



**CYNGOR BWRDEISTREF SIROL**  
**RHONDDA CYNON TAF**  
**COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**COMMITTEE SUMMONS**

C Hanagan  
Service Director of Democratic Services & Communication  
Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council  
The Pavilions  
Cambrian Park  
Clydach Vale CF40 2XX

Meeting Contact: Julia Nicholls - Democratic Services (01443 424098)

**YOU ARE SUMMONED** to a virtual meeting of **RHONDDA CYNON TAF COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL** to be held on **WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2020** at **5.00 PM.**

**AGENDA**

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**1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

To receive disclosures of personal interests from Members in accordance with the Code of Conduct

1. Members are requested to identify the item number and subject that their interest relates to and signify the nature of the personal interest; and
2. Where Members withdraw from a meeting as a consequence of the disclosure of prejudicial interest they **must** notify the Chairman when they leave.

**2. CWM TAF MORGANNWG UNIVERSITY HEALTH BOARD**

To receive representatives from Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board, providing Members with opportunity for discussion and updates in respect of the latest Coronavirus information (including roll out of the Covid-19 Vaccine), Winter pressures and other strategic issues.

**3. ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**4. MINUTES**

To approve as an accurate record, the minutes of the Council Meeting held on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2020.

**OPEN GOVERNMENT:****5. STATEMENTS**

In accordance with Open Government Council Meeting Procedure Rule 2, to receive any statements from the Leader of the Council and/or statements from Cabinet Portfolio Holders:

**6. MEMBERS' QUESTIONS**

To receive Members questions in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 9.2.

(**N.B** a maximum of 20 minutes shall be allowed for questions on notice.)

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**COUNCIL WORK PROGRAMME - FOR MEMBERS INFORMATION**

[Council Work Programme 2020/21](#)

**7. UPDATE IN RESPECT OF THE CORONAVIRUS IN RHONDDA CYNON TAF**

To receive a position statement in respect of the Coronavirus in the County Borough.

**OFFICERS' REPORTS****8. WELSH CHURCH ACT FUND ANNUAL REPORT 2019/2020**

To receive the report of the Director of Finance & Digital Services

33 - 78

**9. APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, PROTECTION & COMMUNITY SERVICES**

To receive the joint report of the Chief Executive and the Director of Human Resources

79 - 82

**10. NOTICES OF MOTION**

To consider the under-mentioned Notices of Motion standing in the names of:-

**A.** Notice of Motion standing in the names of County Borough Councillors County Borough Councillors G. Hughes, L. M. Adams, G. Caple, D. R. Bevan, H Boggis, J. Bonetto, S. Bradwick, J Brencher, A Calvert, A. Crimmings, A. Davies-Jones, L De- Vet, J. Edwards, J

Elliott, S. Evans, M Fidler Jones, M. Forey, A. Fox, E. George, M. Griffiths, J. Harries G. Holmes, G. Hopkins, G. Jones, R. Lewis, W Lewis, C. Leyshon, A. Morgan, S. Morgans, M. A. Norris, D. Owen-Jones, S Pickering, S. Powell, S. Powderhill, S. Rees, A. Roberts, J. Rosser, G Stacey, M Tegg, G Thomas, W Treeby, R K Turner, M. Webber, D. Williams, T. Williams, C. J. Willis and R. Yeo.

On 1st May 2020, the U.K. Government initially cut the tax on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to 0% in order to “relieve the burden of VAT on the price of purchasing PPE used for protection from coronavirus by frontline workers.” However, last month, the Treasury confirmed that protective equipment purchased by businesses and the general public would be once again subject to the 20% sales tax from November following the 6-month exemption period.

The re-introduction of the full 20% sales tax would have a significant effect on many private sector businesses and, of course, ordinary consumers and members of the public at a time when many are not only continuing to struggle with the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, but will also be turning their thoughts towards the Christmas period, which in itself can be a time of financial hardship for families across the U.K. It is estimated that the reintroduction of the tax could cost families as much as £100 over six months.

This Council therefore calls on the UK Government to extend the waiver in VAT afforded to Personal Protective Equipment to ensure that private sector businesses and residents are not financially penalised in taking the sensible and advised steps to minimise their risk of contracting or passing on COVID-19.

This Council asks that the Leader writes to the UK Government asking they urgently extend the VAT exemption on PPE.

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**B.** Notice of Motion standing in the names of County Borough Councillors M. Griffiths, T. Williams, L. M. Adams, D. R. Bevan, H Boggis, J. Bonetto, S. Bradwick, J Brencher, A Calvert, G. Caple, A. Crimmings, A. Davies-Jones, L De- Vet, J. Edwards, J Elliott, S. Evans, M Fidler Jones, M. Forey, A. Fox, E. George, J. Harries G. Holmes, G. Hopkins, G. W. Hughes, G. Jones, R. Lewis, W Lewis, C. Leyshon, A. Morgan, S. Morgans, M. A. Norris, D. Owen Jones, S Pickering, S. Powell, S. Powderhill, S. Rees, A. Roberts, J. Rosser, G Stacey, M Tegg, G Thomas, W Treeby, R K Turner, M. Webber, D. Williams, C. J. Willis and R. Yeo.

The effects of inequality and poverty on life chances are multi-faceted and well documented, with the impact of the global pandemic not only exposing the financial hardships that families across the country and beyond face, but also exacerbating the significant strain placed on our economy through mass job losses and the collapse of many businesses.

The need to provide a safety net has never been more urgent, and it is little wonder to see calls continuing to grow for the introduction of a Universal Basic Income (UBI) scheme. UBI would see everyone being paid a fixed sum by the Government to cover basic costs, regardless of whether they are rich or poor, or working or unemployed. It is clear that the current benefits scheme is broken, with millions suffering undue hardship through the inherent problems with the Universal Credit system, and the implementation of a universal benefit scheme would not only reduce poverty and inequality, but would also provide a more robust system of financial security to those families experiencing financial hardships.

The work of the UBI Lab Network in developing proposals for test pilots has been instrumental in driving forward this agenda and, in October of this year, a majority of Members of the Senedd from across a number of political parties supported a Motion tabled by Jack Sargeant MS calling on the Welsh Government to implement a UBI trial in Wales and to lobby the U.K. Government for funding to extend this across Wales. During the debate, the Welsh Government's Finance Minister & Trefnydd highlighted that rolling out a Universal Basic Income scheme set at the living wage across Wales could cost around £35bn a year – a sum that is twice the size of the Welsh Government's budget. It is clear that any such future pilot would require significant financial support from the Westminster Government.

As the implementation of a trial falls outside the scope of the statutory powers of the Local Authority, this Council therefore resolves for the Leader of the Council to write to the First Minister to express this Council's interest in forming part of any pilot scheme introduced for Universal Basic Income.

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**C.** To consider the under-mentioned Notice of Motion standing in the names of: County Borough Councillors M. Webber, G Hughes, L. M. Adams, G. Caple, D. R. Bevan, H Boggis, J. Bonetto, S. Bradwick, J Brencher, A Calvert, A. Crimmings, A. Davies-Jones, L De- Vet, J. Edwards, J Elliott, S. Evans, M Fidler Jones, M. Forey, A. Fox, E. George, M. Griffiths, J. Harries G. Holmes, G. Hopkins, G. Jones, R. Lewis, W Lewis, C. Leyshon, A. Morgan, S. Morgans, M. A. Norris, D. Owen-Jones, S Pickering, S. Powell, S. Powderhill, S. Rees, A. Roberts, J. Rosser, G Stacey, M Tegg, G Thomas, W Treeby, R K Turner, D. Williams, T. Williams, C. J. Willis and R. Yeo.

Rhondda Cynon Taf Council continues to stand against all forms of racism and discrimination and is committed to working with partner organisations to combat such abhorrent beliefs and actions.

One such form of racism and discrimination that has seen a rise in recent years is antisemitism, and this has been evidenced in the U.K., the United States of America, and indeed many other European

countries. In 2019, the Community Security Trust found an 82% increase in online hate crimes and a 25% increase in antisemitic violence.

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) defines antisemitism as the following: “Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”

Contemporary examples of antisemitism in public life, the media, schools, the workplace, and in the religious sphere could, taking into account the overall context, include, but are not limited to:

Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.

Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.

Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.

Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust).

Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.

Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.

Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavour.

Applying double standards by requiring of it a behaviour not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.

Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.

Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.

Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.

Antisemitic acts are criminal when they are so defined by law (for example, denial of the Holocaust or distribution of antisemitic materials

in some countries).

Criminal acts are antisemitic when the targets of attacks, whether they are people or property – such as buildings, schools, places of worship and cemeteries – are selected because they are, or are perceived to be, Jewish or linked to Jews.

Antisemitic discrimination is the denial to Jews of opportunities or services available to others and is illegal in many countries.

This Council therefore resolves to formally adopt the above (IHRA) definition of antisemitism and all of its examples in full and without qualification, and pledges to combat this pernicious form of racism wherever it manifests itself, no matter where, how or when.

## **11. URGENT BUSINESS**

To consider any items which the Chair, by reason of special circumstances, is of the opinion should be considered as a matter of urgency.

### **Service Director of Democratic Services & Communication**

**To: All Members of the Council**