

LCID Manifesto Submission - Suggested language

Aid

- Labour will maintain our global leadership position on aid, spending 0.7% of GNI on eradicating extreme poverty and delivering our life-saving support through an independent Department for International Development.
- Labour will support poor countries to build their public health and education systems, increasing budget sector support to pre-2010 levels.¹

Responsibility to Protect

- Labour will pursue an ethical foreign policy, including upholding the 2005 UN Responsibility to Protect Civilians agreement,² and the Arms Trade Treaty.³
- Labour will push for a comprehensive strategy to protect civilians strategy to protect civilians in Syria, help Syrians to establish a democratic, free and socially just country. In the short term, an internationally-led no-fly zone should be set up in Idlib province as soon as possible to prevent further civilian deaths.⁴

Trade Post-Brexit

- Labour will offer a non-reciprocal preference scheme for imports from economically vulnerable countries immediately upon Britain's exit of the EU.

Tax

- Labour will review all UK tax policies to ensure they do not undermine global agreements, are fair to poor countries, and consistent with the UK's development objectives.
- Labour will push for public country-by-country reporting of tax information by multinational companies within 2 years, either multilaterally, or if that fails, unilaterally.

A whole Government approach

- Labour will ensure a coherent and comprehensive UK Government approach to eradicating poverty and protecting human rights, by ensuring all relevant policies – on tax, climate, energy, trade, immigration, defence, foreign policy alliances and growth – are 'pro-development'.⁵

¹ Budget sector support enables Government to build public services over the long term. The Tories have slashed this since they came to power in 2010.

² This stipulates that when a government either wilfully fails to protect the security of its citizens, or is unable to do so, the international community has a clear obligation to intervene, choosing timely and decisive action from a wide range of approaches, including diplomatic means, sanctions and in the most extreme cases, military operations.

³ Including suspending UK arm sales to Saudi Arabia for use in Yemen, where there is a clear risk that those arms are being used to violate international humanitarian law.

⁴ As proposed by the Syria Solidarity Campaign: www.syriauk.org/p/no-bomb-zone.html

⁵ This is the only way to ensure that we do not entrench poverty with one hand whilst trying to relieve it with the other.