

Report to the Assembly on the Mayor's Final Draft Consolidated Budget for 2015 – 2016

Report to: London Assembly

Date: 23 February 2015

Report of: Labour Group, Green Party Group and Liberal Democrat Group

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PART A: INTRODUCTION & COMMENTARY¹

Transport

Off-peak pay as you go daily cap

In the 'Background Statement in support of the Final Draft Consolidated Budget for 2015-16', the Mayor committed to make 'any changes necessary'² to address the significant impact of his decision to remove the off-peak pay as you go (PAYG) cap on journeys from Zone 1 to Zones 4-6. Following a review of the matter, the Mayor has now agreed to provide automatic refunds to those who incur a higher fare than the former off-peak daily cap in Outer London (Zones 4-6) on two or more occasions in a week.³

While we welcome the fact that the Mayor has listened to the London Assembly and sought to lessen the impact of his fares changes on Outer London commuters, his revision stops short of reinstating off-peak caps for *all* those travelling into central London from zones 4-6. In January 2015, the rate of Consumer Prices Index (CPI) inflation fell to just 0.3 per cent⁴, but the Mayor's decision means many struggling Londoners will still have to endure a disproportionate increase in fares, of up to 38 per cent⁵:

Year	2014	2015	
Zone 1 - Zone 4	£7.70	£9.20	19% increase
Zone 1 - Zone 5	£8.50	£10.90	28% increase
Zone 1 - Zone 6	£8.50	£11.70	38% increase.

That passengers are travelling at off-peak times is a strong indication that they work irregular hours, which we know are associated with low incomes, unsecure contracts, and higher costs of childcare⁶; yet, the Mayor has targeted one of the groups least able to absorb the impact of fare increases.

Given these concerns, the Mayor should go further than his current position and reverse, at the earliest possible juncture, his decision to remove the Zone 1 to Zones 4-6 off-peak cap.

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

² Greater London Authority (2015), '[Mayor's Background Statement in support of his Final Draft Consolidated Budget for 2015-16](#)', p.20

³ Mayor's of London Press Release, '[Mayor acts to ensure all part-time workers benefit from fares reductions](#)', 20.02.15

⁴ Office for National Statistics, '[Consumer Price Inflation, January 2015](#)', 17.02.15

⁵ Transport for London, '[Briefing Note for Mayor, Proposal for January 2015 Fares](#)', p.9

⁶ Citizens Advice Bureau (2014), '[The practicalities of childcare: an overlooked part of the puzzle2](#)', p.3

The restoration of the off peak cap would come at a cost of £10m⁷, which would be financed by an increased savings target for TfL in 2015-16. Given TfL's consistent underestimation of the efficiency savings it is capable of achieving, and the commitment of Deputy Mayor Deding to 'go beyond TfL's 2015-16 savings target'⁸, we believe this is a sound basis on which to finance the proposal.

Policing

Policing resilience

The Mayor's policing budget brings with it serious challenges for London both now and in the future. Cuts to support staff and frontline officers since May 2010, and the decision not to fill vacant posts, represent a threat to the operational integrity and resilience of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS).

To improve London's policing resilience, we would provide increased funding for staffing resources in areas of need within the MPS across London. The balance of front line to support staff acquired as a result of this additional funding would be an operational matter for the MPS, but we would set aside £34.95m – equivalent to 874 additional police officers – to enable the Met to meet this goal.

MPS budget cuts do not occur in a vacuum. One of the consequences of these pressures may be reflected by the capital's low victim satisfaction rating, compared to the average for England and Wales. We know that funding to the third sector for victims support has fallen in recent years⁹, and a more restrictive policing budget may increase the temptation to place less emphasis on this important area.

Support for victims

To improve victim satisfaction in London we would introduce a Champion for Victims in the Mayor's office – giving victims a real voice at the highest levels of London government. This would be a voluntary role, which would replace MOPAC's current non-executive advisor posts and, at a cost £0.01m (for associated expenses), represents a saving of £0.08m MOPAC's 2015-16 Budget, which would be reinvested in rebuilding policing resilience in the capital.

We would develop a pilot advocacy support programme (based on the Independent Domestic Violence Model) for victims with learning disabilities and those with mental health issues. We would ask the MPS to provide a lead Disability Support Officer and at least one lead Youth Engagement Office in every Borough.

The total cost of these proposals would be £34.95m and would be financed by using the revenue generated through freezing the GLA precept at its 2014-15 level (£10.85m) and the additional £24.1m in Council Tax revenue (above initial estimate) due to be collected by the boroughs in 2015-16. Both sources of income are recurring, ensuring these proposals can be sustainably financed into the next financial year and beyond.

⁷ Greater London Authority (2015), '[Mayor's Background Statement in support of his Final Draft Consolidated Budget for 2015-16](#)', p.7

⁸ I. Deding, Budget and Performance Committee, [Minutes Appendix 1, January 8th 2015, Transcript](#) pg. 21

⁹ Greater London Authority (2013), *Duty of care: Improving support for victims of crime*, London Assembly Police and Crime Committee, p.29

Housing

Key Workers and social housing

Addressing London's housing shortage is now the key challenge facing City Hall. As a result of insufficient supply, rising population, and demand from overseas investors, the cost of housing in the capital has soared in recent years.

In the year to July 2014, the cost of the average London home topped half-a-million pounds for the first time.¹⁰ The high cost of housing now represents a significant threat to London's economic development and its public services, as more low and middle income Londoners decide they can no longer afford to live in the capital.

The difficulty faced by Key Workers in obtaining affordable security of tenure is particularly acute, with many finding themselves locked out of 'affordable' home ownership schemes designed to help them on to the property ladder, because of a minimum income requirement of as much as £50,000 a year¹¹.

To respond to this challenge, we would earmark the remaining £308m – that, as of January 2015, is still available for continuous bidding through the Mayor's Housing Covenant¹² – for proposals specifically seeking to develop genuinely affordable housing, particularly for London's Key Workers, and this could include products such as social rent, community land trusts, and bringing empty homes back into use.

Furthermore we believe that the extra revenue needed to finance the capital investment in affordable homes on the scale required to meet London's identified housing demand could be generated by using future years council tax buoyancy (allowing for the revenue generated by this year's proposed freeze to be used for policing resilience on an ongoing basis) rather than making the cuts proposed by the Mayor.

Relief for private renters

Unlike the Mayor's laissez fair attitude to the private rented sector, this Assembly would use the 2015-16 Budget as an opportunity to take affirmative action to tackle poor standards in London's private rented sector. We would invest in delivering a range of new initiatives to help London's private tenants, including:

- Developing new proposals for a PRS Decent Homes Fund so that every privately rented property meets a minimum, decent, standard;
- Extra environmental health officers across London to tackle poor housing standards and rogue landlords;
- Establishing well-resourced private tenants groups in every London borough; and
- Creating an online, easily accessible register of London's rogue landlords so that tenants can know who the bad landlords are before they rent a property.

Continues overleaf...

¹⁰ ONS House Price Index

¹¹ Harriet Meyer, [The key to affordable housing for essential workers? A £50,000 salary](#), *The Observer*, 14.04.15

¹² Question 2015/0139 – When asked by Tom Copley AM "How much of the 2015/18 affordable housing budget is currently yet to be allocated?", the Mayor replied by Written Answer: "A total of £308m is available for continuous bidding through the Mayor's Housing Covenant, as of January 2015."

The total cost of these investments would be £5.25m. Of this, £1.9m is for recurring programmes – Environmental health officers (£1.65m), Rogue landlords register (£0.15m), and a Bad Landlords programme (£0.1m). These costs will be covered by the £2.2m uplift in Retained Business Rates (RBR) in 2015-16 (above initial estimates). The remainder of the programme (one-off items) will be financed by the remaining £0.3m of increased RBR (£2.2m - £1.9m) in addition to £3.05m from the increased tax returns placed into Mayor’s Resilience Reserve.

Environment

We welcome the Mayor’s positive response to the proposal for a Solar PV Delivery Unit at the Budget Plenary on the 28th January 2015. We believe the delivery unit could catalyse a solar revolution in London, which to date has the worst track record of any region in mainland Britain despite having some of the greatest solar potential. We are pleased that the Mayor has acknowledged that there is much more scope for generating solar power than he had previously thought.

The warnings from Ofgem have been clear and consistent – uncertainty about the ability of the market to meet demands for energy means Britain faces a serious risk of blackouts, which would cripple London’s economy. In spite of this threat, London’s solar potential goes untapped. There are no silver bullets to meeting all of London’s energy demands, but greater solar capacity would significantly increase energy security relative to the status quo. It would also deliver significant reductions in carbon emissions and, if rolled out in a way that makes communities part of the process, act as a force for social cohesion in the capital.

We therefore believe there is potential for the Mayor to use GLA funds to help the Solar PV Delivery Unit go further, with two additional initiatives.

The first is a low carbon apprenticeship programme to help Small and Medium Sized Enterprises take on 100 young people in jobs including the fitting and maintenance of solar panels. With an officer and grants of £3,000 per apprentice, this would cost £350,000.

The second is a rolling fund to support schools and social landlords to install solar panels, recycling income after the payback period to fund further installations. An initial injection of £10m would install panels on the equivalent of 2,500 homes.

An important part of increasing London’s decentralised energy capacity is democratising the way in which energy is both generated and sold. The new unit should work closely with existing energy co-ops and communities seeking to establish their own schemes in order to give Londoners a stake in the power they are generating.

The total cost of this programme of one-off items (albeit with a feed-in tariff return to fund further solar investment) – £10.35m – would be funded through the Mayor’s Resilience Reserve.

Summary Table

PROPOSALS	£(millions)
Transport	
Restoration of off-peak pay as you go daily Tube fare cap	10
Policing	
Policing capacity staffing fund	34.95
Victims Champion	0.01
Housing	
Key worker housing	N/A*
PRS Decent Homes Fund	0.15
Environmental health officers	1.65
100 Bad Landlords programme	0.10
Establishing private tenants groups in each borough	3.20
Rogue landlords register	0.15
Environment	
Low carbon apprenticeship programme	0.35
Social roof space solar panel programme	10
Total	60.56

PART B: Proposal to approve, with amendments, the Final Draft Consolidated Budget for the 2015-16 financial year for the Greater London Authority and the Functional Bodies.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

FORMAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

1. The Mayor's final draft consolidated budget (together with the component budgets comprised within it) for 2015-16 be amended by the sum(s) shown in column number 3 of the table for each constituent body, as set out and in accordance with the attached Schedule.

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

2. The calculations referred to in recommendation 1 above, give rise to a component council tax requirement for 2015-16 for each constituent body as follows:

<i>Constituent body</i>	Component council tax requirement
Greater London Authority: Mayor of London	£63,277,911
Greater London Authority: London Assembly	£2,615,000
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	£601,341,970
London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority	£138,238,000
Transport for London	£6,000,000
London Legacy Development Corporation	£0

3. The component council tax requirements shown in recommendation 2 above, give rise to a consolidated council tax requirement for the Authority for 2015-16 (shown at Line 85 in the attached Schedule) of **£811,472,881**.

BUDGET RELATED MOTIONS

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

NOTES:

Assembly's powers of budget amendment

- a. The Mayor is required to set a consolidated and component council tax requirement and it is this amount which the Assembly has the power to amend. The council tax requirement equates to the amount which will be allocated to the Mayor, the Assembly and for each functional body from the Mayor's council tax precept. These individual functional body requirements are consolidated to form the consolidated council tax requirement for the GLA Group.
- b. A two thirds majority of votes cast by Assembly Members is required to approve any amendment to recommendations (1) to (3) above concerning the Final Draft Consolidated Budget; abstentions are not counted.
- c. To approve the Final Draft Consolidated Budget, without amendment, only a simple majority of votes cast is required. Again, abstentions are not counted.
- d. Lines 4 (GLA Mayor), 18 (Assembly), 32 (MOPAC), 46 (LFEPa), 60 (TfL) and 74 (LLDC) within the expenditure estimates are used to allocate any revenue account deficit being met from reserves relating to a prior financial year. Under the Mayor's proposals the GLA (Mayoral) component budget (line 4) includes the GLA's share of the aggregate current forecast net collection fund deficit at 31 March 2015 in respect of retained business rates. This is nominally allocated to the GLA in line with accounting practice as the precepting authority but in principle the deficit can be attributed to any component budget. The forecast net collection fund surplus reported by billing authorities for council tax in respect of 2014-15 is treated as an income item (see section e below).
- e. The income estimates calculated under section 85 5(a) of the GLA Act are presented in five parts within the statutory calculations:
 - Income not in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept. This includes fare revenues; congestion charging income; the Crossrail Business rate supplement; the sums receivable in non domestic rates from London billing authorities required to meet the GLA's fixed tariff payment under rates retention; and all other income not received from central government, through the council tax precept or for *retained* business rates. (line 6 for the Mayor, line 20 for the Assembly, line 34 for MOPAC, line 48 for LFEPa , line 62 for TfL, and line 76 for the LLDC);
 - Income in respect of specific and special government grants. This includes those grants which are not regarded as general grants and are nominally paid for specific purposes. This includes Home Office specific grants for MOPAC including counter-terrorism funding, the council tax freeze grant for the GLA and other grants paid for specific purposes to the GLA, LFEPa and TfL (line 7 for the Mayor, line 21 for the Assembly, line 35 for MOPAC, line 49 for LFEPa, line 63 for TfL, and line 77 for the LLDC);
 - Income in respect of general government grants. In 2015-16 this comprises Revenue Support Grant, the general element only of the GLA Transport Grant payable for the purposes of Transport for London and for - MOPAC only - core Home Office police and principal police formula grant (line 8 for the Mayor, line 22 for the Assembly, line 36 for MOPAC, line 50 for LFEPa, line 64 for TfL, and line 78 for the LLDC). Home Office policing and principal police formula grant reported on line 36 can only be applied to the MOPAC component budget and the general transport grant figure on line 64 for TfL can only be applied for its purposes;

- Income in respect of retained business rates including estimated related section 31 grant income payable by the Secretary of State under the Local Government Act 2003 (line 9 for the Mayor, line 23 for the Assembly, line 37 for MOPAC, line 51 for LFEPA, line 65 for TfL, and line 79 for the LLDC). This excludes the sum receivable in non domestic rates required to meet the fixed tariff and estimated levy on growth estimated as payable to central government which is treated as general income as above; and
 - The GLA's estimated share of any aggregate forecast net collection fund surplus at 31 March 2015 reported by the 33 London billing authorities in respect of either council tax and/or retained business rates. This is nominally allocated to the GLA in line with accounting practice but in principle the surplus can be attributed to any component budget. For the final draft budget this figure reflects the GLA forecast share of the forecast net collection fund surplus for 2014-15 in respect of council tax only as the retained business rates forecast is reported on line 4 as it is forecast to be a deficit (line 10 for the Mayor, line 24 for the Assembly, line 38 for MOPAC, line 52 for LFEPA, line 66 for TfL, and line 80 for the LLDC).
- f. A subtotal for income items before the use of reserves (line 11 for the Mayor, line 25 for the Assembly, line 39 for MOPAC, line 53 for LFEPA, line 67 for TfL, and line 81 for the LLDC) is included in the proforma and must also be amended to reflect the sum of any amendments made to the income items listed in paragraph d above.
- g. The proposed use of reserves to meet expenditure is recorded in lines 12 (Mayor), 26 (Assembly), 40 (MOPAC), 54 (LFEPA), 68 (TfL) and 82 (LLDC). The overall income total including the use of reserves and the sum of the income items from paragraph e is recorded in lines 13 (Mayor), 27 (Assembly), 41 (MOPAC), 55 (LFEPA), 69 (TfL) and 83 (LLDC) – and again this must also be amended to reflect the sum of any amendments made to the income items described in paragraphs d and e above.

Council tax base and GLA Share of Billing Authority Collection Fund Surpluses or Deficits

- h. The council tax requirements are calculated using the 2015-16 approved council taxbases for the 33 London billing authorities – 2,718,582.81 Band D equivalent properties for non police services and 2,712,343.22 for police services (i.e. excluding the taxbase for the City of London). The Mayor's final draft budget incorporates the effect of the approved billing authority council taxbases and the GLA's forecast share of retained business rates income for 2015-16 alongside the forecast collection fund surpluses or deficits in respect of retained business rates and council tax for 2014-15 which are recoverable in 2015-16 through an adjustment to the instalments payable to the GLA by billing authorities.

Compliance with Council Tax "Excessiveness Principles" Set by the Secretary of State

- i. A Band D council tax for non police services in the City of London (the unadjusted basic amount of council tax applying in the City) which exceeds £86.16 and/ or a total council tax elsewhere (the adjusted basic amount applying in the 32 London boroughs) which exceeds £304.97 would be regarded as "excessive" under the principles announced by the Secretary of State and approved by the House of Commons. This is because a higher Band D amount in either case will result in an increase at or above the 2% threshold set by the Secretary of State, in which case the increase is regarded "excessive," thereby triggering (in either or both cases as applicable) the requirement to hold a council tax referendum of local government electors across the whole of Greater London.
- j. Assembly Groups should therefore seek advice should they wish to propose amendments which have the effect of increasing the precept compared to the figures proposed by the Mayor of £86.13 (the unadjusted amount of council tax in the City) and £295.00 (the adjusted amount in the 32 boroughs) as it is possible that the amendment could breach the excessiveness principles both on the percentage increase and on the apportionment of any additional council tax precept income between police and non police services. If the amendment is likely to result in a council tax regarded as excessive under these principles it should state within the supporting text that this is the case.

- k. If an amendment resulting in an “excessive” council tax is passed at the 23 February meeting at which the final draft budget is to be considered, the Assembly is also required to approve an alternative default or ‘substitute’ budget that is compliant with the excessiveness principles and which would become the budget should any resulting referendum not be passed – in effect one consistent with an unadjusted council tax of £86.16 (in the area of the Common Council of the City of London) and/or an adjusted council tax of £304.97 (in the 32 London Boroughs) depending on which (or both) is/are “excessive”. Part 3 of the Mayor’s final draft budget provides advice to Assembly members on Council tax referendum issues.

Old Oak Common and Park Royal Development Corporation

- l The Secretary of State has laid a Statutory Instrument before Parliament which will create the Old Oak Common and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) on 1 April 2015 as a Mayoral Development Corporation and a functional body. However as the OPDC is not constituted at the date the budget is being set the OPDC is not regarded a constituent body for the purposes of sections 85 to 99 of the Act. The funding allocated to the proposed OPDC in respect of 2015-16 therefore forms part of the GLA (Mayor) component budget.

SCHEDULE

Part 1: Greater London Authority: Mayor of London (“Mayor”) final draft component budget

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

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor’s Proposal	Budget amendment	Description
1	£745,000,000	£760,600,000	estimated expenditure of the Mayor for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
2	£4,500,000	£	estimated allowance for contingencies for the Mayor under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
3	£14,400,000	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of the Mayor under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
4	£25,632,685	£	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of the Mayor under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act reflecting the collection fund deficit for retained business rates
5	£789,532,685	£790,732,685	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for the Mayor (lines (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) above)
6	-£534,500,000	-£	estimate of the Mayor’s income <u>not</u> in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
7	-£14,604,000	-£	estimate of the Mayor’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
8	-£41,733,950	-£	estimate of the Mayor’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
9	-£80,434,727	-£	estimate of the Mayor’s income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
10	-£30,961,470	-£	estimate of the Mayor’s share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities for council tax calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
11	-£702,234,147	-£	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (6) + (7) + (8) + (9) + (10))
12	£0	-£25,220,627	estimate of Mayor’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 5 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
13	-£702,234,147	-£727,454,774	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for the Mayor (lines (11) + (12) above)
14	£87,298,538	£63,277,911	the component council tax requirement for the Mayor (being the amount by which the aggregate at (5) above exceeds the aggregate at (13) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for the Mayor for 2015-16 (line 14 col 3) is £63,277,911

Part 2: Greater London Authority: London Assembly (“Assembly”) final draft component budget

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

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor’s proposal	Budget amendment	Description
15	£7,610,000	£	estimated expenditure of the Assembly for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
16	£0	£	estimated allowance for contingencies for the Assembly under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
17	£0	£	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of the Assembly under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
18	£0	£	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of the Assembly under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
19	£7,610,000	£	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for the Assembly (lines (15) + (16) + (17) + (18) above)
20	-£400,000	-£	estimate of the Assembly’s income <u>not</u> in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
21	£0	-£	estimate of the Assembly’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
22	-£2,541,000	-£	estimate of the Assembly’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
23	-£2,054,000	-£	estimate of the Assembly’s income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
24	£0	-£	estimate of the Assembly’s share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
25	-£4,995,000	-£	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (line (20) + (21) + (22) + (23)+ (24))
26	£0	-£	estimate of Assembly’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in lines 19 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
27	-£4,995,000	-£	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for the Assembly (lines (25) + (26) above)
28	£2,615,000	£	the component council tax requirement for the Assembly (being the amount by which the aggregate at (19) above exceeds the aggregate at (27) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for the Assembly for 2015-16/2014-15 (line 28 col 3) is: £ 2,615,000

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

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

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's proposal	Budget amendment	Description
29	£3,166,600,000	£3,201,414,842	estimated expenditure of the MOPAC calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
30	£0	£	estimated allowance for contingencies for the MOPAC under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
31	£0	£	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of the MOPAC under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
32	£0	£	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of the MOPAC under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
33	£3,166,600,000	£3,201,414,842	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for the MOPAC (lines (29) + (30) + (31) + (32) above)
34	-£261,700,000	-£	estimate of the MOPAC's income <u>not</u> in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
35	-£480,575,912	-£	estimate of the MOPAC's special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
36	-£1,794,172,483	-£	estimate of the MOPAC's income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant, core Home Office police grant and principal police formula grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
37	£0	-£	estimate of the MOPAC's income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
38	£0	-£	estimate of MOPAC's share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
39	-£2,536,448,395	-£	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (34) + (35) + (36) + (37) + (38))
40	-£63,624,477	-£	estimate of MOPAC's reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 33 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
41	-£2,600,072,872	-£	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for the MOPAC (lines (39) + (40) above)
42	£566,527,128	£601,341,970	the component council tax requirement for MOPAC (being the amount by which the aggregate at (33) above exceeds the aggregate at (41) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for the MOPAC for 2015-16 (line 42 col 3) is: £601,341,970

Part 4: London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority ("LFEPA") final draft component budget

NOTE: Amendments to the final draft component council tax will take effect as follows. Where a figure is shown in column 3, the figure in column 2 is amended to the figure in column 3. If no figure is shown in column 3, then the

figure in column 2 shall be taken to apply un-amended. If "nil" or "£0" is shown in column 3, then the figure in column 2 is amended to nil.

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's Proposal	Budget amendment	Description
43	£423,699,726		£ estimated expenditure of LFEPA for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
44	£0		£ estimated allowance for contingencies for LFEPA under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
45	£0		£ estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of LFEPA under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
46	£0		£ estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of LFEPA under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
47	£423,699,726		£ aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for LFEPA (lines (43) + (44) + (45) + (46) above)
48	-£32,150,000		-£ estimate of LFEPA's income <u>not</u> in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
49	-£9,100,000		-£ estimate of LFEPA's special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
50	-£129,420,000		-£ estimate of LFEPA's income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
51	-£114,741,726		-£ estimate of LFEPA's income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
52	£0		-£ estimate of LFEPA's share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
53	-£285,411,726		-£ aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (48) + (49) + (50) + (51) + (52))
54	-£50,000		-£ estimate of LFEPA's reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 47 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
55	-£285,461,726		-£ aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for LFEPA (lines (53) + (54) above)
56	£138,238,000		£ the component council tax requirement for LFEPA (being the amount by which the aggregate at (47) above exceeds the aggregate at (55) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for LFEPA for 2015-16 (line 56 col 3) is: £138,238,000

Part 5: Transport for London (“TfL”) final draft component budget

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

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor’s proposal	Budget amendment	Description
57	£7,066,100,000	£7,056,100,000	estimated expenditure of TfL for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
58	£0	£	estimated allowance for contingencies for TfL under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
59	£0	£	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of TfL under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
60	£0	£	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of TfL under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
61	£7,066,100,000	£7,056,100,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for the TfL (lines (57) + (58) + (59) + (60) above)
62	-£5,508,381,533	-£5,498,381,533	estimate of TfL’s income <u>not</u> in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
63	-£29,200,000	-£	estimate of TfL’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
64	-£675,000,000	-£	estimate of TfL’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant and the GLA Transport General Grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
65	-£847,518,467	-£	estimate of TfL’s income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
66	-£0	-£	estimate of TfL’s share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
67	-£7,060,100,000	-£7,050,100,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act for TfL (lines (62) + (63) + (64) + (65) + (66) above)
68	£0	-£	estimate of TfL’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 61 above under s85(5) (b) of the GLA Act
69	-£7,060,100,000	-£7,050,100,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act (lines (67) + (68))
70	£6,000,000	£	the component council tax requirement for TfL (being the amount by which the aggregate at (61) above exceeds the aggregate at (69) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for TfL for 2015-16 (line 70 col 3) is: £6,000,000

Part 6: London Legacy Development Corporation (“LLDC”) final draft component budget

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

1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor’s proposal	Budget amendment	Description
71	£37,300,000		£ estimated expenditure of LLDC for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
72	£0		£ estimated allowance for contingencies for LLDC under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
73	£0		£ estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of LLDC under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
74	£0		£ estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of LLDC under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
75	£37,300,000		£ aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for LLDC (lines (71) + (72) + (73) + (74) above)
76	-£26,800,000		-£ estimate of LLDC’s income <u>not</u> in respect of Government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
77	-£0		-£ estimate of LLDC’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
78	-£0		-£ estimate of LLDC’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
79	-£0		-£ estimate of LLDC’s income in respect of retained business rates including related section 31 grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
80	-£0		-£ estimate of LLDC’s share of any net collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
81	-£26,800,000		-£ aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (76) + (77) + (78) + (79) + (80))
82	-£10,500,000		-£ estimate of LLDC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 75 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
83	-£37,300,000		-£ aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for LLDC (lines (81) + (82) above)
84	£0		£ the component council tax requirement for LLDC (being the amount by which the aggregate at (75) above exceeds the aggregate at (83) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The final draft component council tax requirement for LLDC for 2015-16 (line 84 col 3) is: £0

Part 7: The Greater London Authority ("GLA") final draft consolidated council tax requirement calculations

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

	1	2	3	4
Line	Mayor's proposal		Budget amendment	Description
85	£ 800,678,666		£811,472,881	the GLA's consolidated council tax requirement (the sum of the amounts in lines (14) + (28) + (42) + (56) + (70) + (84) calculated in accordance with section 85(8) of the GLA Act)

**The final draft consolidated council tax requirement for 2015-16 (line 85 col 3) is:
£811,472,881**