

Expenditure on the GLA's environment programmes and missions

Data analysis

July 2025



LONDONASSEMBLY

Research Unit

Overview

This data analysis, produced by the London Assembly Research Unit, provides an overview of how the Mayor has allocated resources to the GLA's environment programmes and missions.

The information presented in the report is based on published data from the GLA, particularly the Mayor's annual budget, and the GLA's quarterly monitoring reports.

The analysis was undertaken to support future scrutiny work by the London Assembly Environment Committee.

About the Research Unit

The London Assembly Research Unit provides an impartial research and information service. We undertake research and analysis on key issues in London to inform the Assembly's work.

All of our publications are available at:

<https://www.london.gov.uk/who-we-are/what-london-assembly-does/london-assembly-research-unit-publications>

This analysis was produced by Richard Berry

With thanks to Najib Ahmed, Anita Zivkow, Richard Clarke, Becka Storer and the GLA's Environment and Energy Unit

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1 EXPENDITURE BY THE GLA ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY UNIT

Overview

The Environment and Energy unit sits within the GLA's Good Growth directorate. The unit aims to support the growth and development of London in ways which:

- Lessen its dependence upon finite resources
- Reduce its carbon footprint
- Minimise waste and pollution
- Creates resilient and healthy places to live and work
- Protects and increases the city's green spaces and natural environment

This unit works with partners to develop and deliver the [London Environment Strategy](#). It has teams focused on air quality, sustainable development, green infrastructure, waste and the circular economy, and climate and energy.

This section sets out what money the Mayor has allocated to Environment and Energy over recent years, and the extent to which this has been spent.

Source information

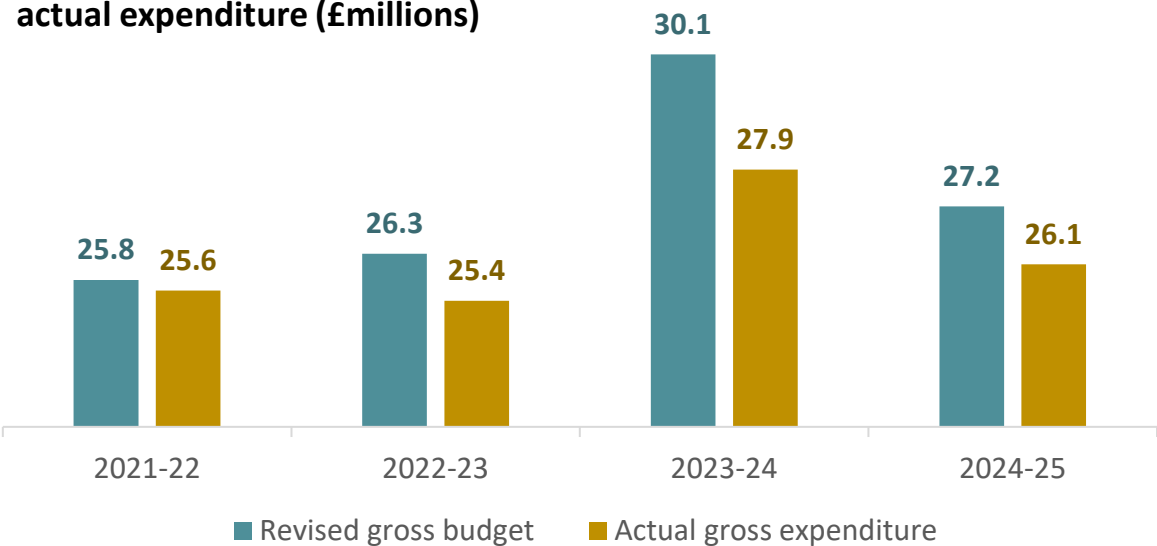
The data in this section comes from the GLA's [quarterly finance and monitoring reports](#), which are available for every quarter from 2021-22.

This section does not cover spending by other parts of the GLA or its Functional Bodies. Spending on environmental measures beyond the Environment and Energy unit is best captured by the Mayor's climate budget (see section 3).

Environment and Energy unit revenue budget and expenditure

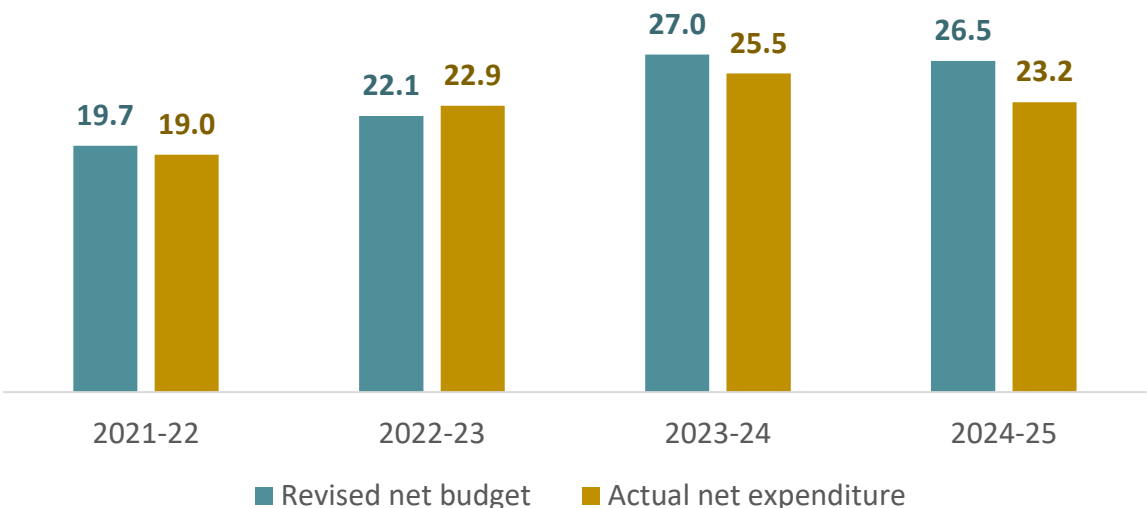
Gross and net revenue expenditure by the Environment and Energy unit is published quarterly by the GLA. In recent years, this revenue budget has typically been underspent by around four to seven per cent.

Environment and Energy unit gross revenue expenditure: budgeted and actual expenditure (£millions)



Income received by the Environment and Energy unit (for instance, from grants for specific projects) has been around £2-3 million in recent years, meaning net expenditure is around 10 per cent lower than gross expenditure.

Environment and Energy unit net revenue expenditure: budgeted and actual expenditure (£millions)

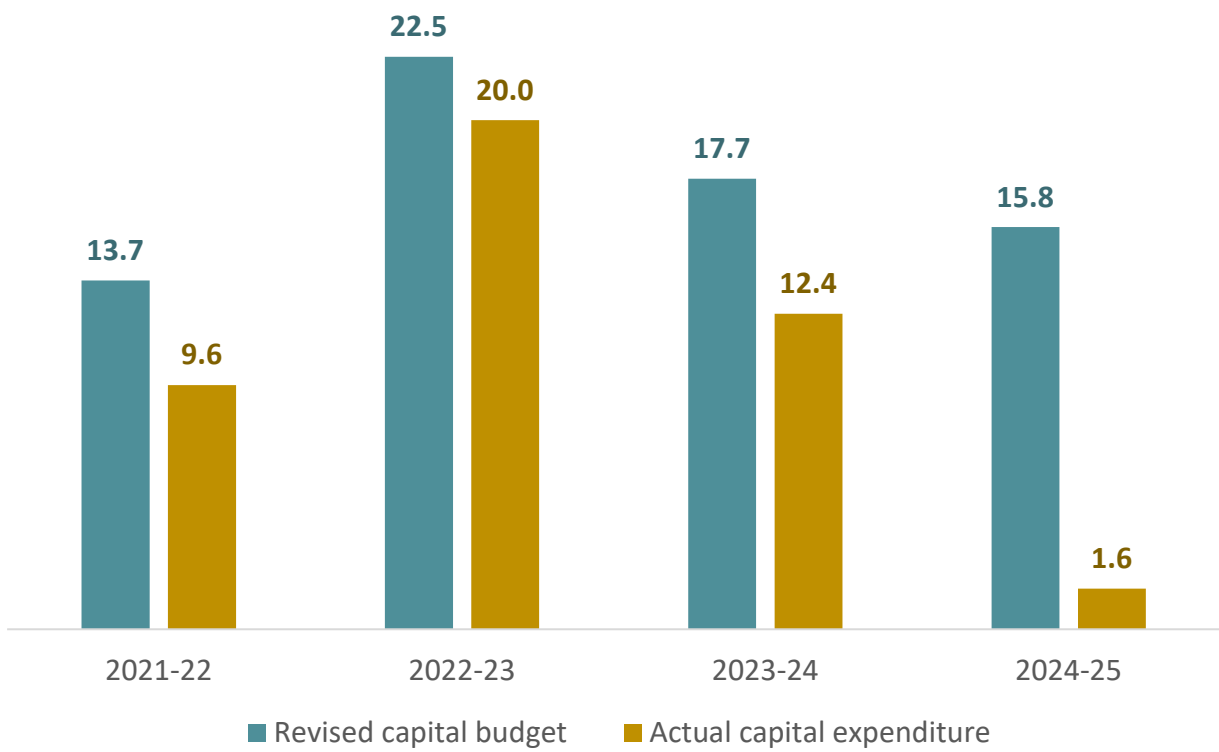


Source: [GLA performance and finance monitoring](#), quarterly reports from 2021-22 to 2024-25. Revised budget figures are those given in the Quarter 4 reports of each year. ‘Revenue’ expenditure refers to the day-to-day spending of the organisation, including staff costs. Net expenditure is gross expenditure minus income.

Environment and Energy unit capital budget and expenditure

Capital expenditure by the Environment and Energy unit is published quarterly by the GLA. In recent years, this capital budget has been underspent by around 10-30 per cent, but there was a much higher underspend in 2024-25.

Environment and Energy unit capital expenditure: budgeted and actual expenditure (£millions)



The 2024-25 underspend was explained in the [Quarter 4 monitoring report](#) as being the result of:

- The Home Grant 2 programme ending early as a result of public uptake being lower than expected.
- Delays in finalising agreements for the Centre for Climate Change Innovation, although the budget is expected to be spent in 2025-26.
- A review of the Air Quality School Filters project, which is proceeding but cannot be delivered effectively in one year.

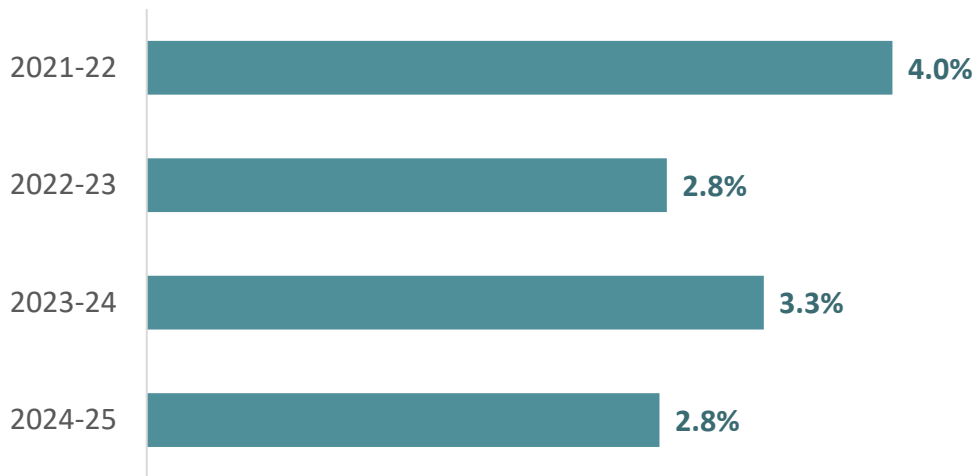
Source: [GLA performance and finance monitoring](#), quarterly reports from 2021-22 to 2024-25. Revised budget figures are those given in the Quarter 4 reports of each year. The 2024-25 quarterly reports also include a breakdown of spending by theme, but for the Environment theme the figures are identical to those for the Environment and Energy unit. ‘Capital’ expenditure refers to investment in long-term assets, even where those assets are not owned by the GLA.

Environment and Energy unit expenditure as a proportion of GLA expenditure

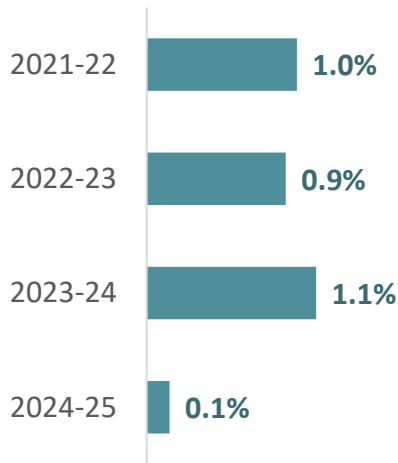
The GLA publishes expenditure figures for all directorates quarterly. From this, it is possible to calculate what proportion of spending has been devoted to the Environment and Energy unit. This is a relatively small proportion of overall GLA spending.

As the unit’s revenue and capital expenditure has remained relatively stable, it should be noted that the changes between years are more likely to reflect changes in overall GLA expenditure, with the main exception being the reduction in the unit’s capital expenditure in 2024-25.

Environment and Energy unit actual gross revenue expenditure as a percentage of all GLA directorates actual gross revenue expenditure



Environment and Energy unit actual capital expenditure as a percentage of all GLA directorates actual capital expenditure



Source: [GLA performance and finance monitoring](#), quarterly reports from 2021-22 to 2024-25. Percentage calculations made by London Assembly Research Unit. The Assembly and Secretariat is not included in the calculation of GLA directorate expenditure.

2 EXPENDITURE ON GLA ENVIRONMENTAL MISSIONS AND THEMES

Overview

In 2020, during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Mayor worked with London Councils and partners to define nine [recovery missions](#) for the capital. One of the missions was the Green New Deal, focused on the environment. This mission aimed to *“tackle the climate and ecological emergencies and improve air quality by doubling the size of London's green economy by 2030 to accelerate job creation for all.”*

In the Mayor's annual budget for the GLA, from 2021-22 onwards, he set out how much money would be allocated towards this mission. This allocation was not in addition to the money allocated to the Environment and Energy Unit. It was, in effect, a different way of describing the GLA budget: according to how the budget would contribute to missions, as well as how it was allocated to directorates and units.

From 2024-25, there was a change in approach, with the recovery missions replaced by eight themes set out in the Mayor's budget. One of these was on the Environment, aimed at *“helping to ensure London is on the path to net-zero carbon emissions by 2030; responding to the climate and ecological emergencies; and improving London's air quality to meet World Health Organization guidelines across our city.”*

This section sets out what money the Mayor has allocated to the Green New Deal mission and Environment theme over recent years, and the extent to which this has been spent.

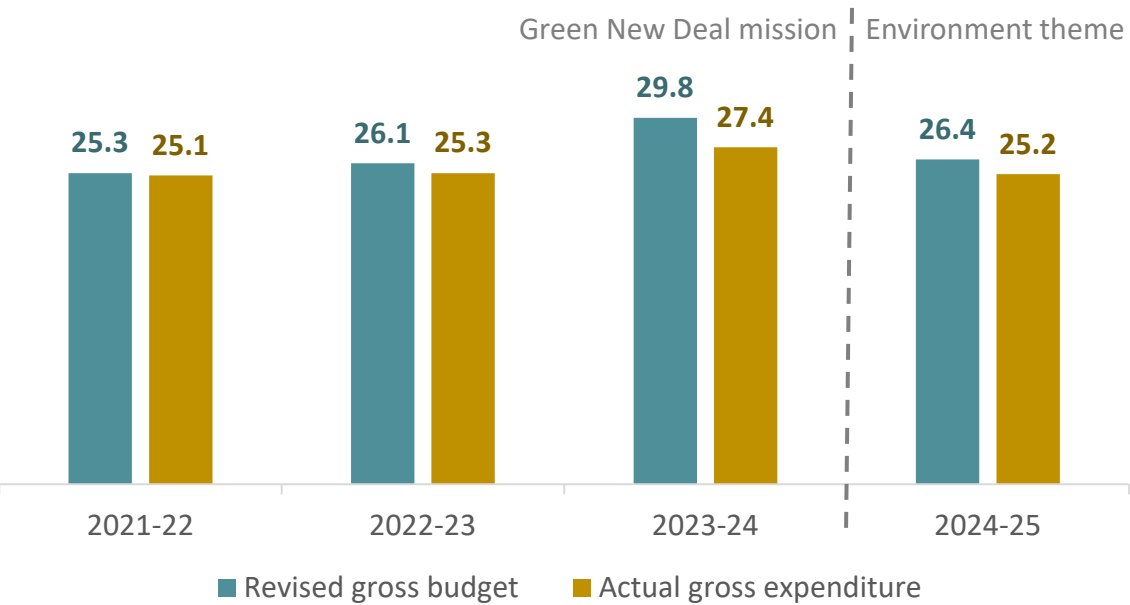
Source information

The data in this section comes from the GLA's [quarterly finance and monitoring reports](#), which are available for every quarter from 2021-22. This section does not cover spending by other parts of the GLA or its Functional Bodies.

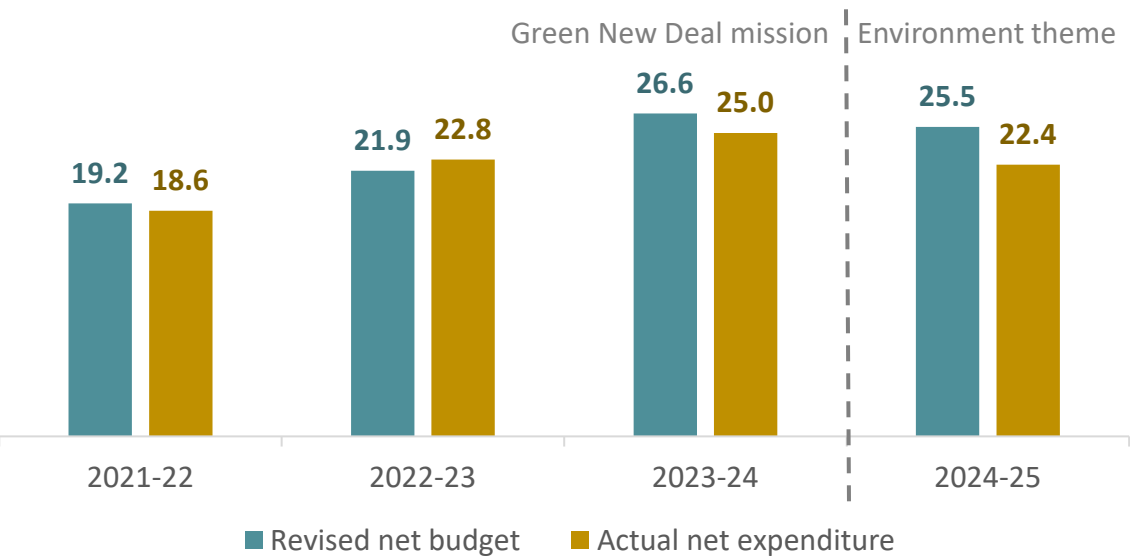
Green New Deal mission and Environment theme revenue budget and expenditure

Gross and net revenue expenditure on missions (up to 2024-25) and themes is published quarterly by the GLA. Expenditure on environmental missions/themes closely matches that of the Environment and Energy unit (see section 1).

Green New Deal mission and Environment theme gross revenue expenditure: budgeted and actual expenditure (£millions)



Green New Deal mission and Environment theme net revenue expenditure: budgeted and actual expenditure (£millions)



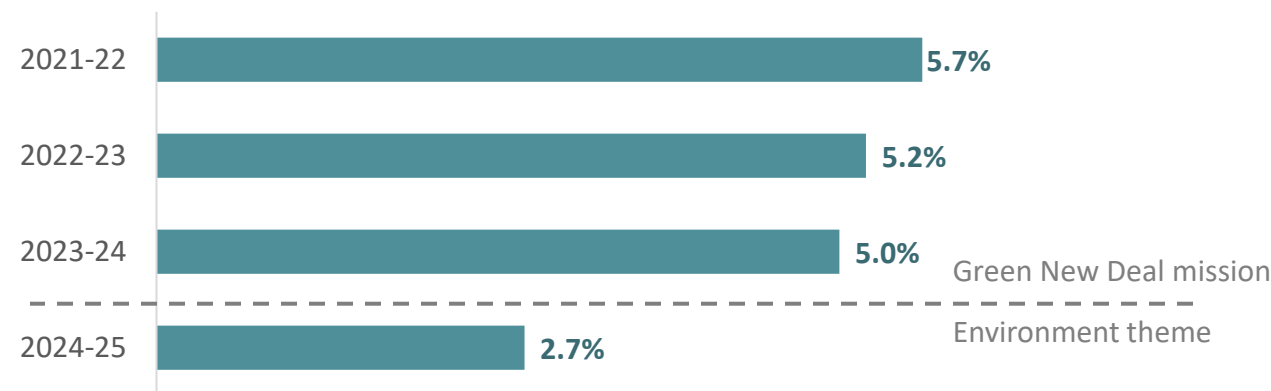
Source: [GLA performance and finance monitoring](#), quarterly reports from 2021-22 to 2024-25. Revised budget figures are those given in the Quarter 4 reports of each year.

Green New Deal mission and Environment theme expenditure as a proportion of GLA expenditure

The GLA publishes expenditure figures for its missions (up to 2024-25) and themes quarterly. From this it is possible to calculate what proportion of spending has been devoted to the environmental missions/themes.

As this area of expenditure has remained relatively stable, it should be noted that the changes between years are more likely to reflect changes in overall GLA expenditure. In particular, the drop in 2024-25 reflects the fact that a greater proportion of GLA expenditure was assigned to themes than had been the case for the previous missions.

Green New Deal mission and Environment theme gross revenue expenditure as a percentage of all GLA missions/themes gross revenue expenditure



Source: [GLA performance and finance monitoring](#), quarterly reports from 2021-22 to 2024-25. Percentage calculations made by London Assembly Research Unit. The chart above refers to actual expenditure.

The graphic below shows how much expenditure is assigned to each GLA theme in the current year’s budget.

Budgeted revenue expenditure on GLA themes, 2025-26



Source: [The Mayor’s final consolidated budget for 2025-26](#). Excludes specific grants.

3 CLIMATE BUDGET MEASURES

Overview

Since 2023-24, the Mayor has set out a 'climate budget' as part of his [annual budget proposals](#). This approach has been promoted by [C40 Cities](#), a network of mayors across the world committed to taking action to address climate change.

The climate budget [sets out](#) *"how the GLA Group's spending is linked to the Mayor's commitment to make London net zero by 2030."* The measures include both those that reduce carbon emissions, and those providing for adaptation to climate change.

The climate budget lists the climate measures that the GLA and functional bodies are committed to, and how much money is allocated towards them. Initially the climate budget focused on measures that were designed to cut the GLA Group's own emissions, but it has been expanded to include measures aimed at cutting London's emissions more generally.

The scope of climate budgeting has been [defined by the GLA](#) according to three levels:

Level 1: GLA Group-wide reporting – actions to reduce emissions solely from the GLA Group

Level 2: London-wide reporting – actions taken by the GLA Group to reduce emissions across the whole of London.

Level 3: Supply chain and embodied emissions, including global emissions from making, supply, use and disposal of goods and services consumed in London.

The Mayor is currently including Levels 2 and 3 in climate budgets for the GLA Group, but has not yet included Level 3.

This section sets out the overall amounts of money allocated in the GLA budget, including [GLA Land and Property](#), for Climate Budget measures over recent years.

Source information

The data in this section comes from the Mayor's [final consolidated budgets](#) for 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26. The actual spending on measures may be less than the budgeted amount.

Not all measures in the climate budgets were ascribed a financial value. For example, some stated 'to be confirmed' or 'staff time' rather than a budget allocation. These items have not been included in the calculation of the total amounts in the charts in this section.

Budget and Performance Committee

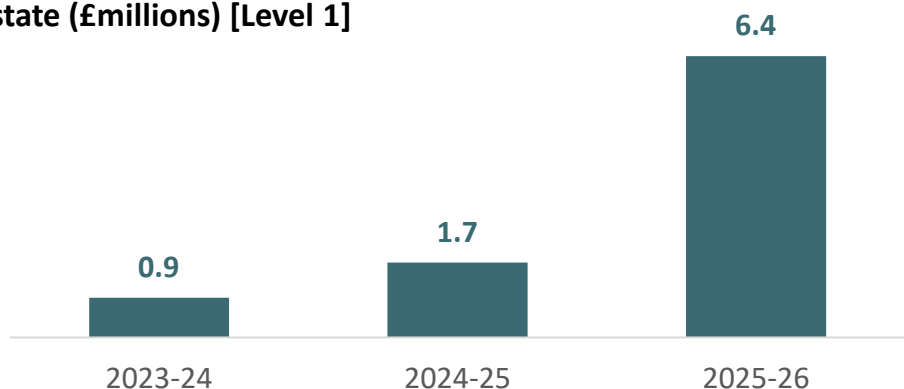
The London Assembly Budget and Performance Committee wrote to the Mayor in May 2025 with recommendations on how to improve the impact and understanding of the climate budget.

GLA-funded measures in the Mayor’s climate budgets

These charts show the total amount of expenditure included in the Mayor’s climate budget for the past three years, for climate measures to be implemented by the GLA – not including functional bodies.

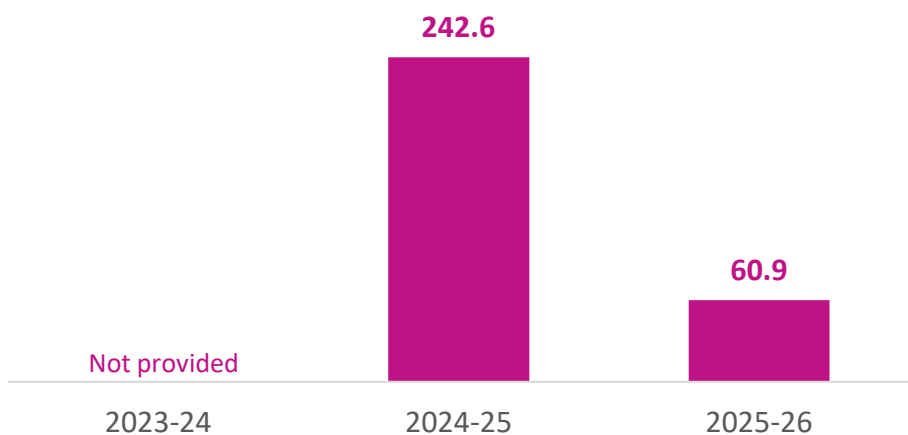
The first chart displays expenditure on measures for the GLA’s own estate and fleet. Examples for 2025-26 include £3.2 million on energy efficiency at the Crystal Palace National Sports Centre, and £1 million to be spent refurbishing mechanical vents at City Hall.

Total budgeted expenditure for GLA-funded climate measures for GLA fleet and estate (£millions) [Level 1]



The chart below displays expenditure on measures across London, outside of the GLA’s own estate and fleet. Examples for 2025-26 include £20 million for skills development for building retrofit, £19.4 million of investment by the Green Finance Fund, and £7 million for urban greening, re-wilding and tree planting.

Total budgeted expenditure for GLA-funded climate measures outside of GLA fleet and estate (£millions) [Level 2]



Source: Climate budget appendices to the [Mayor’s final consolidated budgets](#) for 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26. Total amounts exclude any measure that does not have an assigned financial value. Figures include measures funded by GLA Land and Property.

Functional body-funded measures in the Mayor's climate budgets

The Mayor's climate budget also includes budgeted expenditure on climate measures from the GLA's functional bodies. The graphic below shows total amounts budgeted by each body in the GLA Group for measures on their own fleets and estates in 2025-26.

Total budgeted expenditure for GLA and Functional Body-funded climate measures for their fleets and estates, 2025-26 (£millions) [Level 1]

GREATER
LONDON
AUTHORITY

£6.4 million



£136.9 million



£18.3 million



£12.9 million



£36.0 million



£13.4 million

Source: Climate budget appendices to the [Mayor's final consolidated budgets](#) for 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26. Total amounts exclude any measure that does not have an assigned financial value. Figures include measures funded by GLA Land and Property. There is insufficient detail in figures for allocations beyond the functional bodies' own fleet and estate to produce a graphic for this dataset.

4 MAYORAL MANDATES

Overview

Following the 2024 GLA elections, the Mayor set out his intention to issue ‘mandates’ for the organisation:

“Mayoral mandates define what the Mayor wants to see from each of the GLA's new strategic, high-level programmes, including their scope, objectives and cross-cutting priorities. The 14 mandates are intended to be used internally to make clear to appointed Senior Responsible Owners the context and expectations for the delivery plans the Mayor requires them to produce.”

[Letter](#) from Mayor’s Chief of Staff to GLA Oversight Committee, February 2025

The 14 mandates and associated high-level programmes were developed during 2024-25. Each mandate is also due to have a delivery plan, but at the time of writing these have not been published.

There are two mandates under the Environment theme:

- Reducing non-residential emissions
- Delivering a greener, more climate-resilient London

There is also another environment-related mandate under the Health theme:

- Cleaning London’s air

This section gives details of the high-level programmes and the sums that the Mayor stated would be spent delivering them in 2024-25. It is important to note that this expenditure is not additional to that set out elsewhere in this paper.

Source information

The data in this section comes from the Mandates page on the GLA staff intranet page. It has not previously been published.

Reducing non-residential emissions

The Mayor has stated that this mandate addresses the following:

“...London’s commercial and public estate, supported by its energy and waste systems, is responsible for more than 30 per cent of London’s carbon emissions. Reducing these must be an important element of our plan to tackle the climate emergency. This will not only help to reach net-zero, but also allow public services to focus resources on their core business.”

Priorities

The Mayor has stated that the delivery plan for the high-level programme should focus on:

- Reducing emissions from public, commercial and industrial buildings
- Supporting a flexible, low-carbon energy system
- Creating and financing a pipeline of climate projects
- Tackling emissions from waste and promoting a circular economy

Outcomes and indicators

The high-level programme is intended to contribute to the long-term, London level outcome of “*London is a net-zero city*”. The outcome indicator for this is based on the level of greenhouse gas emissions (MtCO₂e) in London.

Resources

Addressing what resources are to be used to deliver this mandate, the Mayor stated that for 2024-25:

*“The [London Climate Finance Facility](#) is currently able to support up to **£1.1 billion** in financing across several funds (loans and investments), with a facility to draw up to **£90 million** of revenue funding from reserves to: provide technical assistance; service debt and incentivise finance; and fund associated staffing costs.*

*The GLA’s core budget (excluding staff costs) for the overall non-residential emissions programme in 2024-25 is circa **£7.8 million**. This includes funding drawn down from reserves for the [Zero Carbon Accelerator programme](#), part of the London Climate Finance Facility. In addition, [ReLondon](#) has a circa **£4 million** annual budget to support waste reduction, although further work is required to ensure a sustainable long-term funding mechanism.”*

Source: Information on mandates has only been published on the GLA’s intranet site. References to resources used for this mandate does not necessarily indicate that the full amounts cited will be used to deliver this mandate.

Delivering a greener, more climate-resilient London

The Mayor has stated that this mandate addresses the following:

“We need to build on the progress we have made – driving forward London’s rewilding revolution, cleaning up our waterways and ensuring that the benefits of our green places and nature are available to all Londoners, regardless of background... Alongside this, I am committed to ensuring that London adapts effectively to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, which are felt disproportionately by the most vulnerable and disadvantaged Londoners.”

Priorities

The Mayor has stated that the delivery plan for the high-level programme should focus on:

- Providing leadership – implementing the recommendations of the London Climate Resilience Review, working with partners to plant trees, clean up waterways, setting direction in the London Plan.
- Accelerating delivery – new approaches to funding and financing, enabling partners to deliver through investment and by helping to build capacity.

Outcomes and indicators

The high-level programme is intended to contribute to the long-term, London level outcomes of *“Londoners can enjoy green and wild spaces across the capital,”* and *“London is resilient to extreme weather and the impacts of climate change.”* Indicators include the total area designated as a site of importance for nature conservation, and excess deaths during periods of heat.

Resources

Addressing what resources are to be used to deliver this mandate, the Mayor stated that for 2024-25:

*“In 2024–25, this programme will draw upon a revenue budget (excluding core GLA staffing costs) of circa **£11 million**, although a significant proportion of this is already allocated as grant funding to third-party projects across a range of ongoing programmes. In the following two years the indicative budget falls slightly to circa **£9.6 million**. In addition, the programme has currently secured circa **£1.5 million** in external funding (predominantly from central government) to support work related to London’s local nature recovery strategy, biodiversity net gain and tree planting. The delivery plan should set out how these funds can be used to support the delivery of this mandate.”*

Source: Information on mandates has only been published on the GLA’s intranet site. References to resources used for this mandate does not necessarily indicate that the full amounts cited will be used to deliver this mandate.

Cleaning London's air

The Mayor has stated that this mandate addresses the following:

“A comprehensive package of measures has already been delivered – including expanding the Ultra Low Emission Zone London-wide – which has put London on track to meet the legal limits for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) by the legal deadline of 2025. The legal limits for particulate matter (PM) have already been met... These limits, however, are far higher than the health-based World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. I have therefore committed to meet the interim WHO PM_{2.5} target by 2030, and to establish a pathway to meet the WHO's latest guidelines for NO₂ and PM_{2.5} as soon as possible.”

Priorities

The Mayor has stated that the delivery plan for the high-level programme should focus on:

- Cutting pollution from all sources to improve health outcomes and reduce health inequality for Londoners
- Understanding the policies, interventions, powers and resources needed to achieve WHO guidelines as quickly as possible
- Ensuring that London boroughs and other partners take effective action to reduce exposure and emissions
- Raising awareness amongst London's communities of the health impacts of air pollution and empowering them to advocate for local action

Outcomes and indicators

The high-level programme is intended to contribute to the long-term, London level outcome of *“Londoners are breathing clean air”*. The indicator for this are concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and PM2.5 particulate concentration.

Resources

Addressing what resources are to be used to deliver this mandate, the Mayor stated that for 2024-25:

*“In 2024–25, this programme is drawing on a GLA revenue budget of circa **£1 million**, along with circa **£3.5 million** of GLA capital funding. The GLA has also secured significant external funding to support air quality initiatives in recent years. It is currently benefitting from a **\$1.5 million** grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies to fund the Breathe London programme, and it jointly manages the Mayor's Air Quality Fund which has a budget (held by TfL) of **£5.3 million** over three years.”*

Source: Information on mandates has only been published on the GLA's intranet site. References to resources used for this mandate does not necessarily indicate that the full amounts cited will be used to deliver this mandate. The Mayor has also noted that TfL holds the largest sums available for achieving the objectives of this programme.

5 MAJOR EXPENDITURE DECISIONS

Overview

This section highlights recent examples of major spending decisions taken by the GLA on environmental programmes.

Under the GLA's [decision-making framework](#), Corporate Directors must take decisions that commit non-routine expenditure over £75,000. Where expenditure is over £250,000 or a decision is novel, contentious or repercussive in nature, this decision must be taken by the Mayor, although the Mayor can delegate this authority. Decision papers are considered at the Mayoral Delivery Board before being finalised. For more information on this process see the Research Unit paper, [Mayoral decision-making processes in London](#).

Formal decisions approving expenditure make up only a small proportion of expenditure by a GLA directorate or unit. This is because routine expenditure, such as staffing costs, does not need to be formally agreed. The annual budget process is ordinarily considered to provide approval of routine expenditure.

This section also gives an overview of funds and programmes supported by the [London Climate Finance Facility](#).

Source information

The information on major decisions in this section comes from the [decisions database](#) on the GLA website. The list on the following slides include published decisions only; other decisions may have been taken that have not yet been published. A decision may be kept confidential in whole or part for a variety of reasons, including commercial sensitivity.

The information on LCCF programmes is from the [GLA website](#).

Major expenditure decisions: Mayoral Decisions

The following Mayoral Decisions (MDs) relating to environmental measures have been taken by the Mayor since the beginning of 2024-25.

MD3374 Green Roots (signed 2 June 2025)

This [decision](#) approved expenditure of up to **£13.6 million** for the Green Roots Fund, a grants programme to support projects for green and blue infrastructure. The money will be spent over three years. It comes from the GLA's Green Infrastructure budget, with £12.41 million for grants and around £1.15 million for grant support services. Grants will range from £10,000 to £500,000.

MD3366 Warm Homes Local Grant 2025-2028 (signed 2 April 2025)

This [decision](#) approved the receipt and expenditure of **£53.5 million** capital grant funding from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero through the [Warm Homes Local Grant](#) competition. The objective of the grant funding is to retrofit 3,655 low-income households between 2025 and 2028, with the programme managed by the Environment and Energy unit. The programme is aimed at addressing fuel poverty and will fund the installation of energy efficiency measures such as insulation, solar photovoltaic arrays and heat pumps. The grant funding was not included in the GLA's approved budget for 2025-26, which will be adjusted.

MD3365 Greener Schools pilot 2025-26 funding (signed 14 April 2025)

This [decision](#) approved increased expenditure on the [Greener Schools](#) capital grant budget of **£984,000**. The original budget was £2 million. Under this pilot project, schools can bid to receive up to £100,000 for measures such as solar panels, retrofit and other decarbonisation measures. The decision states that a further 20 schools may be able to receive funding as a result of the budget increase. This increase in budget is to be funded from the Environment and Energy unit's 2024-25 underspend. The original decision to approve the pilot funding was MD3297, which referred to the pilot as the 'Net Zero Schools' programme (see below).

MD3297 The Mayor of London Net Zero Schools Programme (signed 16 October 2024)

This [decision](#) approved **£2 million** in capital and **£500,000** in revenue expenditure for the Net Zero Schools pilot programme in 2024-25 and 2025-26. This programme is managed and funded by the Environment and Energy unit. The programme would allow schools to bid for funding for measures such as installing solar panels, heat pumps and retrofit. The pilot was aimed at designing a scalable, repeatable to Net Zero in schools, which could be rolled out more widely with additional funding.

MD3291 Maximising UK Adaptation to Climate Change – London Climate Ready Partnership (signed 19 September 2024)

This [decision](#) approved the receipt and expenditure of **£262,860** of funding from King's College London. The money is for the GLA's work over three years to support the [London Climate Ready Partnership](#), a centre of expertise led by King's focused on making London more resilient to climate change and supporting climate adaptation. The money will primarily be used to fund a GLA staff post.

Major expenditure decisions: Director Decisions

The following Director Decisions (DDs) relating to environmental measures have been taken by the Executive Director of Good Growth since the beginning of 2024-25.

DD2739 Air quality programme grant to TfL (signed 17 March 2025)

This [decision](#) approved revenue grant funding of **£168,000** from the GLA to Transport for London (TfL). The GLA is not legally allowed to direct the use of this grant by TfL; however, the decision stated that TfL indicated it would be used on expenditure relating to the [Mayor's Air Quality Fund](#) (MAQF). The MAQF is a fund to which boroughs can apply for money to spend on clean air projects.

DD2734 London Low-Carbon Market Snapshot Update research (signed 17 March 2025)

This [decision](#) approved expenditure of up to **£124,000** over three years for services required for monitoring research of London's low-carbon and environmental goods and services sector, in particular the updating of the [London Low-Carbon Market Snapshot](#). The decision also approved receipt of £32,000 from Central London Forward to fund the work.

DD2737 Retrofit contract extension (signed 19 February 2025)

This [decision](#) approved expenditure of up to **£219,000** for the extension of a contract with Everwarm Ltd, the GLA's contractor for retrofitting homes for six months. This contract extension was required to enable the GLA to bid for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's Warm Homes Local Grant programme (see MD3366 on the previous page). The Department required the GLA to have a contractor in place at the time of the grant being awarded.

DD2716 Decarbonising London buildings (signed 16 September 2024)*

This [decision](#) approved expenditure of **£916,000** on establishing the [London Office for Retrofit](#), **£415,000** for other domestic decarbonisation programmes, and **£1.1 million** for data and innovation programmes. The money is intended to help accelerate social housing retrofit work, fund an advice service for residents, and a range of other measures.

DD2713 Infrastructure Coordination Service – Local Area Energy Planning 2024-25 (signed 3 September 2024)*

This [decision](#) approved expenditure of £500,000 to extend the GLA's work on [Local area energy planning](#). Local area energy planning is a process to identify the most effective route to decarbonise a local area's energy system. The GLA has been funding and leading four Local Area Energy Plans for sub-regions of London, in partnership with boroughs and others. The expenditure continues this work throughout 2024-25.

DD2714 Pathways2Resilience funding (signed 27 August 2024)

This [decision](#) approved the receipt of approximately **£178,000** from the European Commission's [Pathways2Resilience](#) programme. The funding is due to be used for research and action planning to increase London's climate resilience.

*Decisions taken under authority delegated by the Mayor to the Executive Director in previous Mayoral Decisions.

London Climate Finance Facility

In 2023 the Mayor launched the [London Climate Finance Facility](#) (LCFF). Its aims are to:

- Unlock billions of long-term, flexible, private finance to support the decarbonisation of London's buildings, energy and transport systems, thereby tackling the triple dangers of toxic air pollution, climate change and congestion.
- Accelerate significantly the development and delivery of climate and environmental projects, working with strategic partners.
- Build on London's existing financing capabilities to secure investment for London and strengthen its competitiveness.

The LCFF seeks to support these aims through a number of funds and programmes.

The Green Finance Fund

Launched in 2023, the [Green Finance Fund](#) will provide up to **£500 million** in flexible loans for public sector organisations (including the GLA Group), for capital projects on energy efficiency, clean transportation or renewable energy. Loans are between £1 million and £75 million, aiming to offer rates below those of the Public Works Loan Board and for up to 25-year terms. A GLA [impact report](#) stated that £218.5 million was allocated from the fund to eight projects in 2023-24.

The London Energy Efficiency and Decentralised Generation (EDGE) Fund

The [EDGE Fund](#) is an initial **£100 million**. It is a partnership between the GLA and Sustainable Development Capital LLP, who both provided £50 million. The fund can support projects of £10 million or more from public or private sector bodies – typically large energy users. The fund looks to support technology deployment for energy efficiency, low carbon transportation and on-site energy generation.

Zero Carbon Accelerator

The [Zero Carbon Accelerator](#) is a successor to the Low Carbon Accelerators run between 2016 and 2024. It is aimed at public sector bodies and seeks to help them develop strategies, identify funding opportunities, drive collaboration and train staff. Mott MacDonald delivers the Zero Carbon Accelerator on behalf of the GLA. The amount of resource available is not stated on the GLA website.

Mayor of London's Energy Efficiency Fund (MEEF)

The [MEEF](#) is a **£500 million** investment fund launched in 2018, managed by [Amber Infrastructure Group](#). The finances is from the GLA, Amber and other partners. Its investment period ended in May 2025. MEEF funded public and voluntary sector, or small and medium-sized enterprises investing in low carbon technology or infrastructure upgrades.

Other formats and languages

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Chinese

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Vietnamese

Nếu ông (bà) muốn nội dung văn bản này được dịch sang tiếng Việt, xin vui lòng liên hệ với chúng tôi bằng điện thoại, thư hoặc thư điện tử theo địa chỉ ở trên.

Greek

Εάν επιθυμείτε περίληψη αυτού του κειμένου στην γλώσσα σας, παρακαλώ καλέστε τον αριθμό ή επικοινωνήστε μαζί μας στην ανωτέρω ταχυδρομική ή την ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση.

Turkish

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Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਅਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਡਾਕ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज का सारांश अपनी भाषा में चाहिए तो उपर दिये हुए नंबर पर फोन करें या उपर दिये गये डाक पते या ई मेल पते पर हम से संपर्क करें।

Bengali

আপনি যদি এই দলিলের একটা সারাংশ নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে ফো করবেন অথবা উল্লেখিত ডাক ঠিকানায় বা ই-মেইল ঠিকানায় আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করবেন।

Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا خلاصہ اپنی زبان میں درکار ہو تو، براہ کرم نمبر پر فون کریں یا مذکورہ بالا ڈاک کے پتے یا ای میل پتے پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔

Arabic

الحصول على ملخص لهذا المستند بلغة،
فرجاء الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو الاتصال على
العنوان البريدي أو عنوان البريد
الإلكتروني أعلاه.

Gujarati

જો તમારે આ દસ્તાવેજનો સાર તમારી ભાષામાં જોઈતો હોય તો ઉપર આપેલ નંબર પર ફોન કરો અથવા ઉપર આપેલ ટપાલ અથવા ઇ-મેઇલ સરનામા પર અમારો સંપર્ક કરો.

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