

Mayor’s Background Statement in support of his Draft Consolidated Budget for 2024-25

PART 1

Summary

This report presents the Mayor's Draft Budget proposals for the Greater London Authority (GLA) and its functional bodies for the next financial year.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Part 1 of the Mayor’s Draft Consolidated Budget (“Draft Budget”) sets out the structure of the Draft Budget, the Mayor’s approach to budget decision making, his decisions in regard to council tax, funding changes applied to this Draft Budget, an assessment of the impact on council tax payers and recommendations regarding council tax, and finally the draft consolidated component and consolidated council tax requirements for 2024-25.
- 1.2 Building on the proposals set out in the Consultation Budget published in December, this Draft Budget provides a comprehensive package of additional support in 2023-24 and 2024-25 to continue building a better London for everyone – a city that is a fairer, safer, greener and more prosperous for all Londoners. This includes:
- £140 million to continue the Universal Free School Meals programme in the 2024-25 school year
 - £147 million per year for transport innovations
 - £50 million to extend TfL’s vehicle scrappage scheme
 - £35 million to MOPAC to help fund and reform the Metropolitan Police, including through ensuring that all of the 1,300 officers recruited following Mayoral investment can be afforded on an ongoing basis
 - £4.2million for projects to help Londoners facing financial pressures maximise their income levels
 - £3 million, per year, to enhance publicly available toilets facilities on the TfL estate.

Structure of this Draft Budget document

- 1.3 Part 2 of the Draft Budget provides details on the revenue, capital and climate budget proposals for each GLA Group ‘constituent body’, which consists of the Mayor, Assembly and the five functional bodies. It also sets out the proposal capital strategy for the GLA Group, including the statutory Draft Capital Spending Plan, along with capital plans for each of the ‘constituent bodies’. It provides an assessment of the Group’s savings and collaboration activity, along with a summary of revenue financing and funding assumptions. Finally, it provides a timetable for the remaining budget process and a summary at Appendix L of the changes, including additional funding allocations, which have been made since the publication of the Consultation Budget on 19 December 2023.
- 1.4 There are more detailed public documents relating to the budget proposals of constituent bodies, including those that have been the subject of individual scrutiny and discussion by the GLA and functional bodies. These are available on the GLA's and functional bodies' websites with links provided in Part 2.
- 1.5 All proposals are subject to change in the Final Draft Budget. At the time of publication, the government had not yet announced the final local government and police finance settlements for 2024-25 and their associated final council tax referendums excessiveness principles for the GLA for 2024-25 (which require House of Commons approval)¹. Estimates of council tax and business rates income are due from billing authorities at the end of January 2024.
- 1.6 Figures in the tables throughout this document may not sum exactly due to rounding.
- 1.7 For further information on these documents, or in respect of the budget proposals, please contact Elliott Ball (Interim Director of Group Finance and Performance) via e-mail (elliott.ball2@london.gov.uk).

2 The Mayor's approach to decision making

- 2.1 The Mayor has a number of statutory functions that must be fulfilled on behalf of Londoners and reflected in a financially balanced budget. He has a duty to create strategies for the capital, covering: arts, culture and sport; business and economy; environment; fire; health and health inequalities; housing; planning; policing and crime; and transport.

¹ This Draft Budget document has been prepared by reference to the provisional local government finance settlement 2024-25 and the draft council tax excessiveness principles for 2024-25 published by the government on 18 December 2023, as well as the provisional police settlement published on 14 December 2023.

- 2.2 The Mayor also has a number of discretionary functions, in particular a general power to do anything to further the principal purposes of the Authority, i.e. promoting economic development and wealth creation, social development and the improvement of the environment in Greater London. In the exercise of his functions, the Mayor also has to have due regard to his obligations under the public sector equality duty under the Equality Act 2010, including the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to promote equality of opportunity and foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (race, sex, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief, gender reassignment, pregnancy or maternity), and those who do not.
- 2.3 To help fulfil these functions and responsibilities, but subject to the information available on future funding arrangements and revenues from key income sources, the budget development process is a key element of the planning framework and has an important purpose of ensuring there are sound medium-term financial plans within which all Mayoral priorities and objectives are adequately funded, while recognising areas of risk and uncertainty will always exist. This means ensuring that the estimates of income and expenditure (including appropriate consideration of the effects of inflation), government funding, retained business rates and council tax are soundly based, with appropriate and sufficient reserves, paying due regard to professional and statutory guidance. This is reinforced by the Local Government Act 2003 which requires the Authority’s and the functional bodies’ Chief Finance Officers to report on the robustness of the estimates made for the purposes of the budget calculations and the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves.
- 2.4 A primary aim of the budget process is to provide a financially balanced budget, as a basis for an efficient and effective use of available resources. The aim is to secure a fair and reasonable balance between the discharge of obligatory and discretionary responsibilities for the provision of services and the financial burden upon those required to finance the net cost. The budget builds on the concept of climate budgeting, first introduced for the GLA Group in 2023-24, and sets out how the GLA Group’s spending is linked to the Mayor’s commitment to make London net zero by 2030.
- 2.5 This approach was reflected in the Mayor’s guidance for the preparation of budget submissions for 2024-25 and future plans, issued to the GLA Group in July 2023. It has also been supplemented through a series of meetings with the functional bodies and GLA officers to ensure the guidance remains valid and responsive to emerging needs and changing circumstances. The functional bodies and the London Assembly’s Budget and Performance Committee have also played a major role in the preparation and scrutiny of budget proposals.

3 Summary of funding changes applied to this Draft Budget

- 3.1 This Draft Budget updates the Mayor’s Consultation Budget for information provided in the government’s provisional local government, fire and police funding settlements published in December. Changes compared to the Consultation Budget represent the Mayor’s proposals in response to these provisional settlements along with further proposals on the use of GLA Group reserves. A full list of changes compared to the Consultation Budget can be found in Appendix L to Part 2.
- 3.2 Based on our analysis of the provisional local government finance settlement there is:
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- A forecast 6.5 per cent uplift in business rates revenue compared to the 2.5 per cent uplift assumed in the Consultation Budget
- an additional £1.6 million uplift in retained business rates funding for London policing in respect of prior year council tax freeze grants over and above the Mayor’s Consultation Budget allocations which he is passporting to MOPAC on an ongoing basis in line with precedent. This forms part of the 6.5 per cent uplift above but is explicitly ringfenced for policing.
- an additional £3.4 million in Services Grant, a reduction from the £21.4 million allocated in 2023-24.

3.3 When combined with other detailed elements of the settlement and previous , this means that the GLA Group’s revenue income is estimated to be £259.3 million higher than previously assumed. The basis of this assumption is explained in more detail in Part 2

3.4 The provisional local government finance settlement did not directly uprate the approximately £1.1 billion of former TfL capital investment grant within the GLA’s settlement baseline funding for the second year running. Had the government uprated this funding on the same basis as used for rest of the local government settlement, provided via retained business rates since April 2023, it is estimated that TfL’s capital funding would be more than £100 million higher in 2024-25.

3.5 The provisional police funding settlement provided £34.0 million less in core police grant funding than had been assumed by MOPAC in the Consultation Budget. The police funding settlement also provided an additional £60.0 million funding for pension costs against a £60.6 million spending pressure, resulting in a net pressure of £0.6 million. This accounts for all but £9.1 million of the £69.1 million like for like grant increase compared to the adjusted 2023-24 police grant settlement figure. The combined pressure falls to £33.0 million after taking into account this additional £1.6 million allocation from the Mayor funded through business rates to align with the inflationary uplift provided in the local government settlement for London Policing in respect of legacy council tax freeze grant.

3.6 The government has again frozen the National and International Capital Cities (NICC) grant which is intended to compensate MPS for the additional costs associated with policing the UK’s capital city. This real-terms cut follows the Commissioner’s assessment, building on the work of the Home Office’s own independent review in 2015, that this grant is underfunded by £240 million.

4 Summary of budget proposals for each GLA Group ‘constituent body’

GLA: Mayor

4.1 The Mayoral component budget for the GLA for 2024-25 sets out how the Mayor will continue to deliver on the plans and priorities outlined in his manifesto, and how he will respond to the significant challenges arising as a result of the difficult economic climate.

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- 4.2 As London’s recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic continues, strategic and flexible structure of eight themes has been developed for organising the GLA: Mayor budget’s use of resources. The GLA: Mayor’s eight themes are as follows: Housing, Social Justice, Environment, Health, Skills, Children and Young People, Economy, and Global City and Culture.
- 4.3 Key deliverables arising from these themes are:
- increasing the numbers of Londoners who have a safe, decent and affordable home
 - responding to the climate and ecological emergencies
 - working so children and young Londoners in need have the right positive opportunities to fulfil their potential
 - ensuring London’s economy works for all Londoners.
- 4.4 The Consultation Budget provided:
- £44 million to fully implement the delivery of free school meals to all primary school children for the remainder of the 2023–24 academic year; and to continue to support Londoners by supplying another approximately 10 million meals to low-income families across the city during the school holidays
 - £3 million for green infrastructure programmes that will help tackle nature loss, including support for the continuation of the Mayor’s Trees for London programme and further rewilding work
 - £1 million per annum, for three years, to support the further development of adaptation programmes for London and specifically implement recommendations of the London Climate Resilience Review.
- 4.5 Additional funding of £190.0 million in total has been allocated in this Draft Budget to activities delivered by the GLA: Mayor. This includes funding to: continue Universal Free School Meals for primary school children for the 2024–25 academic year; to continue to the programme supporting Londoners’ income maximisation, and to manage future pressures in the GLA’s capital programme.
- 4.6 The Mayor is not proposing to increase the council tax precept associated with the GLA: Mayor component of the GLA budget, but does intend to pass on any council tax increase associated with its share of the tax base increase (currently assumed to be 1.5 per cent). This results in a proposed council tax requirement of £68,366,157.49 for the GLA Mayor.
- GLA: London Assembly**
- 4.7 The component budget for the Assembly reflects its proposed staffing establishment, approved levels of Member and group support, and approved policies.
- 4.8 The GLA: Assembly budget plans are unchanged from those presented in the Consultation Budget.
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- 4.9 As per the Consultation Budget, the Mayor is not proposing to increase the council tax precept associated with the GLA: Assembly component of the GLA Budget, but does intend to pass on any council tax increase associated with its share of the tax base increase (1.5 per cent). This results in a proposed council tax requirement of £2,757,466.71 for the GLA: London Assembly. Part 3 of this Draft Budget outlines the extent to which the Assembly can amend its own component budget council tax requirement in accordance with the GLA Act.

Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)

- 4.10 The component budget for the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime includes the functions of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU).
- 4.11 The Mayor’s Police and Crime Plan sets out his vision for a city in which Londoners are safer – and feel safer. The four key themes of the Plan are to reduce and prevent violence, increase trust and confidence in the MPS, better support for victims, and protect people from being exploited or harmed.
- 4.12 In the twelve months to December 2023 knife crime has fallen by 20 percent compared to the same period in 2016, gun crime by 19 per cent and homicide by 7 per cent. Since 2016, police officer numbers have risen by 3,759.
- 4.13 In 2023, the Commissioner launched A New Met for London (NMfL). The NMfL is the MPS plan to address the systemic and foundational issues raised by Baroness Casey and the findings from the His Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) PEEL inspection. Delivering NMfL is a priority and work is ongoing throughout this budget process, building on the recurring £52.3 million allocated by the Mayor in last year’s budget process, to support this aim. The Draft Budget includes £76.6 million in growth associated with delivery of NMfL in 2024-25.
- 4.14 With over £1.1 billion of savings having been delivered since 2012-13, responding to continued government underfunding is increasingly difficult. Since he was elected in 2016, the Mayor will have increased the funding he provides to MOPAC by 93 per cent with the share of income from the Mayor rising from 19 per cent to 25 per cent of the budget next year.
- 4.15 This Draft Budget contains £35 million of recurring additional funding from the Mayor, ensuring that all 1,300 of the police officers recruited with Mayoral funding can be afforded on an ongoing basis. Together with the change to council tax support grant and work to reduce the borrowing costs associated with the MPS capital programme, this more than offsets the negative consequences of the provisional police settlement.
- 4.16 MOPAC and MPS are continuing to work to identify further efficiencies to close the remaining budget gap of £38.6 million and help support NMfL. As this process is incomplete, to ensure clarity the outcome will be set out in the Final Draft Budget rather than presented as a work-in-progress subject to further refinement in this Draft Budget.
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4.17 The Mayor is proposing the maximum allowable increase in the policing element of his precept in 2024-25 of £13. The previous Mayor reduced the police precept in 2016-17 by £6.76 (Band D) rather than increasing it by the 1.99 per cent uplift assumed in the Home Office police settlement which has had the effect of reducing MOPAC’s revenues by approximately £34.5 million in 2024-25 compared to what they would otherwise have been. The cumulative loss over the last nine years in income, is over £300 million. Combined with the continued government underfunding of the National and International Capital Cities grant, and the consequences of the provisional police settlement, the Mayor considers this increase (as explicitly assumed by the government in the provisional police settlement) is necessary in order to ensure that the Metropolitan Police is adequately funded in 2024-25 in light of the grant levels made available by the government. This increase results in a council tax requirement for MOPAC of £964,365,220.19.

Transport for London (TfL)

4.18 TfL is responsible for the planning, delivery, and day-to-day operation of the Capital's public transport system, including London's buses, London Underground and Overground, TfL Rail, the DLR, London Trams and London River Services. It is also responsible for managing road user charging schemes (the Congestion Charge, ULEZ and LEZ), maintaining London's main roads and traffic lights, regulating taxis and private hire vehicles, making London's transport more accessible and promoting walking and cycling initiatives.

4.19 In 2023-24 TfL is set to achieve an unprecedented operating surplus after accounting for renewal and capital financing costs. This surplus is forecast to grow in the years ahead, supporting greater expenditure on renewing and enhancing the public transport network.

4.20 Between 2024-25 and 2026-27, TfL will deliver a wide range of projects, including:

- improvements to London's transport network
- new cycleways and safer junctions
- safeguarding and develop the ticketing system on London's public transport network
- decarbonising TfL operational buildings and offices, as well as continued investment in reducing emissions from bus fleets
- developing a pipeline for the next stage of its accessibility programme, following the public consultation over summer 2022.

4.21 More details are set out in TfL’s business plan.

4.22 The Mayor has allocated an additional £235.5 million to TfL in this Draft Budget, compared with the Consultation Budget. This will fund investment including: supporting Londoners via transport innovations; helping further improve London’s air quality by extending the vehicle scrappage scheme; and enhancing and extending the public toilet facilities on the TfL estate.

- 4.23 In successive TfL funding agreements to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the government required the Mayor to make available to TfL at least £500 million of additional recurring income from within his existing powers. In order to meet this requirement, the Mayor proposed in the Consultation Budget to increase his non-police precept by an additional £20 (Band D) in line with the council tax excessiveness principles confirmed by government on 5 December. This uplift, along with the assumed taxbase increase of 1.5 per cent, results in an increase of approximately £66 million council tax funding for TfL in 2024-25. This increase results in a total council tax requirement for TfL of £244,336,906.87.
- 4.24 The provisional local government finance settlement did not directly uprate the approximately £1.1 billion of former TfL capital investment grant within the GLA’s settlement baseline funding for the second year running. Had the government uprated this funding on the same basis as used for rest of the local government settlement provided via retained business rates since April 2023, it is estimated that TfL’s capital funding would be more than £100 million higher in 2024-25.

London Fire Commissioner (LFC)

- 4.25 The London Fire Commissioner (LFC) is responsible for fire and rescue services in London through the London Fire Brigade (LFB).
- 4.26 This budget supports maintenance of LFB’s operational capacity and response times, with further investment in firefighter training and continued reform of the Brigade including in response to the findings of the independent culture review conducted by Nazir Afzal OBE.
- 4.27 As per the Consultation Budget, the Mayor is proposing to increase the fire element of his precept by £4.26 (Band D) in 2024-25, equivalent to the monetary impact of a 2.99 per cent increase on the 2023-24 non-police precept. This results in a council tax requirement for the LFC of £211,532,561.48.

London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)

- 4.28 The LLDC is an MDC responsible for promoting and delivering physical, social, economic and environmental regeneration in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (QEOP) and surrounding area.
- 4.29 In 2024-25, LLDC will complete the physical delivery of East Bank and handover to partners of buildings. This budget also supports continued progress with housing development on LLDC’s remaining main sites and the successful operation of the London Stadium.
- 4.30 By the end of 2024-25, LLDC will transition to become a much smaller organisation, with planning powers reverting to the local boroughs in December 2024.
- 4.31 The activities of LLDC are not funded from council tax, and therefore the council tax requirement for this component of the budget is nil.

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)

- 4.32 The OPDC is an MDC responsible for delivering the strategic regeneration opportunity provided by 134 hectares of brownfield land close to central London, creating an exemplar sustainable and inclusive community. The new Old Oak Common station will be the UK’s largest ever sub-surface station and will be the largest station to be built in the country in the last century.
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- 4.33 This budget focuses on supporting the delivery plans for the strategic regeneration and development of Old Oak West (OOW) following the submission of its outline business case for OOW.
- 4.34 The activities of OPDC are not funded from council tax, and therefore the council tax requirement for this component of the budget is nil.

5 The impact on local taxpayers and council tax referendum issues

- 5.1 In determining the proposed spending plans across the GLA Group the key priorities have been to help ensure Londoners’ safety through increases in the police and non-police elements of the GLA’s council tax precept to provide additional funding for policing and fire and rescue services, deliver a sustainable budget for TfL and set out how the GLA Group collectively will respond to the challenges faced by the capital, its residents and businesses in the current economic climate.
- 5.2 The Mayor is proposing a Band D council tax of £471.40 for 2024-25 in the 32 London boroughs which form part of the Metropolitan Police District – £37.26 per annum or £3.10 per month higher than in 2023-24. Of this increase, £13 will be applied for policing, £20 to help maintain transport services across the capital to help meet the requirements of the government’s funding agreements for TfL and £4.26 for the London Fire Commissioner. The non-police precept paid by council taxpayers in the area of the Common Council of the City of London will be £166.27 (£142.01 in 2023-24). These Band D amounts are estimated to generate a total of £1,491.4 million in council tax revenues across London, assuming a 1.5 per cent uplift in the current council taxbase. This estimate will be revised in the Mayor’s Final Draft Budget to reflect the actual council taxbases approved by each of the 33 London billing authorities at the end of January 2024.
- 5.3 According to the draft excessiveness principles for 2024-25, published by the government on 18 December 2023, found [here](#)², the currently proposed levels of council tax are therefore not deemed to be excessive.
- 5.4 The Mayor will make a formal determination regarding his Final Draft Budget proposals’ potential excessiveness once the government’s final excessiveness principles are confirmed for the GLA in the final local government finance settlement, and this will be set out in his Final Draft Budget 2024-25. It is expected that the final council tax referendum principles for 2024-25 will have been formally approved by the House of Commons as part of their consideration of the wider Local Government Finance Report prior to the Assembly’s meeting to consider the Final Draft Budget, on 22 February 2024.

²https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/657b27f7254aaa00d050ddc/231211_EFS_CT_Referendum_Principles_for_2024-25_.pdf

6 Recommendations concerning the draft consolidated council tax requirement

- 6.1 The Mayor is required to determine component and consolidated council tax requirements for 2024-25 and it is these that the Assembly has the power to amend. The individual Mayor, Assembly and functional body component council tax requirements are aggregated to form the consolidated council tax requirement for the GLA Group. This requirement forms the GLA Group precept which is part of the council tax bill for households across Greater London collected by the 33 “billing authorities” (the 32 boroughs and City of London Corporation).
- 6.2 In considering the Mayor’s budget proposals and any amendments they wish to make at this stage, Assembly Members must also consider the need to secure a financially balanced budget and achieve a balance between the statutory and discretionary responsibilities for the provision of services and the burden upon those required to finance the net cost.
- 6.3 In commending the budget proposals to the Assembly, the Mayor believes that Londoners recognise and support his plans to increase the non-police and police elements of council tax to help increase police officer numbers, help maintain essential travel services across London and continue to provide the fire service with the resources it needs, in order to protect Londoners.
- 6.4 The Mayor is satisfied that he has weighed respective interests fairly and that his proposed increase in the council tax will help the front-line service delivery of his statutory and discretionary responsibilities. The Mayor believes that the proposals will make a significant contribution towards keeping Londoners safe, improving Londoners’ quality of life and supporting London’s economy.
- 6.5 On the basis of the information set out in this statement and accompanying documents, it is recommended that the Assembly approves, without amendment, the Mayor’s Draft Budget for 2024-25 and the consolidated council tax requirement for the GLA (Mayor and Assembly) and the functional bodies (GLA Group) of £1,491,358,312.74, as contained in Annex A. In the individual tables for each constituent body the numbers are rounded to the nearest pound except for the resulting statutory council tax requirement which is reported to the nearest pence.
- 6.6 The council tax requirement is calculated after applying the GLA’s share of the estimated net surplus or deficit for council tax on the collection funds of the 33 billing authorities, as at 31 March 2024. This is assumed at this stage, excluding any residual deficits repayable that may arise in respect of 2023-24, to be nil. The estimated council tax collection fund deficits or surpluses for 2023-24 will be confirmed by the 33 London billing authorities at the end of January and the resulting impact set out in the Final Draft Budget.
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6.7 The Mayor’s draft consolidated council tax requirement is comprised as follows:

Constituent body	Component council tax requirement
GLA: Mayor of London	£68,366,157.49
GLA: London Assembly	£2,757,466.71
Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime	£964,365,220.19
Transport for London	£244,336,906.87
London Fire Commissioner	£211,532,561.48
London Legacy Development Corporation	£0.00
Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation	£0.00
Total Consolidated Council Tax Requirement	£1,491,358,312.74

Annex A

Draft consolidated component and consolidated council tax requirements 2024-25

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

Line	Sum	Description
1	£2,353,591,591	estimated expenditure of the Mayor for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
2	£1,000,000	estimated allowance for contingencies for the Mayor under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
3	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of the Mayor under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
4	£0	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of the Mayor under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act reflecting its allocated share of any collection fund deficit for retained business rates and/or council tax
5	£2,354,591,591	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	-£556,700,000	estimate of the Mayor’s income not in respect of government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
7	-£522,300,000	estimate of the Mayor’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
8	-£3,400,000	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	-£1,007,770,125	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	£0	estimate of the Mayor’s share of any net council tax and/or business rates collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
11	-£2,090,170,125	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	-£196,055,309	estimate of Mayor’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 5 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
13	-£2,286,225,434	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	£68,366,157.49	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 draft component council tax requirement for the Mayor for 2024-25 is £68,366,157.49

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

Line	Sum	Description
15	£8,968,467	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 including its allocated share of any collection fund deficit for retained business rates and/or council tax
19	£8,968,467	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	£0	estimate of the Assembly’s income not 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	£0	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	-£5,931,000	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 council tax and/or business rates collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
25	-£5,931,000	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	-£280,000	estimate of Assembly’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in lines 19 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
27	-£6,211,000	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	£2,757,466.71	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 draft component council tax requirement for the Assembly for 2024-25 is £2,757,466.71

Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (“MOPAC”) draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
29	£4,739,080,220	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 including its allocated share of any collection fund deficit for retained business rates and/or council tax
33	£4,739,080,220	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	-£353,378,000	estimate of the MOPAC’s income not in respect of government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
35	-£736,083,000	estimate of the MOPAC’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
36	-£2,401,595,000	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	-£128,425,000	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 council tax and/or business rates collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
39	-£3,619,481,000	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	-£155,234,000	estimate of MOPAC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 33 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
41	-£3,774,715,000	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	£964,365,220.19	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 draft component council tax requirement for the MOPAC for 2024-25 is £964,365,220.19

Transport for London (“TfL”) draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
43	£9,642,427,000	estimated expenditure of TfL for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
44	£0	estimated allowance for contingencies for TfL under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
45	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of TfL under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
46	£0	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of TfL under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act including its allocated share of any collection fund deficit for retained business rates and/or council tax
47	£9,642,427,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for the TfL (lines (43) + (44) + (45) + (46) above)
48	-£7,144,806,000	estimate of TfL’s income not in respect of government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
49	-£8,425,000	estimate of TfL’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
50	£0	estimate of TfL’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant and GLA Transport General Grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
51	-£2,169,658,550	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
52	£0	estimate of TfL’s share of any net council tax and/or business rates collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
53	-£9,322,889,661	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act for TfL (lines (48) + (49) + (50) + (51) + (52) above)
54	-£75,200,543	estimate of TfL’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 47 above under s85(5) (b) of the GLA Act
55	-£9,398,090,093	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act (lines (53) + (54))
56	£244,336,906.87	the component council tax requirement for TfL (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 draft component council tax requirement for TfL for 2024-25 is £244,336,906.87

London Fire Commissioner (“LFC”) draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
57	£579,172,461	estimated expenditure of LFC for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
58	£0	estimated allowance for contingencies for LFC under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
59	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of LFC under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
60	£0	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of LFC under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act including its allocated share of any collection fund deficit for retained business rates and/or council tax
61	£579,172,461	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for LFC (lines (57) + (58) + (59) + (60) above)
62	-£54,500,000	estimate of LFC’s income not in respect of government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
63	-£10,100,000	estimate of LFC’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
64	£0	estimate of LFC’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
65	-£280,539,900	estimate of LFC’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 LFC’s share of any net council tax and/or business rates collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
67	-£345,139,900	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (62) + (63) + (64) + (65) + (66))
68	-£22,500,000	estimate of LFC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 61 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
69	-£367,639,900	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for LFC (lines (67) + (68) above)
70	£211,532,561.48	the component council tax requirement for LFC (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 draft component council tax requirement for LFC for 2024-25 is £211,532,561.48

London Legacy Development Corporation (“LLDC”) draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
71	£70,563,022	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 including its allocated share of any collection fund deficit for retained business rates and/or council tax
75	£70,563,022	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	-£34,763,022	estimate of LLDC’s income not 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	-£30,456,500	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 council tax and/or business rates collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
81	-£65,219,522	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	-£5,343,500	estimate of LLDC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 75 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
83	-£70,563,022	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for LLDC (lines (81) + (82) above)
84	£0.00	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 draft component council tax requirement for the LLDC for 2024-25 is £0 (£NIL)

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (“OPDC”) draft component budget

Line	Sum	Description
85	£14,177,000	estimated expenditure of OPDC for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
86	£0	estimated allowance for contingencies for OPDC under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
87	£0	estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of OPDC under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
88	£0	estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of OPDC under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act including its allocated share of any collection fund deficit for retained business rates and/or council tax
89	£14,177,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for OPDC (lines (85) + (86) + (87) + (88) above)
90	-£2,400,000	estimate of OPDC’s income not in respect of government grant, retained business rates or council tax precept calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
91	£0	estimate of OPDC’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
92	£0	estimate of OPDC’s income in respect of general government grants (revenue support grant) calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
93	-£7,177,000	estimate of OPDC’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
94	£0	estimate of OPDC’s share of any net council tax and/or business rates collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
95	-£9,577,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5)(a) of the GLA Act (lines (90) + (91) + (92) + (93) + (94))
96	-£4,600,000	estimate of OPDC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 89 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
97	-£14,177,000	aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for OPDC (lines (95) + (96) above)
98	£0.00	the component council tax requirement for OPDC (being the amount by which the aggregate at (89) above exceeds the aggregate at (97) above calculated in accordance with section 85(6) of the GLA Act)

The draft component council tax requirement for the OPDC for 2024-25 is £0 (£NIL)

Greater London Authority (“GLA”) draft consolidated council tax requirement calculation incorporating the component council tax requirements for the Greater London Authority (Mayor), Greater London Authority (Assembly), the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), Transport for London (TfL), the London Fire Commissioner (LFC), the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) and the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC).

Line	Sum	Description
99	£1,491,358,312.74	the GLA’s consolidated council tax requirement (the sum of the amounts in lines (14) + (28) + (42) + (56) + (70) + (84) + (98) calculated in accordance with section 85(8) of the GLA Act)

The draft consolidated council tax requirement for the GLA for 2024-25 is £1,491,358,312.74

Aggregate GLA Group budget for 2024-25

Estimated expenditure

£	GLA Mayor	GLA Assembly	MOPAC	TfL	LFC	LLDC	OPDC	Total
Estimated expenditure	£2,353,591,591	£8,968,467	£4,739,080,220	£9,642,427,000	£579,172,461	£70,563,022	£14,177,000	£17,407,979,761
Estimated allowance for contingencies	£1,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1,000,000
Estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit including forecast collection fund deficit for retained business rates and/or council tax	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Estimated total expenditure	£2,354,591,591	£8,968,467	£4,739,080,220	£9,642,427,000	£579,172,461	£70,563,022	£14,177,000	£17,408,979,761

Estimated income and calculation of council tax requirement

£	GLA Mayor	GLA Assembly	MOPAC	TfL	LFC	LLDC	OPDC	Total
Estimate of non-government grant income	-£556,700,000	£0	-£353,378,000	-£7,144,806,000	-£54,500,000	-£34,763,022	-£2,400,000	-£8,146,547,022
Estimate of specific government grant income	-£522,300,000	£0	-£736,083,000	-£8,425,000	-£10,100,000	£0	£0	-£1,276,908,000
Estimate of general government grant income	-£3,400,000	£0	-£2,401,595,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	-£2,404,995,000
Estimate of Retained Business Rates income	-£1,007,770,125	-£5,931,000	-£128,425,000	-£2,169,658,550	-£280,539,900	-£30,456,500	-£7,177,000	-£3,629,958,075
Estimate of net collection fund surplus for council tax and/or business rates for 33 London billing authorities	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Estimated total income before use of reserves	-£2,090,170,125	-£5,931,000	-£3,619,481,000	-£9,322,889,550	-£345,139,900	-£65,219,522	-£9,577,000	-£15,458,408,097
Estimate of reserves to be used	-£196,055,309	-£280,000	-£155,234,000	-£75,200,543	-£22,500,000	-£5,343,500	-£4,600,000	-£459,213,352
Estimated total income after use of reserves	-£2,286,225,434	-£6,211,000	-£3,774,715,000	-£9,398,090,093	-£367,639,900	-£70,563,022	-£14,177,000	-£15,917,621,449
Council tax requirement	£68,366,157.49	£2,757,466.71	£964,365,220.19	£244,336,906.87	£211,532,561.48	£0.00	£0.00	£1,491,358,312.74

COUNCIL TAXBASE	3,169,501.97	3,169,501.97	3,160,506.08	3,169,501.97	3,169,501.97	3,169,501.97	3,169,501.97	
BAND D COUNCIL TAX	£21.57	£0.87	£305.13	£77.09	£66.74	£0.00	£0.00	£471.40