

Unlock Democracy Conference Pack

Contents

Page 2: Venue Details

Page 3: Agenda 2011

Page 4: AGM 2010 Minutes

Page 8: Response from the UD Council to last year's motions

Page 9: Motions to be debated at 2011 AGM

Page 18: Director's Report

Page 24: Membership Survey Report

Page 30: Summary of accounts

Page 31: Proxy Vote Rules

Page 34: Proxy Vote Form

Our full accounts for 2010-2011 are downloadable from our website (<http://www.unlockdemocracy.org.uk/accounts>) and available on request.

Unlock Democracy AGM 2011 Venue Details

NCVO, The National Council for Voluntary Organisations
Regent's Wharf
8 All Saints Street
London
N1 9RL

How to find us

NCVO is approximately 5-10 minutes walk from King's Cross Station.



Public Transports

Buses

Numbers 17, 91 and 259 all stop at the King's Cross end of Caledonian Road (see <http://www.tfl.gov.uk/> for details).

Trains

Trains to King's Cross, St Pancras or Euston.

Tube

Piccadilly, Circle, Victoria, Hammersmith and City, Northern and Metropolitan lines all pass through King's Cross Station.

Parking

Parking for people with physical disabilities

This is available in the courtyard by prior arrangement with NCVO, telephone 020 7520 2404 (Conference suite booking).

Car parking

Parking meters in the surrounding streets.

Bicycles

Can be left in the courtyard, if locked, at owner's risk.

Unlock Democracy Annual General Meeting Agenda 2011

Start time	Programme
10:30	Registration and refreshments
11:00	AGM open and Chair's Welcome
11:05	Motions on membership
11:20	Approval of AGM 2010 minutes and matters arising
11:25	Response from the council in response to last year's motions
11:30	Finance Items: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. approval of accounts 2. appointment of auditors 3. membership subscriptions
11:55	Boundaries Motion
12:05	Debates and votes on constitutional amendments
12:20	Plenary: Democratic Reform - a centre right perspective With Andrew Boff (<u>Member of the Greater London Assembly</u>)
13:00	Lunch
13:45	Director's Report and Questions
14:30	Debate and votes on policy motions
15:00	Plenary: After Hackgate: a case for democratic reform? With Professor Ivor Gaber (<u>Director of City University's School of Political Journalism</u>) and Dan Hind (<u>Author of The Return of the Public</u>).
15:45	Closing words from chair and director
16:00	AGM Ends

**UNLOCK DEMOCRACY'S AGM MINUTES
SATURDAY 20 NOVEMBER 2010
THE TUC CONGRESS HOUSE, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON**

Present: Vicky Seddon (Chair), Peter Facey (Director) and 57 members

In attendance: Alexander Runswick, James Graham, Samir Afhim, Emily Randall, Margaret Mathews

Apologies: Finola Kelly, John Jackson, Mark Valladeres

1) Chair's Welcome

The Chair, Vicky Seddon welcomed those present and explained the revised order of the agenda to the one previously circulated. Members were requested when speaking to clearly indicate who they were and their connection with UD.

No emergency motions had been received and agenda was approved.

2) Approval of Minutes of the 2009 AGM

These minutes were approved with no revisions.

It was noted that Rudolph Kirsch thanked Stuart Weir for his amendment to last year's motion 'Public Consultation process on GM Food'. The amendment was to ensure that all government consultations are transparent and fair.

3) Response from Council to last year's Motions

These were received and approved.

4) Director's Report

Peter Facey gave his director's report and took questions. Questions were asked and answered on the following: on VoteMatch, Sustainable Communities Act, tactics on AV including the date, influence (both negative & positive) of parliament whips, student protests and education rights.

The focus of the report was on the membership growing; UD has broken records with individual donations. Developing membership was central priority for UD to grow as an organization.

Special mention was given to the people who had died during the year, Nina Fishman and Claire Rayner OBE. Both had significant roles and input into UD or Charter 88 or New Politics Network

5) First Plenary: "Is Democracy a Human Right?" Helena Kennedy spoke on this and took questions

6) Second Plenary: “How do we Win the AV Referendum?”

Peter Facey reported on the establishment of the AV campaign, which is a coalition of ERS, UD, JRRT and has broadened out to include 22 organisations. It is focusing on getting parties to explicitly support the campaign. Vicky Seddon is on the board and it has 30 members of staff with 12 regional co-ordinators. Polling has started to gauge support and aiming to contact 4 million people via volunteers in phone banks. The target is to raise 6 million pounds and UD will be co-ordinating the direct mailing fundraising strategy.

Questions were asked and answered on the following: more detail on polling, referendum promises on the Lisbon Treaty, local activities, support for volunteers, impact of the November 5th events, UD input via the direct mail fundraising, the nature of official materials, support for the strategy adopted by the Yes Campaign, the ambitious nature of the target for contacts, use of social media, confusion over the relationships between purple protests / takebackparliament / yestofairervotes, need for clarity on how AV works, how to conduct the debate on AV, combating the No Campaign, irritation factors in cold calling and ideas for media stories.

7) Finance Items

The director presented the report on accounts for UD for 2009-2010. The key point was to note surplus has been made compared to last financial year. Questions were asked and answered on the following: debtors, Scarman Trust, Poverty and Environment Trust and depreciation.

Chair stated that membership can ask questions about the accounts after the meeting.

Accounts: Endorsed by significant majority with 2 abstentions.

Auditors: Reappointment of Gotham Erskine LLP endorsed by significant majority with 2 abstentions.

Chair moved that membership fees should stay the same. This was carried unanimously

8) Debates and Votes on Policy Motion

Motion 2: Elected Mayors

“This AGM welcomes the announcement by the Government that local councils will have increased freedom to determine whether they should have an Elected Mayor and Cabinet, a Leader and Cabinet or the older Committee structure abolished in councils by the previous government.

“However, it considers the decision to impose mandatory ballots in the 12 largest English cities a retrograde step. Change should be initiated by the electorate or councils themselves at local level without top-down pressures

from Central Government. This attitude runs counter to the Governments stated Localism agenda.

“This AGM agrees to consult our membership, and interested partners, on how to make all three variants more democratic and accountable to their respective electorates especially drawing on the experiences of our members where there have been Elected Mayors or other experiments.”

Moved by Stuart Hill, seconded by Linda Hoffman

After debate this was carried by a significant majority (including the proxy votes).

Motion 3 Pluralism

“This AGM recognises that pluralism is critical to the success of Unlock Democracy in appealing to the broadest spectrum of democratic opinion in the United Kingdom to support our campaigns.

“Strengthening understanding and support for pluralism is a key ingredient in growing our organisations capacity to successfully campaign on a range of issues.

“The Council of Unlock Democracy is therefore urged to initiate a debate within our membership on pluralism as it is and as it needs to develop in our fluid political landscape. Any proposals from this discussion, that have a consensus of support, to be considered by the 2011 AGM.”

Moved by Stuart Hill, seconded by Linda Hoffman

This was carried by a significant majority, including the proxy votes.

Phil Starr then took the Chair

Motion 1: Democratic Decentralisation

“The recent calls for more localism are welcome if they relate to real devolution of powers to democratically elected, transparent and accountable bodies. Encouraging small groups of self-selected volunteers to take over functions currently undertaken by the state or by local authorities with no such mechanisms in place simply makes matters worse.

“Asking local authorities to decide where cuts should fall, when the decision about the size and timings of cuts has already been determined centrally, is simply a way of off-loading the responsibility for those cuts, with little real local decision-making.

“We call for genuine moves to transfer power in England away from Westminster (including tax powers), so that residents in England have the same kind of local and regional powers as our fellow citizens in the rest of the United Kingdom.

“Unlock Democracy will:

- Promote the democratic decentralisation of power within England.
- Work with others to ensure that the towns, cities, counties, regions and people of England have the right to decide how they are governed.
- Make submissions to the Government's proposed Commissions on the West Lothian question and Local Government finance, and encourage public debate
- Continue to actively promote the Sustainable Communities Act.”

Moved by Vicky Seddon, seconded by Peter Hirst

After debate this was carried by a significant majority (including the proxy votes).

Motion 4: Quangos

“We welcome proposals to look again at unelected Quangos, because we believe they should be accountable through democratic processes. However, the review should include a proper assessment of our domestic and international legal obligations, as well as an analysis of what activities and services the body was set up to regulate. It should also provide for a consultation process, so that those which need to be at arm’s length from Government, especially where they deal with sensitive ethical issues, are retained but within an accountable framework, instead of being abolished simply on cost grounds.

“Unlock Democracy is against using the chosen legislative mechanism, the Public Bodies Reform Bill, because it will give the Secretary of State the power to amend primary legislation via statutory instruments which are subjected to limited parliamentary scrutiny, and hence weaken accountability to Parliament”

This was proposed by Vicky Seddon, seconded by Finola Kelly

After debate, this was carried by a significant majority, including the proxy votes.

9) Questions to Unlock Democracy Staff

Questions were asked to the staff and answered.

10) Closing words from Chair and Director

The chair and director thanked members for their attendance and wished them a safe journey home.

AGM Ends

Council response to the motions passed at the 2010 AGM

The motions agreed at last year's AGM and Council's response to them is set out below.

Motion 1: Democratic Decentralisation

In the last year Unlock Democracy has continued to develop its work on the Sustainable Communities Act which empowers communities to set the agendas in their local area. Specifically we have been lobbying the Government about their handling of the first round of proposals put forward and ensuring that they were acted on as expeditiously as possible. The second round of the Act was also launched at the end of 2010 and it is now possible for parish councils and community organisations, as well as principal councils, to submit proposals under the Act.

UD has also been working with Government and Civil Servants on the new regulations pertaining to the Act and ensuring that these strengthen the "bottom up" nature of the SCA process. We have submitted a response to the government's consultation signed by over 60 organisations on the Local Works coalition and are urging government to agree our recommendations on the regulations.

The two commissions mentioned in the motion have yet to be set up but when they are UD will be following their work closely and submitting evidence to them.

Motion 2: Elected Mayors

As outlined above giving local people more control of their own communities is an important area of work for Unlock Democracy. We have also commented repeatedly on the conflict between the Government's stated desire to promote localism and specific policy pronouncements that mandate what local authorities can and cannot do in certain policy areas. In terms of starting the debate with members and interested parties Unlock Democracy has just conducted a survey on our future priorities which was sent to all members and supporters. At the time of writing issues around directly elected mayors/ police commissioners are very low priority for our membership.

Motion 3 Pluralism

Pluralism is an integral part of all of Unlock Democracy's campaigning work and we remain committed to developing projects that will help foster a culture of informed political interest and responsibility. However this is not an area of work that we have been able to develop this year because of the focus on the AV referendum.

Motion 4: Quangos

Unlock Democracy has a strong track record in challenging Government attempt to increase their power through the use of statutory instruments whether through the legislative and regulatory reform Bill in 2005 or last year the Public Bodies Reform Bill. We will continue to keep a watching brief in this area and to work with other interested parties to ensure that parliamentary accountability is not by-passed in this way.

Unlock Democracy AGM 2011: Motions and Constitutional Amendments

Contents

Policy Motions

Motion 1: Yes to Fairer Votes and Take Back Parliament Members

Option A

Option B

Motion 2: Membership Subscriptions

Motion 3: Boundaries Motion

Motion 4: Individual Electoral Registration

Motion 5: Scottish Independence Referendum

Motion 6: AV Referendum

Motion 7: Police Commissioners and Elected Mayors

Constitutional Amendments

Membership Subscriptions

Elections

Rodell Governance

Policy Motions

Motion 1: Yes to Fairer Votes and Take Back Parliament Members

Option A:

Proposer: Stuart Hill

Seconder: Linda Hoffman

This AGM recognises that, prior to today, there has been no constitutional authority for the Council of UD to offer “free” membership to anyone under any circumstances. It is, therefore, regrettable that the individuals concerned will not be able to either stand for election or vote in the forthcoming Council elections.

UD has always supported a written and binding constitution for the UK. It, therefore, cannot afford to be seen to ignore the fundamental provisions of its own constitution, regarding the membership requirements of the organisation, since its establishment.

In addition to this, there is the further danger that the legitimacy of the forthcoming Council elections could be legally challenged should hundreds of individuals who have not paid the minimum membership contribution of £12 determine the results. Such an event would be catastrophic for our hard-earned reputation.

This AGM welcomes the proposed rules-change which, if carried by a two thirds majority, would enable such offers to be made in the future. It is regrettable that previous AGM's have not had the opportunity to determine this matter.

Option B:

Proposer: Phil Starr

Seconder: Stuart Weir

The meeting notes:

4. The past precedent set by offering free membership to POWER2010 supporters in Summer 2010.
5. The introductory “free” membership offer made to Yes to Fairer Votes and Take Back Parliament supporters following the referendum campaign in May to July 2011.
6. That Unlock Democracy was a corporate partner of Yes to Fairer Votes, and that Take Back Parliament formally became a project of Unlock Democracy in May 2011.
7. These new members have been formally recognised as new members by the Management Board.
8. That, according to the Constitution, the Annual General Meeting shall “consider and approve the annual membership subscription” (5.1.c.)

The meeting believes:

1. Restricted, time limited offers of free membership to identified supporters of democratic reform are a crucial way to expand the organisation’s membership base, and in the long term increase activism and fundraising.

The meeting therefore resolves:

1. To ratify the decision to offer a zero subscription rate to Take Back Parliament and Yes To Fairer Vote supporters in May to July 2011.

Motion 2: Membership Subscriptions

Proposer: Phil Starr

Seconder: Stuart Weir

The meeting resolves that the standard annual membership subscription of the organisation shall be £24 and the minimum subscription shall be £12. The rebate to Local Groups shall be £7.20 or 30% of the subscription, whichever is the lower. The rebate to Devolved Organisations shall be £2.40 or 10% of the subscription, whichever is the lower.

Motion 3: Boundaries Motion

Proposer: Phil Starr

Seconder: Stuart Weir

For the 2012-2013 Unlock Democracy Council elections, the Annual General Meeting resolves the following:

1. There shall be four constituencies, of roughly equal population size:
 - a. **North:** consisting of the Governmental Regions of Scotland, Northern Ireland, the North West and the North East (UK population estimate: 16.5 million).
 - b. **West:** consisting of the Governmental Regions of Wales, the South West and the West Midlands (UK population estimate: 13.6 million).
 - c. **East:** consisting of the Governmental Regions of Yorkshire and the Humber, the East Midlands and the East of England (UK population estimate: 15.6 million).
 - d. **London and South East:** consisting of the Governmental Regions of London and the South East, and members resident outside of the UK (UK population estimate: 16.2 million).
2. Members who are resident from outside of the UK shall be deemed to be members of the London and South East constituency.
3. Each constituency shall be allocated a number of council members to be elected proportionately according to membership size (using the Sainte-Laguë counting method), save that each constituency shall be allocated a minimum of three council members. For this purpose, everyone who is a full member of Unlock Democracy on Monday 28 November shall be considered.
4. 18 members shall be elected in total.

Motion 4: Individual Electoral Registration

Proposer: Stuart Hill

Seconder: Linda Hoffman

This meeting believes that the introduction of Individual Electoral Registration, as presently proposed, represents the biggest threat to Universal Suffrage for at least 80 years. Unless there are sufficient guarantees that the electorate will not be significantly reduced, Unlock Democracy will campaign against the Coalition's proposals and alert the public to the threat posed to representative democracy in this country.

Motion 5: Scottish Independence Referendum

Proposer: Peter Hirst

Seconder: Vicky Seddon

This AGM calls for a preferential voting system to be used in any referendum on Scottish independence.

Motion 6: Police Commissioners and Elected Mayors

Proposer: Stuart Hill

Seconder: Linda Hoffman

This meeting believes that the introduction of elected Police Commissioners, together with more Elected Mayors, by the Coalition Government compels Unlock Democracy (UD) to work urgently with members to produce proposals to minimise the threats proposed to our more traditional and accepted forms of democratic accountability. UD shall monitor the actual experiences of areas affected and, where possible, collate such information with a view to either supporting further legislation to amend the existing legislation or to reverse it entirely. This outcome is to depend on the actual views and experiences of UD members and, if considered appropriate, a membership ballot.

Motion 7: AV Referendum

Proposer: Vicky Seddon

Seconder: Peter Hirst

The outcome of the AV referendum was a great disappointment for many of us who believe our first past the post voting system is not fit for purpose.

The timing, both the short run-in, and combining with elections, was unhelpful, as was the unpopularity of the main political proponent. The superior finances of the No Campaign and the tactics they adopted were also significant factors.

But the Yes Campaign, of which we were a part, had many flaws, including confusion over the main messages and lack of responsiveness to feedback on them; poor coordination between central and local parts of the campaign; rigid structures around messaging that creating delays and frustration; poor working relations at the centre. All involved must bear some responsibility.

Despite all those disadvantages, almost one third of voters supported change.

What is to be welcomed from the Campaign is the involvement of many young people, their enthusiasm and energy, and the wider links that UD has gained amongst supporters.

The outcome of the referendum is a wake-up call to the democracy movement, of the need to find ways of speaking to a wider audience, with more convincing arguments and more effective campaigning, and better use of the knowledge and experience of our activists. That is the challenge that faces us now.

UD's approach has been that such changes should arise from a Citizens' Convention, seen as neutral and inclusive, and providing the opportunity for wide debate and public information, and hence less of a political "fix". We should now consider when should be the moment to work with our allies to seek to convene such a Convention.

Constitutional Amendments

Constitutional Amendment 1: Membership Subscriptions

Proposer: Phil Starr

Secunder: Vicky Seddon, Stuart Weir

Replace the existing 3.1. with:

“3.1 Joining the Organisation

“3.1.1. Membership is open to all who support the purpose of the Organisation, pay the current membership subscriptions and abide by the constitution.

“3.1.2. The membership subscription shall be set by the Annual General Meeting which shall last until the following Annual General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting may set a specific membership subscription for benefit claimants, unwaged individuals and individuals on a fixed income.

“3.1.3. The Management Board may, for a specified time period, lower the membership subscription - including offering a zero rate - for new members or a targeted group of identified potential new members, subject to reporting this back to the following Council meeting and Annual General Meeting. Existing members may only renew at the membership subscription rate set by the Annual General Meeting.

“3.1.4. The Management Board has a fiduciary duty to the integrity of the Organisation and may reject any individual's application to join the Organisation within 90 days of receipt of their application, for any reason, and with no recourse to appeal. Any individual, whose application is not rejected within this period, shall be deemed to be a member of the Organisation.”

Constitutional Amendment 1: Elections

Proposer: Vicky Seddon

Secunder: Peter Hirst

In 2.4, delete: “No further promotional material may be produced” and replace with: “In nominating themselves, candidates commit themselves to abide by the Election Protocol, as agreed by the Returning Officer”

Constitutional Amendment 2: Elections

Proposer: Phil Starr

Secunder: Vicky Seddon, Stuart Weir

The purpose of this amendment is to alter Appendix B: Elections to ensure that it applies to all elections which Unlock Democracy may conduct, not just Council elections.

In Appendix B:

1. Insert new 1.1. and renumber old 1.1-1.3 as 1.2-1.4 accordingly:

"1.1. The rules in this section shall be used as the basis for all internal elections stipulated by the Constitution and elsewhere."

2. Replace 1.2. (new 1.3.) with:

"All members shall be entitled to vote in all-member ballots and be a candidate in elections where all members are entitled to stand 91 days after their application to join the Organisation (see section 3.1 of the Constitution). Members shall self-nominate in order to stand."

3. Replace:

"2. Elections to the Council"

with

"2. All member elections"

4. At start of 2.1.(c), insert:

"in the case of Council meetings, "

5. At the start of 2.2.(a), insert:

"where there are reserved places for people of a particular gender, such as the Council, "

6. At the start of 2.2.(b), insert:

"where there are reserved places for ethnic minorities, such as the Council, "

7. In 3.1., delete:

" to the Council"

Constitutional Amendment 3: Rodell Governance

Proposer: Phil Starr

Seconder: Vicky Seddon, Stuart Weir

The purpose of this amendment is to establish basic rules over the governance of Rodell Properties Ltd.

Insert at end:

"Appendix D. Rodell Governance

"1. General

"1.1. Rodell Properties Ltd ("Rodell") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Unlock Democracy. The Council of Unlock Democracy shall approve the Memorandum and Articles of Association (and any changes thereto), and the ethical policy of Rodell. Nothing in the Memorandum and Articles and the ethical policy of Rodell shall contradict this constitution.

"1.2. All donations by Rodell to an organisation other than Unlock Democracy must be approved by the Management Board of Unlock Democracy.

"2. Directors

"2.1. There shall be 7 directors of Rodell Properties Ltd. They shall consist of the following:

"a) Three members who shall be members of and appointed by the first meeting of each new Management Board. In keeping with the organisation's existing gender balance rules (Constitution 4.2.2.), at least one director appointed in this way shall be a man and at least one shall be a woman.

"b) Four members who shall be directly elected by members of Unlock Democracy for four year terms of office, with two elected in a single constituency every two years using the Single Transferable Voting system. In keeping with the organisation's existing gender balance rules (Constitution 4.2.2.), at least one director appointed in this way shall be a man and at least one shall be a woman. The ballot to elect directors to Rodell Properties Ltd shall be held to coincide with the elections to elect the Council.

"2.2. No member may serve as both a full voting member of Unlock Democracy's Management Board and as a directly elected Rodell Director. Directors appointed to the Management Board shall be automatically deemed to have resigned as a Rodell Director after the Council meeting appointing them to the Management Board.

"2.3. Directly elected Directors shall be automatically deemed to have resigned as a Rodell Director at the end of their term of office.

"2.4. If a directly elected Rodell Director is subsequently elected as a Management Board member, they shall be automatically deemed to have resigned as a Rodell Director.

"2.5. If a Director ceases to be a member of Unlock Democracy, they shall be automatically deemed to have resigned as a Rodell Director.

"2.6. All ballot papers shall be kept for two years. If a casual vacancy arises, the ballot papers shall be recounted by the Returning Officer to fill that vacancy in the first instance. If the Returning Officer rules that a recount cannot result in the election of a new member and the next Council elections are more than twelve months away, a by-election shall be held. Otherwise the place shall be left vacant.

"2.7. The quorum of all meetings with Directors shall be 5, at least two of whom shall be directly elected and at least two of whom shall be from those appointed by the Management Board.

"2.8. The duties of the directors shall be as follows:

"a) to exercise overall stewardship of Rodell on behalf of Unlock Democracy and the wider politics we represent;

"b) setting targets for Rodell, approving a business plan (and any changes to it) and receiving regular reports on the progress of the plan;

"c) oversight and scrutiny of Rodell, staff working on behalf of Rodell and the activities of the Advisory Board;

"d) manage the assets in such a way as to maximise the long term income for the shareholder in accordance with Rodell's ethical policy;

"2.9. The Directors of Rodell shall give a report of their activities to each Annual General Meeting on Unlock Democracy.

"3. Advisory Board

"3.1. The Directors shall establish an Advisory Board who shall draw up a practical business plan for the Directors of Rodell to follow and provide the Directors with expert advice and recommendations in the pursuit of this business plan.

"3.2. The Advisory Board shall consider any technical and practical issues which arise from the implementation of the business plan. It shall work with the staff of Unlock Democracy with its implementation where necessary.

"4. Transitional arrangements

"4.1. For the first round of elections the following procedure shall be followed:

"a) Four members shall be elected in a single constituency;

"b) The ballots shall be recounted to elect a sub-group of two members. Only the four members elected in the first round shall be deemed to be candidates in this recount. The term of office for the two members elected to this sub-group shall be four years;

"c) The remaining members shall serve for two years.

"4.2. Section 4 of this Appendix shall lapse on 1 January 2017."

Unlock Democracy AGM
Director's Report
November 2011

For Unlock Democracy the last year has been a tale of two halves, with the first 6 months dominated by the AV referendum and the second half seeing us come to terms with the new political environment.

AV Referendum

Unlock Democracy was part of the Yes campaign - Yes to Fairer Votes, with our staff being seconded to the campaign, most of our activities suspended and many of our supporters and members active in the campaign. In the end the campaign failed with only 10 constituencies voting Yes and the No side winning 68% to 32%. The Yes campaign failed to persuade the electorate that AV was worth voting for in the face of a political and media establishment determined to protect the status quo.

The Alternative Vote referendum campaign was fought under less than ideal circumstances and over a less than ideal reform. Nevertheless, a number of mistakes were made by the Yes campaign which it is important to learn from. Leaving aside the fact that the system put to a referendum should have emerged out of a deliberative process, the fundamental mistake, in retrospect was in attempting to rush the planning during the initial stages of the campaign (although given the short time scale this was to a large extent unavoidable). Many of the mistakes that were made followed on from that. For me the highlight of the campaign was travelling the country meeting our activists and being inspired by them. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the volunteers and staff who worked so hard on the campaign.

Membership Survey and New Website

Following the referendum we conducted our largest ever survey of members and supporters with some 4,000 people responding. Please see the accompanying document for a summary of the results.

In May as part of grant from the Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust Ltd we acquired new e-campaign tools and in September launched our new website. We now have nearly 100,000 email addresses for most campaigns, around 6,000 twitter and facebook followers and friends. In the last year over 67,000 people have visited our website with over 51,000 of them visiting in the period after the referendum. In October and November our members and supporters took nearly 10,000 individual actions via our website.

Campaigns

This is a busy time for Unlock Democracy with a number of opportunities and threats.

Elected second chamber: For the first time we now have a draft bill, manifesto commitments from all the main parties and a commitment in the coalition agreement.

But Lords reform has many opponents in the establishment including the the majority of peers who are determined to defend the status quo. Our main focus at this stage is ensuring the bill clears all its hurdles in the House of Commons. We need to keep up pressure and show that there is a constituency that wants reform and wont let the issue be quietly dropped.

Over the next few months will be actively lobbying to ensure that the bill gets out of the joint committee and is included in the next Queen's speech. In a recent debate in the Lords a number of peers stated that Lords reform has no public support and used the low number of submissions on the recent government white paper as evidence. So we asked our members and supporters to send in submissions and over 4,000 did so shattering the idea that no one cares.

Voter registration and the new system of boundary changes: Unlock Democracy has always believed that a accurate electoral register and a secure ballot are fundamental building blocks of a democracy. In the last parliament we successful campaigned to get individual registration on the statute book for Great Britain because we recognised that the present system is fundamentally insecure and open to abuse. But we have always believed that it is necessary to introduce changes carefully in a well resourced manner to ensure that people are not unnecessarily removed.

We were shocked to read the government's white paper because it contains a number of worrying proposals that if implemented could lead to millions of people left of the register. The opt out from registering and the connection between the introduction of individual electoral registration and the 2015 boundary review are particularly worrying. Over the last two months we have campaigned to change the government's mind with over 2000 people writing to their MP and over 700 responding directly to the white paper consultation.

Lobbying: Unlock Democracy has been campaigning for statutory register of lobbyists since 2008 and is a founder member of the Alliance for Lobbying Transparency. Although the coalition agreement includes a commitment to introducing a statutory register of lobbying the singles were that those calling for self regulation were making progress. In the aftermath of the Fox scandal are supporters sent over 2,500 individual emails to nearly 600 MPs. Next month the Government is expected to launch its white paper and we need to keep up the pressure.

Media: At the height of the News of the World / hackgate scandal this summer, we used our web tools to call for the police to ensure that all alleged "fishing expeditions" conducted by newspapers are investigated. Following the strong support for media ownership and regulation as a campaigning issue in our members' survey we are now reviewing our policy (this of course is closely related to lobbying transparency and corporate governance more widely).

Bill of Rights: Unlock Democracy, like Charter 88 before it, has always argued that the best way of defending human rights in the UK is by entrenching them in a bill of rights, as part of a written constitution that cannot be simply revoked by the government of the day with a majority of one. We campaigned for and remain

supportive of the Human Rights Act but welcome the debate about what additional rights and freedoms we may want to see protected.

The government has now established a Commission on a Bill of Rights to explore whether or not the UK should have a Bill of Rights and if so what should be included. Unlock Democracy has submitted evidence to the Commission and is campaigning for any bill of rights process to involve the public, be deliberative, open, representative, and most importantly independent of government and political parties.

Counting Women In: Unlock Democracy is one of the founding partners of the Counting Women In coalition, along with the Centre for Women and Democracy, Electoral Reform Society, Fawcett Society and Hansard Society. This lack of women's representation at the heart of our political system is a major democratic deficit. Decisions of national importance, that affect us all, are being made without women round the table. The different experiences and perspectives of one half of the country are not being heard. The coalition negotiations last May, for example, were conducted without a single woman in the room. Counting Women In is campaigning for a representative democracy that is informed equally by the experiences and perspectives of women and men.

Active Citizenship

Unlock Democracy is not just about campaigning, but also exists to promote interest in politics and increased public participation.

Vote Match: The last year has seen Unlock Democracy build on Vote Match's 2010 General election success and establish the quiz as the leader in its field. The project now has a dedicated Project Manager, Matthew Oliver, and this year marks the beginning a three year plan to put it on a sustainable business footing, as we look to launch versions in more elections than ever before, whether they be internal, local, national or international elections.

In collaboration with our European Vote Match partners Eleccones, we have just launched a version for the Spanish General Election in partnership with MSN. This international foray follows our successful 2011 Irish General version in February of this year, when we were commissioned by the Irish TV station, TV3, to launch the first ever Vote Match in Ireland. We launched this version in just 10 days and it was to be the central pillar of their election coverage.

We are currently finalising with the Telegraph Media Group a version for the US Republican Primaries with a view to running a version for the Presidential election later in 2012.

A little closer to home, in early 2011 we were approached by Leeds University to run a pilot of the quiz for their 2011 Student Union elections. As a direct consequence of using the tool turnout rose from low teens to 25% and half the student population in

total used the quiz. Following this success we are rolling out versions nationwide for 2012 Student Union elections. Already, Leeds, Nottingham, Manchester and Kent have signed up and we are in advanced talks with several more Universities.

Finally as I write these words, we are launching a pilot with the British Youth Council for 2012 elections to the United Kingdom Youth Parliament elections. We hope that councils will sign up to this pilot not only boast turnout but also to provide local schools with an excellent online education tool.

Sustainable Communities Act: In December 2010, the government announced the decisions on the proposals submitted under the first round of the Act in 2009. Government agreed to implement a range of proposals to help communities, including measures to help local post offices, pubs and shops, renewable energy, allotments and green spaces. At the same time as announcing the decisions on the proposals submitted in the first round, government also launched the second invitation for councils and communities to submit proposals under the act.

The government is due to put down new regulations this year governing how the act will work in future. Our Local Works project has been campaigning to ensure that these regulations do not weaken the act, but are instead used to strengthen the “bottom-up” process of the act. We have also been visiting people around the country who were involved in the first round to talk to them about their involvement and to get a sense of how the act worked “on the ground” with a view to making recommendations on how it can be improved in future. These discussions were very positive and informative, demonstrating people’s enthusiasm for the act and its goal to empower people at the local level.

Local Activity

This year we have been investing time in to developing and supporting local groups. Having started with just 5 groups the AV referendum provided the scope for building a nationwide network of activists. Over 100 groups to formed over the year of the campaign. We now in the process of facilitating the continuation of the groups post referendum.

The local groups organisers and core activists were surveyed after the referendum. Over 100 activists responded to the survey which was promoted via the mailing lists and the Facebook groups. The core running themes in the results included a need for greater collaboration with other democracy organisations such as the Electoral Reform Society, improving communication, and for campaigns materials.

There has been much debate about the formal structure of the local groups and how they work with the organisations. The groups would like to retain autonomy whilst continuing to work closely with both the Electoral Reform Society and Unlock

Democracy. This is illustrated by the independent creation of the Reform Groups Network (<http://www.reformgroups.net/>) which has the aim to facilitate the communication between groups. In light of the survey results we shall be reviewing our policy and constitution with regard to local groups with a view to make recommendations to the management board. The management board has suspended the establishment of new Unlock Democracy groups in the interim.

Further to the survey, we have been going out visiting the local groups and finding out how we can directly support them. Our support has been tailored for each group. However to enable communication between the groups we will be organising a number of regional training events over the next few months. In addition to the training events we are collaborating with the Electoral Reform Society to organise an activist conference in mid-2012.

In line with the recommendations from the survey we have been producing local group materials including a handbook and pamphlets. For the centenary of the 1911 Parliament Act we produced an Elect the Lords campaigns tool kit which was trialled successfully by a few local groups. Our new website has been designed with activists in mind and there is now an area dedicated to local activism. The main development for local groups with the website is the events tool which has enabled us to promote events on their behalf to supporters in their local area. Finally we have been producing with the Electoral Reform Society an Activist E-Newsletter to promote monthly campaign action and to provide updates from both organisations.

In sum, there remains a lot of work to do with developing local activism however we are now in a stronger position to support and develop a nationwide activist network.

Funding and Internal Reform

Money is the lifeblood of any organisation, without it Unlock Democracy could not employ staff, do research and run campaigns. The present economic situation produces a challenging climate with many of our funders (individuals, trusts and sponsors) having less money. Though we continue to be successful in raising funds we need to continue to improve our service to our supporters, our grant applications and where possible build sustainable projects.

One area which we have done lots of work over the last year is in modernising how we manage our subsidiary company Rodell Properties Ltd to ensure that we maximise the income from our assets.

To ensure that we are as efficient as possible KPMG will conduct a pro bono organisational review in December and January and their report will go our new Council.

Year Ahead

The 2012 is already looking to be as challenging as last 12 months with a number of issues we have been working on such as Lords and Lobbying reform likely to reach critical points. In addition we already know that others such as party funding and devolution are likely to move up the political agenda. Combined with the impact of the global debt crises and the run up to the Scottish independence referendum the year ahead looks likely to be a challenging one.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our staff, volunteers and Council members for all their dedication and enthusiasm over the last 12 months. We will need all that energy and hard work if we are going to meet the challenges of the year ahead, but I am confident that together we can continue to make a real difference.

Peter Facey
November 2011

Members' Survey

Over the summer in 2011, we surveyed our members about what they thought Unlock Democracy should work on over the next four years. We also encouraged our supporters to fill in the survey online. We asked two questions regarding what policy areas people felt we should priorities: one asked people to indicate to what extent they considered a number of specific areas to be priority; in the other we asked people to name their top three priorities.

The results of the first question can be looked at in a number of different ways: a full breakdown of the level of support each issue received can be found below. There is a broad pattern and a level of agreement between members and non-members however.

Members' ranking according to average score (non-members' ranking)

The score is calculated by assigning a value to each response (do not support = 1, lowest priority = 2 ... highest priority = 5) and establishing the mean value of all responses.

Members Ranking	Non-Members Ranking	Answer Options	Members Rating Average
1	1	Fair and proportional voting systems.	4.31
2	2	Freedom of information, lobbying transparency and public access to government data.	4.07
3	7	Democratic oversight of banks and corporations.	3.83
4	4	Active citizenship: educating and engaging people in the political process.	3.93
5	6	Defending human rights and civil liberties, including the database state.	3.84
6	3	Increasing accountability and strengthening Parliament.	3.99
7	5	Making our politics and institutions more representative, accessible and inclusive.	3.90
8	13	An elected House of Lords.	3.53
9	10	A written constitution and bill of rights.	3.59
10	8	Media Ownership and regulation.	3.70
11	9	Democratic control of international institutions (like the European Union and World Trade Organisation) .	3.69
12	12	Party funding reform.	3.57
13	11	Decentralisation, devolution and reinvigorating local government.	3.59
14	16	Direct Democracy (recall, petitioning and referendums).	3.32
15	14	Making quangos accountable.	3.42
16	15	Social and economic rights.	3.33
17	17	Voting fraud and voter registration.	3.19
18	21	The English Questions including English Parliament and English Votes for English Laws .	2.86
19	22	Future of the Union of the United Kingdom.	2.83
20	19	Campaigning on democracy and human rights issues abroad, and the impact of UK foreign policy.	3.03
21	18	Democracy in the workplace/mutualism.	3.04
22	20	Constitutional conventions and deliberative decision making.	2.93
23	23	Direct election of mayors/police commissioners.	2.15

Members' rank according to net support (non-members' rank)

The net support is calculated by subtracting the total number of anti responses (do not support and lowest priority) from the total number of positive responses (high or highest priority).

Members Ranking	Non-Members Ranking	Answer Options	Members Net Support
1	4	Fair and proportional voting systems.	1236
2	1	Freedom of information, lobbying transparency and public access to government data.	1107
3	2	Increasing accountability and strengthening Parliament.	1020
4	3	Making our politics and institutions more representative, accessible and inclusive.	926
5	5	Active citizenship: educating and engaging people in the political process.	924
6	8	Democratic oversight of banks and corporations.	844
7	7	Defending human rights and civil liberties, including the database state.	825
8	12	Media Ownership and regulation.	724
9	6	Democratic control of international institutions (like the European Union and World Trade Organisation).	705
10	11	Decentralisation, devolution and reinvigorating local government.	625
11	13	Party funding reform.	586
12	17	A written constitution and bill of rights.	536
13	15	An elected House of Lords.	519
14	9	Making quangos accountable.	424
15	14	Social and economic rights.	313
16	10	Direct Democracy (recall, petitioning and referendums).	297
17	16	Voting fraud and voter registration.	126
18	21	Democracy in the workplace/mutualism.	46
19	20	Campaigning on democracy and human rights issues abroad, and the impact of UK foreign policy.	26
20	19	Constitutional conventions and deliberative decision making.	-70
21	18	The English Questions including English Parliament and English Votes for English Laws.	-151
22	22	Future of the Union of the United Kingdom.	-235
23	23	Direct election of mayors/police commissioners.	-790

Top Three Priorities

This question was less ambiguous but tells us less about the level of support for each policy area. Open answers were put into specific categories. This data is of non-members only due to lack of resources we have not been able to do this for non-members.

Rank	Issue	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total	Percentage
1	Electoral Reform	493	264	234	991	62.13%
2	Lords reform	196	177	55	428	26.83%
3	Written Constitution	116	106	117	339	21.25%
4	Decentralisation & Local Government	108	111	104	323	20.25%
5	Participation/Engagement	103	107	102	312	19.56%
6	Social/Economic issues	54	122	119	295	18.50%
7	Accountability	72	102	100	274	17.18%
8	Open Government / Freedom of Information	38	84	123	245	15.36%
9	Civil liberties & Human Rights	47	91	86	224	14.04%
10	Education	77	61	73	211	13.23%
11	Direct Democracy	67	72	71	210	13.17%
12	Media	30	67	72	169	10.60%
13	Banks/Corporations	39	55	72	166	10.41%
14	Political culture	27	50	76	153	9.59%
15	Party Reform	40	48	59	147	9.22%
16	English Question	37	41	42	120	7.52%
17	Stronger Parliament	58	28	20	106	6.65%
18	Transnational Institutions	21	47	37	105	6.58%
19	International Affairs	15	9	28	52	3.26%
20	Environment	11	11	12	34	2.13%
21	Republicanism	11	11	12	34	2.13%
22	Recall	8	13	12	33	2.07%
23	Constitutional Convention	2	4	3	9	0.56%

Notes

A number of areas which Unlock Democracy and its predecessor organisations have worked on in recent years polled strongly, specifically:

- Electoral reform (unquestionably the top priority)
- Freedom of information and transparency
- Lords reform
- Civil liberties and human rights
- A written constitution
- Active citizenship, political participation and education
- Media regulation and ownership
- Democratic control of trans-national institutions

There was also significant support for “democratic oversight of banks and corporations”, which is a new area for us to look at (albeit closely linked to issues such as lobbying transparency, media ownership and democratic accountability), although this was not replicated in the “top three priorities” question. We are now in the early stages of developing a work programme on this policy area, and featured an article on it in the latest Citizen magazine.

The most actively opposed area was for directly elected mayors and police commissioners, with more than 1-in-3 respondents opposing them outright.

Concerns about English governance and the future of the UK polled poorly; despite this, any work we do on devolution and a written constitution will inevitably have implications for both.

Despite running a campaign on it in recent years, there was also very little support for a Constitutional Convention. Support for a Written Constitution itself however was quite high; clearly we need to think carefully about how we should plan our future campaigns in this area.

Just under 1 in 5 people raised social and economic related issues under the “top three priorities” question. However, these are outside the remit of Unlock Democracy.

It needs to be noted that much of Unlock Democracy’s campaigning work will need to be opportunistic, making the most of situations as and when they arise. Therefore, we will continue to campaign on issues which ranked poorly in this survey which nevertheless received broad support from members (such as electoral registration). It will however more greatly inform the more pro-active areas of our work such as policy development.

Members

Answer Options	Do not support [1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	Highest priority [5]	Net Support	Rating Average	Response Count
A written constitution and bill of rights.	140	227	333	360	543	536	3.59	1603
Active citizenship: educating and engaging people in the political process.	34	136	351	478	616	924	3.93	1615
An elected House of Lords.	223	180	300	355	567	519	3.53	1625
Campaigning on democracy and human rights issues abroad, and the impact of UK foreign policy.	208	349	415	357	226	26	3.03	1555
Constitutional conventions and deliberative decision making.	138	372	491	326	114	-70	2.93	1441
Decentralisation, devolution and reinvigorating local government.	65	185	445	506	369	625	3.59	1570
Defending human rights and civil liberties, including the database state.	64	153	337	458	584	825	3.84	1596
Democracy in the workplace/mutualism.	185	325	470	361	195	46	3.04	1536
Democratic control of international institutions (like the European Union and World Trade Organisation)	78	186	372	491	478	705	3.69	1605
Democratic oversight of banks and corporations.	114	154	273	468	644	844	3.83	1653
Direct Democracy (recall, petitioning and referendums).	161	281	396	371	368	297	3.32	1577
Direct election of mayors/police commissioners.	644	392	294	157	89	-790	2.15	1576
Fair and proportional voting systems.	64	89	164	321	1068	1236	4.31	1706
Freedom of information, lobbying transparency and public access to government data.	28	82	312	545	672	1107	4.07	1639
Future of the Union of the United Kingdom.	273	429	364	225	242	-235	2.83	1533
Increasing accountability and strengthening Parliament.	19	103	330	571	571	1020	3.99	1594
Making our politics and institutions more representative, accessible and inclusive.	44	127	348	529	568	926	3.90	1616
Making quangos accountable.	76	240	482	445	295	424	3.42	1538
Media Ownership and regulation.	94	183	339	492	509	724	3.70	1617
Party funding reform.	87	216	377	490	399	586	3.57	1569
Social and economic rights.	108	270	421	409	282	313	3.33	1490
The English Questions including English Parliament and English Votes for English Laws .	330	367	345	285	261	-151	2.86	1588
Voting fraud and voter registration.	90	390	465	340	266	126	3.19	1551

Non-Members

Answer Options	Do not support [1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	Highest priority [5]	Net-Support	Rating Average	Response Count
A written constitution and bill of rights.	205	288	370	352	482	341	3.36	1697
Active citizenship: educating and engaging people in the political process.	63	162	350	562	584	921	3.84	1721
An elected House of Lords.	313	224	254	330	602	395	3.40	1723
Campaigning on democracy and human rights issues abroad, and the impact of UK foreign policy.	289	314	454	380	268	45	3.01	1705
Constitutional conventions and deliberative decision making.	154	344	579	372	178	52	3.05	1627
Decentralisation, devolution and reinvigorating local government.	97	255	434	507	412	567	3.52	1705
Defending human rights and civil liberties, including the database state.	112	188	340	460	614	774	3.74	1714
Democracy in the workplace/mutualism.	261	378	434	366	250	-23	2.98	1689
Democratic control of international institutions (like the European Union and World Trade Organisation)	102	178	358	476	607	803	3.76	1721
Democratic oversight of banks and corporations.	179	207	314	443	584	641	3.61	1727
Direct Democracy (recall, petitioning and referendums).	136	252	351	401	557	570	3.58	1697
Direct election of mayors/police commissioners.	623	381	317	195	174	-635	2.36	1690
Fair and proportional voting systems.	170	114	181	325	932	973	4.01	1722
Freedom of information, lobbying transparency and public access to government data.	35	132	309	574	673	1080	4.00	1723
Future of the Union of the United Kingdom.	300	362	398	300	322	-40	2.99	1682
Increasing accountability and strengthening Parliament.	36	107	351	625	593	1075	3.95	1712
Making our politics and institutions more representative, accessible and inclusive.	60	121	336	574	616	1009	3.92	1707
Making quangos accountable.	83	217	464	498	420	618	3.57	1682
Media Ownership and regulation.	164	239	370	474	458	529	3.48	1705
Party funding reform.	142	243	432	468	404	487	3.44	1689
Social and economic rights.	167	229	460	428	374	406	3.37	1658
The English Questions including English Parliament and English Votes for English Laws .	300	332	316	304	455	127	3.17	1707
Voting fraud and voter registration.	113	329	441	400	404	362	3.39	1687

UNLOCK DEMOCRACY (company limited by guarantee no. 02440899)**EXTRACT FROM DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following extract is from the draft financial statements. The final accounts are due to be approved by the Council at the AGM on 26 November 2011 and will be available from the office and website after then.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Unrestricted Funds 2011 £	Restricted Funds 2011 £	Total Funds 2011 £	Total Funds 2010 £
INCOMING RESOURCES				
Grants	10,000	112,250	122,250	149,211
Donations	106,015	22,820	128,835	81,143
Legacies	4,423	40,000	44,423	104,806
Subscriptions	107,403	-	107,403	130,792
Management charge: Rodell Properties	55,064	-	55,064	41,353
Management charge: Take Back Parliament	8,650	-	8,650	-
Votematch website	22,389	-	22,389	-
Telemarketing	15,716	-	15,716	-
Interest receivable	1,351	-	1,351	2,360
Publications sales	100	-	100	269
Other incoming resources	1,456	-	1,456	161
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES	332,567	175,070	507,637	510,095
RESOURCES EXPENDED				
Activities in furtherance of objects:				
Direct campaigning	217,801	152,596	370,397	377,791
Membership communications	51,744	-	51,744	35,615
Fundraising and direct mailing	123,138	-	123,138	49,510
Governance costs	13,229	-	13,229	19,266
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED	405,912	152,596	558,508	482,182
Net income/(expenditure)	(73,345)	22,474	(50,871)	27,913
TOTAL FUNDS AT 1 APRIL 2010	106,001	8,795	114,796	86,883
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31 MARCH 2011	£ 32,656	£ 31,269	£ 63,925	£ 114,796

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

	£	2011 £	£	2010 £
FIXED ASSETS		11,544		727
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors	106,898		171,741	
Cash at bank and in hand	58,824		48,594	
	165,722		220,335	
CREDITORS: due within one year	(113,341)		(106,266)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		52,381		114,069
NET ASSETS		£ 63,925		£ 114,796
FUNDS				
Restricted funds		31,269		8,795
Designated funds		-		4,509
General fund		32,656		101,492
		£ 63,925		£ 114,796

Protocol on use of Proxy votes at Annual General Meetings

Members unable to attend the Annual General meeting may opt to exercise a proxy vote. There are two options:

1. **Proxy vote allocated to a named member of Unlock Democracy**

The named member will exercise the vote on behalf of the absent member.

The named member may exercise votes for up to three absent members.

On registration, the named member must produce the proxy vote form completed, signed and dated by the absent member, and will then be issued with a voting card distinguishable in colour from ordinary voting cards.

On votes being called, the named member will vote by holding both his or her own voting card, together with the proxy voting cards in the air.

Any attempt to canvass for proxy votes will render the vote inadmissible.

2. **Proxy vote allocated to the Chair**

The Chair will exercise the vote on motions circulated in advance, as indicated by the absent member. To exercise this vote, the absent member must return the proxy voting form, completed, signed and dated to arrive at the Unlock Democracy Office at least 24 hours before the start of the meeting, indicating how the vote is to be exercised on the motions circulated.

On a vote being called, the chair will announce the proxy votes, to be added to the votes of members present.

Notes

There will be no proxy voting on procedural motions, including challenges to the Chair.

Where a motion has been amended (other than through minor drafting amendment), proxy votes allocated to the Chair will not be used for that motion; the Chair will determine whether an amendment is more than minor drafting.

This page is intentionally blank

This page is intentionally blank

Unlock Democracy AGM 2011 Proxy Vote Form

If you will not be attending the AGM, you may exercise a proxy vote, by completing and signing this form.

First Name		Surname	
Address		Postcode	
Your Proxy			
OPTION ONE: Please indicate by ticking on the right if you wish to allocate your proxy vote to a <i>named member</i> , and if so the name of that person.			
Name of the member who will exercise your vote			
OPTION TWO: Please indicate by ticking on the right if you wish to allocate your vote to the <i>Chair</i> , to be cast in line with your wishes on motions circulated with the papers for the meeting.			
Please indicate below how you would like your vote to be recorded:			
Your Vote			
Matters Arising			
	For	Against	Abstain
AGM 2010 Minutes			
Accounts 2010 - 2011			
Policy Motions			
	For	Against	Abstain
Motion 1: Yes to Fairer Votes and Take Back Parliament Members <i>(note: if Option A is passed, Option B will automatically fall without a vote)</i>	Option A		
	Option B		
Motion 2: Membership Subscriptions			
Motion 3: Boundaries Motion			
Motion 4: Individual Electoral Registration			
Motion 5: AV Referendum			
Motion 6: Police Commissioners and Elected Mayors			
Motion 7: Scottish Independence Referendum			
Constitutional Amendments			
	For	Against	Abstain
Motion 1: Membership Subscriptions			
Motion 2: Elections			
Motion 3: Rodell Governance			
I confirm that I agree to the above as a proxy and I have not been canvassed to sign this proxy vote form			
Signed:			
Date:			