

PROPOSED SECTION 18 NOTICE UNDER THE BUSINESS RATES SUPPLEMENT ACT 2009 TO THE SECTION 151 OFFICERS (I.E. THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE OR BOROUGH TREASURER) OF THE 32 LONDON BOROUGHES AND THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LONDON

**CROSSRAIL BUSINESS RATE SUPPLEMENT POLICIES FOR 2022-23  
NOTICE TO BILLING AUTHORITIES UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE BUSINESS RATE SUPPLEMENTS  
ACT 2009**

In line with the provisions of section 18 of the Business Rate Supplements Act 2009 (the “BRS Act”) I am writing to notify your authority that the Greater London Authority (GLA) is levying a Business Rate Supplement for the 2022-23 financial year to finance its contribution to the Crossrail project (the “Crossrail BRS”).

For 2022-23 the Mayor is maintaining the rateable value condition (or threshold) for the BRS at £70,000 – the same level as in 2021-22. In other words, only hereditaments on the local rating list in London with a rateable value above £70,000 will be liable for the BRS in 2022-23 subject to eligible reliefs. This is the same level as applied in 2021-22. The BRS multiplier also remains unchanged at 2p.

The policies have been agreed by the Mayor of London having regard to the final prospectus for the Crossrail BRS (‘Intention to levy a Business Rate Supplement to finance the Greater London Authority contribution to the Crossrail project’) which was published on 29 January 2010 and is available on the GLA’s website ([www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs](http://www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs)).

**POWERS FOR THE GLA TO LEVY THE CROSSRAIL BRS**

The powers to levy the Crossrail BRS are being exercised by the GLA under section 1 of the BRS Act. The GLA has complied with the conditions for imposing a BRS under the BRS Act, including the publication of a final prospectus:

([https://www.london.gov.uk/file/5474/download?token=oCSh\\_HNt](https://www.london.gov.uk/file/5474/download?token=oCSh_HNt))

- The Business Rate Supplements (Administrative Expenses) (England) Regulations SI 134 2010 ([http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/uksi\\_20100134\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/uksi_20100134_en_1)) and explanatory notes ([http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/em/uksiem\\_20100134\\_en.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/em/uksiem_20100134_en.pdf)) (the Administrative Expenses” regulations)
- Business Rate Supplements (Transfers to Revenue Accounts) (England) Regulations SI 2543 2009 ([http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/pdf/uksi\\_20092543\\_en.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/pdf/uksi_20092543_en.pdf)) as amended by the Non-domestic Rating and Business Rate Supplements (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/255/contents/made> (the Transfer to Revenue Accounts regulations, as amended)
- The Business Rate Supplements (Rateable Value Condition) (England) Regulations SI 2542 2009 ([http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/pdf/uksi\\_20092542\\_en.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/pdf/uksi_20092542_en.pdf)) (the Rateable Value Condition regulations)
- The Business Rate Supplements (Collection and Enforcement) (England) Regulations SI 187 2010 [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/pdf/uksi\\_20100187\\_en.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/pdf/uksi_20100187_en.pdf).

## THE PURPOSE OF THIS NOTIFICATION

Section 18 of the BRS Act requires the GLA (as the levying authority) to give written notice to each billing authority in its area prior to the financial year for which it intends to impose a business rate supplement. It is for this purpose that your authority is being notified of the GLA's decision to levy the Crossrail BRS for the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. As a billing authority, your authority has a duty under the BRS Act to collect and enforce the Crossrail BRS on behalf of the GLA

## FORMAL NOTIFICATION REQUIRED UNDER THE BRS ACT

The formal notification required under section 18 (2) of the BRS Act is set out below:

### Purpose of the BRS

The Crossrail BRS will be levied by the GLA to finance the Crossrail project as set out in "Intention to levy a business rate supplement to finance the Greater London Authority's contribution to the Crossrail project – Final Prospectus" published on 29 January 2010. Only one BRS will therefore be levied by the GLA in 2022-23.

### Crossrail BRS chargeable period

The Crossrail BRS is to be levied for the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 inclusive. It will therefore operate for the entire 2022-23 financial year and commence on the first day thereof.

### Crossrail BRS multiplier

The multiplier for the Crossrail BRS (or chargeable amount) or "B" under section 14(3) of the BRS Act will be **2.0p** per pound of rateable value. The multiplier will apply to the entire rateable value for all hereditaments exceeding the rateable value condition subject to any automatic reliefs which the ratepayer may be entitled to under National Non-Domestic Rates ("NNDR").

### Rateable value condition

The **rateable value condition (or threshold) above which the Crossrail BRS will be chargeable** in 2022-23 is **£70,000**. This means that only hereditaments on each local billing authority rating list within the GLA's area with a rateable value of £70,001 or more shall be liable for the Crossrail BRS. The GLA has exercised its powers under section 15 of the BRS Act to apply a higher threshold than the £50,000 statutory minimum prescribed by The Business Rate Supplements (Rateable Value Condition) (England) Regulations 2009.

### Automatic NNDR reliefs applicable to the Crossrail BRS

The same level of reliefs applying to NNDR will also apply to the Crossrail BRS at the same percentage rate, having regard to the local policies of each of the 33 billing authorities in London and relevant legislation. This is consistent with sections 13 to 14 of the BRS Act.

The costs of any discretionary relief granted in respect of NNDR – which also applies on a pro rata basis for the BRS – will be borne by the GLA through a reduction in BRS revenue and will not be apportioned with billing authorities and the Department for Levelling-Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) as applies under business rates retention. No transitional relief scheme applies for the Crossrail BRS for the

period of the current 2017 Rating List as there is no statutory provision for one to be applied under the BRS Act.

### **Section 45 ratepayers**

Section 45 ratepayers under the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (i.e. the owners of – or those ratepayers next entitled to occupy – empty properties) will be included as a class in the Crossrail BRS. Under current legislation, this would mean ratepayers of empty properties not entitled to automatic empty property relief under the national non-domestic rating system, will be liable for the full 2p Crossrail BRS multiplier in 2022-23.

### **Section 15 reliefs (BRS Reliefs)**

The GLA does not at present intend to exercise its discretion to grant any BRS specific reliefs under section 15 of the BRS Act with the exception of setting the rateable value condition (or threshold) at £70,000 which is £20,000 higher than the statutory minimum of £50,000 prescribed by regulation.

### **Section 16 interaction with BID levy**

The GLA does not intend to exercise its powers under section 16 (1) of the BRS Act to offset any Business Improvement District (BID) or BRS-BID (as defined by schedule II to the Act) levy contributions against ratepayers' Crossrail BRS liabilities for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. No rules shall therefore apply under that section. BID and BRS-BID levypayers will therefore be treated on the same basis as all other ratepayers for the purposes of the Crossrail BRS.

### **Government funded relief schemes or local relief schemes approved by billing authorities**

In line with the BRS Act, all other mandatory and discretionary rates reliefs applying in respect of NNDR, whether funded by the Secretary of State or introduced locally by billing authorities, apply equally to the BRS on a parallel pro rata percentage basis.

In the 2021 Spending Review the government announced that ratepayers in the retail, leisure and hospitality (RLH) sectors will receive a 50 per cent discount on their rates bills in 2022-23, subject to a maximum cap of £110,000 per business entity. The same relief at the same percentage rate of relief will apply for any BRS liabilities as in 2022-23 where they apply to hereditaments with a rateable value above £70,000 as required by section 13 of the BRS Act. It is anticipated, however, due to the £110,000 cap that the reduction in BRS revenues will be significantly reduced compared to the RLH schemes in place for 2020-21 (i.e. a 100 per cent relief for eligible sectors) and 2021-22 (a 100 per cent relief from 1 April to 30 June 2021 with a 66 per cent relief from 1 July 2021 subject to a £105,000 cap for essential retailers and a £2m cap for other sectors per business entity). The relief scheme in place for nursery sector providers outside the public sector will end on 31 March 2022; and, therefore, their NNDR and BRS Covid-19 related relief – as required in the latter case under the 2009 BRS Act – will end.

Other schemes announced in the Spending Review such as the new improvement relief and additional support for investment in green plants and machinery will not take effect until April 2023, so will have no impact in 2022-23.

If the total value of any business rates reliefs granted to private companies exceed subsidy limits – the replacement for European Union state aid limits since 1 January 2021 – any cap should also be applied on a pro rata basis taking into account the relative NNDR and BRS liabilities.

Since 1 April 2014 ratepayers have had the automatic right to pay their bills in 12 monthly instalments. Billing authorities have paid their instalments over to the GLA over 12 months – net of a 5 per cent

contingency allowance – since the BRS was introduced in 2010-11 so this change has no impact on the BRS. The proposed BRS instalment dates are set out in the section 18 notice in Appendix A and are in line with those used in previous years.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information and policies for the Crossrail BRS are set out in the following Annexes:

### **Annex A: Summary of policies for the Crossrail BRS**

This sets out the policies for the BRS set out in the final prospectus in more detail. The text is consistent with the summary in section 8 of the final prospectus updated for the 2022-23 policies.

### **Annex B: Administration collection and enforcement of the Crossrail BRS**

This provides guidance on the administration arrangements for the BRS focusing on funds transfers between GLA and billing authorities, administration costs and the submission of the proposed BRS 1 (provisional BRS estimate), BRS2 (in year variations) and BRS 3 (outturn) returns to GLA.

### **Annex C: Illustrative examples of impact of Crossrail BRS on different categories of ratepayer**

This provides illustrative examples of the amount payable in BRS by different categories of ratepayers having regard to the GLA's final policies and relief treatments for the BRS in 2022-23.

### **Annex D: Estimated number of hereditaments liable to the Crossrail BRS**

This provides details on the expected number of properties liable to pay the BRS in 2022-23 and the expected tax take by billing authority area.

### **Annex E Estimated amount collectable for 2022-23 by billing authority**

This provides details on the expected tax take by billing authority area for 2022-23 compared to the 2021-22 estimated forecast allowing for the retail, leisure, hospitality and childcare provider (RLHC) Covid rates relief schemes in place for 2021-22. No adjustment is made at billing authority level for the impact in 2021-22 of the Covid-19 Additional Relief (CARF) scheme as billing authorities have still to determine their allocation policies but this impact is offset by the wider aggregate provision and the fact that the final cost of the RLHC schemes is likely to be lower than budgeted for due to the national caps in place.

The 2022-23 estimate is based on the pre pandemic position – based on the 2019-20 outturn data – with a provision for valuation and collection losses and the impact of the reduced level of RLH relief applying in 2022-23. Billing authorities will provide the GLA forecasts of the actual income they expect to collect in 2022-23 by Thursday 31 March 2022 (i.e. the last working day in March).

### **Annex F: Proposed supporting explanatory text on Crossrail BRS for non-domestic ratepayers**

This should either be circulated alongside bills or made available on your websites.

### **Annex G: Provisional BRS cost of collection allowances**

This sets out the provisional 'BRS cost of collection allowances' we estimate each billing authority will be entitled to in 2022-23 having regard to Regulation 4 of and paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 to the Business Rate Supplements (Administrative Expenses) (England) Regulations 2010 (the "Administrative Expenses Regulations").

The table apportions 0.15 per cent of the estimated 2022-23 Crossrail BRS net tax take before assumed losses for successful valuation challenges and appeals (i.e. the share permitted for the eighth year and

subsequent year of a BRS – in this case the 13th year) of £272m, in proportion to each billing authority's estimated share of the number of hereditaments liable to the Crossrail BRS across the GLA area, subject to guaranteeing that no billing authority receives an allowance lower than £6,000. In calculating the estimated collection allowances this reflects the fact that benefits of the RLH relief schemes in place for 2021-22 will be substantially reduced for BRS ratepayers due to the £110,000 national cap for their NNDR relief per business entity. It should be recognised, however, that the administrative burden on billing authorities is not reduced by the existence of the relief schemes funded by the government in respect of NNDR.

**Proposed supporting explanatory information on the Crossrail BRS for NNDR ratepayers**

Annex F contains the proposed supporting explanatory text in respect of the Crossrail BRS for non-domestic ratepayers. The supporting explanatory text provides specific information to ratepayers on the operation of the Crossrail BRS in London. It therefore serves a different purpose to the Mayor's communication to council taxpayers on his budget and precept and the separate explanatory note required to be included on the BRS under regulations as set out below.

This information should either be circulated to ratepayers alongside their 2022-23 rates bills or alternatively made available on billing authority websites depending on the mechanism by which your authority has decided to communicate explanatory supporting information using its discretion under the Non-Domestic Rating (Collection and Enforcement) (Local Lists) Regulations 1989 (as amended by the Non-Domestic Rating (Electronic Communications) (England) Order 2012). If the communication is issued directly with bills it should ideally be included within your general leaflet to NNDR ratepayers or alternatively as a separate doubled sided A5 insert (including the GLA logo at the top).

### **Explanatory notes for Crossrail BRS required by regulations**

Billing authorities were advised by the MHCLG, in Business Rates Information letter 1/2010 issued in January 2010, of the proposed format for presenting BRS information in the explanatory notes to bills. This wording tailored for the Crossrail BRS has been revised for the 2022-23 billing round under the Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rating (Demand Notices) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2019 and is set out below.

#### ***“Business Rate Supplements – Statutory Explanatory Note***

*The Business Rate Supplements Act 2009 enables levying authorities – county councils, unitary district councils and, in London, the Greater London Authority – to levy a supplement on the business rate to support additional projects aimed at economic development of the area. This power has also been extended to the mayors of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Liverpool City Region, West of England, and West Midlands combined authorities. Business Rate Supplements (BRS) are not applicable to properties with a rateable value of £50,000 or below, and authorities have discretion to increase that threshold. The total maximum BRS which may be levied by a levying authority is 2p per pound of rateable value. Levying authorities have the power to apply such reliefs to the BRS as they think appropriate and in such cases must include an explanation of the rules for the application of those reliefs in the final prospectus for the BRS.*

*“The business rate supplement applicable in London is being levied by the Greater London Authority in relation to the Crossrail project. The rateable value threshold in 2022-23 for the Crossrail BRS is £70,000. Further information may be found in the Crossrail BRS final prospectus which is available at [www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs](http://www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs).”*

#### **Provisional Return for 2022-23 (BRS 1) and recovery of billing authority administrative expenses**

The GLA intends to circulate proformas and guidance for the BRS 1 ‘provisional return’ form by Tuesday 1 March. This is the Provisional Return that billing authorities are required to submit to a levying authority under section 2 of the Business Rate Supplements (Transfers to Revenue Accounts) (England) Regulations 2009 after receiving a notice under section 18 of the BRS Act. This will adopt the same format as for 2021-22. The introduction of business rates retention has had no direct impact on the Crossrail BRS or reporting arrangements.

**The deadline for returning the 2022-23 BRS 1 form is Thursday 31 March 2022.** This is the statutory deadline set out in secondary legislation. The return should be based on the information from the actual 2022-23 billing run in order to minimise the potential for billing authorities to have to submit in-year variation requests during the year.

The BRS 1 forms will be accompanied by a guidance note which will be similar in format to that used for the equivalent return for 2021-22.

Under the Administrative Expenses Regulations, initial administrative expenses (i.e. set up costs) can only be recovered by billing authorities for expenses associated with the first year of a BRS. This means

that it will not be possible for GLA to reimburse any initial administrative expenses relating to the collection of the BRS in 2022-23.

### **BRS Collection and Enforcement**

The Collection and Enforcement regulations – which allow for the collection and enforcement of a BRS – were laid by the Secretary of State in February 2010 and remain valid for 2022-23.

### **Contact for further information**

Further enquiries on the contents of this letter should be addressed by email to [martin.mitchell@london.gov.uk](mailto:martin.mitchell@london.gov.uk) and [GLABudget@london.gov.uk](mailto:GLABudget@london.gov.uk). Alternatively, please call 07717 427056.

The GLA's address is below; however, at the current time we would encourage you not to send any correspondence to this address.

Martin Mitchell  
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Yours sincerely

**David Gallie**  
Executive Director Resources

## SUMMARY OF POLICIES FOR THE CROSSRAIL BRS IN 2022-23

The policies and arrangements for the Crossrail BRS are summarised below:

- The GLA intends to set a basic BRS multiplier of 2p for each year of the Crossrail BRS commencing on 1 April 2010.
- For 2022-23 the BRS shall apply for the full financial year, i.e. 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.
- The chargeable period for the Crossrail BRS is expected to be between 24 and 31 years, in line with the final prospectus, with a latest end date of 31 March 2041. The actual end date will depend on the BRS income received in future years following each revaluation, and the financing costs paid on the GLA's Crossrail related debt.
- The GLA will apply a threshold of £70,000 for the Crossrail BRS, i.e. only hereditaments on the local rating list with a rateable value of £70,001 or more will be liable for the supplement. This is the same level as in 2021-22.
- As a minimum, ratepayers will receive at least the same level of reliefs for the Crossrail BRS as they are eligible for under NNDR including any relief schemes announced for 2022-23 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer which apply to hereditaments with a rateable value exceeding £70,000. However, no transitional relief will apply to the Crossrail BRS.
- Charities and community amateur sports clubs will be entitled to a mandatory 80 per cent relief on their Crossrail BRS contribution as applies under NNDR. If they are granted discretionary relief on all or part of the remaining 20 per cent of their bill under NNDR by their billing authority the same treatment (i.e. percentage rate of relief) will apply for the Crossrail BRS.
- Ratepayers awarded Hardship Relief under section 49 and discretionary relief under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) by their billing authority will receive the same rate of relief on their Crossrail BRS liability. (N.B. The costs of granting discretionary relief for the BRS fall on the GLA i.e. as lost BRS revenue – they are not apportioned between the GLA and billing authorities as is the case for NNDR.)
- The GLA will include section 45 ratepayers (i.e. those owning or next entitled to occupy empty properties) in the Crossrail BRS. Under current legislation, this would mean ratepayers of empty properties not entitled to automatic empty property relief will be liable for the full 2p BRS multiplier in 2022-23. This is consistent with the current treatment for NNDR. The empty property BRS multiplier will therefore be 2p in 2022-23; and, subject to there being no change to existing business rates legislation affecting this class, will continue to apply at the same rate until the Crossrail BRS ends.
- Irrespective of the GLA's decision to include section 45 ratepayers within the Crossrail BRS, the same empty property reliefs (e.g. related to the category of ratepayer, hereditament type or the length of time the property has been empty) will apply at the same percentage rate to the Crossrail BRS as under NNDR.



- Where a hereditament is partly occupied the basic BRS multiplier shall apply to the occupied part and the empty property BRS multiplier to the unoccupied part, notwithstanding any other reliefs (e.g. empty property relief) to which the ratepayer may be entitled. In practice these are the same for 2022-23 (i.e. 2p) and will continue to be so unless there is a national change to the treatment of empty properties under the NNDR system.
- The GLA will require eligible ratepayers liable to pay levies (including BRS-BID levies payable under schedule II to the BRS Act) to Business Improvement Districts to pay the full basic BRS multiplier (if the valuation of their hereditament(s) exceeds £70,000 and notwithstanding their eligibility for any other reliefs). No full or partial offset will therefore be provided against the Crossrail BRS for BID levy contributions i.e. no reliefs will be applied under section 16 of the BRS Act.
- As stated above any other discretionary reliefs granted using billing authorities' Localism Act 2011 powers or as a result of the measures announced by the government in the 2021 Spending Review shall – if applicable to the hereditament or ratepayer in 2022-23 – also be applied on a pro rata basis to the Crossrail BRS element of the ratepayer's bill subject to subsidy (former state aid) limits at the same percentage rate as required under section 13(7) of the BRS Act. The GLA will absorb the associated cost through a reduction in BRS revenues received in respect of the BRS proportion of the relief granted.

## ADMINISTRATION COLLECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE BRS IN 2022-23

The planned arrangements for administering, collecting and enforcing the Crossrail BRS in 2022-23 are summarised below:

### General Information

- The Crossrail BRS will be collected by the 32 London boroughs and the Common Council of the City of London (as the NNDR 'billing authorities' in London) on behalf of the GLA.
- The Crossrail BRS will be collected in parallel with NNDR. It will be included on the same bill and be subject to the same payment schedules and recovery procedures as determined locally by each billing authority for its ratepayers.

### Proposed instalment dates for 2022-23

- Billing authorities will transfer Crossrail BRS funds directly to GLA and not via central government. Payments from billing authorities to the GLA will be made in 12 monthly instalments as specified by paragraph 4(2) of the Business Rate Supplements (Transfers to Revenue Accounts) (England) Regulations 2009. It is intended that for 2022-23 the instalment dates will be the last full working day of the month except for the December 2022 instalment – which is the Friday of the last full working week before the Christmas holiday period – and the final payment in March 2023.
- The proposed payment dates for 2022-23 are set out below – with the exception of the dates in bold these are the last working days of each calendar month:

29 April 2022 (Friday)

31 May 2022 (Tuesday)

30 June 2022 (Thursday)\*

29 July 2022 (Friday)

31 August 2022 (Wednesday)

30 September 2022 (Friday)

31 October 2022 (Monday)

30 November 2022 (Wednesday)

**16 December 2022 (Friday)**

31 January 2023 (Tuesday)

28 February 2023 (Tuesday)

**15 March 2023 (Wednesday)**

- \*The instalment due on 30 June 2022 will be adjusted to allow for amounts due to the GLA (where the amount actually collected is greater than the instalments already paid) or repayable by the GLA (where the amount actually collected is lower than the instalments already paid) as a result of the reporting of the 2021-22 outturn information through the BRS 3 return (see 'Final outturn for the financial year' section below).
- Billing authorities will be liable to pay interest on any instalments not paid by the due date. As the monetary amounts involved are normally minimal the GLA will recover any interest on the late payment of BRS instalments via an offset on the year end BRS 3 outturn return. This

simplifies the administration and collection of interest penalties for both billing authorities and the GLA.

## **Further administrative expenses (ongoing cost of collection allowances)**

- The quantum for further administrative expenses (i.e. the cost of collection allowance) will be 0.15 per cent of the estimated aggregate amount the GLA will collect through the BRS in 2022-23 in line with the provisions of section 3 of the Business Rate Supplements (Administrative Expenses) (England) Regulations 2010. The 0.15 per cent multiplier represents the proportion allowable for the 13th (i.e. eighth and subsequent) year of a BRS. The aggregate amount is estimated at £272.0 million (gross of collection allowances). In order to guarantee that each billing authority has sufficient resources to manage the additional workloads arising from management of any relief schemes and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic the minimum collection allowance will be set at £6,000 for all authorities. As a result, the total provisional collection allowance for 2022-23 has been set at £0.433 million. This will be apportioned to billing authorities in proportion to their share of hereditaments liable to the BRS across the GLA area subject to this minimum allowance of £6,000.
- The provisional collection allowances which should be used for budgeting purposes by billing authorities are set out in Annex G – however the actual allocations will be confirmed by the middle of April 2022 following the submission of the BRS 1 returns in March 2022 subject to maintaining the £6,000 minimum allowance.

## **Annual BRS communication to Ratepayers**

- Information on the multiplier being applied each year and any reliefs applying to the Crossrail BRS must under the BRS Act be set out in a communication for ratepayers.
- It is for billing authorities to determine how they comply with the requirement to communicate this information to ratepayers having regard to the Non-Domestic Rating (Electronic Communications) (England) Order 2012<sup>1</sup> ([http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/25/pdfs/ukxi\\_20120025\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/25/pdfs/ukxi_20120025_en.pdf)) which allows billing authorities for the 2022-23 billing round to supply their NNDR ratepayer communications electronically or on their websites rather than having to include them alongside the bill sent in the post. However, billing authorities should adopt the same approach for the Crossrail BRS communication as they do for their NNDR communications to ratepayers. If billing authorities intend to place the ratepayer information on their website they should use the print ready pdf version circulated separately and supply that version to ratepayers on request.
- A copy of the text for 2022-23 which has been approved by the Mayor is enclosed with this notification at Annex F. If copies are being circulated alongside bills then the text should be sent to ALL NNDR ratepayers with their bill and not just to the ratepayers liable for the Crossrail BRS in 2022-23.

## **Estimating the budgeted amount of Crossrail BRS payable annually to the GLA by billing authorities (The “Provisional Amount”)**

- Section 2 (1) of the ‘Transfer to Revenue Account’ Regulations requires billing authorities to submit a return to levying authorities setting out the amount of Crossrail BRS they expect to transfer to them during the next financial year. This must be actioned upon receipt of a direction from the levying authority under section 18 of the BRS Act (i.e. this letter which formally notifies billing authorities of the BRS multiplier, rateable value thresholds and reliefs policies which will apply in the next financial year).
- The amount to be shown in the provisional return is set at 95 per cent of the amount the billing authority expects to collect during the year (A). The 5 per cent (B) held back is deemed to be a contingency for refunds on valuation appeals, bad and doubtful debts and other factors. The billing authority must also provide an explanation of how it has calculated ‘A’ (the amount it expects to collect in Crossrail BRS). This is consistent with the contingency allowed for by the GLA in its BRS income estimates.
- In order to comply with the requirements of the regulations the GLA will again request that each billing authority submit what is designated the ‘BRS1’ return (i.e. a simplified equivalent of the NNDR 1 return billing authorities submit to DLUHC in relation to NNDR) showing how it has calculated the estimated Crossrail BRS it expects to collect allowing for eligible reliefs, collection costs and losses and the 5 per cent contingency. The format of this return for 2022-23 will be similar to that used for 2021-22. The GLA intends to circulate the proforma to billing authorities by 1 March 2022 for completion and return by Thursday 31 March 2022 (the deadline stipulated in the regulations). This return should be prepared, ideally, using data from the actual NNDR and BRS billing run for 2022-23.

## **Variations to the budgeted amount of Crossrail BRS payable annually to the GLA by billing authorities in year**

- Under paragraph 6 to the ‘Transfers to Revenue Accounts’ Regulations, billing authorities may vary their provisional amount (‘BRS 1’) calculation during the year. Any variation submitted by a billing authority must specify:
  - (a) the amount it has transferred from its collection fund to the relevant levying authority’s revenue account during the year
  - (b) the total amount it expects to transfer from its collection fund to the relevant levying authority’s revenue account during the financial year
  - (c) the difference between a and b.
- Billing authorities:
  - may not submit a variation more than once in any quarter (e.g. 1 April to 30 June and so on)
  - must provide an explanation to support their revised calculations
  - can only submit a variation where the amount expected to be collected is lower than the budgeted amount in their BRS 1 return.

- The associated return billing authorities will be required to complete is designated as the 'BRS 2' variation return in line with the corresponding arrangements for the NNDR2 form for national business rates. The BRS 2 return proforma is available from the GLA on request.

### **Final outturn for the financial year**

- Under section 7 of the Transfers to Revenue Accounts Regulations (as amended in The Non-Domestic Rating (Alteration of Lists) and Business Rate Supplements (Transfers to Revenue Accounts) (Amendment etc.) (England) Regulations 2018) billing authorities are required to submit a final 'outturn' return (designated by the GLA as the 'BRS 3' return) to levying authorities by 30 April of the following financial year (e.g. Friday 29 April 2022 for the 2021-22 outturn – this being the last working day before the 30 April deadline set out in the BRS regulations). The final level of Crossrail BRS due to the GLA is calculated by allocating the total sum collected in 'business rates' pro rata between NNDR and BRS adjusting for in year refunds and prior year adjustments. The GLA will review that 30 April deadline in light of any changes to reporting requirements and deadlines for 2021-22 local authority annual accounts but it is set out in secondary legislation.
- The BRS 3 outturn return for 2021-22 is expected to be circulated in late March 2022. The statutory deadline for returning this is as stated above 30 April. The format of the return is expected to be broadly unchanged from the 2020-21 version as no amendments to the BRS regulations affecting the year end outturn calculation have yet been published by DLUHC.
- Any additional payments required from billing authorities or refunds due from the GLA following the submission of the year end (BRS 3 returns) will be made in compliance with section 8 of the Transfers to Revenue Accounts regulations. Wherever practical the GLA will request that billing authorities adjust for any such sums through an amendment to the next (i.e. Thursday 30 June 2022) BRS monthly instalment payable to the GLA. If, however, the amount refundable by the GLA (i.e. where the amount collected during the previous financial year is lower than the instalments already paid over) exceeds the monetary value of the June instalment then the GLA will pay the excess to the billing authority by BACS by 30 June 2022.

### **Certification of returns**

- In line with paragraph 9 of the Transfer to Revenue Accounts regulations all BRS 1 (provisional amount), BRS 2 (in year variation) and BRS 3 (outturn) returns will need to be certified by each billing authority's Chief Finance Officer (i.e. the section 151 officer designated under the Local Government Act 1972). Instructions on this process will be provided in the guidance notes for each return.

## ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF IMPACT OF CROSSRAIL BRS ON DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF RATEPAYER

The following scenarios provide illustrative examples of the level of Crossrail BRS payable by different types of ratepayer based on the GLA's final policies for the BRS in 2022-23 having regard to the requirements of the BRS Act and the contents of the final prospectus.

The rateable value figures quoted would be based on the 2017 rating list and the analysis assumes that the ratepayer occupies or has rights to occupy the property for a full chargeable year (1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023) unless stated otherwise, that the basic BRS multiplier for the year is 2p and the minimum BRS rateable value threshold above which the Crossrail BRS is payable is £70,000.

**Illustrative examples of potential level of Crossrail BRS payable by different categories of ratepayer in 2022-23 under the GLA's final policies**

*A company occupies premises with a rateable value of £60,000*

- No Crossrail BRS would be payable for this property because its rateable value is below the £70,000 threshold.

*A company occupies premises with a rateable value of £70,000*

- No Crossrail BRS would be payable for this property because its rateable value is not above £70,000

*A company that is not entitled to any reliefs under NNDR occupies premises with a rateable value of £150,000.*

- The company would be liable to pay Crossrail BRS annually of £3,000 (£150,000 RV x 2% i.e. applying the 2p multiplier).

*A charity (or community amateur sports club) occupies all of a property with a rateable value of £150,000 and receives 90% relief on its NNDR bill (80% mandatory relief and a further 10% discretionary relief awarded by its local borough council).*

- The charity would pay Crossrail BRS annually of £300 (£150,000 RV x 2% i.e. the BRS 2p multiplier x 10% i.e. due to it being granted 90 % relief under NNDR).

*A non-profit making body – that is not eligible for automatic relief as a charity or sports club but is granted discretionary relief of 50 % of its NNDR bill by its local borough council - occupies premises with a rateable value of £150,000.*

- The non-profit making body would be required to pay Crossrail BRS annually of £1,500 allowing for the 50 % relief on their bill to which they are entitled under NNDR (£150,000 RV x 2% i.e. the 2p BRS multiplier x 50% i.e. due to it being granted 50 % relief under NNDR).

*A charity or community amateur sports club owns a property (or has rights to occupy a property) that is empty.*

- No Crossrail BRS would be payable because charities and community amateur sports clubs will not be liable to the Crossrail BRS on empty properties they own or have rights to occupy, in line with the system for NNDR.

*A company in administration owns a property (or has rights to occupy a property) that is empty and is expected to remain so.*

- No Crossrail BRS would be payable because companies in administration will not be liable

for the supplement on properties that they own or have rights to occupy, which are empty under current NNDR regulations.

*A company owns an industrial property with a rateable value of £100,000 and a non-industrial property with a rateable value of £200,000. Both these properties will become empty on 1 April 2022 and are likely to remain empty until at least 31 March 2023.*

Because empty properties will not be exempt from the Crossrail BRS as a class:

- No Crossrail BRS would be payable on the industrial property until 1 October 2021 as it would be automatically entitled to empty property relief under NNDR for the first six months. Thereafter the company would be liable to an annual Crossrail BRS bill for this property of £2,000 (£100,000 RV x 2% i.e. 2p) but would only be liable for £1,000 in 2022-23 (pro rata for the period 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023).
- No Crossrail BRS would be payable on the non-industrial property until 1 July 2022 as it is automatically entitled to full relief under NNDR for the first three months it is empty. Thereafter the company would be liable to an annual Crossrail BRS bill of £4,000 (£200,000 RV x 2% i.e. 2p) but would only be liable for £3,000 in 2022-23 (pro rata for the period 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023).

*A ratepayer occupies 50% of the area of non-industrial property with a total rateable value of £100,000 and owns or is entitled to occupy the other 50% (i.e. the currently empty part) and has made a successful application for section 44a relief. The rateable value of the empty part is therefore £50,000 and the occupied part also £50,000. The empty part became empty on 1 April 2022 and is expected to remain so until at least 31 March 2023. The ratepayer is not a charity or amateur sports club and the hereditament is not a listed building (i.e. the ratepayer is not eligible for empty property relief).*

Because empty properties will not be exempt from the Crossrail BRS as a class:

- The total Crossrail BRS liability on this property will be £1,500 in 2022-23. For the first three months (April to June 2021) when the empty part is eligible for empty property relief in line with the NNDR system no Crossrail BRS would be payable on the property as the occupied part has a rateable value below £70,000. For the remaining nine months (July 2022 to March 2023) the ratepayer is liable for Crossrail BRS on a pro rata basis of £1,500 (i.e. 2p x £100,000 x 9/12) because rate relief on the empty part has ceased.

*A ratepayer in the retail, leisure, and hospitality sectors of a property with a rateable value of £500,000 receives a £110,000 reduction on its 2022-23 NNDR liability as a result of the authority's local discretionary relief scheme (under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988) for these sectors. The ratepayer occupies no other rateable commercial properties in England. This relief equates to 43% of their NNDR liability i.e. £110,000/£256,000 and they receive no other business rates reliefs.*

- The Crossrail BRS payable will be £5,703 – the full liability of £10,000 (2p x £500,000) net of a 43% discount. This being the same discount applicable for the BRS as for NNDR at the same percentage rate. The GLA bears the cost of this relief as it will receive less BRS income.





## ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF HEREDITAMENTS LIABLE TO BRS AND COLLECTABLE AMOUNT

Estimated Number of Hereditaments with a Rateable Value (RV) above £70,000 which may be liable to the Crossrail BRS in 2022-23 by Billing Authority

	Estimated no of hereditaments above £70,000 RV
Barking and Dagenham	406
Barnet	668
Bexley	445
Brent	725
Bromley	664
Camden	3,843
City of London	5,198
Croydon	822
Ealing	1,061
Enfield	658
Greenwich	600
Hackney	978
Hammersmith & Fulham	1,416
Haringey	460
Harrow	344
Havering	554
Hillingdon	1,159
Hounslow	1,048
Islington	2,009
Kensington and Chelsea	2,109
Kingston	616
Lambeth	996
Lewisham	341
Merton	618
Newham	1,033
Redbridge	375
Richmond	581
Southwark	1,721
Sutton	345
Tower Hamlets	1,786
Waltham Forest	378
Wandsworth	848
Westminster	11,174
<b>London total</b>	<b>45,979</b>

Note: The above estimates reflect the latest data reported to the GLA by billing authorities. In practice the total number of hereditaments actually liable to pay BRS in 2022-23 may be lower due to mandatory and discretionary reliefs and exemptions.

Estimated percentage share of hereditaments that may be liable to BRS in each Billing Authority; and authority share of London total in 2022-23 assuming a £70,000 Rateable Value threshold

	Estimated Percentage of hereditaments in authority area on local rating list with an RV above £70,000	Authority share of all hereditaments estimated liable to BRS across London
Barking and Dagenham	9.0%	0.9%
Barnet	7.9%	1.5%
Bexley	8.2%	1.0%
Brent	8.1%	1.6%
Bromley	8.8%	1.4%
Camden	20.0%	8.4%
City of London	23.0%	11.3%
Croydon	9.1%	1.8%
Ealing	9.7%	2.3%
Enfield	9.3%	1.4%
Greenwich	10.3%	1.3%
Hackney	8.0%	2.1%
Hammersmith & Fulham	14.3%	3.1%
Haringey	6.4%	1.0%
Harrow	6.2%	0.7%
Havering	9.2%	1.2%
Hillingdon	12.9%	2.5%
Hounslow	13.8%	2.3%
Islington	16.1%	4.4%
Kensington and Chelsea	22.5%	4.6%
Kingston	13.1%	1.3%
Lambeth	10.9%	2.2%
Lewisham	5.3%	0.7%
Merton	11.3%	1.3%
Newham	13.2%	2.2%
Redbridge	5.7%	0.8%
Richmond	10.0%	1.3%
Southwark	13.0%	3.7%
Sutton	8.5%	0.8%
Tower Hamlets	9.7%	3.9%
Waltham Forest	5.6%	0.8%
Wandsworth	9.6%	1.8%
Westminster	28.6%	24.3%
<b>London</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Estimated BRS taxtake in 2022-23 by Billing Authority (BA) and comparison to 2021-22 forecast  
(Figures in £ million)

	2021-22 Forecast Income (net of RLH and childcare relief and a 5% losses provision)	2022-23 Forecast Income (based on pre pandemic 2019-20 outturn at BA level)
Barking and Dagenham	1.2	1.6
Barnet	1.4	2.5
Bexley	1.5	2.1
Brent	2.2	3.0
Bromley	1.2	2.3
Camden	16.8	21.3
City of London	38.8	44.3
Croydon	2.5	3.2
Ealing	3.0	3.8
Enfield	2.6	3.1
Greenwich	1.5	3.0
Hackney	3.0	3.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	5.4	8.3
Haringey	1.0	1.6
Harrow	0.6	0.9
Havering	1.2	2.1
Hillingdon	10.2	13.0
Hounslow	5.2	6.1
Islington	7.3	8.6
Kensington and Chelsea	5.3	10.6
Kingston	1.4	2.6
Lambeth	3.6	5.1
Lewisham	1.1	1.7
Merton	1.3	2.4
Newham	4.2	5.0
Redbridge	0.7	1.1
Richmond	1.6	2.0
Southwark	7.6	9.3
Sutton	0.9	1.4
Tower Hamlets	12.2	14.5
Waltham Forest	1.0	1.5
Wandsworth	2.3	3.2
Westminster	53.9	77.2
<b>Total sum forecast collectable</b>	<b>203.7</b>	<b>272.0</b>
Less Billing authority collection allowance	-0.4	-0.4
<b>Total sum receivable by GLA in year</b>	<b>203.3</b>	<b>271.6</b>
Less provision for estimated valuation & collection losses plus CARF relief	-18.3	-36.6
<b>Total expected net BRS income</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>235.0</b>

Note: The data by billing authority is gross of collection costs estimated at £0.43 million. For 2022-23 a 13.5% provision for, RLH relief as well as valuation and collection losses is assumed. The 2021-22 figures account for assumed RLHC relief losses and include a provision for other losses. These provisions are deducted to generate the income ultimately expected to be received by the GLA on an accrued basis.

PROPOSED SUPPORTING EXPLANATORY TEXT ON CROSSRAIL BRS TO EITHER BE CIRCULATED WITH 2022-23 RATES BILLS TO ALL NNDR RATEPAYERS OR PLACED ON BILLING AUTHORITY WEBSITES IN LINE WITH THE LOCAL POLICY ADOPTED IN RESPECT OF RATEPAYER COMMUNICATIONS

## GREATER LONDON AUTHORITY

### **What is Crossrail and how will it benefit your business?**

Crossrail is London's newest railway. It will connect the outer suburbs and Heathrow airport to the West End, the City and Canary Wharf. As such, Crossrail is vital to the future of London's economy. The increased earnings it will bring – from new jobs and quicker journeys – will benefit businesses across London. It will be named the Elizabeth line in honour of Queen Elizabeth II.

Crossrail is the single largest investment in London's infrastructure for decades. It employed up to 14,000 people at the peak of construction. Work is continuing to complete the project and stations along the route as soon as possible. The section through central London is expected to open in the first half of 2022.

To find out more, visit [www.crossrail.co.uk](http://www.crossrail.co.uk), call the Crossrail 24 hr Helpdesk on 0345 602 3813 or email [helpdesk@crossrail.co.uk](mailto:helpdesk@crossrail.co.uk).

### **Developments in the funding of Crossrail**

The previous Mayor of London agreed a funding settlement with the government in 2010 for the Crossrail scheme. The Mayor and the Secretary of State for Transport agreed revised funding packages for Crossrail in December 2018 and November 2020.

### **How will London's businesses help fund Crossrail?**

In April 2012, the previous Mayor introduced a Community Infrastructure Levy (MCIL) on new developments in London to finance Crossrail. The developer pays this levy. Business ratepayers of larger properties have contributed through a special Crossrail Business Rate Supplement (BRS) since April 2010.

Under the current funding package, the GLA is expected to contribute a total of around £6.9 billion towards Crossrail. This is financed through the MCIL and the BRS. The BRS will need to be levied until the GLA's Crossrail related borrowing is repaid. This is expected to be no later than March 2041, in line with the published Crossrail BRS prospectus. The policies for the BRS in 2022-23 remain unchanged from last year.

### **Does my business have to pay the Crossrail BRS?**

Your rates bill makes clear if you are liable to pay the BRS. It applies only to assessments (for example business and other non-domestic premises) with a rateable value above £70,000 in London. This threshold means that at least 85 per cent of the capital's non-domestic properties will be exempt in 2022-23.

### **How much do I pay if my property's rateable value is above £70,000?**

The Crossrail BRS multiplier for 2022-23 remains at 2p per pound of rateable value. Reliefs for the Crossrail BRS will apply on the same basis and at the same percentage rate as for your national non-domestic rates (NNDR) bill. However, there is no transitional relief scheme for the BRS.

### **Keeping you up to date**

We will give ratepayers an annual update over the lifetime of the BRS.

### **Contact for more information**

020 7983 4100; [crossrail-brs@london.gov.uk](mailto:crossrail-brs@london.gov.uk); [www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs](http://www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs)  
Finance, GLA, City Hall, London E16 1ZE





PROVISIONAL ESTIMATE OF BRS COST OF COLLECTION ALLOWANCES FOR 2022-23  
(FURTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AS DEFINED BY PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE BRS ADMINISTRATIVE  
EXPENSES REGULATIONS 2010)

BOROUGH	Estimated share of Hereditaments Across GLA Area Liable to BRS (Rounded)	Provisional 2022-23 Cost of collection allowance £
Barking and Dagenham	0.9%	6,000
Barnet	1.5%	6,000
Bexley	1.0%	6,000
Brent	1.6%	6,434
Bromley	1.4%	6,000
Camden	8.4%	34,103
City of London	11.3%	46,127
Croydon	1.8%	7,294
Ealing	2.3%	9,415
Enfield	1.4%	6,000
Greenwich	1.3%	6,000
Hackney	2.1%	8,679
Hammersmith and Fulham	3.1%	12,566
Haringey	1.0%	6,000
Harrow	0.7%	6,000
Havering	1.2%	6,000
Hillingdon	2.5%	10,285
Hounslow	2.3%	9,300
Islington	4.4%	17,828
Kensington and Chelsea	4.6%	18,715
Kingston upon Thames	1.3%	6,000
Lambeth	2.2%	8,839
Lewisham	0.7%	6,000
Merton	1.3%	6,000
Newham	2.2%	9,167
Redbridge	0.8%	6,000
Richmond upon Thames	1.3%	6,000
Southwark	3.7%	15,272
Sutton	0.8%	6,000
Tower Hamlets	3.9%	15,849
Waltham Forest	0.8%	6,000
Wandsworth	1.8%	7,525
Westminster	24.3%	99,159
<b>LONDON TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>432,557</b>

Note 1: Allocations will be revised following receipt of BRS 1 forms and (if changes material). Allowance will be offset against instalments and spread equally across the financial year.

Note 2. Figures assume aggregate amount collected in BRS by GLA will be £272.0 million before collection costs and that 0.15% of the tax take can be recovered by billing authorities in further administrative expenses in the twelfth year of a BRS in line with the BRS Administrative Expenses Regulations subject to guaranteeing that no billing authority receives an allowance below £6,000 to recognise the fixed costs that are incurred in administering the BRS.

