

Report to the Assembly on the Mayor's Final Draft Consolidated Budget for 2021-2022

Report to: London Assembly

Date: 27 January 2021

Report of: City Hall Greens

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Seconded by: Sian Berry AM

PART A: INTRODUCTION & COMMENTARY¹

SUMMARY

Each year City Hall Greens present a practicable amendment to the Mayor's budget and seeks to fund programmes and projects that would improve the lives of Londoners, especially those in marginalised or overlooked groups.

This year has been uniquely challenging for London as the city's economy was paused as Londoners were put under lockdown measures and non-essential shops and services closed to prevent the spread of coronavirus. These moves to protect our health have drastically impacted the funds available to the Mayor and GLA programmes, both in-year and for future budgets, to an extent not seen since the depths of the Great Recession of 2008 – 2013 and accompanying austerity policies.

In that recession, people in the lower socioeconomic brackets suffered the worst outcomes. And as data is being gathered on the impact of the coronavirus crisis we can see the same pattern emerging. Not only is the evidence showing that existing inequality has worsened health outcomes of people who contracted coronavirus, but the resulting impact on our economy is disproportionately affecting people in lower income industries and trades.

This budget amendment focuses mainly on a number of smaller interventions using existing reserves to direct money towards practical help for those most in need. Where we have proposed larger investment plans, we have created new income streams rather than removing money from any of the Mayor's recovery missions.

Today, we are putting forward a proposed amendment with six parts.

¹ This report is made up of two Parts, A and B. The text in Part A does not form part of the formal budget amendments, which are set out in Part B.

1. Providing a new pathway to move London's zero carbon target from 2050 to 2030
2. A package of measures to make our city better for people who walk, especially in outer London, including improvements to junctions, more crossings to cross the road safely and better learning and engagement on new plans
3. The purchase of new London Living Rent homes owned by the GLA to help key workers
4. Dedicated funding for youth homelessness services and beds
5. A road charging study that focuses on engagement with Londoners and explores preferred schemes, outcomes and mitigation measures
6. Funding grants for London's independent renters' rights groups

Our proposals will be funded using a total of £423.28 million, including drawing down £400 million in total from funding unallocated in the 2016-23 affordable housing grant programme funding and the portion available for acquisitions within the 2021-26 affordable housing grant programme, £1.8 million from the £67 million business rates reserves, £20.3 million over two years raised by increasing Transport for London (TfL) traffic enforcement notices on red routes, and a further £1.18 million raised from a small increase of 41p in the non-policing GLA council tax precept.

1. Plans for a zero carbon city by 2030

The London Assembly unanimously declared a climate emergency in December 2018 and urged the Mayor to make specific emergency plans for the actions needed to make London carbon neutral by 2030.² Although the Mayor joined with us in declaring a climate emergency, these specific new plans have not yet emerged. His report, Zero carbon London: A 1.5°C compatible plan, published the same month as the declaration of the climate emergency was still working on an assumption of achieving zero carbon by 2050, rather than 2030.³

Even with this degree of warming, London schools, hospitals, and tube stations are all at serious risk.⁴ We could expect even hotter heatwaves than we experienced in 2018, higher chances of flooding for thousands of homes and hundreds of schools, and extreme strain on emergency services trying to cope with adverse events.

Compared with other cities in western Europe London is also highly exposed to the financial impact of climate change. For example, the 2018 report, Lloyd's City Risk Index: Europe, highlighted that the amount of GDP at risk from flooding in London was £1.2 billion and the GDP at risk from droughts was £362 million.⁵

The Mayor's Zero Carbon Pathways Tool still shows the ways that carbon emissions might be reduced to net zero by 2050 and it needs updating.⁶ This would provide evidence for both the

² Assembly calls on the Mayor to declare a Climate Emergency, Dec 2018 <https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/assembly/call-on-mayor-to-declare-climate-emergency>

³ Zero carbon London: : A 1.5°C compatible plan, Dec 2018
https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/1.5_action_plan_amended.pdf

⁴ Climate change risks for London: A review of evidence under 1.5°C and different warming scenarios, Apr 2019
https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/climate_change_risks_for_london_-_a_review_of_evidence_under_1.5degc_and_different_warming_scenarios.pdf

⁵ Data taken from Lloyd's of London, Lloyd's City Risk Index: Europe, 2018, London.
https://cityriskindex.lloyds.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Lloyds_CRI_Europe.pdf

⁶ London's Zero Carbon Pathways Tool, last updated two years ago <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-s-zero-carbon-pathways->

Mayor and borough councils to build new 2030 compatible plans.

While the Pathways Tool would inform public bodies in London, it would also show where efforts are needed by Government to achieve the target. It would give London's local authorities evidence to use to lobby the Government for further powers and support.

Our budget amendment allocates the same amount originally invested in building the Pathways Tool for updating it to support 2030 zero carbon plans.⁷

This part of our amendment is funded by using £50,000 from the business rates reserve.

2. Great strides for outer London

Coronavirus restrictions dramatically changed travel patterns and how Londoners get around. The latest data shows that during the first lockdown, from April to June, 46 per cent of journeys were walked or cycled compared with an average of 27 per cent in 2018 and 2019.⁸

The National Travel Attitudes Study (NTAS) from the Department for Transport (DfT) found that 39 per cent of people are walking more, 94 per cent expect this to continue and 65 per cent of people expect to avoid crowded public transport in future.⁹

Although London is already one of the world's most walkable cities, it still has huge unmet potential.¹⁰ In outer London five million trips each day that could be walked or cycled are being made by motorised modes. Outer London has 64 per cent of the city's unmet potential for walking, and 61 per cent of its unmet potential for cycling.¹¹

Londoners need to walk in the open air to be safer from airborne transmission of coronavirus and to do this they need to be safe from road danger. But safety alone isn't enough: roads and streets should also be appealing to walk and cycle along.

The Streetspace programme has shown that rapid change is possible, and now we need to invest further, to make the temporary changes permanent. Maintaining wider pavements that allow proper social distancing in two-way foot traffic and new pedestrian crossings, are simple interventions that have a huge impact on the way Londoners feel about their safety on their streets.

[tool#:~:text=London's%20Zero%20Carbon%20Pathways%20Tool%20shows%20the%20ways%20that%20carbon,2050%2C%20despite%20a%20growing%20population](#)

⁷ MD1640 Environment Team work programme 2016-17. Mayoral Decision MD1640, Apr 2016
<https://www.london.gov.uk/decisions/md1640-environment-team-work-programme-2016-17>

⁸ Nearly half all London journeys walked or cycled during lockdown. Caroline Russell, Nov 2020
<https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/assembly/caroline-russell/half-of-london-journeys-walked-or-cycled>

⁹ The National Travel Attitudes Study (NTAS): Wave 4 (provisional). The Department for Transport, Oct 2020
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/924959/national-travel-attitudes-study-wave-4-provisional.pdf

¹⁰ Study reveals world's most walkable cities. The Guardian, Oct 2020
<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2020/oct/15/study-reveals-worlds-most-walkable-cities>

¹¹ Hostile Streets Walking and cycling at outer London junctions. Caroline Russell on behalf of the London Assembly Transport Committee, Dec 2017 https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/hostile_streets_-_final_report_for_print.pdf

We have a once in a generation chance to enable more walking in our city, an opportunity to trial new ways of using our streets and re-prioritising people rather than motor vehicles – if we enable it. There are not enough formal crossings which creates barrier for disabled people who need carefully designed features like drop kerbs.

We propose investing in walking schemes, primarily in outer London. In year one of the programme we would fund:

- 40 new zebra crossings with £2 million¹²
- 25 light-controlled pedestrian crossings with £2.5 million
- five basic safe junctions programmes with £2.5 million
- 10 pavement widening schemes with £1 million.

A further £1.41 million would be spent in 2021-22 on studies and support, including a GLA-led information and engagement programme with learning from low traffic neighbourhoods.

In 2022-23, £10.92 million would be used to continue works across London where there is acute local focused on inclusion and access improvements.

This part of our amendment is funded by increasing the cost of Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) that TfL use for enforcement of traffic (Traffic Enforcement Notices). These are the fines that are given to people using the roads who park blocking a bus lane or red route, or who contravene restrictions on loading or parking, and the level of fine has not increased since 2011.

We would bring the charge for illegally parking or loading in line with the penalty charge for the Congestion Charge which was increased to £160 in January 2018. These fines are currently £130 and we would raise them to £160, with an expected increase in revenue of around £10 million per year, based upon existing collection rates and net revenue after bad debt.

The increase in fine from £130 to £160 is a 23 per cent increase but we have conservatively modelled the increase in revenue at only 20 per cent. This would result in a surplus income of £9.41 million in 2021-22 and £10.92 million in 2022-23 above the forecasts of £93.1 million and £105.7 million respectively.

3. New London Living Rent homes for key workers

The coronavirus pandemic has further exposed the inequality at the heart of the housing crisis and there is acute need for affordable rented homes. London suffers from a huge disproportionality between average rents and average wages, which means most housing costs in the private rented sector (PRS) are unaffordable to the average worker.

The largest proportion of households supported by local authorities are also placed in the private rented sector. This is not sustainable.

One of the crushing outcomes of the lack of affordable homes in London is that many emergency ‘blue light’ workers cannot afford to live in the city. A report by London Chamber of Commerce in 2016 found that the majority of emergency service workers live outside of London and tasked

¹² Question to the Mayor 2020/3838 Cost of new pedestrian crossings. Caroline Russell, Nov 2020
<https://www.london.gov.uk/questions/2020/3838>

the Mayor and Assembly to comprehensively examine this issue.¹³ Similarly, research by Assembly Member Sian Berry found that almost half of all police officers live outside of London.^{14,15}

The first two recommendations of the Harris report into London's preparedness to respond to a major terrorist incident are also about the three main 'blue light' emergency services workers living outside of London, and the need to have them housed in London.¹⁶

In January 2021 the Mayor declared a major incident as rapid spread of Covid-19 threatened to overwhelm London hospitals.¹⁷ With healthcare capacity reaching its limits it is vital that its most important resource – healthcare staff – can quickly respond to major incidents.

The Royal College of Nursing investigated how London's cost of living impacts on nursing staff working in the capital. Their report, *Living in the Red*, found that: "London's high cost of living is forcing nursing staff out of the capital due to high accommodation and travel costs."¹⁸

Our amendment would release funds to acquire 1,919 new London Living Rent homes primarily aimed at key workers and people earning an average wage, providing a significant new supply of homes that are affordable to average families.

We propose to work with councils and housing associations to purchase 1, 2, and 3-bed homes across London, which will be owned by the GLA, managed by these registered providers, and rented out at London Living Rent rates. We would seek mainly to purchase homes in new developments that are currently intended for market sale.

This part of our amendment is a phased programme funded: using £400 million taken from unallocated funds in the 2016-23 Affordable Housing Grant settlement from Government and from the new 2021-26 settlement, where the terms of the funding agreement allow for ten per cent of the overall funding to be used for acquisitions.¹⁹

Stage 1 would use this grant money to purchase homes, Stage 2 and Stage 3 would use the surplus rental income to finance further borrowing.

- **Stage 1 - Q1 and Q2 2021-22**

Using housing grant money, we will use £400 million to purchase 907 homes at an

¹³ *Living On The Edge – Housing London's Blue Light Workers*. London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jun 2016 <https://www.londonchamber.co.uk/LCCI/media/media/Reports%20and%20Surveys/Living-on-the-Edge-Housing-London-s-Blue-Light-Emergency-Services-Report.pdf?ext=.pdf>

¹⁴ *Where do our police officers live?* Sian Berry AM, Jun 2016

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sian_berry_police_housing_report_jun2016.pdf

¹⁵ *Commuting Cops – Where do our police officers live in 2018?* Sian Berry, Oct 2018

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2018_10_24_sian_berry_commuting_cops_fact_sheet.pdf

¹⁶ *London's preparedness for a major terrorist incident*, Lord Harris, Oct 2016

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/londons_preparedness_to_respond_to_a_major_terrorist_incident_-_independent_review_oct_2016.pdf

¹⁷ 'Major incident' as rapid spread of Covid-19 threatens to overwhelm hospitals in the capital. Mayor of London, Jan 2021 <https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/mayoral/hospitals-at-risk-of-being-overwhelmed-in-capital>

¹⁸ *Living in the Red*, The cost of living crisis for London's nursing workforce. Royal College of Nursing, Jan 2020 <https://www.rcn.org.uk/professional-development/publications/pub-009012>

¹⁹ 2021-26 funding agreement for acquisitions, as per the terms of the agreement here: MD 2707 – AH 21-26 Programme: <https://www.london.gov.uk/decisions/md2707-homes-londoners-affordable-homes-programme-2021-26>; MD 2124 – AH 16-21 Programme initial settlement: <https://www.london.gov.uk/decisions/md2125-homes-londoners-affordable-homes-programme-2016-21>; MD 2282 – AH 16-21 Programme additional funding: <https://www.london.gov.uk/decisions/md2282-additional-funding-affordable-homes>

average cost of £441,000. These will be managed under agreements with councils and housing associations and rented as London Living Rent homes to key workers.

- **Stage 2 - Q3 and Q4 2021-22**

By Q3, rental income from these homes will be able to sustainably finance further borrowing of £447 million (at current PWLB borrowing rates of 1.84 per cent).

We propose to borrow half this amount, £223 million, in 2021-22 and estimate a 506 LLR homes for key workers will be added to the GLA key worker housing stock in the second half of 2022.

- **Stage 3 - 2022-23**

In 2022-23, further borrowing on the strength of the rental income from the Stage 1 homes will finance borrowing of another £223 million to purchase a further 506 homes.

- **Stage 4**

This key worker homes scheme will break even in revenue terms in 2021-22 and will generate a surplus income of around £11.9 million during 2022-23 from rental payments after management and finance costs are met.

Additional income would be transferred to the Key Worker Homes Finance Reserve.

Table A: Financial year 2021-22

Item	Number of homes acquired	Income	Spending	Borrowing
Stage 1: AHG funding released and spent	907		£-400,000,000	
Gross rental income Q3 and Q4 2021-22		£5,477,551		
Less contract and management costs at 25 per cent			-£1,369,388	
Stage 2: Borrowing against Stage 1 rental income	506		-£223,269,743	£223,269,743
Financing costs in-year for Stage 2 homes			£-4,108,163	

Table B: Financial year 2022-23

Item	Number of homes acquired	Income	Spending	Borrowing
Stage 3: borrowing against Stage 1 rental income	506		-£223,269,743	£223,269,743
Gross rental income during 2022-23 from Stage 1 homes		£10,955,102		
Gross rental income during 2022-23 from Stage 2 homes		£6,114,857		

Gross rental income during 2022-23 from Stage 3 homes		£6,114,857		
Less contract and management costs at 25 per cent			-£3,057,429	
Finance costs in year for Stage 2 borrowing			-£4,108,163	
Finance costs in year for Stage 3 borrowing			-£4,108,163	
Net revenue surplus		£11,911,061		

4. Dedicated youth homelessness funding

Young people now make up 11 per cent of London's rough sleepers. This historic high was revealed by two leading youth homelessness charities, Centrepont and New Horizons Youth Centre.^{20, 21}

The last quarter of available data, July to September 2020, saw a rise from 250 under-25s rough sleeping in 2019 to 368 this year, an increase of 47 per cent. The previous quarter saw a similar increase of 48 per cent.

Charities have urgently called for more youth specific bed-spaces for under-25s and the London Assembly unanimously passed a motion backing this ask in December 2020.²²

The combination of the coronavirus restrictions and a deficit of specific support for homeless people under 25, means young people are stuck between spending a night in age-inappropriate emergency accommodation, sleeping rough or asking friends to break the law to allow them to stay the night.

Londoners have always battled the housing crisis by opening their doors to shelter those in need: research from April 2019 found 1 in 4 Londoners have offered up space to homeless friends and family.²³ However, since restrictions on households mixing were introduced, new research discovered that four per cent of Londoners – approximately 146,000 households – said they had had to turn someone away to whom they usually would have offered a bed or sofa in a crisis.²⁴

While the drivers of youth homelessness have become stronger and young people forced into rough sleeping remain uniquely vulnerable, they need specific support and dedicated provision.

²⁰ Covid restrictions push more under-25s than ever to sleep rough in London, charities say. The Guardian, Oct 2020 <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2020/oct/30/covid-restrictions-push-more-under-25s-than-ever-to-sleep-rough-in-london-charities-say>

²¹ Rough sleeping in London (CHAIN reports). GLA, <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/chain-reports>

²² Dedicated fund needed to protect young people on the streets. London Assembly, Dec 2020 <https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/assembly/dedicated-fund-needed-to-protect-young-people>

²³ 1 in 4 Londoners have offered up space to homeless friends and family. Sian Berry, Apr 2019 <https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/assembly/sian-berry/londoners-shouldering-burden-of-the-housing-crisis>

²⁴ Sofa-surfing Londoners shut out by coronavirus rules. Sian Berry, Oct 2020 <https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/assembly/sian-berry/lockdown-warning-sofa-surfing-londoners-shut-out>

Our amendment would invest directly in specialist programmes to alleviate youth homelessness and provide as many youth-specific bed-spaces as possible.

This part of our amendment is funded by asking the Mayor to negotiate with Government to boost his proposed non-policing GLA council tax precept increase by 41 pence to £17.00 which would raise £1.18 million. We propose that any additional council tax collection fund surplus in the Mayor's final budget is also used in this way.

5. Engaging with Londoners on road charging

Transport for London has suffered a catastrophic financial year due to the necessary drop in fare-paying passengers. Since the removal of its operating grant from Government, TfL is heavily reliant on fares, a situation that leaves it exposed to adverse events.

City Hall Greens have supported the introduction of the ULEZ, while cautioning that it is only an intermediary step.²⁵ The innovation that London really needs – to both reduce traffic volumes and diversify its income – is a city-wide road pricing scheme.

The independent review of TfL finances concluded that smart road user charging schemes should be used to rebalance income by 2025.²⁶ The introduction of a road charging scheme was first outlined in a 1999 report – which was prepared by a panel of independent experts for the Mayor and London Assembly as they took over their new powers – Road charging options for London (ROCOL). Now is finally the time to embrace this concept but any scheme must be done right. It is essential that issues of fairness and privacy are addressed to create a policy that Londoners can support.

Developing a smart, fair, privacy-friendly, road pricing scheme that bases charges on distance travelled and polluting emissions produced is a sophisticated upgrade from the blunt charges of the ULEZ and congestion charge. But Londoners must be fully consulted so any concerns can be addressed.

Our amendment proposes spending £250,000 to engage Londoners in a series of consultations, involving a) a citizens' assembly, and b) a thorough consultation with Londoners about specific aspects of a road charging scheme.

This consultation would be an in-depth discussion of the schemes' terms and conditions, asking Londoners for their thoughts on fairness, privacy and what mitigation measures and incentives they would like to see. We also intend that this consultation process asks Londoners what projects they would like surplus revenue spent on.

This part of our amendment is funded using £250,000 from the business rates reserves.

6. Provide grants to support independent renters' rights organisations

Independent renters' rights organisations are needed now more than ever.

²⁵ Response to the consultation on the Congestion Charge. Caroline Russell, Sep 2018
<https://www.london.gov.uk/about-us/london-assembly/assembly-members/publications-caroline-russell/publication-caroline-russell-caroline-russell-response-consultation-congestion-charge>

²⁶ TfL Independent Review, Dec 2020 <https://content.tfl.gov.uk/tfl-independent-panel-review-december-2020.pdf>

Renters have been left exposed to being evicted during lockdown as eviction bans have been time-limited, weakened, and only extended each time at the last minute.

Meanwhile Government has delayed a ban on section 21 no fault evictions, which pre-lockdown were the leading cause of homelessness.²⁷ And the Renters' Reform Bill has been pushed back indefinitely.

While homeowners were offered mortgage holidays of up to six months, no such relief was offered to renters or landlords dependent on rental income.²⁸ While repayment terms on mortgage holidays run into decades, with an average tenancy of just 14 months, London renters do not have the luxury of time to pay off arrears.²⁹

Renters today are not just young people in houseshares, but increasingly families and older people, who spend a large percentage of their take-home pay or pension on rent. We need better and more comprehensive renters' rights now.

While the Mayor has introduced a rogue landlord database that lists landlords who have criminal convictions,³⁰ the GLA does not have the power to intervene in private cases, and local authorities do not have the resources to provide assistance in every case. With potential new legislation, this is a crucial time of change to renters' rights and they need new ways to support each other and organise.

The London Renters' Union, the London Tenants Federation, Acorn, Generation Rent, and local groups such as the Camden Federation of Private Tenants, are rightly independent of City Hall. The advocacy and services these organisations provide for London's private renters are more important than ever. These groups are already giving practical support for renters, advocating for Londoners who have been subjected to unfair rent rises and unfair evictions, and providing essential and clear information on tenant rights.

These organisations are largely funded by small grants and membership subscriptions. Our amendment proposes using £1.5 million to boost the reach of these groups. Grants could be offered to help organisations employ more community organisers and advocates across London, bring more cases to test and improve the way new and current laws are applied, and support them to advertise their services to attract more members.

This part of our amendment is funded using £1.5 million from the business rates reserve.

²⁷ No-fault evictions drive up homelessness. Generation Rent, Aug 2018

https://www.generationrent.org/no_fault_evictions_drive_up_homelessness

²⁸ Guidance for landlords and tenants Updated 21 December 2020. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Dec 2020 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-and-renting-guidance-for-landlords-tenants-and-local-authorities/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-for-landlords-and-tenants>

²⁹ New index measures rents, voids, tenancy length for England & Wales. Letting Agent Today, Mar 2019 <https://www.lettingagenttoday.co.uk/breaking-news/2019/3/new-index-measures-rents-voids-tenancy-length-for-england-and-wales>

³⁰ Rogue landlord checker. Mayor of London <https://www.london.gov.uk/rogue-landlord-checker>

PART B: Proposal to approve, with amendments, the Draft Consolidated Budget for the 2021-22 financial year for the Greater London Authority and the Functional Bodies

RECOMMENDATIONS:

FORMAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

1. The Mayor's draft consolidated budget (together with the component budgets comprised within it) for 2021-22 be amended by the sum(s) shown in column number 3 of the table for each constituent body, as set out and in accordance with the attached Schedule.

(These sums are the calculations under sections 85(4) to (8) of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (as amended) ('The GLA Act') which give rise to each of the amounts mentioned in recommendations 2 and 3 below.)

2. The calculations referred to in recommendation 1 above, give rise to a component council tax requirement for 2021-22 for each constituent body as follows:

<i>Constituent body</i>	Component council tax requirement
Greater London Authority: Mayor of London	£63,640,350
Greater London Authority: London Assembly	£2,504,166
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	£766,839,945
London Fire Commissioner	£163,691,846
Transport for London	£49,191,026
London Legacy Development Corporation	£0
Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation	£0

3. The component council tax requirements shown in recommendation 2 above, give rise to a consolidated council tax requirement for the Authority for 2021-22 (shown at Line 99 in the attached Schedule) of **£1,045,867,333**.

BUDGET RELATED MOTIONS

3. [WHERE APPLICABLE, INSERT ANY OTHER BUDGET RELATED MOTIONS REQUIRED]

NOTES:

Assembly's powers of budget amendment

- a. The Mayor is required to set a consolidated and component council tax requirement and it is this amount which the Assembly has the power to amend. The council tax requirement equates to the amount which will be allocated to the Mayor, the Assembly and for each functional body from the Mayor's council tax precept. These individual functional body requirements are consolidated to form the consolidated council tax requirement for the GLA Group.
- b. A simple majority of votes cast by Assembly Members is required to approve any amendment to recommendations (1) to (3) above concerning the Draft Consolidated Budget; abstentions are not counted.
- c. To approve the Draft Consolidated Budget, without amendment, only a simple majority of votes cast is required. Again, abstentions are not counted.
- d. Lines 4 (GLA Mayor), 18 (Assembly), 32 (MOPAC), 46 (LFC), 60 (TfL), 74 (LLDC) and 88 (OPDC) within the expenditure estimates are used to allocate any revenue account deficit being met from reserves relating to a prior financial year. This is nominally allocated to the GLA in line with accounting practice as the precepting authority but in principle the deficit can be attributed to any component budget.
- e. The income estimates calculated under section 85 5(a) of the GLA Act are presented in five parts within the statutory calculations:
 - Income not in respect of Government grants, business rates retention or the council tax precept. This includes fare revenues; congestion charging income; the Crossrail Business rate supplement; and all other income not received from central government, through the council tax precept or for retained business rates. (line 6 for the Mayor, line 20 for the Assembly, line 34 for MOPAC, line 48 for LFC , line 62 for TfL, line 76 for the LLDC and line 90 for the OPDC);
 - Income in respect of specific and special government grants. This includes those grants which are not regarded as general grants and are nominally paid for specific purposes and must generally be applied and allocated to the relevant functional body. This includes Home Office specific grants for MOPAC including counter-terrorism funding and other grants paid for specific purposes to the GLA and the other functional bodies (line 7 for the Mayor, line 21 for the Assembly, line 35 for MOPAC, line 49 for LFC, line 63 for TfL, line 77 for the LLDC and line 91 for the OPDC);
 - Income in respect of general government grants. This includes for MOPAC only its general Home Office grant comprising the core Home Office police, National and International Capital Cities, council tax legacy support and principal police formula component funding streams (line 8 for the Mayor, line 22 for the Assembly, line 36 for MOPAC, line 50 for LFC, line 64 for TfL, line 78 for the LLDC and line 92 for OPDC). The Home Office policing and principal police formula grant reported within line 36 can only be applied to the MOPAC component budget;

- Income in respect of retained business rates including estimated related section 31 grant income payable by the Secretary of State under the Local Government Act 2003 as compensation for business rates reliefs and business rates losses including those estimated to apply to the GLA under the Local tax income scheme guarantee for 2020-21 adjusted for the estimated impact of the Local Authorities (Collection Fund: Surplus and Deficit) (Coronavirus) (England) Regulations 2020 (line 9 for the Mayor, line 23 for the Assembly, line 37 for MOPAC, line 51 for LFC, line 65 for TfL, line 79 for the LLDC and line 93 for OPDC); and
 - The GLA's estimated share of any aggregate forecast net collection fund surplus at 31 March 2021 reported by the 33 London billing authorities in respect of council tax subject to any compensation estimated to be received by the GLA under the Local tax income scheme guarantee for 2020-21 adjusted for the estimated impact of the Local Authorities (Collection Fund: Surplus and Deficit) (Coronavirus) (England) Regulations 2020 (line 10 for the Mayor, line 24 for the Assembly, line 38 for MOPAC, line 52 for LFC, line 66 for TfL, line 80 for the LLDC and line 94 for OPDC);.
- f. A subtotal for income items before the use of reserves (line 11 for the Mayor, line 25 for the Assembly, line 39 for MOPAC, line 53 for LFC, line 67 for TfL, line 81 for the LLDC and line 95 for the OPDC) is included in the proforma and must also be amended to reflect the sum of any amendments made to the income items listed in paragraph d above.
- g. The proposed use of reserves to meet expenditure is recorded in lines 12 (Mayor), 26 (Assembly), 40 (MOPAC), 54 (LFC), 68 (TfL), 82 (LLDC) and 96 (OPDC). The overall income total including the use of reserves and the sum of the income items from paragraph e is recorded in lines 13 (Mayor), 27 (Assembly), 41 (MOPAC), 55 (LFC), 69 (TfL), 83 (LLDC) and 97 (OPDC) – and again this must also be amended to reflect the sum of any amendments made to the income items described in paragraphs d and e above.

Council tax base and GLA share of billing authority collection fund surpluses or deficits

- h. For the purposes of the draft budget calculations the council tax requirements are calculated using an estimated taxbase of 2,870,662.02 for the Metropolitan Police District area (the 32 London boroughs) and 2,878,351.44 for the entire GLA area including the City of London. The Mayor's final draft budget will incorporate the effect of the approved billing authority council taxbases and the GLA's forecast share of retained business rates income for 2021-22 alongside the forecast collection fund surpluses or deficits in respect of retained business rates and council tax for 2020-21 which are recoverable in 2021-22 through an adjustment to the instalments payable to the GLA by billing authorities adjusted for the Government's deficit spreading and compensation schemes for in year losses in respect of 2020-21.

Compliance with council tax "excessiveness principles" expected to be set by the Secretary of State as set out in Part 3 of the Mayor's Draft Consolidated Budget

- i. On 17 December 2020 the Secretary of State published the draft Referendums Relating to Council Tax Increases (Principles) (England) Report 2021-22 setting out for consultation the Council Tax referendum "excessiveness" principles ("the Principles"). The Government will subsequently lay the report, including its final proposed Principles, for the approval by the House of Commons in late January or early February 2021.
- j. In accordance with the recent TfL extraordinary funding agreement, the Mayor wrote to the Secretary of State for Transport on 11 January 2021 setting out that he required the ability to raise his precept by a further £15 in order to continue to fund non statutory transport concessions in London without a referendum being triggered. As requested by MHCLG, the GLA has also responded to the consultation on provisional local government finance settlement consultation confirming this request. Assuming the Secretary of State agrees to the Mayor's proposals, and they would be reflected in the final version of the 'Referendums Relating to Council Tax Increases (Principles) (England) Report 2021-22' to be laid before the House of Commons for approval (superseding those published by the Government in December 2020). An oral update will be provided at the meeting if the Government

has indicated by then whether it is to incorporate the Mayor's proposals in a revised version of the Principles.

- k. On the basis of the Government's draft Referendum Principles, a Band D council tax for non-police services in the City of London (the unadjusted basic amount of council tax applying in the City) would be excessive if it is more than £1.59 greater than its unadjusted relevant basic amount of council tax for 2020-21 and/or the total council tax (the adjusted basic amount applying in the Metropolitan Police District i.e. the 32 London boroughs) would be excessive if it is more than £16.59, greater than its adjusted relevant basic amount of council tax for 2020-21.
- l. On the basis of the Mayor's 11 January 2020 proposals (if accepted by the Government into the final Principles to be laid before the Commons) a Band D council tax for non-police services in the City of London (the unadjusted basic amount of council tax applying in the City) would be excessive if it is more than £16.59 greater than its unadjusted relevant basic amount of council tax for 2020-21 and/or the total council tax (the adjusted basic amount applying in the Metropolitan Police District i.e. the 32 London boroughs) would be excessive if it is more than £31.59, greater than its adjusted relevant basic amount of council tax for 2020-21.
- m. Assembly Groups may wish to seek advice at the draft budget stage should they wish to propose amendments which have the effect of increasing the precept compared to the figures proposed by the Mayor of £96.53 (the unadjusted amount of council tax in the City) and £363.66 (the adjusted amount in the 32 boroughs) which if carried through to the final draft budget, would have the effect triggering a council tax referendum, on the basis of the Mayor's 11 January 2020 proposals being accepted by the Government into the final Principles to be laid before the Commons.
- n. If an amendment resulting in an "excessive" council tax is passed at the 25 February meeting at which the final draft budget is to be considered, the Assembly will also be required to approve an alternative default or 'substitute' budget that is compliant with the final excessiveness principles and which would become the budget should any resulting referendum not be passed. Part 3 of the Mayor's draft budget provides advice to Assembly members on council tax referendum issues.

SCHEDULE

Part 1: Greater London Authority: Mayor of London ("Mayor") draft component budget

NOTE: Amendments to the draft component council tax will take effect as follows. Where a figure is shown in column 3, the figure in column 2 is amended to the figure in column 3. If no figure is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 shall be taken to apply un-amended. If "nil" or "£0" is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 is amended to nil.

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's Proposal	Budget amendment	Description
1	£1,668,149,226	£1,676,606,901	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	£0	£	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	£1,668,149,226	£1,676,606,901	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	-£246,800,000	-£252,277,551	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	-£345,200,000	-£	estimate of the Mayor's special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
8	-£25,000,000	-£	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	-£895,289,000	-£	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	£0	-£	estimate of the Mayor's share of any net council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
11	-£1,512,289,000	-£1,517,766,551	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	-£93,400,000	-£95,200,000	estimate of Mayor's reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 5 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
13	-£1,605,689,000	-£1,612,966,551	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	£62,460,226	£63,640,350	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 draft component council tax requirement for the Mayor for 2021-22 (line 14 col 3) is £62,640,350

Part 2: Greater London Authority: London Assembly ("Assembly") draft component budget

NOTE: Amendments to the draft component council tax will take effect as follows. Where a figure is shown in column 3, the figure in column 2 is amended to the figure in column 3. If no figure is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 shall be taken to apply un-amended. If "nil" or "£0" is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 is amended to nil.

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's proposal	Budget amendment	Description
15	£7,004,166	£	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	£0	£	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	£7,004,166	£	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	-£4,500,000	-£	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 council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
25	-£4,500,000	-£	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	-£4,500,000	-£	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	£2,504,166	£	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 draft component council tax requirement for the Assembly for 2021-22 (line 28 col 3) is £2,504,166

Part 3: Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime ("MOPAC") draft component budget

NOTE: Amendments to the draft component council tax will take effect as follows. Where a figure is shown in column 3, the figure in column 2 is amended to the figure in column 3. If no figure is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 shall be taken to apply un-amended. If "nil" or "£0" is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 is amended to nil.

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's proposal	Budget amendment	Description
29	£3,989,763,087	£	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	£3,989,763,087	£	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	-£290,200,000	-£	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	-£583,100,000	-£	estimate of the MOPAC's special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
36	-£2,181,300,000	-£	estimate of the MOPAC's income in respect of general government grants (including 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	£0	-£	estimate of MOPAC's share of any net council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
39	-£3,082,523,142	-£	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	-£140,400,000	-£	estimate of MOPAC's reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 33 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
41	-£3,222,923,142	-£	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	£766,839,945	£	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 draft component council tax requirement for the MOPAC for 2021-22 (line 42 col 3) is £766,839,945

Part 4: London Fire Commissioner ("LFC") draft component budget

NOTE: Amendments to the draft component council tax will take effect as follows. Where a figure is shown in column 3, the figure in column 2 is amended to the figure in column 3. If no figure is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 shall be taken to apply un-amended. If "nil" or "£0" is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 is amended to nil.

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's Proposal	Budget amendment	Description
43	£489,300,000	£	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	£489,300,000	£	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	-£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	-£33,300,000	-£	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	£0	-£	estimate of LFC's share of any net council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
53	-£302,608,154	-£	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	-£23,000,000	-£	estimate of LFC's reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 47 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
55	-£325,608,154	-£	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for LFC (lines (53) + (54) above)
56	£163,691,846	£	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 draft component council tax requirement for LFC for 2021-22 (line 56 col 3) is £163,691,846

Part 5: Transport for London ("TfL") draft component budget

NOTE: Amendments to the draft component council tax will take effect as follows. Where a figure is shown in column 3, the figure in column 2 is amended to the figure in column 3. If no figure is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 shall be taken to apply un-amended. If "nil" or "£0" is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 is amended to nil.

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's proposal	Budget amendment	Description
57	£7,525,791,026	£7,535,201,026	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	£875,100,000	£	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	£8,400,891,026	£8,410,301,026	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	-£4,551,610,000	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	-£3,035,800,000	-£	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 the GLA Transport General Grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
65	-£773,700,000	-£	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 council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
67	-£8,351,700,000	-£8,361,110,000	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	-£8,351,700,000	-£8,361,110,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act (lines (67) + (68))
70	£49,191,026	£	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 draft component council tax requirement for TfL for 2021-22 (line 70 col 3) is £49,191,026

Part 6: London Legacy Development Corporation ("LLDC") draft component budget

NOTE: Amendments to the draft component council tax will take effect as follows. Where a figure is shown in column 3, the figure in column 2 is amended to the figure in column 3. If no figure is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 shall be taken to apply un-amended. If "nil" or "£0" is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 is amended to nil.

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's proposal	Budget amendment	Description
71	£58,800,000	£	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	£58,800,000	£	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	-£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	-£26,800,000	-£	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 council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
81	-£58,800,000	-£	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	£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	-£58,800,000	-£	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	£	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 draft component council tax requirement for LLDC for 2021-22 (line 84 col 3) is £0 (NIL)

Part 7: Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation ("OPDC") draft component budget

NOTE: Amendments to the draft component council tax will take effect as follows. Where a figure is shown in column 3, the figure in column 2 is amended to the figure in column 3. If no figure is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 shall be taken to apply un-amended. If "nil" or "£0" is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 is amended to nil.

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's proposal	Budget amendment	Description
85	£6,500,000	£	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	£6,500,000	£	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	-£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	-£6,200,000	-£	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 council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
95	-£6,500,000	-£	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	-£6,500,000	-£	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	£	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 draft component council tax requirement for OPDC for 2021-22 (line 98 col 3) is £0 (NIL)

Part 8: The Greater London Authority ("GLA") draft consolidated council tax requirement calculations

NOTE: Amendments to the draft consolidated council tax will take effect as follows. Where a figure is shown in column 3, the figure in column 2 is amended to the figure in column 3. If no figure is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 shall be taken to apply un-amended. If "nil" or "£0" is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 is amended to nil.

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's proposal	Budget amendment	Description
99	£1,044,687,210	£1,045,867,333	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 draft consolidated council tax requirement for 2021-22 (line 99 col 3) is £1,045,867,333