

# Mayor’s Background Statement in support of his Final Draft Consolidated Budget for 2021-22

## 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 (“Final Draft Budget” / “budget”) sets out the Mayor’s final proposals in regard to allocations of council tax, business rates and Government grants for 2021-22. It reflects the impact of the updated council tax and business rates forecasts received from the London billing authorities, as well as the impact of final local government finance settlement. The effects of these changes on the Mayor’s budget proposals are outlined in the relevant sections below.

## 2 Final draft budget proposals

- 2.1 Following the London Assembly Plenary on 27 January 2021, where no amendments to the Mayor’s draft consolidated budget proposals were passed, this Final Draft Budget confirms the Mayor’s proposed increase in the Band D council tax, payable in the 32 London boroughs of 9.5 per cent from £332.07 to £363.66 in 2021-22. This means the police element of the precept will increase by £15 from £252.13 to £267.13, 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 £16.59 or 20.8 per cent, from £79.94 to £96.53.

## 3 Impact of updated council tax and business rates retention forecasts for 2021-22 and estimated deficits for 2020-21 provided by the 33 London billing authorities

### Introduction

- 3.1 This section summarises the changes proposed to the Mayor’s earlier draft consolidated budget (“draft budget”) considered by the Assembly to reflect the forecast additional revenues expected to be received in council tax and retained business rates following the final local government finance settlement and analysis of the statutory estimates submitted by the London billing authorities at the end of January 2021.

---

## **Council tax**

### *Change in council tax base*

- 3.2 The draft budget assumed that there would be a 5.65 per cent overall decrease in the London-wide council tax base in 2021-22. This estimate was based on returns sent by billing authorities to the Government, as part of a COVID-19 data collection exercise, over the first nine months of 2020-21, reflecting the expected impact of the pandemic on council tax income.
- 3.3 Billing authorities submitted their statutory returns to the GLA at the end of January 2021, in aggregate these returns show an overall reduction to the council tax base of 0.97% in 2021-22, compared to the taxbase used for the 2020-21 budget. This overall average figure reflects a wide range of forecasts, with a small number of boroughs expecting an increase in the taxbase in 2021-22 from 2020-21 levels, whilst others project a significant decrease. The taxbase figures from billing authorities reflect differing assumptions and circumstances in each borough. The GLA is required to use the billing authorities’ figures as provided in their returns for the Group’s statutory council tax calculations.
- 3.4 The impact of this higher than anticipated council tax base for 2021-22 generates an increase in council tax income in 2021-22 for the Group of £51.9 million, compared to the previous estimate in the 2021-22 Draft Budget. The increases in the taxbase are applied to each component body’s share of the Band D council tax charge, generating additional income for each body which receives a share of the Group’s council tax income.

### *Council tax collection fund deficit*

- 3.5 Billing authorities also provided figures for the GLA’s share of the estimated surplus or deficit on their council tax collection fund for 2020-21 and prior years. Following the publication of the Mayor’s Budget Guidance in June 2020, the Government announced it would permit the spreading of council tax collection fund deficits for 2020-21 over three years. In response to this, the Mayor halved the 2020-21 savings requirement for the GLA: Mayor and Assembly, MOPAC and LFC component budgets.
- 3.6 In aggregate, the GLA’s net council tax collection fund deficit which would ordinarily apply to the 2021-22 budget is £27.1 million. As a result of the Government’s decision to allow the impact of the 2020-21 deficit to be spread over the following three financial years, the actual net deficit to be applied in the 2021-22 budget is £8.3 million. This amount has been spread proportionately across each constituent body’s share of the Band D council tax charge for 2020-21, as shown in Annex A and Part 2. Accordingly, these council tax collection fund deficits do not impact on the additional resources allocated by the Mayor in this Final Draft Budget.

### *Allocation of local council tax support grant*

- 3.7 As set out in the Mayor’s draft budget, the Mayor will receive a one-off non ringfenced grant for local council tax support of £25.0 million in 2021-22. Pending confirmation of billing authority returns and the Government’s proposed methodology for this grant, this amount was shown in the Draft Budget as being held within Group reserves. The Mayor is now able to apportion this sum as part of the additional income allocated in this Final Draft Budget, taking into account the impact of the savings required in the budget process to date.
-

## **Retained business rates**

### *Safety net guarantee*

- 3.8 Following the publication and approval of the final local government finance settlement for 2021-22, the Government has confirmed the GLA’s safety net allocation level for retained business rates of £2,154.1 million.
- 3.9 The settlement confirmed the Government continues to regard the GLA as being part of a business rates retention pilot and therefore the safety net level is 97 per cent of baseline funding (in common with other pilot areas, including a number of combined authorities). Prior to this confirmation a prudent assumption of a safety net level of 92.5 per cent of baseline funding level had been applied, the same level for authorities outside of the pilot schemes.
- 3.10 The Executive Director of Resources recommends budgeting on the basis of the GLA’s safety net allocation level, as this income is guaranteed for 2021-22 at least. Consequently, following the confirmation of the safety net level, an additional £105.9 million in business rates income is available to allocate in 2021-22, compared to the Mayor’s earlier draft budget. Allocations of the income are set out below.
- 3.11 The Final Draft Budget also indicatively assumes the same level of additional business rates income for 2022-23 is allocated to bodies on the same basis as 2021-22. However, this is for planning purposes only and therefore purely a projection, not a forecast.

### *Business rates collection fund deficit*

- 3.12 As required by law, billing authorities have submitted estimates of the GLA’s share of their estimated surplus or deficit on their collection of business rates as at 31 March 2021. Billing authorities have advised that the figures have not been adjusted to reflect potential additional Material Change of Circumstances valuation losses arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. These could lead to significant refunds to ratepayers due to the fact they have not been able to fully occupy offices since March 2020 as well to reflect changes required for other sectors (e.g. airports and the retail, leisure and hospitality (RLH) sectors) whose rateable values are in part linked to turnover, passenger or visitor numbers which have fallen substantially. These risks apply to local authorities even allowing for the rate relief support available to ratepayers in the RLH sectors.
- 3.13 Based on advice from their rating advisors, boroughs estimate these reductions in valuations could be up to 65 per cent for offices and between 25 per cent to 45 per cent for other sectors. This would equate to a reduction in London business rates revenues of more than £3 billion in both 2020-21 and 2021-22, of which over £1 billion would be borne by the GLA in each year. The effect of such losses – even assuming they were at the lower range of expectations (e.g. 25 per cent) – would be to put the GLA at a safety net position: the minimum funding level irrespective of business rates income guaranteed by the Government within the rates retention system.

- 
- 3.14 Therefore, while the borough returns are reflected in this budget for the purposes of cashflows within the Business Rates Reserve, it is assumed that amounts above the safety net plus any compensation received from the Government relating to each year will be repayable in future to billing authorities and/or Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and so are not available to be spent.
- 3.15 In principle the Government has indicated that it will reimburse local authorities for 75 per cent of their business rates losses compared to their 2020-21 budgets. However, while the Government has consulted on the scheme for business rates it has not – unlike the scheme for council tax – been finalised and therefore the precise methodology to be used remains unclear. The actual compensation due for 2020-21 will depend on this and the actual business rates outturn for 2020-21, which will not be known until Autumn 2021. The Government has also indicated that it will take into account the impact on safety net payments before finalising allocations. It should be noted that no losses compensation scheme is in place for 2021-22 – the only funding guarantee for that year being through the safety net mechanism.
- 3.16 Given this uncertainty, it is not possible to accurately forecast business rates income related to 2020-21, except to say that it will be at least at safety net levels and the actual position depends on the support provided by the Government. Accordingly, the Final Draft Budget makes the same assumptions as to 2020-21 business rate losses as have been used throughout the process to date. The position will be reviewed during the 2021-22 financial year as information on compensation available becomes clear.
- 3.17 Should the actual outturn differ materially (in either direction) from the assumptions in this budget then the Mayor will consider whether to amend in-year allocations to relevant parts of the GLA Group. The business rates reserve and the ability to repay 2020-21 losses over three years will provide flexibility in the event that Government compensation payments are lower than assumed.
- 3.18 Alternatively, it may be managed through the 2022-23 budget process. This may include taking advantage of 2020-21 losses being repayable over three years, drawing on cash reserves, allocating any 2022-23 increases in tax revenues and making reductions in expenditure. Decisions will be influenced by information on the long-term impact of the pandemic on the taxbase and any further Government measures, including the anticipated multi-year Spending Review.
-

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

<b>Additional income allocated in Final Budget</b>	<b>2021-22 £m</b>
Increase in actual council tax base compared to draft budget	51.9
<b>Net increase in council tax</b>	<b>51.9</b>
Additional business rates from ‘safety net’ guarantee	105.9
<b>Net increase in business rates</b>	<b>105.9</b>
Local Council Tax Support Grant (not allocated in Draft Budget)	25.0
<b>Total allocated to fund new expenditure</b>	<b>182.8</b>

- 3.19 Set out overleaf is the Mayor’s proposed allocation of the additional income arising from the final local government finance settlement, the analysis of the billing authorities returns and the assessment of the additional resources available to allocate to services compared to the earlier draft budget. Details of these allocations are described in section 4.

**Proposed allocation of additional council tax and business rates income to GLA and functional bodies in 2021-22 compared to draft budget**

Detail	2021-22
	£m
<b>GLA Mayor</b>	
Support for jobs, business and growth	5.0
Green New Deal	0.7
Stretch profile of programmes	20.0
<b>GLA sub-total</b>	<b>25.7</b>
<b>GLA Assembly</b>	
Reduce savings target	1.0
<b>GLA Assembly sub-total</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>MOPAC</b>	
Maintaining funding for additional 1,000 police officers	30.1
Violence reduction and victim support initiatives	8.0
<b>MOPAC sub-total</b>	<b>38.1</b>
<b>LFC</b>	
Reduce savings target and drawdown of reserves	15.0
<b>LFC sub-total</b>	<b>15.0</b>
<b>TfL</b>	
London Vehicle Scrappage Schemes	4.2
Maintain TfL’s proportionate share of GLA Group business rates income	88.5
<b>TfL sub-total</b>	<b>92.7</b>
<b>LLDC</b>	
Reduce savings target	0.5
<b>LLDC sub-total</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>OPDC</b>	
Reduce savings target	0.2
<b>OPDC sub-total</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Group Items</b>	
Transfer to Group reserves	9.6
<b>Group Items sub-total</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Total additional funding allocated</b>	<b>182.8</b>

---

## 4 Budget proposals

### Mayor of London

- 4.1 The Mayor proposes to allocate a further £25.7 million to the GLA: Mayor budget from the additional resources available in the Final Draft Budget for 2021-22.
- 4.2 From this total, £5 million will be allocated for supporting businesses, jobs and growth, to fund initiatives to support the full and safe re-opening of London’s economy, including to promote domestic tourism and attract visitors back to the Central Activities Zone. Further details will be worked through in conjunction with partners as the path out of COVID-19 restrictions become clearer. An additional £0.7 million will be allocated to the Green New Deal programme to fund the design phases of the GLA Group Energy Procurement and Electric Vehicle Charging projects, which are being developed under the Group Collaboration Board arrangements.
- 4.3 The remaining £20 million will be used to stretch the profile of expenditure on programmes funded from reserves. If predicted council tax and business rates income levels recur in future years, £10 million of this would recur in later years, permanently reducing the savings target by this amount.

### London Assembly

- 4.4 The Mayor proposes to allocate a further £1.0 million to the GLA: Assembly component budget from the additional resources available in the Final Draft Budget for 2021-22. If predicted council tax and business rates income levels recur in future years, £0.5 million of this would recur in later years, permanently reducing the savings target by this amount.
- 4.5 In recognition of the Assembly not having the same access to reserves as the GLA: Mayor component budget, the Mayor also proposes to allocate £0.5 million of one-off funding into the Business Rates Reserve, so that (subject to the 2022-23 budget process) it can be made available to support the Assembly’s budget in that year, in order to provide consistent funding despite the pressures and uncertainties facing the GLA Group.

### Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)

- 4.6 The Mayor proposes to allocate a further £38.1 million to the MOPAC component budget from the additional resources available in the Final Draft budget for 2021-22. From the total £30.1 million will be allocated to the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) to provide funding to maintain the additional 1,000 officers committed to by the Mayor in 2019. This will reduce the amount of funding the MPS is required to draw down from its reserves to fund the additional 1,000 officers, enabling the reserve to be applied across four years alongside recurring council tax income to fund these officers up to and including 2024-25.
  - 4.7 The remaining £8.0 million will be used to fund services provided by MOPAC and the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) to reduce violence and support the victims of crime, such as expanding GPS tagging of violent offenders after prison and extending the funding for youth work services for young victims of violence seen in London’s 4 Major Trauma Centres and A&Es.
-

### **London Fire Commissioner (LFC)**

- 4.8 The Mayor proposes to allocate a further £15.0 million to the LFC component budget from the additional resources available in the Final Draft Budget for 2021-22, equivalent to the savings target set in his Budget Guidance. £8.1 million of this funding is expected to recur in future years. This funding will be allocated to core expenditure, to reduce reliance on reserves and enable a balanced budget to be planned for both 2021-22 and 2022-23.

### **Transport for London (TfL)**

- 4.9 The Mayor proposes to allocate a further £92.7 million to the TfL component budget from the additional resources available in the Final Draft Budget for 2021-22. The majority of this additional funding (£88.5 million) will be allocated to core expenditure to reduce the impact of assumed reductions in business rates income, consistent with the Mayor’s policy that TfL should receive an amount of business rates funding proportionate to the share it would have been allocated had business rates income not reduced. This will have the effect of reducing the amount of extraordinary grant required from the Government. The remaining £4.2 million will be allocated towards the existing London Vehicle Scrappage Schemes, to help replace older polluting vehicles with newer, less polluting ones enabling more vehicles to meet the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) emission standards.

### **London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)**

- 4.10 The Mayor proposes to allocate a further £0.5 million to the LLDC component budget from the additional resources available in the Final Draft Budget for 2021-22, reducing the savings the Corporation is required to deliver.

### **Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)**

- 4.11 The Mayor proposes to allocate a further £0.2 million to the OPDC component budget from the additional resources available in the Final Draft Budget for 2021-22, reducing the savings the Corporation is required to deliver.

### **Group Reserves**

- 4.12 The balance of the allocation of £9.6 million is being held in the Mayoral Development Corporation reserves as prudent provision in case of increasing costs from the LLDC and OPDC capital programmes.

## **The impact on local taxpayers and council tax referendum issues**

- 4.13 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 2021-22 were published by the Government on 4 February 2021 in ‘The Referendums Relating to Council Tax Increases (Principles) (England) Report 2021/22’ and were approved by the House of Commons on 10 February 2021.
- 4.14 The published excessiveness principles state that an increase of more than £31.59 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 more than £16.59 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 of local government electors to be held.



---

### **Determination regarding compliance with Council Tax Increase Principles**

- 4.15 The Mayor has prepared this Final Draft Budget for 2021-22 on the basis of the Government’s published and approved council tax referendum principles, for consideration by the Assembly. The Mayor is required to determine whether the relevant adjusted and unadjusted basic amounts of council tax involved in his budget proposals are compliant with the approved principles. 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. Further detail is provided in Part 3 of this Report.

### **Recommendations concerning the final draft consolidated council tax requirement**

- 4.16 The Mayor is required to determine consolidated and component council tax requirements for 2021-22 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).
- 4.17 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.
- 4.18 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, support the cost of travel concessions for Londoners and to continue to provide the fire service with the resources it needs in order to protect Londoners.
- 4.19 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.
- 4.20 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 £1,096,562,028.72 as contained in Annex A.
-

4.21 **The Mayor’s final draft consolidated council tax requirement is made up as follows:**

<b>Constituent body</b>	<b>Component council tax requirement</b>
Mayor of London	£65,563,309.54
London Assembly	£2,628,575.08
Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime	£804,911,048.54
London Fire Commissioner	£171,824,212.60
Transport for London	£51,634,882.95
London Legacy Development Corporation	£NIL
Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation	£NIL
<b>Total consolidated council tax requirement</b>	<b>£1,096,562,028.72</b>

## Annex A

### Final draft consolidated component and consolidated council tax requirements 2021-22

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

Line	Sum	Description
1	£1,742,857,981	estimated expenditure of the Mayor for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
2	£0	estimated allowance for contingencies for the Mayor under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
3	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of the Mayor under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
4	£214,100,000	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	<b>£1,956,957,981</b>	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	-£231,100,000	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	-£363,400,000	estimate of the Mayor’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
8	-£100,000	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	-£1,180,639,774	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	£545,102	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	<b>-£1,774,694,672</b>	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	-£116,700,000	estimate of Mayor’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 5 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
13	<b>-£1,891,394,672</b>	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	<b>£65,563,309.54</b>	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 2021-22 is  
£65,563,309.54**

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

Line	Sum	Description
15	£8,000,000	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		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	<b>£8,000,000</b>	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	-£500,000	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	-£4,871,425	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 deficit for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
25	<b>-£5,371,425</b>	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	<b>-£5,371,425</b>	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	<b>£2,628,575.08</b>	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 2021-22 is £2,628,575.08**

**Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (“MOPAC”) final draft component budget**

<b>Line</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>Description</b>
29	£3,968,238,423	estimated expenditure of the MOPAC calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
30	£0	estimated allowance for contingencies for the MOPAC under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
31	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of the MOPAC under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
32	£0	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of the MOPAC under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
33	<b>£3,968,238,423</b>	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	-£290,100,000	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	-£612,900,000	estimate of the MOPAC’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
36	-£2,158,500,000	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	-£27,923,142	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	£6,295,768	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	<b>-£3,083,127,374</b>	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	-£80,200,000	estimate of MOPAC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 33 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
41	<b>-£3,163,327,374</b>	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	<b>£804,911,048.54</b>	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 2021-22 is £804,911,048.54**

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

<b>Line</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>Description</b>
43	£489,349,507	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	<b>£489,349,507</b>	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	-£41,200,000	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	-£40,200,000	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	-£228,108,154	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	£1,380,359	estimate of LFC’s share of any net collection fund deficit for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
53	<b>-£308,127,795</b>	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	-£9,400,000	estimate of LFC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 47 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
55	<b>-£317,527,795</b>	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for LFC (lines (53) + (54) above)
56	<b>£171,824,212.60</b>	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 2021-22 is £171,824,212.60**

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

<b>Line</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>Description</b>
57	£7,529,985,691	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	£959,000,000	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	<b>£8,488,985,691</b>	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	-£4,542,200,000	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	-£14,400,000	estimate of TfL’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
64	-£2,934,800,000	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	-£862,100,000	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	£49,192	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	<b>-£8,353,450,808</b>	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	-£83,900,000	estimate of TfL’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 61 above under s85(5) (b) of the GLA Act
69	<b>-£8,437,350,808</b>	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act (lines (67) + (68))
70	<b>£51,634,882.95</b>	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 2021-22 is £51,634,882.95**

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

<b>Line</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>Description</b>
71	£59,300,000	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	<b>£59,300,000</b>	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	-£32,000,000	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	-£27,300,000	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	<b>-£59,300,000</b>	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	£0	estimate of LLDC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 75 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
83	<b>-£59,300,000</b>	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for LLDC (lines (81) + (82) above)
84	<b>£0.00</b>	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 2021-22 is £0 (£NIL)**



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

Line	Sum	Description
85	£6,700,000	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	<b>£6,700,000</b>	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	-£300,000	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	-£6,400,000	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	<b>-£6,700,000</b>	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	<b>-£6,700,000</b>	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for OPDC (lines (95) + (96) above)
98	<b>£0.00</b>	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 2021-22 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).**

<b>Line</b>	<b>Sum</b>	<b>Description</b>
99	<b>£1,096,562,028.72</b>	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 2021-22 is  
£1,096,562,028.72**

## Aggregate GLA Group budget for 2021-22

### Estimated Expenditure

£	GLA Mayor	GLA Assembly	MOPAC	LFC	TfL	LLDC	OPDC	Total
Estimated expenditure	£1,742,857,981	£8,000,000	£3,968,238,423	£489,349,507	£7,529,985,691	£59,300,000	£6,700,000	£13,804,431,603
Estimated allowance for contingencies	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£959,000,000	£0	£0	£959,000,000
Estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit including forecast collection fund deficit for retained business rates	£214,100,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£214,100,000
<b>Estimated total expenditure</b>	<b>£1,956,957,981</b>	<b>£8,000,000</b>	<b>£3,968,238,423</b>	<b>£489,349,507</b>	<b>£8,488,985,691</b>	<b>£59,300,000</b>	<b>£6,700,000</b>	<b>£14,977,531,603</b>

**Estimated Income and Calculation of Council Tax Requirement**

<b>£</b>	<b>GLA Mayor</b>	<b>GLA Assembly</b>	<b>MOPAC</b>	<b>LFC</b>	<b>TfL</b>	<b>LLDC</b>	<b>OPDC</b>	<b>Total</b>
Estimate of non-government grant income	-£231,100,000	£0	-£290,100,000	-£41,200,000	-£4,542,200,000	-£32,000,000	-£300,000	-£5,136,900,000
Estimate of specific government grant income	-£363,400,000	-£500,000	-£612,900,000	-£40,200,000	-£14,400,000	£0	£0	-£1,031,400,000
Estimate of general government grant income	-£100,000	£0	-£2,158,500,000	£0	-£2,934,800,000	£0	£0	-£5,093,400,000
Estimate of Retained Business Rates income	-£1,180,639,774	-£4,871,425	-£27,923,142	-£228,108,154	-£862,100,000	-£27,300,000	-£6,400,000	-£2,337,342,495
Collection fund deficit for council tax	£545,102	£0	£6,295,768	£1,380,359	£49,192	£0	£0	£8,270,421
<b>Estimated total income before use of reserves</b>	<b>-£1,774,694,672</b>	<b>-£5,371,425</b>	<b>-£3,083,127,374</b>	<b>-£308,127,795</b>	<b>-£8,353,450,808</b>	<b>-£59,300,000</b>	<b>-£6,700,000</b>	<b>-£13,590,772,074</b>
Estimate of reserves to be used	-£116,700,000	£0	-£80,200,000	-£9,397,500	-£83,900,000	£0	£0	-£290,197,500
<b>Estimated total income after use of reserves</b>	<b>-£1,891,394,672</b>	<b>-£5,371,425</b>	<b>-£3,163,327,374</b>	<b>-£317,525,295</b>	<b>-£8,437,350,808</b>	<b>-£59,300,000</b>	<b>-£6,700,000</b>	<b>-£13,880,969,574</b>
<b>Council tax requirement</b>	<b>£65,563,309.54</b>	<b>£2,628,575.08</b>	<b>£804,911,048.54</b>	<b>£171,824,212.60</b>	<b>£51,634,882.95</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	<b>£1,096,562,028.72</b>
<b>COUNCIL TAXBASE</b>	<b>3,021,350.67</b>	<b>3,021,350.67</b>	<b>3,013,181.03</b>	<b>3,021,350.67</b>	<b>3,021,350.67</b>	<b>3,021,350.67</b>	<b>3,021,350.67</b>	
<b>BAND D COUNCIL TAX £</b>	<b>21.70</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>267.13</b>	<b>56.87</b>	<b>17.09</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>363.66</b>