

# Planning for political transition in May 2024: A second guide for Mayoral candidates

April 2024

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## Introduction

1. This is the **Second Transition Guide** briefing for candidates standing to be elected Mayor of London. The First Transition Guide briefing was issued in January 2024, and is available [here](#).
2. This second document provides updates to some of the information provided. Importantly, it also includes **new information regarding appointments that the new Mayor can make upon taking office**.
3. This document does not attempt to cover the full field of Greater London Authority (GLA) activities. Rather, it highlights issues that need to be addressed over the first few days, weeks and months of the new Mayoral term. This is to help candidates and their teams prepare for taking office. More information regarding the GLA can be found in the First Transition Guide, which is accessible [here](#).

# Part 1: Events and decisions

## Key events/decisions for the first three months

4. The tables in this section set out key events and GLA-related decisions over the first three months of the new Mayoral term. The lists are not exhaustive. Rather, they focus on actions that are of relative importance or have fixed deadlines. Some of the events and decisions could be attended or made by a Mayoral representative (e.g. a Mayoral Adviser) once appointed.
5. Events that are fixed and/or especially important are highlighted in yellow. Similarly, the most important decisions are highlighted in yellow. Italics indicate an event or decision that is supplied for information purposes only.

## May 2024 – after the election

### Events

Date	Details
5/6	GLA staff on hand to arrange City Hall office accommodation and IT access; senior staff available or on call for any meetings required.
5/6	Signing <b>Declaration of Acceptance of Office</b> ; and possible press conference. (Candidates and their teams may wish to consider preferred arrangements for the Declaration of Office ahead of the election. <b>It is not possible for the Mayor to act in office if the Declaration has not been signed.</b> )
9	Submit the Mayor’s Report to the Assembly ahead of Mayor’s Question Time. (NB: this will be drafted by GLA staff and presented for the Mayor’s approval.)
10	London Assembly Plenary (10:00 – 13:00)
13	Sign-off the marketing, creative and events plan for the <b>State of London Debate</b> . (NB: It is a statutory requirement to hold SOLD before the end of June).
21	London Legacy Development Corporation Board meeting (14:00 – 17:00)
23	Mayor’s Question Time (10:00 – 12:00) TBC

### Decisions and known activity

#### **Make preliminary decisions on the roles and composition of the Mayor’s team of “11+2” (see Part 3 – Appointments)**

Review, by 28 May 2024, the draft GLA Statement of Accounts, and the draft Annual Governance Statement, prior to publication on 31 May 2024. Approve, by 30 September 2024, the final audited accounts and final Annual Governance Statement prior to publication.

The draft Transport for London (TfL) Statement of Accounts will be published by 31 May 2024. TfL’s Statement of Accounts is expected to be considered and approved by the TfL Board in July 2024.

The draft MOPAC Statement of Accounts and Annual Governance Statement will be published on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2024.

Decide whether to send an email to the ‘Mail from the Mayor’ email list (approximate reach is 84,000 subscribers). The digital team will support with the development of content as needed.

Decide whether to publish an overarching precursor strategy document setting out the intended direction of travel and coordinated messaging across the key policy areas.

Decide on the approach to drafting and consultation on the Police and Crime Plan for London. This is the statutory document in which the Mayor sets out their priorities for policing and community safety and how they will deliver them. According to law, the Mayor must produce a draft plan, consult on it, and publish a final version by the end of March 2025. MOPAC officials will provide an advice note early in the term for decision-making purposes.

## May 2024 – after the election

### Further decisions and known activity

The outcome of the appeal of the planning application for the Stag Brewery site (a major housing development in the London Borough of Richmond-Upon-Thames) will be reached in late May. Make decision on how to proceed in light of the appeal outcome.

During this period consideration should be given to a regular cycle of decisions meetings and introductory meetings with the Police, Fire and Transport Commissioners, as well as key stakeholders.

Decide whether to address City Hall and/or GLA Group staff soon after election. The communications team will support with development of options for this.

# June 2024

## Events

Date	Details
3	Seventh anniversary of the London Bridge terror attack
3	<i>Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) Partnership Reference Group (15:00 – 17:00)</i>
4	<i>London Policing Board meeting (10:00 – 13:00)</i>
6	Submit the Mayor's Report to the Assembly ahead of Mayor's Question Time
6	London Assembly Plenary (10:00 – 13:00)
11	<i>London Legacy Development Corporation Investment Committee</i>
12	TfL Board meeting (10:00 – 12:00)
13	<i>Homes for Londoners Board meeting (14:00 – 16:00)</i>
13	Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation Board meeting (14:00-16:30)
14	Seventh anniversary of the Grenfell Tower fire
19	Seventh anniversary of the Finsbury Park Mosque terror attack
20	Mayor's Question Time (10:00-12:00)
20	State of London Debate (SOLD) (19:30-21:00) at Indigo at the O2
24	Armed Forces Day flag-raising ceremony at City Hall (09:30-11:00)
27	<i>London Partnership Board meeting (15:00 – 17:00)</i>
26	Pride Reception at City Hall
29	Pride in London – parade through Central London and event in Trafalgar Square and event in London Fire Brigade Soho Station

29	Armed Forces Day
<b>Decisions and known activity</b>	
Approve the content of the <b>Mayor’s Annual Report</b> ahead of the statutory publication deadline (one week before SOLD).	
In June/July (before end of July), decide budget strategy and process. Issue guidance to the GLA and the functional bodies for preparing their budget submissions for 2025-26.	

## July 2024

Events	
Date	Details
4	London Assembly Plenary (10:00 – 13:00)
4	<i>Submit the Mayor’s Report to the Assembly ahead of Mayor’s Question Time</i>
7	Wreath laying at the 7/7 London bombings memorial in Hyde Park (08:50)
9	London Legacy Development Corporation Board meeting (14:00 – 17:00)
10	<i>London Health Board meeting (10:00 – 12:00)</i>
18	<i>London Fire Brigade People Awards</i>
18	Mayor’s Question Time (10:00 – 12:00) – TBC
23	International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition
24	TfL Board meeting (10:00 – 12:00)

<b>Decisions and known activity</b>	
An early decision will be required on the approach to drafting and consultation on the Police and Crime Plan for London. This is the statutory document in which the Mayor sets out their priorities for policing and community safety and how they will deliver them. The law sets out that the Mayor must produce a draft Plan, consult on it and then publish a final version by the end of March 2025. MOPAC officials will provide an advice note early in the term for decision.	
Decide dates and format of <b>People’s Question Time (PQT)</b> meetings for the new mayoral term in consultation with London Assembly. Events are usually held in November and March each year.	
Decide when to publish the Mayor’s Annual Equality Report 2023-24.	

## Part 2: First actions

### After the election results have been declared

6. The elected Mayor and Assembly Members take office at the start of the second day following the declaration of the last Mayoral and Assembly results from the GLA election. The counting of votes will take place over two days, 3 and 4 May. Declarations are expected on Saturday 4 May. Those elected are, therefore, expected to assume their term of office as Mayor and Assembly Members at the start (00:01am) of Monday 6 May (a bank holiday) at the earliest. They cannot undertake any actions in post until they have made their Declarations of Acceptance of Office. Specific arrangements for the Mayor's signing will be discussed with the teams of the main Mayoral candidates, as appropriate.

### Further briefings for the Mayor

7. From Sunday 5 May, the Chief Officer of the GLA and other relevant senior GLA personnel will be available to meet with the Mayor and their team, at their convenience, to provide more detailed briefings on immediate priorities and issues. Officers will be available to offer guidance on statutory requirements (such as the registration of interests) and to receive instructions regarding Mayoral appointments and other urgent matters.

### Proposed induction arrangements

8. GLA personnel will be available from Sunday 5 May to support the appointment and on-boarding of the Mayor and their team. This includes the provision of security passes, IT kit and ensuring individuals are added to payroll. A programme for induction and ongoing briefings can be arranged according to the Mayor's requirements. Preferences regarding the content and structure of initial briefings will be discussed during pre-election meetings between candidates and the GLA Chief Officer.
9. A specific induction programme has been developed for Mayoral appointees.

### Code of Conduct

10. The GLA has a Code of Conduct for its Members which is available [here](#). The current Code of Conduct was jointly approved by the Mayor and the Assembly, with subsequent amendments; it has been in effect since March 2018. In February 2024, updates to the Code of Conduct and its appendices were made. These revisions come into effect (and will be published) on 6 May 2024. Elected members commit to adhering to the Code, including any future revisions, as part of their statutory Declaration of Acceptance of Office.
11. The Mayor must comply with the Code of Conduct for Members of the GLA. As part of their roles in MOPAC, the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime are subject to additional obligations where complaints about their conduct can be referred to the Independent Office for Police Conduct. This is detailed in appendix 4 of the Code of Conduct.

## Part 3: Appointments

### Mayoral appointments requiring consideration prior to election

12. The Mayor has powers under the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (GLA Act) to appoint a team of advisers; and to make appointments to the boards of the GLA's functional bodies, and of other statutory and non-statutory bodies. Appointments are subject to the [Mayoral Appointments Protocol](#).
13. Many Mayoral appointments end when the Mayoral term ends, so there are several appointments to be made by an incoming Mayor. As noted below, some are subject to the London Assembly's binding confirmation procedures before the appointment can be made. It is important that Mayoral candidates give thought to the appointments that need to be made most urgently before taking power. The following require particular consideration:
  - **The '11+2'** – the Mayor may appoint up to 13 members of GLA staff personally: two political advisers, and up to 11 other advisers. If all 11 of these "other adviser" positions are filled, one must include a Deputy Mayor for Fire and Resilience. The appointment term for these 13 posts cannot, by law, extend beyond the Mayoral term. The legislation underpinning the two political advisers is different from that for the 11 other advisers. There are statutory restrictions, to varying degrees, on each postholder's involvement in political activities – in both their public posts and their private time. The legislation also has potential implications for the appointment of, for example, people who already hold elected public office in other public authorities. The rules are complicated, and candidates are encouraged to take advice before announcing prospective appointments to avoid situations where the rules prevent the appointment.
  - **Deputy Mayor for Fire and Resilience**<sup>1</sup> – the Mayor will need to determine whether to appoint a Deputy Mayor for Fire and Resilience; and the extent of authority to be delegated to that individual. If the person appointed is not an Assembly member, then the post of Deputy Mayor for Fire and Resilience is classed as one of the Mayor's 11 advisers described above.
  - **Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime**<sup>2</sup> – the Mayor is the sole occupant of MOPAC in legal terms; but will need to determine whether to appoint a Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, and the extent of authority to be delegated to that individual. If the person appointed is not an Assembly member, then the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime is classed as a member of MOPAC staff, rather than GLA staff, and is therefore not one of the Mayor's 13 appointments.
  - **Statutory Deputy Mayor** – the Mayor must appoint a Statutory Deputy Mayor from among Assembly Members. The Mayor defines the scope of the Statutory Deputy Mayor role by delegating responsibilities and duties to the post. The Statutory Deputy Mayor becomes Acting Mayor in the event the Mayor is temporarily unable to act in office.
  - **Chairs**<sup>3</sup>/**Boards of TfL and the Mayoral Development Corporations** – the Mayor will need

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<sup>1</sup> Subject to confirmation hearing conducted by the London Assembly Fire, Resilience and Emergency Planning Committee.

<sup>2</sup> Subject to confirmation hearing conducted by the London Assembly Police and Crime Committee.

<sup>3</sup> Subject to non-binding confirmation hearings conducted by the London Assembly.

to decide whether to personally chair the boards of TfL, and of the two Mayoral Development Corporations (the LLDC and the OPDC); or to appoint others to do so and/or retain current postholders. The Mayor must do this prior to the first board meetings after the election. The Mayor may also wish to review each board's membership. In particular, the Mayor should note that all TfL Board appointments expire in September 2024 and a recruitment process for the new Board is in progress. LLDC has also commenced recruitment for a new Chair. The campaign closes on 12 May with interviews scheduled for late June with view to a confirmation hearing process before the summer recess.

- Beyond these most urgent appointments, the Mayor will need to quickly consider several other statutory and formal appointments. Officers will advise the main Mayoral candidates which appointments need to be made by when.

14. The Mayor will also need to consider whether to keep or change arrangements put in place by previous Mayors for various boards. Officers will advise the main Mayoral candidates about existing arrangements. In addition to the TfL and Development Corporation boards, the boards listed below are currently constituted.

**Statutory boards:**

- Mayor's Cultural Leadership Board
- The Royal Parks Board
- London Resilience Forum
- The Museum of London
- London Pension Fund Authority
- ReLondon, officially the London Waste and Recycling Board

**Non-Statutory Boards:**

- London & Partners
- Equality, Diversity & Inclusion Advisory Group
- VRU Partnership Reference Group
- London Partnership Board
- London Health Board
- London Sustainable Development Commission
- Business Advisory Board
- London Markets Board
- London Food Board

- Skills for Londoners Board
- Jobs and Skills Business Partnership
- Data for London Advisory Board
- Homes for Londoners Board
- Mayor's Advisory Group on Child Healthy Weight
- London Policing Board
- Royal Docks Enterprise Zone (EZ) Programme Board
- Arts Council England's London Area Council; and its non-executive board, the National Council
- Council Congress of Europe
- London Sport.

### **Confirmation hearings**

15. Confirmation hearings are required for the following appointments: Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime; Deputy Mayor Fire and Resilience; and Chair/Deputy Chair of several boards including TfL, OPDC and LLDC. The process of confirmation hearings, which can take over three weeks to complete, is as follows:
- The Mayor writes to the Assembly to inform them of the proposed appointment (with the proposed appointee's name, address, role and credentials). Proposed appointees are usually asked to provide a CV and supporting statement.
  - Under the terms of the relevant legislation, the Assembly then has three weeks to consider the appointment and hold a confirmation hearing meeting (essentially interviewing the individual candidate), should they so choose.
  - The Assembly submits their considered response to the Mayor before the three-week deadline.
  - The Mayor considers their response. The Mayor may choose to accept or reject the Assembly's recommendation; and must notify the Assembly of their decision. The only exceptions to this are nominations for London Fire Commissioner (LFC); Deputy Mayor for Fire and Resilience; and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime. These can, in certain circumstances, be rejected by a two-thirds majority of the relevant Assembly committee.
  - The appointments cannot be made until the end of the hearings process has been reached.

The Assembly will often aim to have several confirmation hearings at once.

## Part 4: Staffing, office accommodation and IT equipment

### Initial staffing questions requiring consideration

16. A new Mayor may need the support of individuals (from within or outside their campaign team) soon after the election, and before normal recruitment processes conclude. The Chief Officer can provide information about the current permanent non-political GLA staff that can likely support the Mayor's Office directly from the outset. The options and process for engaging temporary staff, and additional permanent staff, will be outlined in compliance with the GLA recruitment processes.
17. Senior managers will, as necessary, discuss with the new administration the scope and potential for short-term, temporary redeployment of staff to support delivery of the administration's programme, pending longer-term changes to staffing that may be required.
18. Apart from the Mayor's 13 advisers and the GLA's three statutory officers,<sup>4</sup> GLA staff are appointed by, or under delegation from, the Chief Officer. Staffing changes, including the termination of contracts, are subject to employment law and GLA policies; and all appointments must be made on merit following a recruitment process.
19. MOPAC staff are appointed by, or under delegation from, the MOPAC Chief Executive; and are subject to employment law, MOPAC policies, political restrictions and security vetting. All appointments are made on merit following a recruitment process. If the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime is not an Assembly Member, they are regarded as a member of MOPAC staff.

### Establishment and the Senior Management Team

20. As per the [GLA Consolidated Budget and Component Budgets 2024-25](#), of 31 March 2024, the GLA establishment (excluding the Assembly Secretariat) currently consists of 1,462 full-time equivalent posts. Of these, 1,010 are funded by the GLA, and 452 are funded externally.
21. The GLA's current senior management structure can be found [here](#).

### Office accommodation and IT equipment

22. The Mayor, the Assembly and the GLA are headquartered at City Hall at the Royal Docks in the London Borough of Newham. Additionally, the GLA has office accommodation in Southwark at 169 Union Street (LFB's headquarters). Upon declaration of election results, office space and IT facilities will be made available to the elected Mayor and Assembly Members. The Mayor's formal City Hall office space and the full range of IT facilities will be available once the declaration of office has been signed.

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<sup>4</sup> The Head of Paid Service (Chief Officer), Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer are appointed jointly by the Mayor and Assembly.

## Part 5: Established bodies, companies and holdings

### Established bodies

23. The Mayor is responsible for chairing or appointing the chair of several established bodies which are outlined below.
24. **London & Partners** is the business growth and destination agency for London. It is a company limited by guarantee which operates as a social enterprise, with the aim of creating economic growth for London that is resilient, sustainable and inclusive. Its activities include supporting London-based high growth businesses to scale up; attracting foreign-direct investment and bringing global businesses to London; developing London as a destination to attract visitors, conferences and events; and, since autumn 2023, acting as the 'single front door' for SME support in the capital. The Mayor is responsible for appointing a Chair and non-Executive Director for London & Partners; and can also choose to appoint three Observers to the Board. The Mayor is required to approve the appointment, by the Board, of the Chief Executive, and the executive with responsibility for the company's financial affairs.
25. **The London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA)** is the largest local government pension scheme fund in London. It serves over 92,000 members from around 170 different public or third-sector employing organisations; and manages assets in excess of £5.9bn. Within the GLA Group, the LPFA serves as the pension fund for the GLA, OPDC, LLDC and some employees in TfL. Other pension schemes and funds operate across the GLA Group, such as the TfL Pension Scheme, which the TfL Pension Fund operates. The Mayor is responsible for appointing the LPFA Board and its Chair; and setting their remuneration. The Mayor has no power of direction over the LPFA, but can exercise influence over the Board as they must be consulted over the LPFA's Strategic Plan and Budget. In 2016, the LPFA created the Local Pensions Partnership (LPP) with Lancashire County Council, pooling assets and administrative services. LPP now collects pensions contributions, pays the pensions and manages all the LPFA's assets (except for cash, which is managed through the GLA's treasury shared service). This means the Board's focus is now on strategy and holding LPP to account, supported by a small senior executive team. Agreements are in place to ensure that the LPFA consults the Mayor and the GLA in respect of major decisions, in its capacity as a shareholder of LPP. The LPFA's Local Pension Board (which comprises employer and member representatives) supports the LPFA to comply with regulations and policies, as well as reviewing administration performance.
26. **ReLondon**, officially the London Waste and Recycling Board, is a statutory body created under the GLA Act. ReLondon is a partnership between the Mayor of London and London's boroughs to improve waste and resource management in the capital; and accelerate London's transition to a low-carbon circular city. The Mayor is the default Chair of the board, but may appoint a person (the Mayor's representative) as Chair of the board. The Mayor may also appoint an independent board member.

### Companies/holdings

27. The Localism Act requires the GLA to channel all its commercial activities through a subsidiary trading company to create a level playing field with the private sector in terms of taxation. There are seven GLA subsidiary companies. More information on these subsidiary companies can be found in the Mayor's scheme of delegation document, Mayoral Decision-Making in the Greater London Authority, in Part F; it can be found [here](#). Three of these companies are GLA-

managed companies, and fully integrated into GLA business:

- GLA Land and Property (GLAP)
- London Power Co. Ltd (London Power)
- Greater London Authority Holdings Limited (GLA Holdings).

28. **GLAP** currently has four company directors (two Mayoral appointees and two senior GLA Officers); **London Power** has four company directors (two Mayoral appointees and two senior GLA officers); and GLA Holdings has two directors (both Mayoral appointees). Should new company appointments be required, they would follow from the election. If the election returned a new Mayor, all Mayoral appointees would resign from their company directorships and immediate action would be required to appoint at least one director to GLA Holdings. Pending any new appointments, there would still be sufficient corporate directors for GLAP and London Power to be quorate. Sufficient directors must be in place for the GLA Holdings Annual Meeting (to approve accounts) on 11 July 2024.
29. **GLAP** is the GLA's commercial subsidiary for property investment, development and asset management. It aims to deliver its existing portfolio of development on land owned by the GLA, alongside entering into new opportunities to unlock development and new homes.
30. **London Power** was established in partnership with a licensed energy supplier, to provide an alternative green source of energy for Londoners at an affordable price. This is further to the Mayor's commitments in the Environment Strategy for London.
31. **GLA Holdings** serves as an umbrella company, providing scope for a tax group (for accounting purposes) for GLAP and London Power, and any other trading companies that may be established in the future.
32. These companies do not act independently of the Mayor. The decision-making framework provided by the Mayor's scheme of delegation allows the Mayor to implement decisions through a GLA subsidiary company. The legal framework applies equally to its subsidiaries.
33. It is important to avoid creating any potential or perceived conflicts of interest in making appointments, particularly in planning decisions concerning GLAP-owned land and property. The extent of any potential or perceived conflicts of interest will depend on how the Mayor decides to exercise and/or delegate planning powers; specific advice will be provided.
34. These managed companies typically meet annually to approve their accounts and other company governance matters as required by statute. The governance of the matters for which they are responsible is handled through the general GLA mechanisms, and GLA's schemes of authorities. Other standing instructions apply to the companies.
35. There are four arm's-length companies that operate with greater independence and include non-GLA company directors. To date, the GLA's director appointments have been senior officers with a functional specialism. The GLA's involvement is limited to specific matters referred to in their articles. These companies are as follows:
- **SME Wholesale Finance Ltd (SMEWFL)**, established to invest in and provide support to London SMEs, enabling them to grow – in accordance with the Mayor's Economic Development Strategy.

- **GLIF Ltd**, a wholly owned subsidiary of SMEWFL that provides investment finance to SMEs.
- **London Treasury Limited (LTL)**, acquired by GLA Holdings in 2018, which provides certain services relating to the Group Investment Syndicate and treasury management services to be provided by the GLA to London boroughs.
- **LTLF GP Ltd (formerly LSR GP Limited)**, a subsidiary of LTL, which acts as the general partner for the London Treasury Liquidity Fund (a pooled investment arrangement).

### Arm's length and publicly owned subsidiaries

36. **The Royal Docks** is a designated EZ and a large-scale regeneration project in the London Borough of Newham. Since 2018, the Mayors of London and Newham have jointly delivered regeneration across the six neighbourhoods in the Royal Docks, funded through the ringfencing of business-rate income within the EZ. In February 2024, the Mayor approved expenditure of up to £64.31m for the next five-year Royal Docks Delivery Plan period (2024-25 to 2028-29). The GLA is the accountable body for the EZ; and the Royal Docks EZ Programme Board provides strategic oversight and governance.
37. The **Royal Docks Management Authority (RoDMA)** is a limited company operating under a 225-year management lease granted in 1990 by the London Docklands Development Corporation. The landlord under the Management Lease is **GLA Land and Property Limited (GLAP)**. RoDMA is owned by shareholders who own land around the Royal Docks. This includes ExCeL, London City Airport, the University of East London and GLAP. RoDMA is required to provide estate management of the Royal Docks, including the upkeep and maintenance of the dock water and associated property under the direction of the RoDMA Board, which includes GLAP representation. All shareholders contribute toward a service charge proportionate to each shareholder's land interest, ensuring that all organisations, landowners and occupiers can meet their respective estate management obligations.

### Charities

38. The **Mayor's Fund for London** and the **London Music Fund** are registered charities with established boards of trustees; the Mayor is founder and patron of both. The Mayor's Fund focuses on providing disadvantaged young Londoners with the skills and opportunities to gain future employment. The London Music Fund provides young Londoners with the chance to develop their musical potential. The Mayor will need to decide whether or not to be patron of the charities.

### National and International Fora

39. The Mayor of London is a member of the **UK Mayors Group** (previously known as the M10), which brings together the Mayors of the GLA and of Mayoral Combined Authorities across England. The mayors of the network meet four times per year, with one of those in person, and officers meet on a monthly basis.
40. The current Mayor became co-chair of **C40 Cities** (2021-25), after C40 implemented a new co-Chair model in 2023 to allow greater representation from the Global South. As per C40's terms of reference, a different Mayor of London would need to be elected to the position of co-Chair, whereas the incumbent would not. London retains a non-voting seat on the C40 Cities Steering Committee as an Honorary Vice Chair, regardless of the mayoral election outcome.

## Part 6: London resilience and incident response

### Civil Contingencies Act 2004

41. The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA 2004) provides a framework for managing civil protection activity. It gives specific duties to agencies involved in the response to an incident or emergency.
42. The GLA is a Category 1 responder under the CCA 2004. Statutory duties associated with being a Category 1 responder include preparatory duties; and duties relating to responding to, and recovering from, an incident. As per the CCA 2004, these responsibilities are to conduct risk assessment, emergency planning, and business continuity planning; warn and inform; and cooperate and share information.
43. Government guidance on emergency preparedness highlights the following key aspects:
  - The Mayor/GLA is closely engaged in high-level discussions and decisions relating to the management of emergencies in London.
  - The Mayor (or an appointed deputy) is Chair of the London Resilience Forum (LRF).
  - The Mayor/GLA contributes as necessary to pre-informing Londoners about the content of emergency plans, correct behaviours in an emergency, and good practice in terms of preparedness in the home, as part of initiatives organised both locally and at the UK level.
  - The Mayor prepares to play a key role in warning and informing the public during an emergency in London.
  - The Mayor/GLA takes responsibility for civil protection issues in connection with the management of Parliament and Trafalgar Squares.
44. The GLA has the same responsibilities as other Category 1 responders. However, the GLA is also responsible for additional duties as directed by the Cabinet Office, in particular:
  - the secretariat of the LRF
  - producing and maintaining a pan-London risk assessment, and publishing all or part of it in line with regulations
  - planning and exercising pan-London emergency plans.

### London resilience

45. The London Resilience Partnership is a collaborative consortium of organisations tasked with preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies in London. It convenes as the LRF. The LRF and the Partnership are supported by the GLA's London Resilience Unit. The LRF meets quarterly, and is responsible for planning; preparation; enhancing the capital's preparedness; and ensuring the CCA 2004 is implemented effectively.

### Incident response

46. As a Category 1 responder and a public body with responsibilities in incident response, the GLA has internal plans and arrangements in place. Incident response is about tactical planning, activities and procedures for addressing incidents or emergencies. The London Resilience Unit leads the GLA's coordination of major incidents in the capital, see [here](#) for more details.

## Part 7: The GLA Group Budget

### The GLA and Group Financial Position

47. The 2024-25 budgets for the GLA: Mayor, the GLA Assembly and the five functional bodies have been updated since the Transition Guide was published in February 2024. The Final Draft Consolidated Group Budget was approved by the Assembly, without amendment, on 22 February 2024. It is available [here](#).
48. This final group budget confirms the business rates and council tax revenue available to the GLA Group in 2024-25. These are £3.6362bn and £1.4903bn respectively. The Final Draft Budget confirms how this revenue is allocated across those bodies in the group. It also provides figures for the other income sources available to the Group – such as Home Office police funding and TfL fares income.
49. Total budgeted revenue spending across the Group in the 2024-25 is £17.4804bn. Total budgeted capital spending across the group is £4.4446bn.
50. The GLA's and each functional body's final budgets reflect the funding envelopes set out in the Final Draft Consolidated Group Budget.