
Mayor's background statement in support of his final draft consolidated budget for 2020-21

PART 1

Summary

This report presents the Mayor's final draft budget proposals for the Greater London Authority (GLA) and its functional bodies for the next financial year.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Part 1 of the Mayor's final draft consolidated budget sets out his final proposals in regard to council tax and the impact of the updated council tax and business rates forecasts received from the London billing authorities and how this has changed his budget proposals.

2 Final draft budget proposals

- 2.1 Following the London Assembly Plenary on 29 January 2020, where no amendments to the Mayor's draft budget proposals were passed, the final draft consolidated budget confirms the Mayor's proposed increase in the Band D council tax, payable in the 32 London boroughs of 3.6 per cent from £320.51 to £332.07 in 2019-20. This means the police element of the precept will increase by £10 from £242.13 to £252.13, in line with the assumptions for English police forces set out in the Home Office settlement for policing. The precept for taxpayers in the Corporation of London area, which has its own police force, increases by £1.56 or 2.99 per cent from £78.38 to £79.94.

3 Impact of updated council taxbase and business rates retention forecasts for 2020-21 and estimated net surpluses for 2019-20 provided by the 33 London billing authorities

Introduction

- 3.1 This section summarises the changes proposed to the Mayor's draft budget to reflect the forecast additional revenues expected to be received in council tax and retained business rates following the analysis of the statutory estimates submitted by the London billing authorities at the end of January 2020.
-

Council Tax

- 3.2 The draft budget assumed that there would be a 2 per cent overall growth in the London-wide council tax base in 2020-21. Based on the approved figures reported to the GLA by the billing authorities there is a 1.56 per cent increase in the aggregate council tax base for tax setting purposes for the 33 billing authorities compared to 2019-20. As a result of this lower than forecast tax base growth, the Mayor's proposed Band D council tax precept of £332.07 will yield £4.2 million less precept income in 2020-21, of which £3.2 million relates to the policing element, compared to the figures assumed in the draft budget. An ongoing increase in council tax buoyancy of 1.5 per cent per annum is assumed for 2021-22 onwards, however this will be kept under review through next year's budget process.
- 3.3 The GLA's share of billing authorities' estimated collection fund surpluses at 31 March 2020 in respect of council tax is £17.4 million. This is £5.2 million higher than the £12.2 million figure assumed in the draft budget. This increase should be assumed to be one-off and the £12.2 million estimate has been retained for 2021-22 onwards. The draft budget did not allocate any of the assumed council tax collection fund surplus. Therefore, after allowing for the impact of the lower council tax base than forecast, which has reduced the estimated council tax revenues for 2020-21 by £4.2 million, the Mayor has a net £13.2 million available to allocate from the council tax collection fund surplus – some £1 million higher than the unallocated surplus set out in the Mayor's draft budget.

Retained Business Rates

- 3.4 The draft budget assumed that there would be a broadly balanced collection fund position in respect of retained business rates at the end of 2019-20. However, based on the billing authorities' returns, the GLA's share of the overall net estimated collection fund surplus at 31 March 2020 in respect of business rates is £33.6 million. The net surplus, however, reduces to £15.9 million taking into account expected offsetting reductions in section 31 grant income for retail relief and other provisions. Of this remaining total, it is estimated that £5.9 million must be applied for strategic investment, in line with the distribution arrangements agreed for the 2019-20 London business rates pilot. This surplus should be assumed to be one-off and not recurring, as any additional growth arising from these surpluses if applicable will have been built into the forecasts for 2020-21 income.
- 3.5 There has also been a material increase in estimated business rate income for 2020-21 across the majority of the 33 billing authorities in London based on their January 2020 returns, compared to the aggregate assumptions made in the draft budget which was published before these became available. The effect of this is that the GLA's share of forecast business rates income in 2020-21 available for services is £113.9 million higher than the sum allocated in the draft budget, after allowing for the tariff and levy payment on growth payable to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) via the London pool, to support services elsewhere in England, and expected section 31 grant income receivable to fund the costs of Government funded business rates reliefs.
- 3.6 There is expected to be a reset of the business rates retention system in 2021-22, this is expected to alter each local authority's baseline and provide a new starting position from 2021-22 for growth to be measured against. The Government's planned reset could reduce the GLA's revenue in 2021-22, compared to the assumed income for 2020-21, depending on the level of the baseline set.
-

- 3.7 The GLA Group’s baseline funding for 2021-22 onwards under the business rates retention system will also reflect the implications of the Government’s Spending Review, expected to take place during 2020. This Review is expected to determine the overall national control totals for policing, local government and fire and rescue services for the following three financial years (i.e. 2021-22 to 2023-24). As part of the Spending Review, the Mayor will also have to negotiate a separate multi-year revenue and capital funding settlement with the Government for Transport for London and the GLA. Core Home Office Police Grant funding for MOPAC will be allocated through the national funding formula, based on the Spending Review envelope secured by the Home Office for policing and crime in England and Wales. Fire and rescue funding for the LFC will also be distributed through a national funding formula by the Home Office.
- 3.8 The Government is also expected to implement its fair funding review, which is likely to alter the distribution of resources for local government and potentially fire services in England. Independent exemplifications based on the Government’s expected formulae and distribution mechanisms suggest that, as a result of the fair funding review, London as a whole could lose significantly compared to existing distribution patterns, albeit the likely impact is not uniform across the capital; final details will not be confirmed until later in 2020.
- 3.9 Details of the London-wide business rates ‘pooling’ arrangements for 2020-21 are described in Appendix I of Part 2 of this final draft budget. The allocations of retained business rates set out in this final draft budget are consistent with forecasts of income from the pooling arrangements for 2020-21. These forecasts reflect uncertainties including the final pool levy rate not having been confirmed and changes to business rates reliefs, announced by the Government in late January.

Additional council tax and business rates income now available to be applied compared to draft budget

Elements	£m
Council tax collection fund surplus for 2019-20	17.4
Reduction in actual council tax base from previous assumption	-4.2
Net increase in council tax	13.2
Net available business rates collection fund surplus for 2019-20	15.9
Additional ‘core’ business rates income for 2020-21	113.9
Net increase in business rates	129.8
Total allocated to fund new expenditure	143.0

- 3.10 Set out overleaf is the Mayor’s proposed allocation of the additional income arising from the analysis of the billing authorities returns and the assessment of the additional resources available to allocate to services compared to the draft budget. Details of these allocations are described in section 4. The profile of these allocations may be subject to revision once the GLA and its functional bodies finalise their budgets in March.

Proposed allocation of additional council tax and business rates income to GLA and functional bodies in 2020-21 and future years compared to draft budget

Detail	Resources Allocated
	£m
GLA:	
Young Londoners Fund	25.0
Green New Deal	50.0
Community projects	0.5
GLA sub-total	75.5
MOPAC:	
New violence reduction initiatives	30.5
MOPAC sub-total	30.5
LFC:	
Transformation programme	2.2
LFC Sub total	2.2
TfL:	
Bus driver retention scheme*	34.0
Car Free Day	0.8
TfL sub-total	34.8
Total additional funding allocated	143.0

*Bus driver retention scheme funding will be paid to TfL in the 2019-20 financial year.

4 Budget proposals

Mayor of London

- 4.1 The Mayor proposes to allocate a further £25 million to build on the Young Londoners Fund, which was created in 2018-19 with an initial allocation of £45 million. This will provide new funding for projects and programmes that provide positive opportunities for young people and help steer them away from crime and includes funding for the Mayor's Sports Activities Fund. The Mayor is using every financial lever at his disposal to invest in youth and preventative services, and the GLA will be working in partnership with others to support youth centres, schools and sports activities. This funding will be allocated through the Communities and Skills budget. An additional £0.5 million will be allocated to Communities and Skills in 2020-21 for other community projects.

-
- 4.2 The Mayor also proposes to establish a fund of £50 million to support the delivery of a Green New Deal for Londoners. The purpose of this fund will be to support projects aimed at reducing London's climate change emissions and other harmful environmental impacts, while equipping its citizens and businesses to benefit from the opportunities presented by the transition to a zero-carbon future. Areas of focus could include, for example, investment in energy efficiency and the electrification of heat and transport. The GLA will work with partners to identify and develop viable and well targeted projects. This could include work with other bodies in the GLA Group as well as other major public sector organisations, including London Boroughs, housing associations and the NHS, as well as commercial bodies. In allocating funding to projects, a range of factors will be taken into account, such as carbon savings and other environmental benefits, financial leverage (including both match funding and the ability to generate returns to expand the fund), cost effectiveness, fit with wider Mayoral priorities and programmes, potential to support innovation, and jobs and training opportunities generated.
- 4.3 The Mayor proposes no changes to the London Assembly's gross expenditure.

Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)

- 4.4 The Mayor proposes to allocate £30.5 million to new violence reduction initiatives. This is to include:
- peer-mentoring programmes for young people in Pupil Referral Units to help tackle the consequences of school exclusions, and funding for community groups as part of a hyper-localised approach to violence reduction; and
 - increased investment in programmes to tackle 'county lines' and to disrupt the drugs market in the capital, as well as funding to target persistent offenders and domestic abuse perpetrators as part of a joined-up approach to reducing offending.
- 4.5 The allocation of this funding between the Violence Reduction Unit, hosted by MOPAC, and its partner organisations will be confirmed in due course.

London Fire Commissioner (LFC)

- 4.6 The Mayor proposes to allocate £2.2 million towards the LFC's transformation programme, including to address the recommendations from phase 1 of the Grenfell Tower Inquiry and the recently published report on the effectiveness of London's fire and rescue services from HMICFRS (HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services). It includes funding for a new Transformation Director, increased internal and external assurance, and additional training and systems development. The programme also includes £0.1 million towards counselling and wellbeing services.
-

Transport for London (TfL)

- 4.7 The Mayor proposes to allocate a further £34.0 million to TfL in 2019-20 for a retention scheme for bus drivers. The Mayor has identified addressing the recruitment and retention of London bus drivers as one of his key priorities. Ensuring an appropriately skilled workforce of bus drivers in London, who are incentivised to remain in that role, is crucial to ongoing efforts to improve the safety and customer experience of London's bus network. It is now proposed to introduce a retention payment scheme for bus drivers, operable until 2024, with payments at two and three years' service, up to £1,600 per driver in total, as an incentive to remain employed as a bus driver. TfL will administer this retention payment scheme and the £34.0 million will provide funding for the operation of the scheme in the first year, when there will be many more drivers eligible for the payment than in subsequent years. Funding will be allocated to TfL in 2019-20 from the GLA's business rates reserve. Additional business rates to be received in 2020-21 will enable a transfer to the reserve of £34.0 million in 2020-21 to return the reserve to its target balance of £188.2 million.
- 4.8 The Mayor also proposes to allocate a further £0.8 million to TfL in 2020-21 for a second Car Free Day. After the success of last year's event, this funding will support a Car Free Day celebration in September 2020, to promote walking, cycling and public transport as well as improvements in air quality through a reduction in car use.

London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)

- 4.9 The Mayor proposes no changes to the LLDC's gross expenditure.

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)

- 4.10 The Mayor proposes no changes to OPDC's gross expenditure.

5 The impact on local taxpayers and council tax referendum issues

- 5.1 Details of the provisions for the holding of council tax referendums are set out in Part 3 of the final draft budget documents. The council tax referendum principles for 2020-21 were published by the Government on 6 February 2020 in 'The Referendums Relating to Council Tax Increases (Principles) (England) Report 2020/21'. At the time of the Assembly's consideration of the draft budget it was anticipated that the principles would be approved before the final draft budget was considered by the Assembly. However, the principles are not now expected to be formally approved by Parliament until the afternoon of 24 February, based on business statement announced by the Government on 13 February, but they are not expected to change from those set out in the published report. The published excessiveness principles state that an increase of more than £11.56 in the GLA's relevant adjusted basic amount of council tax (i.e. the total precept payable in the 32 boroughs) and/or an increase of 2 per cent or more (i.e. more than £1.56) in the unadjusted basic amount (i.e. the non-police precept payable by taxpayers in the City of London) are deemed excessive for the purposes of the council tax referendum principles and would therefore require a referendum to be held.
-

5.2 The Mayor has prepared this final draft budget for 2020-21 on the basis of the Government’s published council referendum principles, for consideration by the Assembly. Accordingly, the Mayor makes a formal determination that his final draft budget is compliant with them and that no referendum would be required to be held if this budget is approved without amendment. Given the Government’s clearly stated intentions and its parliamentary majority, changes to the published referendum principles are considered unlikely. It is therefore reasonable for the Assembly to proceed to consider the final draft budget on the basis of the Government’s published referendum principles.

6 Recommendations concerning the final draft consolidated council tax requirement

- 6.1 The Mayor is required to determine consolidated and component council tax requirements for 2020-21 and it is these that the Assembly has the power to amend. The individual Mayor, Assembly and functional body council tax requirements are aggregated to form the consolidated council tax requirement for the GLA Group. This requirement forms the GLA Group precept which is part of the council tax bill for households across Greater London collected by the 33 billing authorities (the 32 London boroughs and City of London Corporation).
- 6.2 In considering the Mayor’s budget proposals and any amendments they wish to make at this stage, Assembly Members must also consider the need to secure a financially balanced budget and achieve a balance between the statutory and discretionary responsibilities for the provision of services and the burden upon those required to finance the net cost.
- 6.3 In commending the budget proposals to the Assembly, the Mayor believes that Londoners recognise and support his plans to increase the police and non-police precepts to the maximum possible amounts without triggering a referendum to help maintain police officer numbers and to continue to provide the fire service with the resources it needs, in order to protect Londoners.
- 6.4 The Mayor is satisfied that he has weighed respective interests fairly and that his increase in the council tax will help the front-line service delivery of his statutory and discretionary responsibilities. The Mayor believes that the proposals will make a significant contribution to improving Londoners’ quality of life and supporting London’s economy.
- 6.5 On the basis of the information set out in this statement and accompanying documents, it is recommended that the Assembly approves, without amendment, the Mayor’s final draft consolidated budget and the consolidated council tax requirement for the GLA and the functional bodies (GLA Group) of £1,010,907,032.68 as contained in Annex A.
- 6.6 The council tax requirement is after applying the GLA’s share of the net surplus on the collection funds of the 33 billing authorities of £17.4 million which is split between the component budget for the Mayor of London and MOPAC for the purpose of these statutory calculations under sections 85 to 88 of the GLA Act.
-

6.7 The Mayor's final draft consolidated council tax requirement is made up as follows:

Constituent body	Component council tax requirement
Mayor of London	£66,591,241.42
London Assembly	£2,623,384.00
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	£767,054,360.26
London Fire Commissioner	£168,628,668.00
Transport for London	£6,009,379.00
London Legacy Development Corporation	£NIL
Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation	£NIL
Total consolidated council tax requirement	£1,010,907,032.68

Annex A

Final draft consolidated component and consolidated council tax requirements 2020-21

Greater London Authority: Mayor of London (“Mayor”) final draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
1	£1,759,092,399.98	estimated expenditure of the Mayor for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
2	£1,000,000.00	estimated allowance for contingencies for the Mayor under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
3	£52,995,189.06	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of the Mayor under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
4	£0.00	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of the Mayor under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act reflecting the collection fund deficit for retained business rates
5	£1,813,087,589.04	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for the Mayor (lines (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) above)
6	-£262,932,000.00	estimate of the Mayor’s income not in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
7	-£317,600,000.00	estimate of the Mayor’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
8	£0.00	estimate of the Mayor’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
9	-£1,096,134,408.06	estimate of the Mayor’s income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
10	-£7,362,539.56	estimate of the Mayor’s share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities for council tax calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
11	-£1,684,028,947.62	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (6) + (7) + (8) + (9) + (10))
12	-£62,467,400.00	estimate of Mayor’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 5 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
13	-£1,746,496,347.62	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for the Mayor (lines (11) + (12) above)
14	£66,591,241.42	the component council tax requirement for the Mayor (being the amount by which the aggregate at (5) above exceeds the aggregate at (13) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for the Mayor for 2020-21 is £66,591,241.42.

Greater London Authority: London Assembly (“Assembly”) final draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
15	£8,415,000	estimated expenditure of the Assembly for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
16	£0	estimated allowance for contingencies for the Assembly under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
17	£150,000	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of the Assembly under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
18	£0	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of the Assembly under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
19	£8,565,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for the Assembly (lines (15) + (16) + (17) + (18) above)
20	£0	estimate of the Assembly’s income not in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
21	£0	estimate of the Assembly’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
22	£0	estimate of the Assembly’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
23	-£5,941,616	estimate of the Assembly’s income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
24	£0	estimate of the Assembly’s share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
25	-£5,941,616	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (line (20) + (21) + (22) + (23) + (24))
26	£0	estimate of Assembly’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in lines 19 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
27	-£5,941,616	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for the Assembly (lines (25) + (26) above)
28	£2,623,384.00	the component council tax requirement for the Assembly (being the amount by which the aggregate at (19) above exceeds the aggregate at (27) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for the Assembly for 2020-21 is £2,623,384.00.

Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime ("MOPAC") final draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
29	£3,885,262,435.00	estimated expenditure of the MOPAC calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
30	£0.00	estimated allowance for contingencies for the MOPAC under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
31	£0.00	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of the MOPAC under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
32	£0.00	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of the MOPAC under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
33	£3,885,262,435.00	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for the MOPAC (lines (29) + (30) +(31) + (32) above)
34	-£270,000,000.00	estimate of the MOPAC's income not in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
35	-£619,100,000.00	estimate of the MOPAC's special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
36	-£2,048,523,435.00	estimate of the MOPAC's income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant, core Home Office police grant and principal police formula grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
37	-£118,678,639.74	estimate of the MOPAC's income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
38	-£10,000,000.00	estimate of MOPAC's share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
39	-£3,066,302,074.74	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (34) + (35) + (36) + (37) +(38))
40	-£51,906,000.00	estimate of MOPAC's reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 33 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
41	-£3,118,208,074.74	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for the MOPAC (lines (39) + (40) above)
42	£767,054,360.26	the component council tax requirement for MOPAC (being the amount by which the aggregate at (33) above exceeds the aggregate at (41) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for the MOPAC for 2020-21 is £767,054,360.26.

London Fire Commissioner (“LFC”) final draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
43	£489,516,000	estimated expenditure of LFC for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
44	£0	estimated allowance for contingencies for LFC under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
45	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of LFC under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
46	£0	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of LFC under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
47	£489,516,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for LFC (lines (43) + (44) + (45) + (46) above)
48	-£39,793,000	estimate of LFC’s income not in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
49	-£33,228,000	estimate of LFC’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
50	£0	estimate of LFC’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
51	-£232,871,332	estimate of LFC’s income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
52	£0	estimate of LFC’s share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
53	-£305,892,332	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (48) + (49) + (50) + (51) + (52))
54	-£14,995,000	estimate of LFC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 47 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
55	-£320,887,332	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for LFC (lines (53) + (54) above)
56	£168,628,668.00	the component council tax requirement for LFC (being the amount by which the aggregate at (47) above exceeds the aggregate at (55) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for LFC for 2020-21 is £168,628,668.00.

Transport for London (“TfL”) final draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
57	£7,148,261,000	estimated expenditure of TfL for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
58	£0	estimated allowance for contingencies for TfL under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
59	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of TfL under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
60	£0	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of TfL under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
61	£7,148,261,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for the TfL (lines (57) + (58) + (59) + (60) above)
62	-£6,168,211,621	estimate of TfL’s income not in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
63	-£5,040,000	estimate of TfL’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
64	£0	estimate of TfL’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant and GLA Transport General Grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
65	-£969,000,000	estimate of TfL’s income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
66	£0	estimate of TfL’s share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
67	-£7,142,251,621	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act for TfL (lines (62) + (63) + (64) + (65) + (66) above)
68	£0	estimate of TfL’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 61 above under s85(5) (b) of the GLA Act
69	-£7,142,251,621	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act (lines (67) + (68))
70	£6,009,379.00	the component council tax requirement for TfL (being the amount by which the aggregate at (61) above exceeds the aggregate at (69) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for TfL for 2020-21 is £6,009,379.00.

London Legacy Development Corporation (“LLDC”) final draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
71	£65,687,000	estimated expenditure of LLDC for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
72	£0	estimated allowance for contingencies for LLDC under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
73	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of LLDC under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
74	£0	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of LLDC under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
75	£65,687,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for LLDC (lines (71) + (72) + (73) + (74) above)
76	-£28,209,000	estimate of LLDC’s income not in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
77	£0	estimate of LLDC’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
78	£0	estimate of LLDC’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
79	-£32,627,000	estimate of LLDC’s income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
80	£0	estimate of LLDC’s share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
81	-£60,836,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (76) + (77) + (78) + (79) + (80))
82	-£4,851,000	estimate of LLDC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 75 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
83	-£65,687,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for LLDC (lines (81) + (82) above)
84	£0.00	the component council tax requirement for LLDC (being the amount by which the aggregate at (75) above exceeds the aggregate at (83) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for the LLDC for 2020-21 is £0 (£NIL).

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (“OPDC”) final draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
85	£8,600,000	estimated expenditure of OPDC for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
86	£0	estimated allowance for contingencies for OPDC under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
87	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of OPDC under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
88	£0	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of OPDC under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
89	£8,600,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for OPDC (lines (85) + (86) + (87) + (88) above)
90	-£800,000	estimate of OPDC’s income not in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
91	£0	estimate of OPDC’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
92	£0	estimate of OPDC’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
93	-£7,800,000	estimate of OPDC’s income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
94	£0	estimate of OPDC’s share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
95	-£8,600,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (90) + (91) + (92) + (93) + (94))
96	£0	estimate of OPDC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 89 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
97	-£8,600,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for OPDC (lines (95) + (96) above)
98	£0.00	the component council tax requirement for OPDC (being the amount by which the aggregate at (89) above exceeds the aggregate at (97) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for the OPDC for 2020-21 is £0 (£NIL).

Greater London Authority (“GLA”) final draft consolidated council tax requirement calculation incorporating the component council tax requirements for the Greater London Authority (Mayor), Greater London Authority (Assembly), the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), the London Fire Commissioner (LFC), Transport for London (TfL), the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) and the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC).

Line	Sum	Description
99	£1,010,907,032.68	the GLA’s consolidated council tax requirement (the sum of the amounts in lines (14) + (28) + (42) + (56) +(70) +(84) + (98) calculated in accordance with section 85(8) of the GLA Act)

The final draft consolidated council tax requirement for the GLA for 2020-21 is £1,010,907,032.68.

Aggregate GLA Group budget for 2020-21

Estimated Expenditure

£	GLA Mayor (including Group items)	GLA Assembly	MOPAC	LFC	TfL	LLDC	OPDC	Total
Estimated expenditure	£1,759,092,400	£8,415,000	£3,885,262,435	£489,516,000	£7,148,261,000	£65,687,000	£8,600,000	£13,364,833,835
Estimated allowance for contingencies	£1,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,000,000
Estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure	£52,995,189	£150,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£53,145,189
Estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit including forecast collection fund deficit for retained business rates	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Estimated total expenditure	£1,813,087,589	£8,565,000	£3,885,262,435	£489,516,000	£7,148,261,000	£65,687,000	£8,600,000	£13,418,979,024

Estimated Income and Calculation of Council Tax Requirement

£	GLA Mayor (including Group items)	GLA Assembly	MOPAC	LFC	TfL	LLDC	OPDC	Total
Estimate of non-government grant income	-£262,932,000	£0	-£270,000,000	-£39,793,000	-£6,168,211,621	-£28,209,000	-£800,000	-£6,769,945,621
Estimate of specific government grant income	-£317,600,000	£0	-£619,100,000	-£33,228,000	-£5,040,000	£0	£0	-£974,968,000
Estimate of general government grant income	£0	£0	-£2,048,523,435	£0	£0	£0	£0	-£2,048,523,435
Estimate of Retained Business Rates income	-£1,096,134,408	-£5,941,616	-£118,678,640	-£232,871,332	-£969,000,000	-£32,627,000	-£7,800,000	-£2,463,052,996
Collection fund surplus for council tax	-£7,362,540	£0	-£10,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	-£17,362,540
Estimated total income before use of reserves	-£1,684,028,948	-£5,941,616	-£3,066,302,075	-£305,892,332	-£7,142,251,621	-£60,836,000	-£8,600,000	-£12,273,852,592
Estimate of reserves to be used	-£62,467,400	£0	-£51,906,000	-£14,995,000	£0	-£4,851,000	£0	-£134,219,400
Estimated total income after use of reserves	-£1,746,496,348	-£5,941,616	-£3,118,208,075	-£320,887,332	-£7,142,251,621	-£65,687,000	-£8,600,000	-£12,408,071,991
Council tax requirement	£66,591,241.42	£2,623,384.00	£767,054,360.26	£168,628,668.00	£6,009,379.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,010,907,032.68
COUNCIL TAXBASE	3,050,446.24	3,050,446.24	3,042,297.07	3,050,446.24	3,050,446.24	3,050,446.24	3,050,446.24	
BAND D COUNCIL TAX	£21.83	£0.86	£252.13	£55.28	£1.97	£0.00	£0.00	£332.07