

GLA council tax requirement and precept calculations for 2022-23

Line	Sum	Description
(1)	£1,213,569,920.05	the GLA's consolidated council tax requirement R – as specified in section 88 (2) of the GLA Act
(2)	£849,474,417.45	the special item (item A) – the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime component council tax requirement for the Metropolitan Police District
(3)	£364,095,502.60	the amount shown in line (1) less the amount shown in line (2)
(4)	3,073,573.38	the Greater London Authority's council tax base (T) for the whole of its area (calculated in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Amendment-Greater London Authority) Regulations 1999 (S.I. 1999/3437))
(5)	£118.46	the Greater London Authority's basic amount of council tax, calculated in accordance with section 88 of the GLA Act (line (3) divided by line (4)): (also equivalent to the basic amount of council tax for the City of London)
(6)	£849.474,417.45	the special item (item S2) – the MOPAC component council tax requirement – as set out in line (2) above
(7)	3,065,256.08	the Greater London Authority's council tax base (TP2) for the part of Greater London which consists of the Metropolitan police district (calculated in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base)(Amendment-Greater London Authority) Regulations 1999 S.I. 1999/3437))
(8)	£277.13	the additional amount of council tax in respect of the special item for the Metropolitan Police District calculated in accordance with section 89 of the GLA Act (line (6) divided by line (7))
(9)	£395.59	the basic amount of council tax for the 32 London boroughs calculated in accordance with section 88(3) of the GLA Act (the amount shown in line (5) plus the amount shown in line (8))

Lines 5, 8 and 9 are rounded to the nearest whole penny.

Amounts of council tax for different valuation bands

The amount of council tax (in £) for each category of dwellings shown in column 1 in Table A below (i.e. the property valuation band), is, for the 32 London boroughs, the amount shown in column 3 of Table A below. This is given by multiplying the amount at line (9) in the table above by the proportion shown in column 2 of Table A below. It is calculated in accordance with section 92 of the GLA Act 1999 (“the GLA Act”), and sections 5 and 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (“the 1992 Act”) as amended by the Local Authorities (Alteration of Requisite Calculations) (England) Regulations 2011. These amounts must be stated on the precept to be issued to each London borough council in accordance with section 40(2)(a) of the 1992 Act as amended and section 83 of the GLA Act.

The amount of council tax for each category of dwellings shown in column 1 in Table A below is, for the City of London, the amount shown in column 4 of Table A below. This is given by multiplying the amount at line (5) above by the proportion shown in column 2 of Table A below. It is calculated in accordance with section 92 of the Act, and sections 5 and 47 of the 1992 Act, as amended. These amounts must be stated on the precept to be issued to the Common Council of the City of London in accordance with section 40(2)(a) of the 1992 Act, as amended and section 83 of the GLA Act.

The proportions in column 2 of Table A below is calculated by dividing the number set out in section 5(1) of the 1992 Act, as applicable to dwellings listed in the valuation band by the number applicable to dwellings listed in valuation band D, in accordance with section 5 of the 1992 Act as amended.

TABLE A

1	2	3	4
Valuation Band	Proportion by which basic amount must be multiplied under section 5 of the 1992 Act.	London borough councils: (the amount shown in line (9) in the table above multiplied by the proportion shown in column 2 of this table)	Common Council of the City of London: (the amount shown in line (5) in the table above multiplied by the proportion shown in column 2 of this table)
A	6/9	£263.73	£78.97
B	7/9	£307.68	£92.14
C	8/9	£351.64	£105.30
D	1	£395.59	£118.46
E	11/9	£483.50	£144.78
F	13/9	£571.41	£171.11
G	15/9	£659.32	£197.43
H	18/9	£791.18	£236.92

Amount of the precept to be issued to each billing authority

The amount to be stated on the precept to be issued to each billing authority in accordance with section 40(2)(b) of the 1992 Act, is stated in column 4 of Table B below. It is calculated in accordance with section 48 of the 1992 Act and section 93 of the GLA Act by multiplying the tax base shown in column 2 of Table B below by the amount shown in column 3 of Table B below. The precept is rounded to the nearest pound.

TABLE B

1	2	3	4
Billing Authority	Tax Base of the billing authority (Item T in section 33(1) of the 1992 Act)	Basic amount of council tax for the billing authority (Item C in section 48 of the 1992 Act) (£)	Amount to be shown on precept under section 40(2)(b) of the 1992 Act (£)
City of London	8,317.3	118.46	985,267
<i>Inner London Boroughs</i>			
Camden	90,219.00	395.59	35,689,734
Greenwich	83,695.60	395.59	33,109,142
Hackney	73,981.00	395.59	29,266,144
Hammersmith and Fulham	82,263.00	395.59	32,542,420
Islington	80,177.90	395.59	31,717,575
Kensington and Chelsea	97,280.00	395.59	38,482,995
Lambeth	111,161.00	395.59	43,974,180
Lewisham	88,904.90	395.59	35,169,889
Southwark	107,267.00	395.59	42,433,753
Tower Hamlets	108,213.00	395.59	42,807,981
Wandsworth	138,028.00	395.59	54,602,497
Westminster	135,056.32	395.59	53,426,930
<i>Outer London Boroughs</i>			
Barking and Dagenham	52,079.16	395.59	20,601,995
Barnet	150,834.00	395.59	59,668,422
Bexley	82,064.80	395.59	32,464,014
Brent	98,730.00	395.59	39,056,601
Bromley	133,347.00	395.59	52,750,740
Croydon	136,371.00	395.59	53,947,004
Ealing	118,648.50	395.59	46,936,160
Enfield	96,369.00	395.59	38,122,613
Haringey	79,303.00	395.59	31,371,474
Harrow	88,785.00	395.59	35,122,458
Havering	89,390.00	395.59	35,361,790
Hillingdon	103,840.00	395.59	41,078,066
Hounslow	86,769.40	395.59	34,325,107
Kingston upon Thames	63,200.20	395.59	25,001,367
Merton	75,754.60	395.59	29,967,762
Newham	81,872.40	395.59	32,387,903
Redbridge	90,865.00	395.59	35,945,285
Richmond upon Thames	88,703.00	395.59	35,090,020
Sutton	73,468.30	395.59	29,063,325

Waltham Forest	78,615.00	395.59	31,099,308
TOTAL	3,073,573.38		£1,213,569,920

Proposed explanatory communication to council taxpayers to be submitted to the 33 London billing authorities

Long Version (Greater London Authority's Preferred Text)

GREATER LONDON AUTHORITY

Introduction

The Mayor of London's budget for the 2022-23 financial year sets out his priorities to support London's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and to tackle the huge social, health and economic inequalities which it has exposed and exacerbated, and which have become even more apparent as a result of the current cost of living crisis. It supports job creation and London's business community, our city's future growth and economic success and the Mayor's vision to rebuild London as a greener, cleaner and safer city with stronger and more cohesive communities.

This year's budget will provide resources to improve the key public services Londoners need. This includes delivering more genuinely affordable homes, securing funding to seek to maintain the capital's transport infrastructure and tackling toxic air pollution and the climate emergency. The budget also provides resources to support jobs and growth, fund skills and retraining programmes, help rough sleepers, invest in youth services and make London a fairer and cleaner place to live. Moreover, it prioritises resources for the Metropolitan Police and London Fire Brigade to keep Londoners safe, including violence reduction initiatives and ongoing support to improve opportunities for young Londoners. In light of the significant reductions in fares revenue and property tax income due to the pandemic, difficult decisions have been unavoidable. However, this budget remains focused on delivering a swift and sustainable recovery from the pandemic, as well as building the better, brighter, fairer future all Londoners want and deserve.

Council tax for GLA services

The GLA's share of the council tax for a typical Band D property has been increased by £31.93 (or 61p per week) to £395.59. The additional income from this increase in council tax will fund the Metropolitan Police and the London Fire Brigade, and will also go towards ensuring existing public transport services in London can be maintained, meeting requirements set by the government in COVID-19 funding agreements. Council taxpayers in the City of London, which has its own police force, will pay £118.46.

Band D Council Tax (£)	2021-22	Change	2022-23
MOPAC (Metropolitan Police)	267.13	10.00	277.13
LFC (London Fire Brigade)	56.87	1.93	58.80
GLA	22.57	0.00	22.57
Transport Services	17.09	20.00	37.09
Total	363.66	31.93	395.59

Controlling costs at City Hall and delivering the Mayor's key priorities

The Mayor's budget includes significant savings across the GLA Group in 2022-23, including £61m over five years through relocating City Hall from Tower Bridge to the Royal Docks. This has allowed him to release resources to help meet his key priorities. His budget includes plans to invest £4.9 billion to enable 116,000 affordable home starts within London by 2023 and an additional 35,000 by 2026, as well as allocating resources to tackle homelessness and reduce rough sleeping. He has already taken steps to

improve air quality in London by introducing the Ultra Low Emission Zone in central London, which was expanded to the North and South Circular roads in autumn 2021. He has continued to roll out his Green New Deal for London to address the climate emergency, with the objective of helping to create jobs and to double the size of the capital's green economy by 2030. This work is being supported in 2022-23 by the creation of a new £90 million Climate Emergency fund.

The Mayor will continue to ask the government to provide the maximum possible ongoing financial support to London businesses and Londoners as the capital emerges from the very severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. He will also maintain investment in skills and retraining to help tackle unemployment and support Londoners to secure better paid jobs, as well as supporting the advice sector to help Londoners impacted by the cost of living crisis.

The Mayor will also work with London's business community, key investors and other stakeholders to support the economic recovery and ensure that London's interests are protected following the UK's departure from the European Union. He will provide funding for new projects to bring communities together, tackle social inequality and boost London's economy, including supporting projects to help small and medium sized businesses.

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)

The Mayor published his draft Police and Crime Plan for 2021-25 in November 2021. This sets out the Mayor's commitment to ensure London's police service has the resources it needs to put more officers on the streets to suppress violence, including violence against women and girls, and to respond to the demands and pressures of policing a capital city. The plan also outlines the action the Mayor is taking to continue to hold the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) to account, ensuring all Londoners have trust and confidence in their police force.

His key priorities include improving the MPS, providing a better criminal justice service in London and keeping children and young people safe. He will also provide resources to tackle domestic violence, which particularly affects women, and is increasing investment in violence reduction initiatives.

The Mayor published his Action Plan in November 2020 to improve trust and confidence in the MPS and to address community concerns about disproportionality in the use of certain police powers affecting Black Londoners. The Mayor has committed, as part of the Action Plan, to invest extra resources to develop greater community involvement in police officer training and in the recruitment and progression of Black officers in the MPS.

The MPS must rise to meet these challenges at a time of acute financial pressure. As a result of the net reduction in resources from the Home Office for policing between 2010 and 2019, the MPS had to close more than 100 police stations and remove over 3,300 Police Community Support Officers and 4,500 police staff in order to minimise reductions to front line officer numbers.

The Mayor is raising the police element of his council tax precept by £10 for a typical Band D property, as assumed in government calculations of police spending power. In all, through his decisions in this and previous budgets, the Mayor has funded an additional 1,300 police officer posts from locally raised revenues.

Transport for London (TfL)

TfL has faced significant financial challenges as a result of the reduced levels of ridership due to the pandemic since March 2020, which has led to a large fall in fare revenues. The Mayor continues to work

with the government to secure a sustainable long-term funding settlement for TfL to allow him to continue investment in the transport network while making it more reliable and accessible. The Mayor's priorities for TfL, subject to funding constraints, include:

- working with London boroughs to maintain existing concessionary travel and assisted door to door transport schemes. This includes, for example, maintaining free bus and tram travel for under 18s as well as free off-peak travel across the network for older Londoners, the disabled, armed forces personnel in uniform and eligible armed services veterans and protecting the Taxicard and Dial a Ride schemes
- opening the central London section of the Elizabeth line (the operational name for Crossrail) in the first half of 2022, followed by the full line opening with through services as soon as possible to increase central London's rail capacity by ten per cent. This follows on from the opening of Northern line extension to Nine Elms and Battersea Power Station in September 2021
- rolling out new trains on the Piccadilly line, with the first new trains serving customers from 2025
- enhancing capacity on the London Underground and rail services, and upgrading key stations such as Bank/Monument station
- making public transport more accessible for everyone. All Elizabeth line stations once the line opens in full will also be step free
- extending the London Overground on the Gospel Oak to Barking Line to serve Barking Riverside (due to open in autumn 2022) and expanding capacity on the DLR network
- maintaining the Bus and Tram one-hour Hopper fare and investing to sustain existing journey times and reliability on the bus network
- continuing the electrification of London Buses so that all are emission free by 2037 at the latest
- to help tackle London's toxic air quality following on from the extension of the Ultra Low Emission Zone in central London to the North and South Circular roads in autumn 2021
- investing in schemes designed to make walking, cycling and public transport safer, cleaner and more appealing in partnership with London boroughs.

London Fire Commissioner (LFC)

The Mayor's funding ensures that the London Fire Brigade's (LFB) first and second fire engines attending an emergency incident arrive within 10 minutes on at least 90 per cent of occasions and 12 minutes on at least 95 per cent of occasions respectively, after being dispatched. The Mayor is also providing resources to roll out a transformation programme so that the LFB can implement the recommendations of the Grenfell fire inquiry. This includes investing in the new vehicles and equipment required.

London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)

The LLDC was set up to ensure that the city benefits from a long-term legacy from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Mayor's 2022-23 budget provides funding to progress the construction of East Bank, one of the world's largest and most ambitious cultural and education districts, in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. It will bring an additional 1.5 million visitors to the park and surrounding area each year, and more than 2,500 jobs will be created generating an estimated £1.5 billion for the local economy.

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)

The OPDC has been established to support the creation of 65,000 new jobs and at least 24,000 new homes in west London over the next 20 years. It will build on the regeneration benefits which High Speed 2 (HS2), the Elizabeth line and the Great Western Mainline stations at Old Oak Common are expected to bring locally.

Summary of GLA Group budget

The tables below show where the GLA's funding comes from and the reasons for the year on year change in the budget. It also explains how the GLA has calculated the sum to be collected from council tax (the council tax requirement).

How the GLA's budget is funded (£ million)	2022-23
Gross expenditure	14,950.3
Government grants and retained business rates	-6,974.8
Fares, charges and other income	-6,781.5
Change in reserves	19.6
Amount met by council taxpayers (£m)	1,213.6

Changes in spending (£ million)	2022-23
2021-22 council tax requirement	1,096.6
Net change in service expenditure and income	-1,034.7
Change in use of reserves	759.2
Government grants and retained business rates	391.3
Other changes	1.2
Amount met by council taxpayers (£m)	1,213.6

Detailed budget by service area

The table below compares the GLA Group's planned expenditure on policing, fire and other services (including transport) in 2022-23 with 2021-22. LLDC and OPDC are not funded from council tax.

The GLA's planned gross expenditure is lower this year. This overall reduction is mainly due to the need to repay deficits in council tax and business rates income due to the impact of the pandemic albeit the Mayor has increased his proposed spending on services including policing. Overall the council tax requirement has increased because of the extra resources for the Metropolitan Police and the London Fire Brigade and to secure funding to maintain existing transport services including buses and the Tube network. There has been a 1.7 per cent increase in London's residential property taxbase. Find out more about our budget at: www.london.gov.uk/budget.

Summary of Spending and Income (£ million)	Police (MOPAC)		Fire (LFC)		Other Services (incl. GLA, TfL, LLDC and OPDC)		GLA Group Total	
	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
(figures may not sum exactly due to rounding)	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
Gross expenditure	3,968.2	4,269.2	489.3	508.6	9,346.9	10,172.5	13,804.4	14,950.3
Government grants and business rates	-2,793.0	-2,992.3	-266.9	-277.6	-5,394.0	-3,704.9	-8,453.9	-6,974.8
Other income (incl. fares and charges)	-290.1	-303.4	-41.2	-44.2	-4,805.6	-6,433.9	-5,136.9	-6,781.5
Net expenditure	885.2	973.5	181.2	186.8	-852.7	33.7	213.6	1,194.0
Change to level of reserves	-80.3	-124.0	-9.4	-6.1	972.7	149.7	883.0	19.6
Council tax requirement (income)	804.9	849.5	171.8	180.7	119.9	183.4	1,096.6	1,213.6

Proposed explanatory communication to council taxpayers to be submitted to the 33 London billing authorities

Short Version

To be used – at their discretion – by billing authorities seeking to reduce the length and cost of producing their explanatory supporting text to council taxpayers on efficiency grounds.

GREATER LONDON AUTHORITY

Introduction

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This year's budget will provide resources to improve the key public services Londoners need. This includes delivering more genuinely affordable homes, securing funding to maintain the capital's transport infrastructure and tackling toxic air pollution and the climate emergency. The budget also provides resources to support jobs and growth, fund skills and retraining programmes, help rough sleepers, invest in youth services and make London a fairer and cleaner place to live.

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Investing in frontline services

This budget will enable the Mayor to fulfil his key priorities for London. These include:

- ensuring the Metropolitan Police has the resources it needs to tackle violent crime – since 2019 the Mayor has funded 1,300 additional police officer posts from locally raised council tax and business rates revenues – while seeking to increase trust and confidence amongst Londoners in the police service
- tackling the underlying causes of crime through the rollout of funding to support disadvantaged young Londoners access positive opportunities and constructive activities that allow them to make the most of their potential, as well as resources for new violence reduction initiatives
- protecting vulnerable children and women at risk of abuse and domestic violence
- providing enough resources to the London Fire Brigade (LFB) to ensure that first and second fire engines arrive at emergency incidents within 10 minutes on at least 90 per cent of occasions and 12 minutes on at least 95 per cent of occasions respectively, after being dispatched. The Mayor is also providing resources to rollout a transformation programme so that the LFB can implement the recommendations of the Grenfell fire inquiry. This includes investing in the new vehicles and equipment required
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- continuing the Hopper bus fare, which makes transport more affordable for millions of Londoners
- opening the central London section of the Elizabeth line (the operational name for Crossrail) in the first half of 2022, followed by the full line opening with through services as soon as possible to increase central London's rail capacity by ten per cent. This will follow the successful opening of the Northern line extension to Nine Elms and Battersea Power Station in September 2021
- continuing to tackle London's housing crisis, by investing £4.9 billion to allow 116,000 affordable home starts within London by 2023 and an additional 35,000 starts by 2026, as well as allocating resources to tackle homelessness and reduce rough sleeping
- tackling the climate emergency through creating a new £90 million fund alongside the continued roll out of the Mayor's £50 million Green New Deal for London fund. The Mayor has already expanded the Ultra Low Emission Zone to the North and South Circular roads in Autumn 2021 to tackle air pollution
- investing in projects to enable more walking and cycling across London
- funding projects to bring Londoners together, promote arts, sports and culture, help tackle inequality and improve the environment.

Summary of GLA budget

The following tables compare the GLA group's planned spending for 2022-23 with last year and sets out why it has changed. The GLA's planned gross expenditure is lower this year. This overall reduction is mainly due to the need to repay deficits in council tax and business rates income due to the impact of the pandemic albeit the Mayor has increased his proposed spending on services including policing. Overall the council tax requirement has increased because of the extra resources for the Metropolitan Police Service and the London Fire Brigade and to secure funding to maintain existing transport services. There has also been a 1.7 per cent increase in London's residential property taxbase. Find out more about our budget at: www.london.gov.uk/budget.

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