capacity, to issue DNRs, and to stop collective DNRs being issued.
2. The Liberal Democrats to campaign for parity of medical treatment for disabled people and non-disabled people.
3. Government support for people with disabilities and learning difficulties to be substantially increased during the pandemic and thereafter.

4. Investment in integrated care and social security in schools, hospitals, care homes, and job centres, so that people with disabilities and learning difficulties of all ages can access support and care during the pandemic and thereafter.

Passed: Online Winter Conference - Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Note: Amendment successfully passed, calling for the rejection of the blanket issuing of DNACPRs, at Online Spring Conference 2021 as Amendment 1 to "F14: Fixing the Government's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic"

A Three-Pronged Public Health Response to Drug Testing

Conference notes:

- A. 50.4 people per million in the UK died drug-related deaths in 2019.
- B. 20.3% of 16-24 year olds in the UK admitted to using drugs in the last year, 8.7% of which were classed as Class A.
- C. A 2018 study as cited by the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, conservatively estimated that the rate of heroin contamination with fentanyl (a highly potent synthetic opioid) could be as high as 6%.

Conference reaffirms:

- a. The war on drugs has been a public health disaster and has actively harmed young people across the world, but especially in the UK, for decades.
- b. Liberal Democrats have always worked progressively on this issue, most notably through the recent work of Norman Lamb.
- c. The work of previous Young Liberal's policies including "Legalisation of Cannabis" and more recently "Supporting Drug Testing at Festivals and in Nightclubs" from which this motion arose out of the debate at Activate 2020.

Conference recognises:

- i. That the most effective harm reduction policies in an environment of drug criminalisation combine three central tenets: testing, monitoring and education.
- ii. An effective example of a drug monitoring service is DIMS in the Netherlands, since 1999 its focus has been on monitoring over testing and according to the EMCDDA this sort of program has meant prevention of deaths due to contamination.
- iii. No program of harm reduction can reduce the risk of contamination to 0 without full legalisation.
- iv. The rise in distribution of Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in recent years posing unknown risks and threats to young people using untested drugs.
- v. A liberal approach to controlled substances should be focused on empowering the user to make informed decisions

Conference calls for:

1. Readily available and publicly-funded home reagent drug testing kits distributed through existing healthcare and community networks.
2. An exploration into the efficacy of drug testing centres in areas with high drug fatality rates to provide better monitoring and testing capabilities where it is needed most.
3. Better education on drug usage and its consequences through public health messaging alongside classroom based education including awareness of drug testing facilities once implemented.
4. Once the policy response called for in "Supporting Drug Testing at Festivals and in Nightclubs" is implemented that testing facilities in night clubs and festivals should be utilised in order to provide much deeper monitoring than community-based reagent testing to create a service inspired by DIMS in the Netherlands.

5. The utilisation of existing educational, media and public health institutions, to more efficiently dissuade drug abuse within liberal parameters and to disseminate public warnings around batches of contaminated substances.

Passed: Online Winter Conference - Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Education

Tuition Fees

Conference notes:

- A. Previous Young Liberals policy on funding for higher education.
- B. The increase in tuition fees brought in by the Coalition Government.
- C. The loss of support for the Liberal Democrats after breaking “the pledge”.
- D. The increase in students from poorer backgrounds now attending university in England since 2010 has been far greater than has been the case in Scotland.
- E. Scottish students attending university in Scotland, who do not pay fees, repay more if they come from a poor family than if they come from a wealthy family because of the system of maintenance loans.
- F. Scottish students attending university in Scotland, who take the full maintenance loan, repay more than an English student attending an English university if they earn a yearly average of less than £25,800 over the repayment period.

Conference believes:

- i. Liberal Democrats need a coherent new approach to higher education funding.
- ii. Access to higher education should be based on ability to learn, not ability to pay.
- iii. Tuition paid for entirely from general taxation is effectively a giveaway to the middle class.
- iv. As the primary beneficiaries of higher education are graduates, they should directly shoulder some of the financial burden.
- v. The tuition fee structure implemented in the Coalition made it easier for those from low income families to access university than the previous fee structure.
- vi. The scrapping of maintenance grants in favour of loans by the Conservative Government was a regressive step.
- vii. Maintenance costs are a much greater barrier to learning than tuition fees, and grants for maintenance costs should be reinstated and increased from their previous levels.
- viii. Another alternative to fees, the so-called “graduate tax”, is impractical as it cannot be levied on graduates who leave the country.

Conference therefore resolves to:

1. Repeal previous Young Liberals policy motions calling for higher education to be paid for entirely from general taxation and replace with support for some form of tuition fees.
2. Call on the UK government to reinstate, and increase from their previous levels, means-tested grants to fund maintenance costs for poorer students.
3. Work with Scottish Young Liberals and Rhyddfrydwyr Ifanc Cymru to promote fair access to higher education across the United Kingdom.

Passed: Edinburgh Winter Conference - Winter 2016

Lapses: Winter (April) 2021

International Students

Conference notes:

- A. The speech given to the House of Commons by Theresa May on 22 March 2011 which outlined proposals to reduce the number of student visas issued and to scrap the post study work visa.
- B. The Tier 1 post study work visa allows international university graduates to get up to two years work experience after completing their degree.
- C. The 2010 CBI Education and skills survey: businesses identified graduates' foreign language skills and international cultural awareness amongst the four skills with which they are least satisfied.
- D. The report by CentreForum that said moves to tighten the restrictions on overseas students will risk nearly 12,000 jobs in education and another 12,000 in the wider economy.
- E. That access to pre-degree level courses will be severely restricted for international students under the proposed changes.
- F. That in a survey run by the University of Manchester Students' Union and filled out by over 1000 international students, 71.3% said they wouldn't have chosen to study in the UK without the post study work visa, as the opportunity to gain experience and give back made the UK very attractive.
- G. International students are the group least likely to settle in the UK. Just 1% of migrants granted settlement in the UK in 2009 progressed directly from the study route.

Conference believes:

- i. International students provide universities with a large amount of revenue that will be increasingly important in light of on-going cuts to higher education.
- ii. International students are vital to the research capabilities of the United Kingdom,
- iii. The Tier 1 post study work visa improves the attractiveness of studying in the UK and that many businesses and charities also benefit from the international competencies and exposure of these graduates. Therefore, closing this route is disadvantageous to both the appeal of studying in the UK and global competitiveness of businesses all over the country.
- iv. That through exposure to different cultures we all gain cultural awareness and key competitive skills.
- v. That restricting the ability of students to bring dependents to the UK and the ability for the dependents to work will be detrimental to international mature students, as they would be forced to choose between studying in the UK and their family. Many also rely on income from a partner to cover household expenses.
- vi. That there is no conclusive evidence supporting the view that the post study work visa must be closed as it leads to large numbers of students permanently staying on in the UK. Nor is there any evidence of displacement of UK graduates.
- vii. The effect of these proposals would, overall be negative on the ability of the UK to compete globally for the best and brightest. While we welcome weeding out a base in the system, we believe these proposals are not effective in doing so. They would penalise legitimate students, reduce the attractiveness and ability of the UK to compete in the global market without necessarily reducing the risk of abuse in the system.

Conference resolves to call on the Government to:

1. Retain the option for international students to remain in the UK to work for up to two years after completion of their studies.

2. Continue to allow international students studying for a period of six months or more to bring with them their dependents to the UK.
3. Provide support to the Home Office in eradicating abuse of the current system by finding and closing “bogus colleges”.
4. Defend international students and encourage recruitment of the best and brightest from around the world to UK institutions.
5. Support regions in campaigns against identified “bogus colleges” using any methods thought fit to bring about their closure legally under the common & civil laws of the relevant jurisdiction, including picketing, letter-writing, and occupation.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

National Union of Students

Conference notes that NUS is the largest body representing students in higher and further education in the UK.

Conference believes:

- A. That politics within the NUS has long been exclusive, deeply factional, inflexible, and often illiberal and thus alienates many of its members.
- B. That making NUS more effective is vital to increasing the influence students have in British politics.
- C. That Young Liberals members – and Young Liberals itself – have a valuable role in working to make NUS more open, plural, inclusive, campaign-oriented, transparent, and democratic.

Conference resolves:

- i. To campaign with NUS and Student Unions where their aims and policies are in keeping with those of Young Liberals.
- ii. To urge student members and branches to be active within their Unions.
- iii. To encourage Young Liberals members to stand for NUS committees at all levels and attend NUS Conference.
- iv. To support the NUS Liberation Campaigns in their fight against oppression, discrimination, and prejudice.
- v. To campaign for Young Liberals policies to be adopted by the NUS.
- vi. To advocate membership of, and involvement in, Young Liberals and NUS as an effective way of campaigning on issues of interest to students, including education funding, student welfare, and fighting discrimination in society.

Conference further resolves that to achieve these aims, the objects of the Young Liberals organisation within NUS shall be:

1. To incrementally increase the number of official Liberal Democrat candidates on NUS Committees at all levels and to campaign vigorously, each year, to elect a Young Liberals member to the NEC.
2. To maximise the number of student members attending NUS Conference as delegates of their Students' Unions and to keep these student members updated with details of candidates and Young Liberals activity.
3. To raise Young Liberals and the Liberal Democrats' profile within NUS, particularly at NUS Conference, but balancing this effort with the negative effects that can come from being seen as 'just another faction'.
4. To campaign to get Young Liberals policy passed and acted upon within NUS at all levels.
5. That Young Liberals should work to ensure maximum participation of all students at all levels of NUS, with particular attention to further education students.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Nationalisation of Exam Boards

Conference notes:

- A. The Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA) is funded by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES), and is governed by a board appointed by Secretary of State for Education. QCA maintains and develops the National Curriculum, assessments, and has overall responsibility for regulating the public examination system.
- B. The National Assessment Agency (NAA) is a subsidiary of the QCA and is now directly in charge of public examinations.
- C. All major examination boards enjoy charitable status, and do not come under the control of the QCA, NAA, nor the DfES.
- D. Exam Boards charge schools and colleges varying fees for providing examinations and marking.
- E. The recent history of various 'gaffes' by the exam boards.
- F. QCA consultation with a selection of teachers revealed a desire for 'a body publicly taking responsibility for the conduct and performance of the exam boards'.

Conference believes:

- i. It is an important goal for schools to offer a broad, challenging, and balanced education, providing opportunities for students to enjoy all aspects of the curriculum: academic, physical, and vocational.
- ii. This goal is undermined by the effects of the current system of competition between exam boards:
 - a. Exam boards only provide exams in subjects which are commercially viable.
 - b. The current educational climate means exam results are crucially important to schools, therefore they choose what they perceive to be the easiest exam syllabus, and exam boards try to create the easiest possible syllabuses.
 - c. Competition between exam boards could therefore be responsible for allegations about 'dumbing-down'.
- iii. The Government should have indirect control of an essential accessory to the education system – the exam system.
- iv. In particular, since the Government wishes all final year secondary students to take compulsory exams, and is trying to increase the popularity of vocational subjects, it should indirectly decide the content, implementation, and marking procedures for these exams.

Conference therefore calls for:

1. In the interests of simplicity and clarity, financial efficiency, control over educational standards, and an enhanced ability to achieve its aims, the Government should take indirect Control of providing examinations, by empowering, and compelling the QCA or NAA to set its own syllabuses.
2. The QCA/NAA to determine how many different syllabuses to offer per subject, taking account of the demand, justifying themselves to the Secretary of State for Education if necessary.
3. State educational institutions to be obliged to use the new syllabuses provided by the QCA/NAA.
4. The QCA/NAA to determine an appropriate fee to charge, for each examination taken. It would be up to each educational institution to decide whether or not to pass this fee onto the candidate.
5. State educational institutions too continue to receive funding for exam fees, under the existing model.

6. The QCA to stop its existing function of accrediting and regulating the standard of qualifications offered by the existing exam boards.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

School Attendance

Conference notes:

- A. Government proposals announced in the Queen's Speech on truancy, the power to prosecute parents of truant children.
- B. Over 1 billion hours of teaching were missed during 2002/2003 by children in England alone.
- C. The current Government has set targets for reduction of unauthorised absences including ('truancy').
- D. Studies highlighting that many schools consider parentally condoned absence to be a more widespread problem than truancy.
- E. Research indicating a link between poverty and poor school attendance.
- F. Recent Government moves to impose fines upon parents for holiday absences.
- G. National and international research that parental prosecution, benefit sanctions, and truancy sweeps have statistically insignificant impacts upon school attendance levels.

Conference believes:

- i. That a good education for all is a cornerstone of a functioning liberal democracy.
- ii. That poor school attendance reduces a child's chances of receiving a good education.
- iii. That the casual link between attendance and attainment runs in both directions.
- iv. That many children in the UK have been lost without trace from school rolls.
- v. The current government's moves to promote parental prosecutions for non-attendance has led to some Education Welfare Services moving away from crucial work dealing with the welfare of children.
- vi. The setting of targets to reduce exclusions can lead to a rise in tolerated absence of 'backdoor exclusions'.
- vii. That setting targets for 'truancy' can lead to a rise in authorised absence.
- viii. The police service and courts have more important work to do than deal with absent children.
- ix. That prosecuting or fining parents for their child's absence is often a costly and ineffective means of improving a child's attendance.

Conference therefore resolves:

1. To focus on all absence from school as opposed to just unauthorised absence or other manipulable statistics.
2. To promote greater co-operation between Local Education Authorities and other agencies dealing with young people to ensure no child becomes 'lost' from school rolls.
3. To provide more support for children returning to school after periods of absence in order to break the cycle of non-attendance.
4. To promote greater use of an alternative and more relevant curriculum for those children with little interest in or use for 'academic' subjects.
5. To end reliance upon truancy sweeps and replace them with systems of targeted first day contact with absent children and their parents.
6. To end reliance upon parental prosecution for non-attendance in all but the most extreme cases and use the funds saved to invest in welfare support for absent children.
7. To abolish fines for term time holidays and work with the travel industry to reduce the cost of non-term time holidays for parents of school age children.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Student Loans (AYCE Buffet)

Conference notes that graduate courses, don't have capped fees, with an LSE Economics Masters, for example, costing over £25,000, and that graduate students don't have access to the same loan system as undergraduate students.

Conference reaffirms its support for the Liberal Democrat policy of restoring means-tested maintenance grants and the Young Liberals policy of increasing them from their previous levels.

Conference further calls for:

1. The process of means-tested grants and loans to be reformed to take into account a wider range of factors, such as the parental household living costs, not just the parental household's unadjusted income.
2. Fees for graduate courses to be capped.
3. The loan system for graduate courses to be reformed so that the repayment threshold is kept in line with that of undergraduate loans, and so that maintenance loans can be accessed in the same way that they can for undergraduate courses.
4. A review into whether the inflation rate used to calculate loan interest should be changed from RPI to CPI, wage inflation, or another suitable measure.
5. Disabled Students' Allowances to include the option of an increased maintenance loan, to take into account the increased living cost of some disabilities.
6. A review into the way maintenance loans are paid, to consider changing it from a fixed lump sum system either to a monthly system, or to a system that is weighted to take into account the difference in costs that a student faces in each term.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Note: This motion was originally passed as part of a composite "All-You-Can-Eat Policy Buffet" Motion, this is one specific part of the motion on this particular policy area.

USS Enterprise: Let Lecturers Live Long and Prosper (Response to Proposed UCU Strikes)

Conference notes that:

- A. The Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS) is one of the largest principal private pension schemes for higher education institutions in the UK, with about 190,000 staff in 92 institutions.
- B. A Defined Benefit scheme gives its participants a guaranteed retirement income, while a Defined Contribution scheme gives its participants an uncertain retirement income that depends on investment returns.
- C. In 2017, Universities UK (UUK) evaluated the USS and found that it was in deficit, describing the current system as unsustainable and unaffordable, and adding that “failure to act appropriately at this valuation could lead to further future crises.”
- D. As a result of this valuation, UUK proposed to change future USS benefits from Defined Benefit to Defined Contribution to make USS more affordable and sustainable.
- E. The University and Colleges Union (UCU) dispute the UUK valuation of USS as overly conservative. UCU have conducted actuarial analysis that predicts that, under UUK’s proposals, past and future staff members’ pensions will be cut by up to 40%.
- F. UCU have held a strike ballot in which 88% of UCU members voted to strike, with the ballot reaching the legally required 50% turnout threshold in 61 universities.
- G. UCU have announced that, if a deal cannot be reached, 14 days of strike action will occur in those 61 universities, starting with a two-day walkout on 22 and 23 February.

Conference believes that:

- i. Employees are entitled to protect their interests through unionisation, and when those interests are under threat, through the means of strikes.
- ii. The USS must be kept sustainable but doing so by alienating huge numbers of academic staff will lead to low morale, staff leaving the profession, and greater long-term costs than the savings made.
- iii. UCU has limited leverage over UUK and has been forced to strike as a result of UUK’s lack of co-operation.
- iv. University students will suffer due to the proposed strike, missing the teaching for which they have paid, and potentially harming their grades.
- v. Universities, and members of UUK, will feel limited effects of the proposed strikes, as they’ve already been paid, by both students and public funds, for providing tuition.
- vi. Universities, not students, should feel the impact of staff strikes, so that UCU has leverage in negotiations.

Conference calls for:

1. UUK to reopen USS negotiations with UCU immediately and ensure that academic staff receive a fair pension plan.
2. Universities to be fined, and made to pay reimbursements to their students, when lectures are cancelled due to strikes.
3. Universities to ensure that, if lectures are cancelled due to strikes, students’ grades do not suffer as a result.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Gender Neutral Uniforms (AYCE Buffet)

Conference calls for schools to be required to offer their pupils the option of gender-neutral uniforms.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Note: This motion was originally passed as part of a composite "All-You-Can-Eat Policy Buffet" Motion, this is one specific part of the motion on this particular policy area.

Accessibility in Education

Conference notes that:

- A. Being able to easily access the internet and other technological services such as audio and DVDs is imperative for networks, learning and communication.
- B. Many young people cannot access the internet for various reasons, such as regional or financial inequality.
- C. During a time where schools and other educational institutions are being disrupted, either due to COVID-19 or other reasons such as adverse weather conditions, technology is important for the continuation of learning.

Conference believes that:

- i. Those unable to access the internet or other resources (such as audio and film) are at a significant disadvantage and it's unfair on young people in Further and Higher Education.
- ii. Material should be readily available in all formats (including large print, audio and Braille) and students shouldn't have to wait many weeks for these requests.
- iii. Internet connections vary across the country and can affect the outcome of the technology used.
- iv. Certain items of technology or software can be financially out of reach for some.
- v. Online resources may not be that useful due to the level of technology that one may have.
- vi. In the 21st century, everyone should have access to a computer with the right software and resources easily available.
- vii. Programmes should be easily accessible and delivered in the same way to make it easier for those who may have difficulties with internet connectivity.
- viii. Those who have modules disrupted through emergencies such as COVID-19 or adverse weather conditions, should be allowed to retake them with a no detriment policy at a later date.

Conference calls for:

- 1. The government to offer schools and universities funding to allow Universities to have a pot of money to establish bursaries for items such tablets or laptops for disadvantaged families and students in order to help with home and remote learning, and within this, to help the same recipients pay for broadband that would be sufficient enough for home learning.
- 2. Locals councils and universities to offer guidance on working and learning from home.
- 3. Greater communication between Universities and government to allow them to deliver these bursaries.
- 4. 4G/5G routers as a temporary fix for places without a proper broadband infrastructure in order to improve internet access in parts of the country where internet speeds are slow.
- 5. The government to increase school's funding to reflect the introduction and cost of new online resources

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Note: Revised version of the motion successfully passed at Online Spring Conference 2021 as "F26: Accessibility in Education"

A More Diverse Curriculum

Conference notes:

- H. There is a lack BAME exposure in the England education syllabus
- I. Some parts of History are being misrepresented or key parts missed because of the omittance of of BAME figures and related events from the curriculum
- J. The lack of foundational history education about Britain's colonial past and the activities of Britain during the period of the British empire.
- K. There is awareness in parliament of this issue as 30 MPs from across the political spectrum have written to the education secretary to call for a review into the syllabus' diversity
- L. The work done by the group known as The Black Curriculum in order to achieve a more diverse curriculum
- M. And welcomes the change in heart of the U.K. government in regard to meeting with the Black Curriculum leaders
- N. The lack of education of international religious and cultural philosophies within the foundational education curriculum
- O. The Education Act 1944 and The School Standards and Framework Act 1998 which require schools to require pupils to perform acts of worship that are 'wholly or mainly of a broadly Christian character' if there is no formal faith designation applied to that school.

Conference believes:

- i. In a time of great upheaval in regards to race equality, now more than ever we need to address these areas of inequality
- ii. Education is an important part in shaping future generations and a lack of BAME exposure where there needs to be leads to misinformed opinions of history and reinforce structural racism
- iii. The education system doesn't take enough responsibility in UK's role to play in historic racism
- iv. the aims set out in the Black Curriculums 2020 report: to improve a sense of identity and belonging, to raise attainment and to improve social cohesion, are all aims Liberal Democrats should seek to fulfill in creating a diverse curriculum
- v. The absence in teaching of Britain's colonial past and the british empire leads to racial and cultural ignorance and must be remediated to ensure the eradication of institutional and societal prejudices on the basis of culture and race
- vi. Education about international religious and cultural philosophies is an important part of alleviating cultural and religious tensions and reducing cultural and religious ignorance
- vii. A more eclectic approach to religious education, which considers Christian and non-Christian philosophies in equal parts, in regards to morality and God, provides pupils with a greater understanding of spirituality and morality and prepares students for a multicultural work environment and a more multifaceted approach to their own individual spirituality
- viii. The requirement that acts of worship must be of Christian character, has no place in today's multicultural and religious Britain.

Conference calls for:

1. The Liberal Democrat Shadow Education Secretary to meet with the Black Curriculum and to begin the process internally of creating a policy paper implementing their recommendations as well as other areas of education policy relating to other ethnic minorities, being careful not to ignore the interests of said groups

2. The Liberal Democrat Shadow Education Secretary to meet with the Black Curriculum and to begin the process internally of creating a policy paper implementing their recommendations as well as other areas of education policy relating to other ethnic minorities, being careful not to ignore the interests of said groups
3. The Department for Education to engage constructively in their future meeting with the leaders of the Black Curriculum
4. Implementation of British colonial history in foundational history classes in the primary and secondary curriculum, by consulting and utilizing the expertise and opinions of teachers, academics, students and racial equality groups that does not seek to place judgement, but presents the facts and allows for critical analysis and evaluation
5. The religious education within the national curriculum to include teachings of all major religious faiths prevalent within Britain
6. The abolishment of of the requirement of the act of worship to be of Christian and character and the requirement that all schools provide space and time for each student to practice their own faith so as to fulfill the collective act of worship requirement of Section 70 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Fair Higher Education Standards

Conference notes

- A. That there is a wide discrepancy in the number of contact hours and teaching staff to student ratios offered by university courses even across the same subjects.
- B. That the QAA (Quality Assurance Agency) for higher education is the body responsible for standards in all recognised institutions. That the most recent review in 2012 by the House of Lords Science and Technology committee found that the QAA was still 'not fit for purpose' and no meaningful reforms have been undertaken since then.
- C. That contact hours, staff to student ratios and other teaching quality metrics have not improved despite increases in tuition fees.
- D. That only 41% of students believe their course offers 'Good value for money' according to the Student Academic Experience Survey. That studies have shown that older, more prestigious Russell Group universities which are generally accepted to have higher standards offer more contact hours than newer universities.
- E. That the Liberal Democrat 2019 manifesto included a commitment to strengthen the Office for Students to 'raise standards for all students.'
- F. The Young Liberals already have a policy to nationalise school exam boards and set syllabuses.

Conference Believes:

- i. Students have a right to a quality education which includes quality teaching time in reasonably sized lectures and tutorials not just independent learning.
- ii. That contact hours provide the best support in developing subject knowledge and skill, shaping and guiding studies.
- iii. That the Government should take a more proactive approach to ensuring higher standards across universities as it does with schools.
- iv. That standards and metrics should be determined with input from both students and staff.

Conference calls for:

1. The development of a comprehensive set of standards for each course based on input from professionals at the QAA and the Office for Students which should include student representation.
2. Minimum standards to be set for each course include requirements for contact hours, teaching staff to student ratio during these hours, quality of learning space, resources and feedback and assessment.
3. The empowerment of the QAA to assess universities and ensure they are meeting these standards through in-person verification and feedback from students.

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Education in COVID Britain

Conference notes:

- A. The top-down, Government-dictated way in which education has been operated during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- B. The blame that has been cast on students for spreading the Coronavirus, despite scientific evidence to the contrary.
- C. The severe drop in income for University students, who rely on the voluntary, retail, and service industries for vital employment and work experience opportunities, which have also been the sectors that have been hit the hardest by the pandemic.
- D. The way in which landlords, Universities, and student accommodation companies have profited from students being pressured to study in person and despite the fact that most learning is done online.
- E. The unfair way in which A-level results were initially graded and the way in which teacher's voices were ignored in determining grades.
- F. As a result of online-only teaching, the grades of students and the quality of education have decreased.
- G. Despite a higher burden on mental health services, both on- and off-campus, students are not seeing increased investment in these services.
- H. The call for the refund of tuition fees from Universities to students, as students feel as though their University education is fundamentally inadequate.
- I. The way in which tuition fees are spent by Universities means that staff, including lecturers, Student Unions, and student services are largely dependent on tuition fees to carry out their services.
- J. The interim policy on No-Detriment practices enacted by the YL Executive in January 2021.

Conference believes that:

- i. Education and the needs of students are local, that our teachers are to be trusted with these needs, and that the Government must support these local needs rather than suppress them.
- ii. Students and recent College and University graduates are unable to access the same opportunities as those that studied and graduated even a few years ago, and that the Government must be front and center to support them.
- iii. The Government, as well as the education and private sectors must co-ordinate to provide the best outcome for students, including in raising the amount of disposable income for students during the pandemic.
- iv. Teachers are best placed to assess students' grades, signpost student services, and oversee developmental opportunities for students, and the Government should not obstruct them in doing so.
- v. No-detriment policies are the best way of ensuring that students' opportunities are not hindered and that there is a level playing field between students who have and have not studied during the pandemic.
- vi. The Government must co-ordinate between schools, Colleges, Universities, and mental health services to bolster the already-flagging mental health of students.
- vii. Calling for a refund of tuition fees is, by and large, not reflective of how the student loan system works, although students rightfully feel as though they are not being given an adequate University education.
- viii. Should tuition fees be repaid directly by Universities, it risks causing mass staff layoffs, crippling student services, and financially devastating already-underfunded Student Unions.

- ix. One benefit of cancelling exams is that it means year groups which hold higher transmission rates and risks of long COVID can continue to learn virtually and independently whilst lower year groups who more urgently need face to face learning to resume can benefit from it

Conference calls on the Government to:

1. Allow schools, headteachers, and local authorities the autonomy to decide if, when, and to what extent it is safe to operate on an in-person basis, including which children should be given priority to in-person teaching.
2. Provide University students with an emergency maintenance grant in order to make up for lost income during the pandemic.
3. Expand the Kickstart scheme to businesses by providing money to employ A-level and University students and graduates in order to help provide at least short-term, part-time work and income, as well as ensuring young people can build life skills despite the pandemic.
4. Request Universities and student accommodation companies to reduce the amount of rent charged to students, in order to help students retain their income during a period of increasing unemployment.
5. Issue Centre Assessed Grades based on Teacher Predictions for GCSE/A-Level results at the earliest possible opportunity which gives both time for students to show an improvement in their skills and time for a robust appeals process to take place before an opportunity for reassessment
6. Facilitate the external moderation of these Centre Assessed Grades with a process by which schools must provide a commentary of how grades were determined in individual cases for a proportion of each school's grades
7. Ensure that in the time period between grades being entered by teachers and issued, students should continue with their GCSE/A-Level courses in order to build an evidence basis for a robust appeals process
8. Allow students who are unhappy with their results and who are unsuccessful in appeals to have a second chance to sit internal assessments in May/June before any final admissions decisions are made by further or higher education providers in order to provide an evidence basis for a reassessed grade
9. Change the educational focus of those in School Years 11 to 13 after grades are issued to transition to work from their next educational institution or to allow for students to enter work or apprenticeship schemes earlier, although a requirement to have taught the full GCSE English Language and Maths syllabus must exist
10. Advise Educational institutions to be more lenient in admissions, especially to 15/16 year olds who wish to continue in education, as students can't be expected to perform to the same standard as previous cohorts during this unprecedented time.
11. Provide an immediate emergency cash injection to national, local, and student-based mental health services.
12. Where feasible, provide a Government-funded partial rebate of tuition fees that do not disrupt University services, impact Student Unions, or affect the pay of vital staff members and lecturers.
13. Implement a national No-Detriment policy for Universities until the pandemic is over.

Passed: Online Winter Conference – Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Environment, Energy and the Climate Emergency

Freedom for Nuclear Power

Conference notes:

- A. The weight of scientific evidence behind the link between rising global temperatures and the amount of atmospheric CO₂.
- B. Nuclear power is a large-scale carbon neutral fuel.
- C. Current scientific evidence suggests that new IV Generation reactors are dramatically safer than previous models.
- D. 97% of nuclear waste from advanced reactors, given adequate facilities, can be reprocessed into nuclear fuel, leaving 3m³ of high-grade nuclear waste per gigawatt-year.
- E. Raw nuclear fuel is easily and safely obtainable from 'secure' nations (such as Canada), and thus benefits from security of supply, unlike oil or natural gas.
- F. That renewable energy sources currently produce a small percentage of the UK's energy and that the Government's projected level of growth in this percentage is insufficient to replace fossil-fuel generated power in the foreseeable future.

Conference believes:

- i. The only realistic way Britain will generate 100% of its electricity through carbon-neutral means is by endorsing nuclear reactors for civil power generation.
- ii. That, in the long-term, renewable and fusion power should be the preferred methods of energy generation.
- iii. Given adequate reprocessing facilities, nuclear fission represents no significant threat to Britain's environment or national security.
- iv. Standardising any reactors built would significantly reduce constructional and running costs.
- v. The inadequate funds have been laid aside for research into viable nuclear fusion reactors.

Conference resolves:

- 1. Nuclear power stations should be exempt from the Climate Change Levy (2001) due to its carbon-neutrality.
- 2. That all Britain's 12 nuclear reactors designated for decommissioning should be replaced with IV Generation nuclear reactors.
- 3. That reprocessing facilities similar to Sellafield should be constructed to adequately handle and reprocess nuclear waste produced.
- 4. The remaining waste should be vitrified into borosilicate glass and stored in suitable facilities above ground for 50 years to allow the material to decay to reduce its activity, before being buried in suitable geological strata.
- 5. That adequate funding should be made available for research into viable nuclear fusion reactors.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Animal Welfare

Conference notes:

- A. That in 2000 (the last year statistics were available for) over 2.71 million experiments were performed on animals in the United Kingdom.
- B. Recent developments in alternatives to animal testing, including the announcement in March 2002 that Xgene Corporation had succeeded in developing novel skin development technology.
- C. The two key European Union (animal protection measures – the ban on the import of furs from countries using leghold traps and the prohibition on the marketing of cosmetics tested on animals – have been unravelled as a result of fears by the EU that they could not survive World Trade Organisation (WTO) challenges.
- D. In 2000 a Medical Research Council (MRC)/MORI poll found that 58% of those questioned supported the statement that animal experimentation for medical research purposes should only be conducted for life threatening diseases.

Conference welcomes the vote by the European Parliament on April 10 2001 to ban the sale of all cosmetics tested on animals within five years and the announcement made on the launch of a consultation to review out-dated laws in animal welfare.

Conference believes:

- i. That animal suffering, except where a significant benefit to human kind is sufficiently likely to justify it, is totally unacceptable.
- ii. That basic scientific research, on invertebrates meets this standard and should continue.
- iii. That circuses and zoos cannot sufficiently recreate natural environments for their animals.
- iv. That the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) rules must be reformed to allow the European Union (and other WTO members) to introduce trade-related measures which are genuinely aimed at securing improved standards of animal welfare.

Conference expresses its concern for the welfare of all animals, in whatever environment they may be and calls for:

- 1. The compulsory publication of all results from experiments on vertebrates (to prevent unnecessary repetition of testing).
- 2. The Government to offer support, and incentives, for research into alternatives to animal testing.
- 3. A ban on the use of wild animals in circuses and regulation to govern the use of domestic animals.
- 4. An immediate end to the use of animals in the development and testing of household goods, tobacco, and weapons tests.
- 5. An end to all tests on animals once a suitable scientific alternative to animal testing has been found.
- 6. Animal welfare considerations to be a valid factor within the rules of the World Trade Organisation.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Pollinators

Conference notes:

1. The decline in the bee population is of high concern to the British public.
2. The previous Coalition Government's National Pollinator Strategy.
3. The European Union bans relating to neonicotinoid pesticides.

Conference welcomes:

- a. The commitment in the 2015 Liberal Democrat manifesto to "bring forward a package of measures to protect bees and other pollinators, including legal protection for bumblebee nests."
- b. The pledge by Devon County Council to protect bees from harmful pesticides on council land.
- c. Pesticide restrictions which are becoming more commonplace in urban areas around the world – such as Paris, Seattle, and Tokyo.

Conference believes:

- I. Bees and other pollinators are essential to the conservation of our ecosystems and reversing their decline is of utmost importance.
- II. The National Pollinator Strategy is insufficient for reversing the decline in pollinator populations.
- III. The Weeds Act 1959 and Ragwort Control Act 2003 are damaging to natural ecosystems and damage biodiversity.
- IV. Due to the rich biodiversity of the country, different areas are likely to face different challenges in tackling pollinator decline.

Conference resolves for Young Liberals to:

- i. Call on the Government to continue with the National Pollinator Strategy, with an additional commitment to the pledges made in the 2015 Liberal Democrat manifesto.
- ii. Call for a full, thorough assessment of the environmental risks posed by neonicotinoid and other pesticides, with particular focus on the effect on pollinator populations and activity.
- iii. Call for a repeal of The Weeds Act 1959 and Ragwort Control Act 2003.
- iv. Call upon local authorities to develop their own pollinator action plans to match the needs of the local area.
- v. Support the proposal of a Nature & Wellbeing Act as set out by The Wildlife Trusts, RSPB, and other partner organisations.
- vi. Transpose all relevant ecological EU directives and legislation into UK law.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Deforestation and Sustainability

Conference notes:

- A. More than 3.6 million hectares of virgin tropical forest were lost to deforestation in 2018.
- B. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) estimates commercial agriculture is responsible for 32% of deforestation.
- C. A significant portion of commercial agriculture is given over to cash crops such as palm oil, coffee, or cattle pasture that are consumed in other nations rather than locally.

Conference believes:

- I. Deforestation is a significant driver of the existential threat posed by global ecological collapse and is a symptom of the wider exploitation of the periphery's resources by the unsustainable consumerism of the core rich nations.
- II. The majority of deforestation occurs in countries where the government is either unwilling or unable to prevent it.
- III. Capitalism and environmental sustainability need not be mutually exclusive, and the system of incentives offered by changing consumer behaviour is a powerful tool for enacting change.
- IV. Tackling deforestation also reduces stress on other environmental systems and demonstrates the effectiveness of a market driven approach in reducing 'outsourcing' of environmental damage to the developing world.
- V. The UK is a highly consumerist nation that has significant economic influence, and we have a responsibility to use this influence responsibly.

Conference resolves to:

- 1. Restrict imports on goods from environmentally damaging sources.
- 2. Foster cooperation with other national governments in order to rebalance the economy towards sustainable production.

Passed: London Activate - Summer 2019

Lapses: Summer (August) 2024

The Climate Emergency

Conference acknowledges and commends the 2017 Liberal Democrat Manifesto and the policy motion F6 'The Paris Agreement and UK Climate Change Policy' passed at the Autumn 2017 Conference.

Conference welcomes the FPC's work on a new climate change policy paper and hope that the resulting motion will set forward a radical policy on climate change.

Conference notes:

- A. That the climate change emergency is the biggest issue facing our generation and the implications spread across all policy sectors.
- B. The recent inspiring campaign of young climate change activists led by Greta Thunberg that has catapulted this issue back into the spotlight.
- C. The work of the Liberal Democrats in government which created the world's first Green Investment Bank, the Levy Control Framework for low carbon investment, and securing strong EU targets for decarbonization.
- D. At present the world is on track to overshoot the Paris Agreement's 1.5° C limit before 2050.

Conference believes:

- I. All levels of government (national, regional, and local) have a duty to limit the negative impacts of climate breakdown.
- II. Local councils that recognize this should not wait for their national governments to change their policies.
- III. Individuals cannot be expected to make this reduction on their own. Society needs to change its laws, taxation, and infrastructure to make low carbon living easier and the new norm.
- IV. The consequences of global temperature rising above 1.5° C are so severe that preventing this from happening must be humanity's number one priority.
- V. Bold local climate action can deliver economic and social benefits in terms of new green jobs, economic savings, and market opportunities, and a much improved well-being for citizens of our country - for example through reduction of fuel poverty and energy bills, encouraging healthy, active travel, and improving green spaces and access to nature.
- VI. The Young Liberals should have fleshed out, radical policies additional to that of the Liberal Democrats that are specific to the individual issues related to and solutions for the climate emergency.

Conference resolves to:

1. Declare a 'Climate Emergency'.
2. Lobby local councils to set a 2025 target for decarbonization of their authorities and to produce a report into the immediate actions they can take towards this target.
3. Lobby Liberal Democrat and Renew Europe MEPs to push for radical targets for the European Union climate change strategy.
4. Lobby Liberal Democrat Federal Conference to push for stronger action on climate change prevention and mitigation.
5. Mandate the Young Liberals Policy Committee to reserve a policy spot each Young Liberals conference for a motion related to climate change.

Passed: London Activate - Summer 2019

Lapses: Summer (August) 2024

A Progressive Carbon Tax

Conference notes:

- A. Reductions in man-made Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions need to be accelerated, both nationally and globally, to prevent catastrophic outcomes.
- B. The majority of GHG emissions are Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) derived from fossil fuel, however a noteworthy proportion are measured instead using Carbon Dioxide Equivalents (CO₂e).
- C. The success of carbon taxation programs in countries such as Canada.
- D. The ongoing carbon price working group headed by Duncan Brack and the Liberal Democrat's historic support for a revenue-neutral carbon tax in the 1997 General Election manifesto.
- E. A carbon tax can work in tandem with incentives for greener alternatives, such as the tax reliefs offered for electric vehicles.
- F. The reducing cost of renewable energy, which in some cases can cost less than fossil fuel energy.

Conference believes:

- I. That a carbon tax uses market forces to reduce CO₂ emissions in a very cost-effective and efficient way, encouraging both energy efficiency and the use of low-CO₂ energy.
- II. A general carbon tax on all fossil fuel would affect all sectors, including heating, industry, electricity generation and transport. The tax would be technology-neutral, as it does not try to "pick winners".
- III. A tax on all fossil fuel, collected at the point of production or import, would be collected mostly from big companies on goods that are already monitored, and the dividend rate is the same for everyone; hence administrative costs should be low.
- IV. Subsidies on fossil fuel, for example tax breaks on North Sea oil and gas, are effectively a negative carbon tax.
- V. This carbon tax policy is just one of many policies, both financial and non-financial, needed to reduce climate change. In the future this tax might be extended to CO₂ not derived from fossil fuel, such as cement production.

Conference however also notes:

1. The Risk of Carbon Leakage from a domestic carbon tax, by which carbon emissions merely move out of our borders and outside of the force of the carbon tax instead of real reductions in the consumption of CO₂.
2. That without equivalent adjustment to the welfare state, Carbon Tax can become a regressive policy that harms those on lower incomes. This creates a need to support low-income families, including direct support to them, and investment to reduce the cost of green alternatives and technologies.
3. The potential to expand beyond a simple CO₂ tax to also include more widely CO₂e measures of GHGs in order to suppress all forms of carbon.

Conference calls for:

- i. The introduction of comprehensive carbon tax on all fossil fuel energy collected at the point of production or import, and the withdrawal of fossil fuel subsidies. Expected tax rates for several years ahead should be published so investors and others can plan with confidence.
- ii. The majority of the net increase in tax revenue should be paid back as a dividend to all UK residents, potentially as part of our universal basic income offering, in order to ensure this tax is progressive and supports low-income families.

- iii. Consideration of the possibility of imposing Border Carbon Adjustments (BCAs) on imports with significant "embedded" carbon. International agreement and mutual recognition provision to be sought so as to avoid the imposition of tariffs where possible.
- iv. Consideration of whether a 100% dividend is the most progressive and cost-effective way of using this funding or if other successful models can be found where a significant minority of funding is allocated to support public transport, heating and insulation programmes or other public works which will support low income families and the wider public in reducing the cost of green energy and alternatives.
- v. Consideration of expanding the Carbon tax into a tax upon CO₂e at some stage in the roadmap for implementation.

Passed: Online Winter Conference – Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Housing, Transport and Infrastructure

Public Transport

Conference notes:

- A. That Liberal Youth Conference in Cambridge held a consultative session on public transport policy in November 2003.
- B. The paper 'Young People and Public Transport' was the product of this discussion.

Conference calls for more reliable public transport through:

- a. The establishment of a Sustainable Transport Authority to regulate bus and train services to create a better integrated, more reliable, and safer transport system.
- b. Improved information to be provided through a National Public Transport Information System and electronic timetables at bus stops.
- c. Greater powers to be given to local authorities to improve local public transport including renegotiations with private bus companies.
- d. The creation of a Rural Transport Regeneration Fund to improve access to public transport.

Conference calls for fairer fares through:

- i. Giving local authorities a greater say over bus fares by reforming contracts between bus providers and councils.
- ii. Encouraging the use of ID travelcards recognised by more than one transport provider and regulated by the local authority.
- iii. Providing funds to extend off peak travel on buses to those with disabilities and introduce reduced fares for students.
- iv. Provide funds for local authorities to subsidise rural services and night buses where necessary.
- v. Encourage the use of innovative ticket distribution systems such as availability of bus tickets in bars and clubs.

Conference calls for safer public transport through:

- I. Creating and providing funding for 'Home Zones' and 'Quiet Zones' where pedestrians and cyclists have legal priority, and cars are limited to very low speeds.
- II. Guaranteeing funding for local transport packages including safe routes to schools, traffic calming, and cycle and bus lanes, paid for from car parking charges, traffic fines, and urban road pricing.
- III. Encouraging use of bus conductors on services in cities, providing a speedier, safer, and cleaner bus services.
- IV. Require local authorities with responsibility for school transport to have a 'Travel to School' officer.
- V. Requiring schools to have safe routes to school policy and plans which will be distributed to parents.
- VI. Encourage replacement of old brick bus shelters with glass shelters and ensure that they are placed in the most visible areas where possible.

Conference calls for making transport to school easier through:

1. Encouraging development and take up of low cost solutions such as 'walking buses'.
2. Provided funding for local authorities to pilot new schemes such as American style 'Yellow School Buses'.
3. Where dedicated school buses exist, encourage teachers to make use of them, improving behaviour of pupils on buses.

Conference further calls for:

- A. Making complaints procedures more open and accessible by ensuring that complaints numbers and emails are printed on tickets, timetables, and at shelters and ensuring that complaints procedures are as simple as possible.
- B. Setting locally determined targets for train and bus operators to reduce number of complaints received for unclean buses/trains.
- C. Encouraging young people to drive less polluting cars by reducing car tax on the least polluting and most fuel-efficient cars and motorcycles, abolishing it all together for some. We would increase the tax differential between normal and low-sulphur diesel.
- D. The fuel duty rebates for bus operators to those running the most environmentally friendly vehicles, particularly those using alternative fuels.
- E. Promote car share schemes through local authorities along the lines of shareajourney.com, with taxi replacements if lift can't make it.
- F. Public authorities to include 'bike allowance' in expenses schemes for claimable journeys made by bicycle and encourage employers to do the same.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Fair Deal for Students and Young People: Houses of Multiple Occupation

Conference notes:

- A. That there are approximately 7.5 million FE and HE students in the UK.
- B. That HMOs are not solely occupied by students, many other sections of the community, such as young professionals, low income workers, migrant workers, and single people choose this type of accommodation.
- C. That the call of a minority of local parities for the Federal Liberal Democrat Party to support Labour's EDM on HMO's, and the actions of the Bristol local party have severely damaged the party's reputation amongst young people and students.
- D. The last NUS housing survey, which showed that 23% of students live with rats, 75% live with damp, and before the introduction of the Tenancy Deposit Scheme 33% experienced difficulties getting their deposit back. Burglary rates in some student areas are as high as 1 in 10 student properties.
- E. That residential areas with a high student population face many different challenges to other areas.
- F. That a high student population is often beneficial to the local economy and that students contribute a high number of volunteer hours nationally.
- G. That most Student Unions run schemes to promote community cohesion.
- H. The UUK Studentification report.
- I. EDM 1488 set down by Roberta Blackman-Woods,
- J. "That this House supports moves to unify the definition of houses of multiple occupation; calls for the Government to bring forward proposals to amend the Housing Act 2004 so that all student properties are subject to licence and measures are introduced to control saturation in defined areas; urges local authorities to use the planning system to encourage the establishment of harmonious balanced communities throughout all areas of towns and cities; and welcomes the establishment of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Balanced and Sustainable Communities as a forum of discussion for these issues."
- K. The 2004 Housing Act.

Conference resolves:

1. To deplore Labour's EDM on HMOs.
2. To maintain the drive for better housing set in motion by the Housing Act 2004, and calls for stronger action, and greater resources to ensure that this legislation can be fully implemented.
3. To call for the enforcement of minimum legal standards on all HMOs including those which are not currently licensable.
4. To support the use of successful housing accreditation schemes as a voluntary means of improving standards.
5. To call for councils to be given improved resources to tackle problems of poor housing, and to resolve the issues of studentification.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Student Health and Housing

Conference notes:

- A. That there are a large number of unscrupulous landlords who are able to jeopardise students' lives both health-wise and financially.
- B. That one major problem is an unfair refusal to return deposits. This puts the onus on the student to sue the landlord thus incurring further cost.
- C. That some student unions in cities like Oxford, Leeds, and Belfast have joined with local Councils and housing rights groups to produce a Register of Landlords to ensure that students cannot be exploited.
- D. That some have introduced a central deposit-holding fund. If landlords wish to dock some of the deposit, they must convince the organisers of the fund (usually the Local Council) that it is for good reason, otherwise the money gets refunded to the tenant. This prevents landlords profiteering from students' deposit cash.

Conference further notes:

- i. That the Tory Government abolished free eye and dental checks, which has had a highly detrimental effect on student health. The Labour Government has done nothing to change this.
- ii. That the formula for calculating eligibility for free prescriptions is harsher than it was, ensuring that fewer students are eligible.

Conference resolves:

1. To support the creation of local landlord registers and the establishment, with local councils and housing rights groups, a deposit fund.
2. To re-affirm Young Liberals' commitment to the restoration of free eye and dental checks and encourage students to use HC1 forms.
3. To campaign for a relaxation of the rules on eligibility for free prescriptions and, in particular, abolish the ridiculous rule that loans count as income even if one is not taken.
4. To push for all multiple occupancy student accommodation, including University Halls of Residence, to be brought under existing legislation on HMOs.
5. To campaign for Government to release money in the form of grants to invest in Houses of Multiple Occupancy.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Liberal Future for Housing

Conference notes:

- A. The importance of adequate housing for health and wellbeing.
- B. High house prices and high rents have become a serious problem for many people.
- C. The long-standing Liberal Democrat and Young Liberal commitment to radically increasing house building in order to tackle this problem.
- D. That living near green spaces is beneficial to residents' health and happiness, and that the positive effects of natural areas drop off sharply for people who live further away from them.
- E. That policies of urban containment, including green belts, constrain development and therefore put upward pressure on house prices.
- F. Existing Government schemes such as Help to Buy that focus on helping individuals to meet high prices, rather than lowering them.
- G. Proposals, including from minister Sajid Javid, to place greater emphasis on price-to-income ratios instead of population forecasts when determining the need for new housing.
- H. The risk that Brexit will affect the availability and price of raw materials and labour for the construction industry.

Conference believes

- i. That rising house prices have created a social crisis that demands urgent action.
- ii. That a substantial expansion in the supply of housing is required.
- iii. That although the social sector has an important role to play, the private sector will need to provide the majority of new houses.
- iv. That the increase in supply should be concentrated in the areas of greatest unmet demand, as indicated by the highest house prices.
- v. That the protection of green spaces within urban areas should be a higher priority than the protection of green belt land.
- vi. That schemes such as Help to Buy do not address the fundamental market dynamics that lead to high prices and rents, although they may help individuals in the short term.
- vii. That local authorities have a moral duty to ensure that the planning system does not entrench the housing crisis.
- viii. That young people should not be forced to leave their communities and support networks in order to find affordable housing.
- ix. That even those voters previously most reluctant to accept house building will increasingly see the consequences of the housing crisis for young people in their communities.
- x. That well-intentioned local campaigns have led to the Liberal Democrats becoming associated in many people's eyes with local opposition to house building and that this will increasingly harm the party's ability to engage the younger voters who should be its natural voter base.

Conference resolves:

1. To call for an end to policies of urban containment, including green belt designation.
2. To continue to support the protection of urban green spaces where this is of value to the community.
3. To call upon local Liberal Democrat campaigners and councillors across the country to encourage sustainable house building in their areas and to seek to resolve concerns where possible rather than oppose proposals outright.

4. To call upon local Liberal Democrat campaigners in areas with the highest price-to-income ratios to avoid campaigning against developments except in exceptional circumstances, to reflect the severity of the crisis locally.
5. To call for price-to-income ratios to be prioritised over population forecasts in the planning system.
6. To support action to increase the supply of social housing.
7. To call upon the Government to ensure that the outcome of Brexit negotiations does not adversely affect the construction industry's supply chains or workforce.

Passed: Nottingham Activate - Summer 2017

Lapses: Summer (August) 2022

Towards Greener Homes for Britain

Conference is concerned by:

- A. The lack of provision for environmentally friendly practices in newly built homes in the United Kingdom.
- B. The lack of democratic accountability of property developers in the sustainability of their developments moving into the near future.
- C. The deficit in the ability of local authorities to encourage developers in their area to improve the environmental credentials of new developments.
- D. The lack of infrastructure provision for the government's planned banning of the sale of diesel and electric cars and vans by 2040.
- E. The failure to install sufficient facilities to enable enough environmentally-friendly choices for residents in developments such as 'eco-towns'.

Conference recognises the Liberal Democrat commitment to:

- i. The value of community, and more specifically, the sustaining of communities in the United Kingdom as outlined in the preamble to the Liberal Democrat constitution.
- ii. Our 2017 manifesto commitment to slashing carbon emissions and to encourage small-scale and local authority renewable schemes.
- iii. The longstanding liberal tradition of localism and believing power to make decisions should be given to the people and local institutions.

Conference calls for:

1. The Government to undertake a reallocation of powers to local authorities to ensure that all new developments have some provisions as to enable sustainable practice. These include, but are not limited to, the use of electric vehicles or facilities for cycling.
2. Giving local authorities the right to install and operate facilities on new developments for revenue generation of an environmentally friendly nature. These include, but are not limited to, charging points for electric vehicles, and secure cycle storage. Revenue generation may refer to methods including advertising and usage fees.
3. The ability of local planning authorities to ensure that highways are adapted to have adequate measures to support sustainable transport options, where appropriate. This will allow for highways on new developments to provide publicly available facilities and services where they are needed. These include, but are not limited to, wider footways for the later installing of roadside electric charge points to serve on-street parking, whether through freestanding charge points or from existing street lighting facilities.
4. Liberal Democrat local administrations and groups to use to the fullest extent these provisions, upon their passing into law, in order to promote a greener and more sustainable solution to house Britain's future.
5. Every 25 parking spaces a business provides for its staff, at least 1 must have a charge point and be designated for electric vehicles.
6. Every 25 parking spaces a motorway service station provides, at least 1 must have a charge point and be designated for electric vehicles.

Passed: Swansea Activate - Summer 2018

Lapses: Summer (August) 2023

Towards Better Social Housing

Conference is concerned by:

- A. The stigma attached to social housing in the current environment.
- B. The clustering of social housing, resulting in communities being divided.
- C. The division of communities by clear contrasts between social and private market housing.

Conference recognises the Liberal Democrat commitment to:

- I. The value of community, and the achievement that communities can reach together locally.
- II. Improving social housing and ensuring that there is enough provision so that nobody in the UK is forced to go without a home.
- III. The liberal belief in communities in which residents can be proud to live and be a part of.

Conference calls for:

- 1. An end to the practice of building social housing blocks which place social homes atop one another excessively, such as over 3 storeys.
- 2. The reversal of the aforementioned practice where possible for more accessible and less stigmatised alternatives.
- 3. Social housing on new developments to be built to an equal or better standard and woven into these developing communities rather than built to a lower quality and in groups of other social housing units.
- 4. The improvement of social housing provision by building significantly more social housing units and building them in a quality and style which fits with their communities and develops the character of their area.
- 5. The aesthetics of social housing to be more carefully considered in both design and construction stages in order to ensure that it does not carry with it the stigma associated with large blocks.

Passed: Swansea Activate - Summer 2018

Lapses: Summer (August) 2023

Demanding Better for Transport in Our North

Conference Notes:

- A. The North of England, henceforth referring to the European Parliamentary regions of the North West, North East and Yorkshire & the Humber, is suffering from a transport funding crisis that has left our railways and public transport infrastructure in ruins
- B. The North has seen a funding deficit of £541 per person for transport infrastructure compared to what London receives
- C. The North has seen an overall cut in public spending of £3.6 billion from the years 2009/10 to 2017/18 whereas the south east and south west saw an increase in public spending of £4.7 billion
- D. The United Kingdom's (U.K.) funding of transport systems, as a percentage of GDP, is significantly lower than that of our western European colleagues
- E. The U.K. has some of the largest recorded levels of regional inequality in Europe and this has been exacerbated by continued under-funding of infrastructure
- F. Where towns and cities are better connected, there are greater job opportunities, wages rise and standards of living rise
- G. The importance of rail freight to helping fight the climate crisis

Conference Believes:

- i. That if the Liberal Democrats want to improve our electoral chances in the north we must be the party to spearhead improved investment in northern infrastructure
- ii. If we are to tackle the environmental crisis then we must do more to ensure people are able to, and encouraged to, use public transport and must increase investment to ensure this is the case
- iii. There are a number of easily implemented infrastructure investments in the north that would go some way to rebalancing the funding disparities and improving the quality of life in the north
- iv. That even within the north there must be unequal spending to attempt to rectify the unbalanced funding that we have seen previously
- v. That infrastructure investment cannot simply be focussed on the M62 corridor and must cover a wide area of the north including both urban and rural areas

Conference calls for:

1. The Young Liberals to push for the wider party to adopt the infrastructure investments set out hence forth:
 - a. A rolling plan of electrification that will include, but is not limited to, electrification of the Newcastle to Carlisle line, The Settle to Carlisle line, the Tees Valley line from Sunderland to Middlesbrough, Leeds to Hull, Leeds to Manchester, Leeds to York, Manchester to Holyhead, Manchester to Sheffield and York to Scarborough
 - b. Investment in underground platforms at Manchester Piccadilly to allow for further segregation of intercity and metropolitan services and easing congestion, as well as allowing for easy transfers to rail services to Manchester Airport
 - c. A light rail metro system for Leeds that will bring it more in line with what other similarly sized cities have
 - d. A new west branch of the Tyne & Wear metro encompassing the west end of Newcastle, Elswick, Denton and Benwell, before joining back to the pre-existing network at the Airport
 - e. Upgrading the east bound line from Leeds to York to electrified four track and introducing a grade separation from the current proposed HS2 line

- f. A new 125 mph, electrified rail route across the Pennines from Darlington to Penrith that links the East Coast Main Line and West Coast Mainline as well as creating new east & west rail freight links
 - g. Northern Powerhouse Rail in full: Liverpool to Manchester links allowing HS2 integration, dedicated NPR link between Sheffield & HS2, full link of Manchester and Leeds's HS2 stations with a link via Bradford, and a NPR connection from Leeds across to York and onwards to Hull allowing for a high speed service from Liverpool to Hull
 - h. A new segregated high-speed alignment of the East Coast Mainline between Northallerton and Newcastle via Teesside. This would include a new Teesside hub station in Thornaby.
 - i. Upgraded signalling and electrification to both the ECML & WCML to allow for 140mph running where possible
 - j. Expansion of the Castlefield Corridor to support more trains per hour and a redesign of the stations and junctions in this area to ease conflict points for passing trains.
2. The Young Liberals to encourage the wider party to continue with its full support for all phases of HS2, in line with the Liberal Democrat manifesto commitments of 2015, 2017 and 2019.
 3. The Young Liberals to push the wider party to introduce a policy setting out greater devolution of transport spending to regional bodies and local government bodies who best understand where money should be spent and what is needed
 4. The Young Liberals to encourage the party to adopt a policy that would seek specific ringfenced funding for accessibility investments across the network including new rolling stock that features level access boarding, step free access at all stations and to ensure a guard is on every single service
 5. The Young Liberals to encourage the party to adopt a policy that would see specific increased funding set aside for new and higher capacity rolling stock across the north that would bring it on a similar level to what is seen across the south

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Defence

Defending Our Defence

Conference is concerned by:

- A. The serious shortfall in funding currently faced by Her Majesty's Armed Forces, which is having a direct impact on the ability of all branches of the Armed Forces to carry out their duties globally in an effective manner.
- B. The significant overstretch of the Armed Forces, especially in terms of manpower, equipment, and supplies relative to the tasks that they are dependent on to perform.
- C. Increasing global instability, particularly in the form of threats to the security of the United Kingdom and its allies from such actors as Russia, China, North Korea, and Daesh, and the nature of Armed Forces as a key element of part of a strong and effective deterrent.
- D. The Government's clear manifesto commitment to keep Britain's standing army above 80,000 personnel, and yet allowing the number to fall below this.
- E. The findings of the 2015-2016 Defence Select Committee Report - 'Shifting the goalposts? Defence expenditure and the 2% pledge' - which suggested that the MoD has only been meeting the 2% target by 'creative accounting': the incorporation of items not previously included in defence spending (such as more than £1 billion in war pensions and MoD civilian pensions).
- F. The difficulties and challenges faced by the Ministry of Defence in seeking to adequately defend the United Kingdom against a rapidly changing environment of threats ranging from cyber-warfare to cross-border insurgencies which threaten infrastructure ranging from the phones in our pockets, the elections of our leaders, and the hospitals we rely on.
- G. The threat to the UK's amphibious warfare capabilities through the sale of HMS OCEAN, the Royal Navy's only dedicated helicopter carrier, to Brazil and the potential decommissioning of one of the two Albion-Class LPDs.
- H. The 'unprecedented' incident in December 2017 in which no major Royal Navy surface ships were deployed beyond home waters, with all six Type-45 Destroyers being alongside in Portsmouth, and only one Type-23 Frigate on duty.
- I. The concerns over the capability of the Royal Navy to adequately protect the new Queen Elizabeth class carriers with an ever shrinking surface fleet.

Conference acknowledges:

- I. The Liberal Democrats 2017 manifesto pledge to maintain the 2% GDP expenditure on defence.
- II. The importance of the UK's defensive capabilities in an increasingly volatile world, including the commitment made to aiding and defending our allies as a leading member of NATO, and the lack of leadership and willingness from the current US Administration.
- III. The concerns raised by the past and present professional heads of Her Majesty's Armed Forces, such as General Sir Nick Carter and Admiral Lord Alan West, about the current state and capabilities of the Armed Forces, and the necessity for increased defence spending.
- IV. The recommendations set out by the Defence Select Committee Report in 2016.
- V. The increasing demands of the widening field of modern warfare, particularly cyber warfare, on the MoD and intelligence services.
- VI. The bilateral Technical Arrangement between NATO and the EU in February 2016, that seeks to strengthen cooperation on cyber defence.
- VII. The outcome of the 2014 NATO Wales Summit, in which the Coalition Government reaffirmed to the 2% commitment and the Alliance agreed that the nations not meeting

the 2% commitment at the time should “aim to move towards the 2% guideline within a decade”.

- VIII. The importance of defence as Britain’s international interests are challenged and changed in the upcoming uncertainty surrounding Brexit.
- IX. The commitment of the Liberal Democrats to respecting and abiding by the judgement of industry experts as best possible.
- X. That the defence budget is now little more than two-thirds of what it was at the end of the Cold War (2.28% of GDP, down from 3.80% in 1990-1991).

Conference calls for:

1. An emergency increase in defence spending of up to at least 2.5% of GDP to compensate with short fallings in personnel numbers and defence procurement.
2. That, in following the recommendations of Defence Select Committee Report, the UK Government and Ministry of Defence provide Parliament with clear and unambiguous details about the allocation of defence expenditure in order to allow Parliament to accurately and critically hold both the government and the MoD to account.
3. A hardline approach to cyber-warfare, including that foreign cyber attacks be treated as an armed attack on UK or allied national sovereignty, and that NATO Article 4 should be seriously considered an option in response to such foreign attacks.
4. The Liberal Democrats to produce an exhaustive policy paper - underpinned by a review into increased defence spending - lining out a clear strategy for military size, purpose, and defence procurement that will allow Her Majesty’s Armed Forces to operate in an effective manner, and be able to carry out their duties globally with the necessary manpower, equipment, training and resources, all taking into consideration the advice and opinions of defence experts and professionals.

Passed: Swansea Activate - Summer 2018

Lapses: Summer (August) 2023

Renewal of Trident: Security in Insecure Times

Conference notes:

- A. Britain's membership of NATO, and its target for all members to spend 2% of their GDP on defence means that if Trident were scrapped, the money currently allocated would have to be spent elsewhere in defence in order to meet the 2% target and could not be spent on other public services.
- B. The annexation of Crimea, the war in Donbass, incursions into Baltic states, submarine incursions into Swedish waters, the probing of UK air defences by military aircraft, and the shooting down of flight MH17, all point to a Russian foreign policy that is a credible and immediate threat to British security, and to peace in Europe.
- C. President Donald Trump is a less reliable ally for the United Kingdom, and all of Europe, as evidenced by his statements and actions on NATO and US allies
- D. Therefore, a credible nuclear deterrent is necessary to protect the security of the United Kingdom, and also as leverage in future arms talks.
- E. That a liberal foreign policy will include a robust response to all threats to the liberal world order, including Russian aggression.

Conference believes:

- i. The first duty of any government is to ensure the security of its citizens.
- ii. The security of the United Kingdom against a variety of threats must be ensured through the use of a variety of means.
- iii. The primary purpose of a nuclear deterrent is to prevent armed conflict with other nuclear armed states.

Conference calls for:

1. Young Liberals to support like-for-like replacement of the UK's nuclear deterrent.
2. Young Liberals to lobby the federal party in support of this aim.

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

Policing in Football

Conference notes:

- A. Section 27 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 allows a police officer to require any football supporter they think is contributing or may contribute to alcohol-related disorder to leave the area they are in by a route potentially specified by the officer for a period not exceeding 48 hours. Anyone not complying can be subject to arrest.
- B. An example of this order being commenced occurred on November 15 2008, where 80 Stoke supporters were compulsorily detained in a pub and issued with a written notice under Section 27 of the Act, this was despite the landlord giving a police statement saying that the fans were orderly, not even singing and that they would be welcomed back into the pub.
- C. The Violent Crimes and Reduction Act has also allowed the creation of Category C football more widely known as 'bubble matches'.
- D. In these games, supporters of an away team are not allowed to travel on their personal preferred route. They must meet at a police-designated pick-up point, get on a coach which is monitored by police to ensure that they are not getting intoxicated before they arrive at the ground. After the game they are dropped off again at a police-designated point.
- E. From 2006-2014 there were over 50 matches put into this category.
- F. The Football Supporters Federation set up the Watching Football is Not a Crime campaign in reaction to the passing of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006.

Conference believes:

- i. That these restrictions are a severe infringement on the civil liberties of football supporters.
- ii. That in many cases the impositions of these restrictions were not justified and were decided without consultation with supporters.
- iii. That police should engage and co-operate with supporter groups over policing arrangements at football matches.
- iv. That Liberal Youth and the Liberal Democrats should always fight the infringement of an individual or group's civil liberties.

Conference resolves:

1. That Young Liberals should support the Watching Football is Not a Crime campaign.
2. That Section 27 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 should be abolished.
3. That dialogue and co-operation between the police and football supporter's groups should be encouraged.

Passed: Edinburgh Winter Conference - Winter 2016

Lapses: Winter (April) 2021

Digital Britain

Conference notes:

- A. The Report "Digital Britain", released in full on the 16th June 2009 by Lord Carter, minister for communications, technology and broadcasting.
- B. That "Digital Britain" sectors account for nearly 10% GDP¹.
- C. The increasing efforts of the music industry to combat piracy with projects such as Spotify.
- D. Music sales have fallen dramatically – by 50% from 1999 to 2004 for example².
- E. Digital Right Management (DRM) has annoyed many purchasers of legitimate electronic files.
- F. The current term of Copyright for Sound Recordings is 50 years.
- G. 66% of young people do not see illegally downloading free music as morally objectionable³.
- H. The software industry is rapidly changing and demands a high level of flexibility.
- I. That there remains some ambiguity over software copyright, and that some software becomes dormant but is still protected by copyright.
- J. The introduction of the 15a classification in Irish cinemas.

Conference believes that:

- i. The report "Digital Britain" lays out some of the necessary steps in modernising this country and preparing the economy for a more technology-oriented world.
- ii. Access to broadband should become a right, not a privilege, and therefore needs funding and planning for universal access.
- iii. The money raised by the 50p Landline Tax is highly unlikely to raise sufficient revenue for nationwide access to broadband, particularly in rural areas.
- iv. Internet piracy represents a threat to many creative arts industries, particularly music and film.
- v. The threat of disconnecting piracy offenders is, however, excessive.
- vi. The current copyright time frame for sound recordings should not be modified.
- vii. Switching off analogue radio services by 2015 is a necessity, but one which must be carefully carried out to ensure that support is available for those people who struggle to switch, particularly for financial reasons.
- viii. The proposals on the age rating of video games do not tackle the fundamental problem that they are subjective and unnecessarily proscriptive.

Conference therefore proposes:

- a. A more effective approach to internet piracy would be a government instituted scheme of fines, perhaps linked to a proportion of the monetary value of the illegal goods, up to a maximum amount. This must be linked with the removal of DRM from legitimately purchased goods to provide people with the flexibility they deserve.
- b. To strongly oppose disconnection as a disproportionate punishment and to seek to ensure that civil suits no longer result in damages greater than the fines imposed.
- c. However, where there is reasonable doubt as to the offender on a particular network, or where children may be involved, steps must be taken to ensure that innocent people are not fined, and that children understand fully the nature of piracy.

¹ As reported on BBC website, 16th June 2009

² As reported by IFPI

³ As reported by the BBC

- d. Children of secondary school age should therefore be educated on and debate the issues surrounding and the legal aspects of piracy as part of the citizenship curriculum.
- e. Further areas of funding need to be found to make the roll-out of universal broadband credible.
- f. That an internet speed promise of 2Mbps must be matched by careful observation to ensure this is achieved. Many broadband companies offered very fast speeds but subsequently found themselves unable to deliver on these promises at any but the quietest times.
- g. To reject the EU proposals that would increase the term of copyright for sound recording to 99 years plus the life of the artist. The length of copyright for motion pictures should be lowered to 50 years, and software be placed at 25.
- h. Software which has been copyrighted and used for commercial purposes but is no longer used on an active commercial basis be exempted from copyright provision.
- i. That 15a and possibly even 18a be considered as viable age ratings for films shown in licensed cinemas. Both of these require the young person to be older than the previous category, i.e. for a 15a you must be at least 12, and for an 18a you must be at least 15.
- j. That a more effective method of age ratings for video games would be to enforce the PEGI ratings (currently advisory), and not require restricted games to have two separate ratings.
- k. That while labelling of films is under review, we should push for epilepsy warnings on DVD boxes and film trailers, if appropriate to the content.

Conference therefore resolves that:

1. These proposals be submitted to any relevant consultation on the report
2. These proposals be submitted to Liberal Democrat Spring 2010 Conference for consideration by the Federal Party

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Pornography in the Internet Age

Conference notes:

- A. That most pornographic material is no longer solely for heterosexual men but encompasses a much wider audience.
- B. The proliferation of pornography in line with the growth of the World Wide Web and proliferation of adult content broadcast channels in line with increased consumer demand.
- C. The recent minor relaxation in censorship of magazines, films, and television programmes regarding acceptable sexual content.
- D. The Government's white paper "A New Future for Communications", and its calls for changes to the film classification system, with responsibility for video classification being taken from the British Board of Film Classification and handed to OFCOM.
- E. Events in the past few months which have led to increased censorship on the web; with companies such as eBay and Yahoo introducing blanket bans.
- F. The abnormalities and contradictions that currently exist within UK law on pornography.
- G. That the content of much of the pornography in the United Kingdom is influenced by our current indecency laws. Laws that have recently been ruled as unfair by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR).
- H. That R rated films can only be distributed on video and sold in licensed sex shops.

Conference believed:

- i. That the consensual viewing of pornography that portrays all forms of sexuality involving consenting adults is acceptable in today's society.
- ii. That pornography portraying sexual acts with un-consenting adults, those illegal as outlined by law, or those involving persons under the age of consent is always unacceptable.
- iii. Pornography should be available to buy from safe, reliable sources, giving a 'fair deal' to all involved.
- iv. People should be given detailed information about the contents of programmes, videos, and movies so that they can make appropriate choices about what they watch.

Conference therefore calls for:

1. Relaxation of censorship laws so that all pornography depicting consensual sexual activity is available to adults over the age of 16 who wish to purchase it, and in so doing remove contradictions in the current laws surrounding pornography.
2. Revision of the R18 rating to R16, whilst maintaining the tight and responsible enforced licensing of sex shops.
3. Reductions in the cost of licensing a sex shop, discouraging people from buying less reliably sourced material over the internet; and moves towards future regulation and licensing of online sex shops.
4. Work with our European Union partners to initiate similar regulation of cross-border trade in pornographic material.
5. OFCOM also to be given powers to regulate all stages of the production of pornographic materials within the United Kingdom so as to ensure good working conditions and the protection of human rights. This would include ensuring fair pay and high standards of health and safety, that all contractual arrangements are fair and freely entered into, that those involved have not in anyway been coerced, and the prevention of public nuisance.
6. The effects of ECHR rulings on UK indecency laws should be incorporated into law as soon as possible.

7. That all broadcasters be required to display standard information prior to a screening of a programme that may offend or distress or that contains sexually explicit material.
8. That provided they operate appropriate safeguards, digital or terrestrial television should be allowed to show material currently rated as R18 on a pay per view basis.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Political Reform

Voting System (Referendum)

Conference notes:

- A. There are currently many different types of voting systems used in the United Kingdom to elect representatives:
 - a. Northern Ireland Assembly: Single Transferable Vote
 - b. Welsh Assembly: Top-up lists
 - c. Mayor of London: Instant run-off final round preference voting
 - d. House of Commons: First Past the Post
 - e. European Parliament: Closed party lists
- B. The First Past the Post system is the only system currently used which does not give any degree of proportionality whereas all of the other voting systems give some degree of proportionality.
- C. The Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011, allowing for a referendum on changing from First Past the Post to the Alternative Vote for House of Commons elections.
- D. The Alternative Vote is a fairer system requiring all MPs to gain at least 50% support to get elected.

Conference believes:

- i. The Fairer Votes referendum is the first step towards full proportional representation in the United Kingdom.
- ii. The British public are already familiar with the concept of proportional voting systems as they are regularly used in elections throughout the United Kingdom.
- iii. The opponents of Fairer Votes are either misguided ideologues wanting full proportional representation now of draconian dinosaurs protecting their own limited self-interest.

Conference resolves:

1. To support the Fairer Votes campaign in the referendum.
2. To campaign for further proportionality in elections to be introduced in the United Kingdom.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

The Monarchy

Conference notes:

- A. Previous policy laid out in the motion 'Towards A Democratic Head of State'.
- B. The aforementioned motion called for a referendum on the future of the United Kingdom's Head of State to be held as soon as practicable and for the Liberal Democrats to propose that 'Our Head of State be elected for a fixed term'.
- C. Currently there is a significant proportion of party members and supporters who favour the status quo in regards to our Head of State.
- D. That there is currently little demand for a referendum on the Head of State among the general public, in part due to the overwhelming support for the Monarchy.

Conference believes:

- i. That having a referendum on the future of our Head of State is something that may be necessary in the future to ensure the continued legitimacy of our Head of State.
- ii. Holding referendums when there is little demand for one and where the result is already almost certain is both wasteful and unnecessary.
- iii. The current lack of demand for such a referendum means that this should not be done as soon as is practicable, but rather when significant demand for it emerges from the general public.
- iv. When a referendum on the issue is called the Liberal Democrats should seek to ensure it is conducted in the fairest possible way in order to get the most accurate picture of the public's opinion possible.
- v. That, given the considerable diversity of opinion within the Liberal Democrats regarding the future of our Head of State, the Party should maintain a position of neutrality on the issue until a vote at Party Conference directs it to do otherwise.

Conference calls for:

1. A referendum to be held on the future of our Head of State only once there is sufficient demand for one from the public.
2. Said referendum to include, but not necessarily be limited to, options for maintenance of the status quo and switching to a democratic method of selecting the Head of State.
3. A system of preferential voting to be used if more than two options offered to the electorate to ensure the result represents the opinions of the public as accurately as possible.
4. The Liberal Democrats to take a position on the issue that reflects the opinions of the membership.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Increasing Voter Turnout

Conference notes:

- A. The lack of attention paid by recent governments to improve voter turnout. This is demonstrated as turnout for the 2015 General Election was lower than every election between 1922 and 1997.
- B. The particularly low voter turnout in the 2015 General Election among 18-24-year olds, who registered an estimated 43 percent turnout.
- C. The comparably low voter turnout by younger age groups in the EU Referendum contributing to an exit from the European Union, something an estimated 75% of 16-24-year olds voted against.
- D. The even lower turnout in local elections including the Welsh Assembly elections which registered a 44% turnout in 2016.
- E. Various schools, particularly academies, leave out political based lessons/modules from their timetables. Particularly between the ages of 14 and 16.

Conference believes that:

- i. Secondary schools need to have more education on politics and go further in engaging young people in politics and the importance of voting.
- ii. The process of registering to vote deters many potential voters.
- iii. An online system would result in greater turnout for the electorate as a whole, especially among younger voters and those outside the country at the time of an election.
- iv. Citizens, especially the young, should have the knowledge to make an informed decision at elections.

Conference reasserts the Liberal Democrat commitment to:

- I. Lower the voting age to 16
- II. Provide fair outcomes for everyone in society, including the youth.

Conference calls for:

1. Our MP's, representatives within the House of Lords and education spokespeople to fight for increased compulsory education on politics within schools. This should include education on political processes, the ideologies of the main parties, structures of government and the inter-relationship between politics and matters of daily life such as the economy, the environment, security, and our place in the world.
2. A commitment to do all we can to press the government to automatically register everyone to vote who is eligible to do so.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

True Universal Suffrage: Votes for Prisoners

Conference notes that:

- A. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) ruled in 2005 that the UK's blanket ban on prisoner voting violates the principle of Universal Suffrage.
- B. The UK Government has proposed to extend the franchise to a small number of prisoners.
- C. Prisoners are affected by Government policy.
- D. Reductions in the Legal Aid budget in 2013 have led to a higher number of people appearing in court without official legal representation, as a result of which, the number of wrongly convicted people has increased.

Conference believes that:

- i. The right to participate in free and fair elections is absolute and is not conditional on the circumstances of the potential voter.
- ii. For the Government to remove its citizens' rights on the basis of what it considers their undesirability is a sign of an illiberal society.
- iii. A liberal democratic society cannot function properly without an engaged electorate regardless of their circumstances.
- iv. While the policy proposal by the government is a welcome step, it does not go nearly far enough.
- v. The full implementation of the 2005 ECHR ruling is long overdue.

Conference calls for:

- 1. All prisoners who would otherwise have the ability to cast a vote to be allowed to do so.
- 2. The reversal of the 2013 cuts to legal aid.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Register of Members Interests (AYCE Buffet)

Conference calls for the Parliamentary Registers of Members' Interests to be published in an accessible spreadsheet format, with interests displayed in a standardised format including the company registration number for each business listed.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Note: This motion was originally passed as part of a composite "All-You-Can-Eat Policy Buffet" Motion, this is one specific part of the motion on this particular policy area.

Languages in the House of Commons

Conference notes that:

- I. Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of (...) language”, including participation in government, access to legal and public services.
- II. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992), signed and ratified by the British Government, provides protections for regional and minority language varieties in education, justice, administrative authorities and public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic, and social activities.
- III. The UK has a number of national, regional, and minority language varieties, including English, Welsh, Scots, Gaelic, Cornish, Shelta, Anglo-Romani, Irish Sign Language, Northern Ireland Sign Language, and British Sign Language.
- IV. There are no de jure official languages of the UK, however English language varieties, spoken as a primary language by 95% of British people aged over 3, serve as the UK’s de facto official language.
- V. Regional and Minority Languages of the UK such as the Welsh and Scots languages have historically been regarded as inferior, their use suppressed and native speakers treated as second class citizens.
- VI. The derogation of languages in the House of Commons means that full speeches and questions in the chamber may only be given in English or Norman French.
- VII. Meetings of the Welsh Grand Committee and the Welsh Affairs Select Committee are now fully bilingual, whether in Wales or the Palace of Westminster, and real-time translation implemented at a marginal cost.
- VIII. The Liberal Democrats are committed to Federalisation of the United Kingdom.
- IX. The Speaker of the House of Commons, while generally acting as a neutral arbiter, can and should take stances on certain constitutional and procedural issues in order to maintain important democratic and representative principles.

Conference believes that:

- i. The use of language policy as a proxy for sectarian politics as opposed to as a guarantor for an individual’s rights provided in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is deeply regrettable.
- ii. British Unionism should continue on the basis of mutual respect and consent between regions and nations, rather than English Imperialism, propagated through prescription of the English Language.
- iii. For the UK to truly function as a federal union of nations, all of its constituent countries, and their respective heritages, must be treated with equal respect at the UK wide level and the House of Commons must belong to them all equally.
- iv. Refusing to allow speeches and questions in the House of Commons Chamber to be given in Regional and Minority Languages of the UK sends the message that the U.K. parliament is primarily and English one and does not give equal respect to the constituent countries of the U.K.
- v. It is an important liberal principle for a parliament to be widely representative of the state it governs and that allowing the Regional and Minority Languages of the UK to be spoken in the House of Commons chamber would mean better representation for those for whom it is a mother-tongue.
- vi. It is an important liberal principle for parliament and regional assemblies to be widely representative of the people it governs, including through linguistic access and representation.

Conference calls for:

1. The derogation of languages in the House of Commons to be amended so that Regional and Minority Languages of the UK are given equal status to English and their use for speeches and questions be allowed so long as the Speaker be notified sufficiently in advance.
2. A review panel to be commissioned by the House of Commons to discuss how this may be best achieved on a practical basis without compromising communication in the Chamber.
3. Liberal Democrat MPs to:
 - a. Publicly support the principles outlined in sections 1 and 2
 - b. Lobby their colleagues in the House to do the same and work with them to achieve change on the issue
 - c. Commit to the candidates' support for the principles laid out in sections 1 and 2 being a high priority in their considerations for future Speakers of the House of Commons.

Passed: Glasgow Winter Conference - Winter 2019

Lapses: Winter (February) 2024

Effective Governance and Efficient Administration in Local Government

Conference notes:

- A. The House of Commons briefing note "Directly Elected Mayors" which explains the concept of a directly elected Mayor as a governance structure.¹
- B. The effective working of Liberal Democrat Councils using each of the three governance structures (Committee, Leader and Cabinet, Mayor and Cabinet).²³⁴
- C. The existence of two-tiered local government in parts of England and the issues this creates with public accountability and confusion of roles

Conference notes with concern

- a. The poor state of local authority finances
- b. The 2020/21 report on local government finance that details the how local government is currently funded⁵
- c. The inequalities in local government members allowances in English local government which can lead to young people being unable to serve as councillors

Conference believes that:

- i. Serving as a councillor or another elected official is a noble pursuit and young people should not be excluded from this for financial reasons
- ii. Local government is concerningly underfunded and smaller district councils are becoming increasingly unsustainable and inefficient
- iii. Case studies such as Northamptonshire, demonstrate that local government needs reform
- iv. There are examples of Liberal Democrat Councils using any of the three governance structures effectively
- v. the devolution of power to the lowest practicable base is a sound principle
- vi. the Scottish and Welsh models of unitary local government represent a more effective model of local governance due to their clarity of function and economies of scale in administration
- vii. the allowances offered by Welsh and Scottish Councils allow younger people to undertake council duties fairly

Conference therefore proposes:

1. That principle authorities in England be restructured with the view to the creation of unitary authorities based around existing and coherent communities
2. A regionally adjusted allowance scheme be implemented in order to ensure that people are fairly remunerated for the hours worked as a councillor and it is reflective of the cost of living in the area
3. That the decision which model of governance to follow should be a decision for the local party to agree on a case-by-case basis

1- <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn05000/>

2- *Watford Borough Council*

3- *Chelmsford City Council*

4- *London Borough of Sutton*

5- [LGFR England 2020-21.pdf](#)

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Disestablishment of the Church of England

Conference notes:

- A. That the legislative arm of the UK government includes members of the Church of England, alongside other faiths.
- B. The number of practicing Church of England protestants in the UK is rapidly declining, with average weekly attendance of Sunday services at just 1.3% of the UK's population, rendering it unrepresentative of the nation at large.
- C. Liberal history is ripe with precedent for this, namely William Ewart Gladstone's disestablishment of the Irish church in 1869.

Conference believes:

- i. As society becomes more secular annually, the Church of England becomes redundant as a representative of spiritual guidance in the House of Lords.
- ii. Antidisestablishmentarianism would be a regressive policy for the youth wing of our party to support.
- iii. That replacement and/or reform of the House of Lords is a long-term policy, and that policies must be in place whilst the upper chamber continues to exist.
- iv. The Church of England would become easier to hold to account for numerous abuses of power once disestablished.
- v. A truly liberal society must separate the powers of the church and the state.
- vi. Disestablishment will place the Church of England on a level-playing field with other religions in the UK.

Conference calls for:

- 1. The removal of the Church of England from the UK's legislative process, including the removal of existing representatives of the Church of England from the House of Lords.
- 2. Appointments to the House of Lords, prior to wider reform, to be made only on individual merit, regardless of religious beliefs.
- 3. The repeal of the 1701 Act of Settlement.
- 4. Full application of the Human Rights Act 1998 to all places of worship in the UK.

Conference therefore overrules and repeals:

- I. The Young Liberals policy entitled "The Role of Church and State" passed at Activate in Summer 2016.

Passed: Online Winter Conference – Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Liberal Democrats and Business Motions

No to No-Platform

Conference believes:

- A. Free speech is a fundamental liberal value at the heart of any healthy democracy.
- B. The ability to voice one's own opinion is at the core of any principled defence of civil, political, or personal freedom.
- C. Alongside this are the abilities to seek and receive whatever views and theories one wishes to hear.
- D. Without these three fundamental freedoms; to seek, receive, and voice our views, we cannot be considered free people, we cannot grow as individuals, and we remain entirely at the mercy of the status quo.

Conference notes with concern that:

- i. In recent years, the expansion of No-platform has prevented students from seeking out challenging viewpoints under the guise of providing them mental security, or the 'protection' from harmful viewpoints.
- ii. The claim that lecture halls fall under the category of 'domestic spaces' has been used to prevent controversial speakers from appearing on university campuses.
- iii. This behaviour has contributed to a nationwide erosion of support for free speech and has led to an approach where censorship and paternalism have replaced free and open dialogue.
- iv. Calls for mental 'security' have replaced calls for common decency, and yet serve the same purpose; to prevent the voicing of ideas and opinions that are at odds with prevailing opinion, and to prevent open exchange across the country.
- v. No-Platforming is the presumption that an institution will not grant a public platform or audience to an individual or group on the basis of their political positions, or other views which may inform their political positions.

Conference further believes:

- I. The policing and censorship of 'harmful' views fundamentally contradicts the Liberal Democrats value that nobody should be enslaved by conformity.
- II. The closing of discussion and dialogue at the academy does nothing other than privilege the entrenched views in our society and prevents honest and principled enquiry and reform.
- III. As liberals, we should view this trend as an affront to the fundamental liberties to express oneself and to freely and earnestly seek out new information.
- IV. No person has the right to prevent anyone from hearing another speak.

Conference calls for:

1. Liberal Youth to adopt a formal No to No-Platform stance.
2. Liberal Democrat College and University societies to resist the implementation of blanket No-Platform policies at their institutions.
3. Liberal Youth to retain the right to dis-invite speakers from its own events, if there is a reasonable belief that the actions of these individuals may lead to the physical harm, harassment, or intimidation of attendees.

Passed: Edinburgh Winter Conference - Winter 2016

Lapses: Winter (April) 2021

Encouraging Female Participation

Conference notes:

- A. Currently only 125 of 650 MPs are women, equating to 19%, less than 1 in 5.
- B. There are only 7 female Liberal Democrat MPs.
- C. 5 out of 8 General Executive Members elected in the last Liberal Youth election were female.

Conference believes:

- i. The way to improve the number of female MPs is not by the Liberal Democrats introducing quotas or all female shortlists.
- ii. Young Liberals can play a vital role in getting more women to take up key positions within the party.
- iii. Women who wish to be involved in Liberal Democrat politics should be easily able to access training that will help develop their skills and careers from a young age.

Conference resolves:

- 1. The Young Liberals Executive will formulate training specifically designed for new female members.
- 2. The Young Liberals Executive will engage with Women Liberal Democrats, the Campaign for Gender Balance, and similar non-partisan organisations to encourage more female activists.
- 3. The Young Liberals Executive will vote against any proposals for all female shortlists, or the introduction of quotas, that may be put to future Liberal Democrat Federal Conferences, and will lobby against such policies.

Passed: Bristol Activate - Summer 2016

Lapses: Summer (July) 2021

Progressive Alliance

Conference notes:

- A. The rise of populism and the reorienting of the political spectrum as a divide between internationalism and populism.
- B. The Green Party's decision not to stand a candidate in the Richmond Park by-election.
- C. Calls for a 'progressive alliance' where parties such as the Labour Party, the Liberal Democrats, the Green Party, and the Women's Equality Party might coordinate in a General Election campaign in an attempt to increase the number of 'progressive' candidates elected.

Conference believes:

- i. Political parties should co-operate on individual issues where there is common ground, for example electoral reform, both in Parliament and in the media.
- ii. Only the Liberal Democrats are committed to the values of internationalism and liberalism.
- iii. An electoral alliance would lead to dilution of the Liberal Democrat message and fewer Liberal Democrat MPs winning office.
- iv. There are considerable policy differences between the Liberal Democrats and other so-called progressive parties.
- v. Labour under Jeremy Corbyn cannot be trusted to maintain policies that accord with the Liberal Democrats' values of openness and internationalism.
- vi. The Women's Equality Party's commitment to the Nordic Model of sex work regulation is fundamentally at odds with a liberal commitment to improve the lives of sex workers, not worsen them.
- vii. A number of the policies advocated by the Green Party would be destructive for the United Kingdom's economy, limiting growth, and worsening living standards for the British people.

Conference calls for:

- 1. The Young Liberals to oppose any resolution that would compel or incentivise Liberal Democrat candidates to step down en masse in favour of other political parties.
- 2. The Young Liberals to work with the youth wings of other parties where there is scope to advance shared aims and campaigns.

Passed: Sheffield Winter Conference - Winter 2017

Lapses: Winter (February) 2022

Adopting the IHRA Definition of Anti-Semitism

Conference notes:

- A. Throughout their long history, Jewish people have faced persecution and discrimination across the world because of their Jewish status.
- B. Largely due to its endemic presence in Jeremy Corbyn's Labour Party, antisemitism has recently come to the fore in British political discussion. One issue of particular importance has been the Labour Party's refusal to accept the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism with all its examples.
- C. The IHRA definition of antisemitism is representative of the opinion of the mainstream Jewish community.
- D. Accepting the IHRA definition of antisemitism does not preclude the possibility of a robust critique of the policy of the current Israeli government.
- E. Despite the Liberal Democrats' commitment to welcoming people of all faiths and none, and our mission to stamp out racial and religious hatred wherever it is found, it does not appear that either the Liberal Democrats or the Young Liberals have yet officially adopted this definition and its examples.

Conference believes:

- i. Antisemitism is not welcome in the Liberal Democrat Party as a whole, or in the Young Liberals specifically. Both should be welcoming and safe spaces for Jewish people.
- ii. Because of the current political climate surrounding antisemitism, it is prudent for us to state clearly to members and observers our position thereon: we will not tolerate it.
- iii. Adoption of the IHRA definition of antisemitism will help us to do this.

Conference resolves:

1. To adopt the IHRA working definition of antisemitism with all its examples.
2. To call upon the party to adopt the IHRA working definition of antisemitism with all its examples if it has not already done so. If it has already done so, conference resolves instead to call upon the party to make this fact more clearly available on its website.

Passed: Swansea Activate - Summer 2018

Lapses: Summer (August) 2023

Changing the Age Limit of the Young Liberals

Conference notes:

- A. That Young Liberals membership is automatically granted to all Liberal Democrat Members age 25 and under, as well as Liberal Democrat members who are students, as determined by the Liberal Democrat Federal constitution.
- B. That Federal Young Liberals offer an opt-in membership for those between 26 and 29 and Scottish Young Liberals offer automatic membership for those age 29 and under, however the Federal Constitution does not recognise these individuals as members of Young Liberals.
- C. That the youth wings of many of our sister organisations in Europe and other UK parties have a higher age cut off than the Young Liberals.

Conference believes:

- i. That there are a significant number of political and party issues where those between 26 and 29 and those 25 and under share common goals in virtue of their age.
- ii. That the low cut-off age results in Young Liberals suffering from a high turnover rate in members, many of whom are new to the party, causing organisational struggles with filling positions requiring specialist or professional skills and in retaining institutional memory.
- iii. That raising the cut off age would reduce membership turnover and retain experienced and skilled members.
- iv. That few Liberal Democrat, or Young Liberals, activities are focused on the needs of young professionals.
- v. That raising the age would bring in additional non-student members to the Young Liberals thus helping Young Liberals better serve young professionals in the party and provide this demographic with a social and political space in the party.
- vi. That raising the age limit of Young Liberals would therefore benefit the organisational structure and those members aged between 26 and 29.

Conference supports:

1. Raising the age of automatic membership of the Young Liberals as to include all Liberal Democrat members under the age of 30.

Conference calls for:

1. Young Liberals Federal Executive to lobby the Federal Party to raise the automatic membership age of Young Liberals to include all members under the age of 30.
2. Liberals Federal Executive to submit a constitutional amendment to Federal Liberal Democrat conference to raise the age of Young Liberals to include all members under the age of 30.

Passed: Glasgow Winter Conference - Winter 2019

Lapses: Winter (February) 2024

Stand with Hong Kong. Boycott HSBC and Standard Chartered.

Conference notes:

- A. The recent intervention by two large UK banking firms, HSBC and Standard Chartered, into the debate surrounding Hong Kong's "security" law, in which they both expressed their corporations support for the law.
- B. The Young Liberals policy "Young Liberals Stand with Hong Kong" passed in the summer of 2019 which, amongst other measures, called for "Imposing sanctions on those persons complicit in or responsible for suppressing Hongkongers' human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Joint Declaration."

Conference welcomes:

- i. The actions taken by politicians from across the UK political spectrum against the move by the banks which include:
 - a. Liberal Democrat Spokesperson for Foreign Affairs, Alistair Carmichael, saying the move represents a "serious error of judgement" and is "foolish".
 - b. Labour's Shadow Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Lisa Nandy, writing a letter to HSBC's and Standard Chartered's chief executives expressing her "profound concerns" with the banks support for the law and calling on the banks to "immediately rescind their support".
 - c. Conservative Chair of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee, Tom Tugendhat, writing that the banks have "effectively endorsed the introduction of laws that will end free speech and many other civil rights in the city, and gone further than most companies would."

Conference resolves:

1. For the Young Liberals to engage in a boycott of HSBC and Standard Chartered, unless they rescind their support for the law.
2. To call for the wider party, including both local parties and SAO's/AO's, to similarly engage in a boycott of these banking firms, unless they rescind their support for the law.

Passed: Online Activate - Summer 2020

Lapses: Summer (July) 2025

Towards a Humane and Caring Immigration Policy

Conference notes:

- A. The new post-Brexit immigration system, colloquially known as a points-based system.
- B. The positive cultural, economic, and social benefits of large-scale immigration.
- C. The longstanding commitment of the Liberal Democrats to freedom of movement.

Conference notes with concern:

- i. The repeated mistakes made by the Home Office in relation to immigration have led to unlawful deportations, such as the Windrush Scandal.
- ii. That changes to the financial qualifies for immigration often lead to the break-up of families.
- iii. The treatment of asylum seekers by the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal, including the high deportation rates amongst LGBT+ refugees.
- iv. The unwillingness of the UK Government to engage with humane objectives in relation to refugee crossings in the English Channel.
- v. The use of immigration as a political football by the Conservative and Labour Parties.
- vi. The inadequate rights and freedoms given to immigrants in the United Kingdom before naturalisation.

Conference believes that:

- I. The current approach to immigration by Home Office officials and political leaders is callous and inhumane.
- II. The points-based system creates unfair bias in favour of migrants who are wealthy and whose first language is English.
- III. Immigration creates a benefit to our country that goes beyond economics.
- IV. The current tribunal system is fundamentally broken.
- V. The current public discourse around the subject of immigration fosters toxic, xenophobic, and racist attitudes.

Conference therefore resolves:

1. That the Young Liberals reach out to other youth wings with similar values with a view to the creation of a cross party commission with the following objectives:
 - i. A meaningful and fair alternative to the current tribunal system.
 - ii. A reform of immigration policy with a view to abolition of the points-based system.
 - iii. A cross party consensus on approaches to public discourse around immigration.
 - iv. A campaign for the rights of immigrants, asylum seekers, and all other migrants.
2. To actively campaign for a more positive approach to immigration from the Liberal Democrats.

Passed: Online Winter Conference – Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

A Constitutional Convention

Conference notes that the Young Liberals constitution is an important document, setting out the governance and procedure of the organisation.

Conference agrees that the constitution should be easy to understand, without sacrificing content or guidance.

Conference recognises that the current Young Liberals constitution is long, complex, and often difficult to understand.

Conference therefore calls for a temporary constitutional reform working group to be established, chaired by an Honorary Vice President and consisting of at least 5 members, including the federal Finance Officer and at least one other representative of the Federal Executive.

This working group is instructed to bring proposals to the next Young Liberals Conference, to replace the existing constitution and constitutional documents, along the following principles: The new constitution should be written in plain English, and should be understandable by lay people.

Existing documents attached to or referenced in the constitution, such as the Executive Regulations, Election Regulations, and Conference Standing Orders, should be moved to new By-Laws.

The structure and content of the new constitution and By-Laws shall be decided by the working group, save that they may not alter the election regulations, nor sections 1 and 2 of the constitution.

No proposal brought forward as a result of this motion may contravene the existing Young Liberals constitution, the federal party constitution, or the law.

The working group will draw up a model By-Law setting out the standing orders of a federal committee, which each federal committee shall adapt to be put forward as a part of the overall proposal, forming one By-Law for each existing federal committee as set out in section 7 of the constitution. Any committee which does not put forward a proposed By-Law will be deemed to have accepted the model By-Law unamended.

The working group will be required to publish its proposal no later than 2 weeks before the deadline for motions to the conference at which it will be heard, allowing sufficient time for amendments to the proposals to be put forward. Constitutional amendments put forward and passed at that conference will be deemed to amend the relevant content of the working group's proposal, if it is also passed.

Passed: Online Winter Conference – Winter 2021

Lapses: Winter (February) 2026

Miscellaneous

All-You-Can-Eat-Policy Buffet

Student Loans

Conference notes that graduate courses, don't have capped fees, with an LSE Economics Masters, for example, costing over £25,000, and that graduate students don't have access to the same loan system as undergraduate students.

Conference reaffirms its support for the Liberal Democrat policy of restoring means-tested maintenance grants and the Young Liberals policy of increasing them from their previous levels.

Conference further calls for:

7. The process of means-tested grants and loans to be reformed to take into account a wider range of factors, such as the parental household living costs, not just the parental household's unadjusted income.
8. Fees for graduate courses to be capped.
9. The loan system for graduate courses to be reformed so that the repayment threshold is kept in line with that of undergraduate loans, and so that maintenance loans can be accessed in the same way that they can for undergraduate courses.
10. A review into whether the inflation rate used to calculate loan interest should be changed from RPI to CPI, wage inflation, or another suitable measure.
11. Disabled Students' Allowances to include the option of an increased maintenance loan, to take into account the increased living cost of some disabilities.
12. A review into the way maintenance loans are paid, to consider changing it from a fixed lump sum system either to a monthly system, or to a system that is weighted to take into account the difference in costs that a student faces in each term.

Education

Conference calls for schools to be required to offer their pupils the option of gender-neutral uniforms.

Health

Conference notes:

- A. The Liberal Democrat policy of legalising cannabis.
- B. The Young Liberals policy of reforming the 1983 Mental Health Act to prevent discrimination against individuals with "mental disorders" and extending the right to make advance decisions (which allow someone to decide what will happen to them if they lose the capacity to make decisions for themselves) to such individuals.
- C. That a person with a "mental disorder" who commits a serious crime can be placed under a Restriction Order, which restricts them to hospital for their whole life unless it's lifted by the Justice Security or a tribunal. This applies even if the treating team consider them to be clinically safe, resulting in people being detained, rather than treated, for their whole lives.

Conference calls for:

1. The availability of all drugs for medical use and research to be decided solely by medical regulatory bodies on the basis of medical evidence, in the same way as any other form of treatment.
2. Advance decisions to be regularly renewed by the individual who makes them, with a formal assessment of capacity required on each renewal.

3. The Mental Health Act to be reformed so that Restriction Orders are not used unjustifiably to detain, rather than treat, patients. In particular, the Restriction Orders' underlying legal presumption for lifelong detention should be reviewed to ensure it is not unduly discriminatory against individuals with mental health conditions.

Employment

Conference notes that only 16% of adults on the autistic spectrum are in full-time employment, and the Liberal Democrats' policies to address this, including improved provision in schools for giving disabled and/or neurodiverse individuals employment skills.

Conference calls on the Government to produce updated guidance for employers on how to implement the 2010 Equality Act in relation to those on the autistic spectrum, taking into account the developments in the understanding of the autistic spectrum that have occurred since 2010.

General

Conference calls for the Parliamentary Registers of Members' Interests to be published in an accessible spreadsheet format, with interests displayed in a standardised format including the company registration number for each business listed.

Passed: Oxford Winter Conference - Winter 2018

Lapses: Winter (February) 2023

Note: This motion was passed as one single motion at Oxford Conference, however within the Policy Book the individual sections are repeated in the relevant section. It however remains a single motion.

Policies by Conference and Expiry

Motion	Conference	Expires	Policy Area
A Liberal Welfare State	Edinburgh Hibernata 2016	Apr 2021	Social Justice
Global Free Trade and Tariff Wars	Edinburgh Hibernata 2016	Apr 2021	International Affairs and Europe
Tuition Fees	Edinburgh Hibernata 2016	Apr 2021	Education
Policing in Football	Edinburgh Hibernata 2016	Apr 2021	Digital, Culture, Media, & Sport
No to No-Platform	Edinburgh Hibernata 2016	Apr 2021	Liberal Democrats and Business Motions
Land Value Taxation	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Economy and Business
A Fair Deal for Pubs	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Economy and Business
No to Sugar Taxes, Yes to Meaningful Reform	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Economy and Business
Trade Unions	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Economy and Business
Asylum Seekers Right to Work	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Home Affairs and Justice
Legalisation of Cannabis	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Home Affairs and Justice
Violent Crime (Attacks with Glass Bottles)	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Home Affairs and Justice
Protecting the Right to a Private Life	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Home Affairs and Justice
Reclaiming Our Liberty	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Home Affairs and Justice
Prostitution	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Social Justice
Living Wage	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Social Justice
Response to the European Union Referendum	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	International Affairs and Europe
Britain Stronger in Europe: Take Back Control	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	International Affairs and Europe
Tibet	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	International Affairs and Europe
Free Contraception for All	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Health and Social Care
HIV and Rights	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Health and Social Care
Voluntary Euthanasia and Assisted Suicide	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Health and Social Care
International Students	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Education
National Union of Students	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Education
Nationalisation of Exam Boards	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Education
School Attendance	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Education
Freedom for Nuclear Power	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Environment, Energy and the Climate Emergency
Animal Welfare	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Environment, Energy and the Climate Emergency
Pollinators	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Environment, Energy and the Climate Emergency
Public Transport	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Housing, Transport and Infrastructure
Fair Deal for Students and Young People: Houses of Multiple Occupation	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Housing, Transport and Infrastructure
Student Health and Housing	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Housing, Transport and Infrastructure
Digital Britain	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Digital, Culture, Media, & Sport
Pornography in the Internet Age	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Digital, Culture, Media, & Sport
Voting System (Referendum)	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Political Reform
The Monarchy	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Political Reform
Increasing Voter Turnout	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Political Reform
Encouraging Female Participation	Bristol Activate 2016	Jul 2021	Liberal Democrats and Business Motions

Progressive Alliance	Sheffield Hibernata 2017	Jan 2022	Liberal Democrats and Business Motions
In Defence of the Gig Economy	Nottingham Activate 2017	Aug 2022	Economy and Business
Injustice Facing Gypsy, Traveller, and Roma Young People	Nottingham Activate 2017	Aug 2022	Social Justice
A Higher Minimum Wage for Hours that are Not Guaranteed in a Contract	Nottingham Activate 2017	Aug 2022	Social Justice
Equal Rights for Mental Health Patients	Nottingham Activate 2017	Aug 2022	Health and Social Care
Liberal Future for Housing	Nottingham Activate 2017	Aug 2022	Housing, Transport and Infrastructure
No to Unpaid Internships, Yes to Real Opportunities	Oxford Hibernata 2018	Feb 2023	Economy and Business
Protection for Undocumented Immigrants	Oxford Hibernata 2018	Feb 2023	Home Affairs and Justice
Freedom of Choice on Abortion	Oxford Hibernata 2018	Feb 2023	Social Justice
USS Enterprise: Let Lecturers Live Long and Prosper	Oxford Hibernata 2018	Feb 2023	Education
True Universal Suffrage: Votes for Prisoners	Oxford Hibernata 2018	Feb 2023	Political Reform
All-You-Can-Eat Policy Buffet	Oxford Hibernata 2018	Feb 2023	Miscellaneous
Immigration in a Globalised World	Swansea Activate 2018	Aug 2023	Home Affairs and Justice
Criminal Records	Swansea Activate 2018	Aug 2023	Home Affairs and Justice
Inequalities for Young People in the Workplace and Welfare System	Swansea Activate 2018	Aug 2023	Social Justice
Towards Greener Homes for Britain	Swansea Activate 2018	Aug 2023	Housing, Transport and Infrastructure
Towards Better Social Housing	Swansea Activate 2018	Aug 2023	Housing, Transport and Infrastructure
Defending Our Defence	Swansea Activate 2018	Aug 2023	Defence
Adopting the IHRA Definition of Anti-Semitism	Swansea Activate 2018	Aug 2023	Liberal Democrats and Business Motions
Towards a Radical Liberal Economic Policy	Glasgow Hibernata 2019	Feb 2024	Economy and Business
Universal Credit	Glasgow Hibernata 2019	Feb 2024	Social Justice
Mental Health Provision	Glasgow Hibernata 2019	Feb 2024	Health and Social Care
Languages in the House of Commons	Glasgow Hibernata 2019	Feb 2024	Political Reform
Changing the Age Limit of the Young Liberals	Glasgow Hibernata 2019	Feb 2024	Liberal Democrats and Business Motions
Traveller Liberation	London Activate 2019	Aug 2024	Social Justice
Young Carers	London Activate 2019	Aug 2024	Social Justice
Ukrainian Political Prisoners	London Activate 2019	Aug 2024	International Affairs and Europe
Young Liberals Stand with Hong Kong	London Activate 2019	Aug 2024	International Affairs and Europe
Free Periods	London Activate 2019	Aug 2024	Health and Social Care
Learning Disabilities	London Activate 2019	Aug 2024	Health and Social Care
Deforestation and Sustainability	London Activate 2019	Aug 2024	Environment, Energy and the Climate Emergency
The Climate Emergency	London Activate 2019	Aug 2024	Environment, Energy and the Climate Emergency
No to Minimum Unit Pricing	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Economy and Business
Supporting Drug Testing at Festivals and in Nightclubs	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Home Affairs and Justice
Anti Corruption Pledge - The 5 step plan to cut abuses of power	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Home Affairs and Justice
Police Reform	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Home Affairs and Justice
LGBT+ Youth Homelessness	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Social Justice
Autism Support	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Social Justice
Universal Basic Income	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Social Justice
Trans Rights	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Social Justice
Hungary and Poland	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	International Affairs and Europe

Future Relationship with Europe	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	International Affairs and Europe
Recognising the Uyghur Genocide and Supporting Sanctions	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	International Affairs and Europe
Britain and Russia in the context of the Russian Report	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	International Affairs and Europe
Isolation and Mental Health	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Health and Social Care
Accessibility in Education	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Education
A More Diverse Curriculum	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Education
Fair Higher Education Standards	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Education
Demanding Better for Transport in Our North	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Housing, Transport and Infrastructure
Renewal of Trident: Security in Insecure Times	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Defence
Effective Governance and Efficient Administration in Local Government	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Political Reform
Stand with Hong Kong. Boycott HSBC and Standard Chartered	Online Summer Conf 2020	July 2025	Liberal Democrats and Business Motions
Becoming a World Leader in Space	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Economy and Business
Black British Rights: Inequality in the UK	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Social Justice
Abolishing the Term BAME	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Social Justice
Public Sexual Harassment	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Social Justice
Children in Care and Care Leavers	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Social Justice
Funeral Support for Student and Young Adult Carers	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Social Justice
Putting Our Futures First: Reverse the Decision to Leave Erasmus+	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	International Affairs and Europe
Supporting the Prescription of Hormone Blocking Medications to Gender Diverse People Under the Age of 18	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Health and Social Care
The Duality of Healthcare	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Health and Social Care
Protecting Disabled People During COVID-19	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Health and Social Care
A Three-Pronged Public Health Response to Drug Testing	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Health and Social Care
Education in COVID Britain	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Education
A Progressive Carbon Tax	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Environment, Energy and the Climate Emergency
Disestablishment of the Church of England	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Political Reform
Towards a Humane and Caring Immigration Policy	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Liberal Democrats and Business Motions
A Constitutional Convention	Online Winter Conf 2021	Feb 2026	Liberal Democrats and Business Motions

Revisions Log

- May 2020: Major reformatting and redesign
- May 2020: Policies removed due to expiry in 2020
 - Extending Sex and Relationship Education
 - Supporting Disadvantaged Young People
 - Against Minimum Alcohol Pricing
 - Ukraine
- May 2020: Policies removed due to being redundant
 - Bank shares [topic of motion no longer relevant]
 - Abortion (Northern Ireland) [content of policy has become law]
- July 2020: Added policies passed at Online Conference 2020
- July 2020: Removed “Renewal of Trident: Security in Insecure Times” (Sheffield, Activate 2017), replaced by “Renewal of Trident: Security in Insecure Times” (Online, Summer Conference 2020)
- March 2021: Added policies passed at Online Conference 2021
- March 2021: Removed “The Role of Church and State” (Bristol, Activate 2016), replaced by “Disestablishment of the Church of England” (Online, Winter Conference 2021)