

Agenda	Topic	Decision
Item No		

Part A – Items considered in public

9	Report from Cabinet: Calculation of 2020/21 Council Tax Base and Local Business Rate	RESOLVED:
		That in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012, the amount calculated by Hackney Council as its Council Tax Base for 2020/21 shall be 74,386 Band D equivalent properties adjusted for non-collection. This represents an estimated collection rate of 95.5%.
		That in accordance with The Non-Domestic Rating (Rates Retention) Regulations 2013 Hackney's non-domestic rating income for 2020/21 is £149,750,650 subject to completion of the NDR1. This comprises three elements. • £54,074,195 which is payable in agreed instalments to the Greater London Authority • £44,040,077 which is retained by Hackney Council and included as part of its resources when calculating the 2018/19 Council Tax requirement. • £51,636,378 which is payable in agreed instalments to Central Government To note that changes are proposed to the current CTRS scheme in 2020/21 and that these are covered by another report on this agenda. To agree that the Council Tax Empty Property Premium on properties that have been empty for 5 years or more is increased from 100% to 200%

Agenda	Topic	Decision
Item No		

10	Report from Cabinet: Council Tax Reduction Scheme	RESOLVED:
		That the contents of the report and the financial implications attached to each of the options outlined within the report be noted.
		That Members, recognising the financial constraints placed on the Council, agree to revise the Council's current Council Tax Reduction Scheme by reducing the minimum contribution which all working age CTRS claimants have to pay from 17% to 15% of their Council Tax liability.
		That the Council commit to campaigning for the return to a fully funded benefit, paid for by Central government.
		That the ambition that we further reduce the maximum contribution to 10% by 2025/26 and move to a fully funded scheme by 2030 be noted.
11	Motion: Calling on Hackney Council to Adopt the All-Party Parliamentary Group on British Muslims Definition of Islamophobia	RESOLVED:
		Hackney has a long history of being a welcoming borough. It is a diverse place, where people from all backgrounds-different nationalities, religions and sexualities live side-by-side and where over 14 percent of the population is Muslim.
		The council notes: Hackney is committed to tackling all forms of hate and discrimination, and has a history of doing so.
		 In November 2016, Hackney Council voted in support of a motion condemning hate crime, and committed to develop a hate crime strategy. We appointed a Hackney No Place for Hate Crime Champion in 2017 and began

Agenda Item No	Topic	Decision
	Topic	 highlighting the work of tackling hate crime. A Hackney Faith Network was also established involving Christian, Jewish and Muslim leaders. In January 2018, the Cabinet approved Council's strategy for tackling hate crime 2018-2020 This council expressed alarm at the rise of antisemitism and as Hackney has the second highest Jewish population in London, Hackney Council passed a motion adopting the IHRA definition of antisemitism in February 2018 In March 2018, the council consulted on its draft strategy for tackling hate crime and published <i>Hackney: No Place for Hate – Hackney Council's Strategy for Tackling Hate Crime 2018-22</i> In March 2019, Hackney Mayor, Speaker and Councillors took a stance against the recent terrorist attacks in New Zealand on Mosques in Christchurch, attending an interfaith solidarity event organised jointly by Hackney's Muslim community, North
		London Muslim Community Centre, Clapton Mosque (Madina Mosque Trust) and the Cazenove Road Mosque (Masjid-e-Quba), attended by Christian, Jewish and Muslim leaders along with others. Following an extensive consultation, the All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) for British Muslims formulated a working definition of Islamophobia.
		"Islamophobia is rooted in racism and is a type of racism that targets expressions of Muslimness or perceived Muslimness" Contemporary examples of Islamophobia in public life, the media, schools the workplace, and in encounters between religions and non-religions in the public sphere could, taking into
		 account the overall context, include, but are not limited to: Calling for, aiding, instigating or justifying the killing or harming of Muslims in the name

Agenda Item No	Topic	Decision
		 of a racist fascist ideology, or an extremist view of religion. Making mendacious, dehumanizing or stereotypical allegations about Muslims as such, or of Muslims as a collective group, such as, especially but not exclusively, conspiracies about Muslim entryism in politics, government or other societal institutions; the myth of Muslim identity having a unique propensity for terrorism and claims of a demographic 'threat' posed by Muslims or of a 'Muslim takeover'. Accusing Muslims as a group of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Muslim person or group of Muslim individuals, or even for acts committed by non-Muslims. Accusing Muslims as a group, or Muslim majority states, of inventing or exaggerating Islamophobia, ethnic cleansing or genocide perpetrated against Muslims. Accusing Muslim citizens of being more loyal to the 'Ummah' (transnational Muslim community) or to their countries of origin, or to the alleged priorities of Muslims worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations. Denying Muslim populations the right to self-determination. Applying double standards by requiring of Muslims behaviours that are not expected or demanded by any other groups in society (e.g. loyalty tests). Using the symbols and images associated with classic Islamophobia (e.g. Muhammed
		being a paedophile, claims of Muslims spreading Islam by the sword or subjecting minority groups under their rule) to characterize Muslims as being 'sex groomers', inherently violent or incapable of living harmoniously in plural societies.

Agenda Item No	Topic	Decision
		 Holding Muslims collectively responsible for the actions of any Muslim majority state, whether secular or constitutionally Islamic. This list is not exhaustive but forms guidelines to recognise markers of Islamophobia in today's context.
		"Islamophobia is rooted in racism, and is a type of racism that targets expressions of Muslimness or perceived Muslimness".
		Speak out against Islamophobia and its rise in recent years across the UK and around the world.
		 Condemn all bigotry and any discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, religion, denomination or any characteristic protected by the Equality Act. Endorse and adopt the All-Party Parliamentary Group on British Muslims' definition of Islamophobia.
		Carried by unanimous agreement
12	Appointments to Committees and Commissions	 RESOLVED: That Cllr Clare Potter be appointed to the Corporate Committee to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of former Councillor Ned Hercock. That Shabnam Hassan and Luisa Dornela be appointed to the two vacant

Agenda Item No	Topic	Decision
		parent governor co-optee positions on the Children and Young People's Scrutiny Commission as set out in Article 7 of the Council's Constitution and; • That Nicola Hanns and Aoife Scannell be appointed as independent co-optees to the Standards Committee