

Report to the Assembly on the Mayor's Draft Consolidated Budget for 2019 – 2020

Report to: London Assembly

Date: 24 January 2019

Report of: City Hall Greens

Proposed by: Caroline Russell AM

Seconded by: Sian Berry AM

PART A: INTRODUCTION & COMMENTARY¹

SUMMARY

We are putting forward an amendment to the Mayor's budget with six parts. Each part seeks to support London's communities to take action on the challenges they face and address gaps in the Mayor's policies to deal with some of London's biggest problems.

Each change would create or increase budgets to support Londoners living in social housing, fund climate emergency response measures, vehicle upgrades and air pollution audits, pay for a study on the potential benefits of a shorter working week across the GLA Group and boost funding for concentrated support for youth services and, separately, to support ex-offenders and reduce reoffending.

Our proposals will:

1. Empower Londoners living in social housing by appointing a Social Housing Commissioner to champion their interests at City Hall, give more community groups training to scrutinise viability claims and recruit extra staff to enforce the Mayor's new estate regeneration policies, all through a new £1.5 million resident engagement package.
2. Draw up a 12-year emergency climate change plan that revises carbon reduction targets and triples the reach of the Mayor's programme to boost solar installations, funded with £650,000 from his capital programme reserve.
3. Increase funding for school air pollution audits, using £750,000 of congestion charge revenue.
4. Support community and charitable groups working towards ULEZ compliance by match funding at a 2:1 ratio vehicle upgrades via the Mayor's crowdfunding platform, using £15 million from the Mayor's Strategic Investment Fund.

¹ This 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.

5. Launch a study looking into the benefits to GLA employees as well as the wider organisation of implementing a 4-day week across the GLA Group, using £100,000 of the Chief Officer's Transformation Fund.
6. Boost existing diversion work by the Metropolitan Police Service by £4 million and put new funding into groups that support and advise ex-offenders with £4 million. We propose using the unallocated £8 million GLA share of the surplus on the business rates levy account. We would also use a significant portion of any additional business rates confirmed at the end of January for this purpose.

We would fund our resident engagement package through a £500,000 draw on the GLA's earmarked reserves in 2019-20 and by ringfencing £1 million to cover the following two budget years. Other proposals would be paid for using £100,000 from the Chief Officer's Transformation Fund, £750,000 of congestion charge income, £650,000 from the capital programme reserve, £8 million of expected income from central government relating to the surplus on the national business rates levy account and £15 million the Mayor's Strategic Investment Fund.

This amendment would also reallocate £1 million from the council tax requirement for the GLA to MOPAC, offset by switching £1 million of business rates funding from MOPAC. This would reduce the element of the precept for non-police services from the £78.38 proposed by the Mayor to £78.05 and increase the police precept from the £242.13 proposed by the Mayor to £242.46. The consolidated police plus non-police council tax precept payable in the 32 London Boroughs would remain at £320.51 and would not therefore trigger a council tax referendum under the draft referendum principles published by Government. This change is purely procedural and is designed to ensure that there is an enforceable amendment to the Mayor's council tax requirement for the GLA and MOPAC whose budgets would be affected by the above proposals.

Details of each of our proposals

1. Empower London's social housing residents and enable resident-led planning

There are expectations that the number of social homes in London will increase with the Mayor's Affordable Homes programme and Government publishing the Social Housing Green Paper and removing the Local Authority borrowing cap. One in four Londoners lives in social housing and if the Mayor meets his target to build 116,000 more genuinely affordable homes by 2022, many more Londoners will become social housing tenants.

The Mayor has set up a £10 million Homebuilding Capacity Fund to build skills and capacity in councils' housing and planning teams. But as well as this practical support for boroughs he must ensure social housing residents also have a champion at City Hall, backed by a forum for residents to share knowledge, influence policy and monitor outcomes.

We propose therefore that he follows the Assembly Housing Committee recommendation in its report Hearing Resident Voices in Social Housing that he appoints a Social Housing Commissioner to sit on the Homes for Londoners board, act as the voice of Londoners living in social housing and encourage good practice in resident engagement across the housing sector. We propose the full-time commissioner would have a support staff of three officers and a salary similar to that of the Mayor's Walking and Cycling Commissioner.

The Mayor's Best Practice Guide to Estate Regeneration and his new policy to require ballots on plans to demolish existing social housing show signs of working – ballots have been held and improved offers to residents have been made on several schemes.

If the Mayor is now serious about empowering residents, he must add dedicated capacity in his Housing and Land team to investigate resident reports of his policy not being followed and to scrutinise councils' and developers' claims for exemptions from ballots. We propose that he recruits a dedicated officer to oversee this important work.²

Residents live in London's estates, know how to improve them and care about their communities that risk being broken up when demolition is planned. The role of the Mayor is to equip them with expert advice and support to scrutinise developers' plans to change their local areas.

The Mayor also said that he wants to support community groups further on viability, in response to questions from Sian Berry AM.³ His Viability Team has taken part in 26 events to engage and educate residents, but all costs have so far been met by the organising boroughs.⁴ We believe he should fund a significant increase in the number of training sessions his team carries out and publicise these widely to empower more residents.

This part of our amendment is funded through a £500,000 draw on the GLA's earmarked reserves, with £1 million ringfenced to cover the policy in 2020-21 and 2021-22.

2. Draw up an emergency plan to make London carbon neutral by 2030

The IPCC Special Report on global warming of 1.5°C, published in October 2018, described the huge harm that a 2°C rise is likely to cause compared with a 1.5°C rise which could happen as soon as 2030. However, the IPCC confirmed that limiting global warming to 1.5°C may still be possible with ambitious action from national and sub-national authorities and others.

The London Assembly responded to the IPCC report by urging the Mayor to declare a climate emergency backed by specific emergency plans with actions to make London carbon neutral by 2030.⁵ Despite subsequently declaring a climate emergency and admitting there is only a "short time to act", the Mayor has not yet published an emergency climate change implementation plan, updated his existing programmes and carbon targets or set out the investment London would need from government to bring forward its zero-carbon target to 2030.⁶

The Assembly, through its response to the Mayor's consultation budget, also criticised him for an environment budget that falls in 2019-20 and in future years and does not allocate funding for him to tackle the climate emergency he has declared.⁷

² Housing and Land officer time and new ballots policy. Question to the Mayor, Sian Berry AM, 20 Dec 2018. Question 2018/2504. <https://www.london.gov.uk/questions/2018/5204>

³ City Hall viability training for community groups. Question to the Mayor, Sian Berry AM, 19 Oct 2018. Question 2018/2541. <https://www.london.gov.uk/questions/2018/2541>

⁴ City Hall viability training for community groups. Question to the Mayor, Sian Berry AM, 20 Dec 2018. Question 2018/5205. <https://www.london.gov.uk/questions/2018/5205>

⁵ Assembly calls on the Mayor to declare climate emergency. London Assembly, 06 Dec 2018. <https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/assembly/call-on-mayor-to-declare-climate-emergency>

⁶ Mayor should make emergency 12-year climate change plan. Caroline Russell AM, 19 Oct 2018. <https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/assembly/caroline-russell/mayor-should-make-emergency-12-year-climate-change>

⁷ Response to the Mayor's draft consultation budget. London Assembly, 16 Jan 2019. https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/budget_performance_committee_response_final.pdf

We therefore propose funding urgent work to review the Mayor's current carbon reduction targets and carbon budgets so that they are consistent with preventing 1.5°C warming, setting a precedent for other UK and world cities to follow. We also propose drawing up a 12-year emergency climate change implementation plan for London, including the actions government should take to make this possible, consistent with keeping global temperatures at or below 1.5 degrees. This would update the current 'Climate change mitigation and energy' section of the Mayor's environment strategy and the adaptation measures that London will need to cope with extreme weather events associated with rapid global warming. This work will be supported with a budget of £405,000.

As the government Feed in Tariff (FiT) is expected to end in April 2019 and bring a drastic fall in installations, the Mayor should also invest £245,000 to extend his Solar Together programme – a group buying scheme for solar panels – so that it covers 33 instead of 12 boroughs, to ensure he achieves his target of one gigawatt of installed capacity by 2030.⁸

This part of our amendment is funded through a £650,000 draw down on the Mayor's capital programme reserve.

3. Increase funding for school air pollution audits

The Mayor has listened to Londoners' concerns and helped to put air pollution on the agenda. Londoners rate air pollution as one of the worst things about living in the city.⁹

We welcome the 50 air quality audits of primary schools that the Mayor has carried out in the most polluted areas in London using £250,000 of his Air Quality Fund. However, he identified 100 primary schools and 100 secondary schools in areas with illegal levels of air pollution.¹⁰

All London pupils should be able to trust the air they breathe so we propose extending the air quality audits to the remaining 150 primary and secondary schools in areas with the highest concentrations of nitrogen dioxide.

This part of our amendment is funded using £750,000 of the congestion charge revenue allocated to air quality projects

4. Support community groups working towards ULEZ compliance

The Mayor's Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) will be introduced in the congestion charge zone in April 2019. Londoners are frustrated that the zone won't extend to the north and south circulars until 2021, despite overwhelming evidence of the damage caused to London's communities by air pollution.¹¹

⁸ Assistant Director Decision ADD2187. Solar PV collective purchasing project pilot project, 21 Dec 2017. <https://www.london.gov.uk/decisions/add2187-solar-pv-collective-purchasing-pilot-project> The pilot was subsequently extended - at present the following boroughs participate: Brent, Camden, Haringey, Havering, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Merton, Newham, Sutton, Waltham Forest, Westminster.

⁹ What do Londoners like most and least about living in London? YouGov, Nov 2016. <https://yougov.co.uk/topics/politics/articles-reports/2016/11/09/what-do-londoners-most-and-least-about-living-lond>

¹⁰ Hundreds of London schools exceed legal air quality levels. 01 Jul 2016. <https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/mayoral/hundreds-of-schools-exceed-air-quality-limits>

¹¹ Left out Londoners. Caroline Russell AM, June 2017. https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/left_out_londoners_june_2017.pdf

The Mayor has agreed to help disabled and community groups who provide transport to Londoners as part of their support for the community and who will need to upgrade their vehicles to be ULEZ compliant. Community transport operators had raised concerns that some – especially smaller operators – will not have the financial resources to update their fleets in time.

Vehicles registered with a ‘disabled’ or ‘disabled passenger vehicles’ tax class will be exempt from the ULEZ charges until October 2025 and a 100 per cent discount will be offered until October 2023 to charity minibuses.¹² But community and faith groups do want to upgrade their minibuses and vans in the run up to a bigger ULEZ and Londoners would benefit from air pollution being cut sooner by more of these vehicles being replaced.

The Mayor’s Spacehive initiative is a funding platform for grassroots groups to raise funds from their peers – matched by the Mayor – to support community projects. It allows Londoners to crowdfund from friends, supporters and neighbours and it exposes projects to a network of councils, big companies and foundations who are looking for good initiatives to fund.

We therefore propose an initiative to provide Mayoral match funding at a 2:1 ratio for community and voluntary sector vehicle upgrades that are launched on the Mayor’s crowdfunding platform. Support would be provided at City Hall to enable groups to work together to fundraise and purchase vans and minibuses jointly.

As an example, if a group or groups working together aimed to buy a £40,000 van, once they had raised £13,333 through Spacehive, we would top this up with £26,666 from this fund, allowing them to buy their vehicle much sooner than if they had to raise the whole amount. We would support the upgrade of around 550 vans through this fund.

This part of our amendment is funded with £15 million from the Mayor’s Strategic Investment Fund.

5. Launch study into benefits of 4-day week for the GLA group

The Mayor has allocated £1.5 million to a Transformation Fund for the GLA’s Chief Officer to address the priorities that the Mayor and London Assembly have set. This includes reviewing IT capacity and capability, while designing new ways of working to improve performance and reduce overall costs.¹³

However, we believe that more radical innovations in working practices should be considered to improve working life for the GLA’s workforce. At Ormiston Wire Ltd, a factory in west London, a shorter working week has been proven to boost productivity.¹⁴

We therefore propose that the GLA’s Chief Officer conducts a study looking into the potential benefits for GLA employees and the wider organisation of implementing a 4-day week - without cuts to pay - across the GLA group.

¹² Mayoral Decision MD2305. Changes to the Londonwide Low Emission Zone in 2020 and expansion of ULEZ. 06 June 2018. <https://www.london.gov.uk/decisions/md2305-changes-londonwide-low-emission-zone-expansion-ulez>

¹³ Draft GLA budget for 2019-20. Greater London Authority, Nov 2018. <https://www.london.gov.uk/moderngov/documents/s73438/GLA%20BUDGET%20SUBMISSION%2019%2020.pdf>

¹⁴ We need to bring back the idea of a four-day week. Left Foot Forward, 23 August 2017.

<https://leftfootforward.org/2017/08/jonathan-bartley-we-need-to-bring-back-the-idea-of-a-four-day-week/>

This part of our amendment is funded using £100,000 of the GLA Chief Officer's £1.5 million Transformation Fund.

6. Boost the Young Londoners Fund and work to reduce youth reoffending

The draft GLA budget indicated that £8 million, the GLA's share of the surplus on the business rates levy account is unallocated. We propose allocating this now to provide further, concentrated support for youth services and, separately, to support ex-offenders and reduce reoffending.

The Mayor set up the Young Londoners Fund in 2018 with £45 million over three years from business rates in last year's budget. This was extremely welcome and followed budget proposals from the Green Group in 2017 and 2018 to provide funding to support youth work in London, mitigating cuts to youth services made by struggling councils across the city.

The first round of the fund is already being spent, and this will hugely help young people in the city to feel valued, invested in and supported by the city, and will provide worthwhile and inspiring activities to help them thrive. Along with others, we have been arguing that these cuts since 2011 must have had a detrimental effect on levels of youth violence, and the Mayor now recognises this with his new Violence Reduction Unit which will be taking a public health approach to reducing violence.

Funding for this unit has been created in the Mayor's new budget, but no new funding has been put in to boost the Young Londoners Fund yet in the budget draft. We would put a further £4 million into the Young Londoners Fund, to be distributed in 2019-20. In the final budget we would aim to find further funding in any other new or surplus income that is confirmed at that point.

Diversion and support for young people who have been involved in criminal activity and find themselves either in custody or convicted and sentenced, also needs more support in London. Contact with the criminal justice system is the ideal time to help and support young people to tackle some of the root causes of criminality, and improve mental health, resilience, employment prospects, and their family and housing situation with advice. With high rates of reoffending and high rates of trauma, unemployment and homelessness among ex-offenders, putting more support into this work would be a good value investment.

Our proposal would boost existing diversion work by the Metropolitan Police Service and put new funding into groups that support and advise ex-offenders with £4 million.

This part of our amendment is funded using the GLA's £8 million share of the surplus on the business rates levy account that the Mayor is yet to allocate, to give the Young Londoners Fund as big a boost as possible. On the assumption that the amount will be as set out in the government's consultation and paid to the GLA as a grant in 2019-20, this amendment proposes that the additional funding will be allocated to the GLA: Mayor, with a consequent reduction in the business rates allocated to the Mayor by £4 million and a re-allocation of the same amount to MOPAC. The effect of this is to allocate £4 million of the additional income to the MOPAC budget and £4 million to the Young Londoners Fund in the GLA Mayor's budget.

Estimates of costs and savings from the Green Party Group proposals

Amendment part	Spending proposals		Sources of funding	
1 Empower Londoners living in social housing	Empower Londoners living in social housing by appointing a social housing commissioner to champion their interests at City Hall, give more community groups viability training and recruit a dedicated ballots officer.	£1.5 million (£500,000 in 2019-20)	£500,000 draw on the GLA's earmarked reserves and remaining £1 million to be placed in a dedicated fund covering subsequent two years.	£1.5 million
2 Draw up an emergency climate plan	Draw up a 12-year emergency climate change plan that also triples the reach of the Mayor's programme to boost solar installations and revises carbon reduction targets.	£650,000	£650,000 from the Mayor's capital programme reserve.	£650,000
3 Increase funding for school air pollution audits	Extend air quality audits to the remaining 150 primary and secondary schools in areas of London with the highest concentrations of nitrogen dioxide.	£750,000	£750,000 of congestion charge revenue that has been allocated to air quality projects.	£750,000
4 Support community groups working towards ULEZ compliance	Support community and charitable groups working towards ULEZ compliance by match funding at a 2:1 ratio van and minibuss upgrade projects listed on Spacehive.	£15 million	£15 million of Strategic Investment Fund	£15 million
5 Launch study of potential benefits of 4-day week for GLA Group	Launch a study looking at the benefits to employees as well as the wider organisation of implementing a 4-day week across the GLA group.	£100,000	Resourced from GLA Chief Officer's £1.5 million Transformation Fund.	£100,000
6 Boost Young Londoners Fund and work to reduce youth reoffending	Boost funding for concentrated support for youth services and, separately, to support ex-offenders and reduce reoffending.	£8 million	GLA share of the surplus on the business rates levy account	£8 million

PART B: Proposal to approve, with amendments, the Draft Consolidated Budget for the 2019-20 financial year for the Greater London Authority and the Functional Bodies.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

FORMAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

1. The Mayor's draft consolidated budget (together with the component budgets comprised within it) for 2019-20 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 2019-20 for each constituent body as follows:

<i>Constituent body</i>	Component council tax requirement
Greater London Authority: Mayor of London	£66,696,666
Greater London Authority: London Assembly	£2,615,637
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	£727,167,603
London Fire Commissioner	£159,343,397
Transport for London	£6,000,000
London Legacy Development Corporation	£NIL
Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation	£NIL

3. The component council tax requirements shown in recommendation 2 above, give rise to a consolidated council tax requirement for the Authority for 2019-20 (shown at Line 99 in the attached Schedule) of **£961,823,303**.

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 simple majority of votes cast by Assembly Members is required to approve any amendment to recommendations (1) to (3) above concerning the Draft Consolidated Budget; abstentions are not counted.
- c. To approve the 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 (LFC), 60 (TfL), 74 (LLDC) and 88 (OPDC) 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 2018 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 2017-18 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 grants, business rates retention or the council tax precept. This includes fare revenues; congestion charging income; the Crossrail Business rate supplement; 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 LFC , line 62 for TfL, line 76 for the LLDC and line 90 for the OPDC);
 - 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 and must generally be applied and allocated to the relevant functional body. This includes Home Office specific grants for MOPAC including counter-terrorism funding and other grants paid for specific purposes to the GLA and the other functional bodies (line 7 for the Mayor, line 21 for the Assembly, line 35 for MOPAC, line 49 for LFC, line 63 for TfL, line 77 for the LLDC and line 91 for the OPDC);
 - Income in respect of general government grants. In 2019-20 this includes for MOPAC only its general Home Office grant comprising the core Home Office police, National and International Capital Cities, council tax legacy support and principal police formula component funding streams (line 8 for the Mayor, line 22 for the Assembly, line 36 for MOPAC, line 50 for LFC, line 64 for TfL, line 78 for the LLDC and line 92 for OPDC). The Home Office policing and principal police formula grant reported within line 36 can only be applied to the MOPAC component budget;

- 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 LFC, line 65 for TfL, line 79 for the LLDC and line 93 for OPDC); and

- The GLA's estimated share of any aggregate forecast net collection fund surplus at 31 March 2018 reported by the 33 London billing authorities in respect of either council tax and/or retained business rates. These surpluses are nominally allocated to the GLA Mayoral component reflecting its responsibility for the administration of these funding sources but in principle they can be attributed to any component budget. For the draft budget this figure reflects the GLA forecast share of the forecast net collection fund surplus for 2018-19 of £12.2 million 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 LFC, line 66 for TfL, and line 80 for the LLDC). This figure will be updated in the final draft budget to reflect the actual forecasts supplied by billing authorities by the end of January 2019.

- 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 LFC, line 67 for TfL, line 81 for the LLDC and line 95 for the OPDC) 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 (LFC), 68 (TfL), 82 (LLDC) and 96 (OPDC). 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 (LFC), 69 (TfL), 83 (LLDC) and 97 (OPDC) – 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. For the purposes of the draft budget calculations the council tax requirements are calculated using the 2018-19 approved council taxbases for the 33 London billing authorities uprated by 2 per cent – 3,006,479.18 Band D equivalent properties for non-police services and 2,999,123.99 for police services i.e. excluding the taxbase for the City of London). The Mayor's final draft budget will incorporate the effect of the approved billing authority council taxbases and the GLA's forecast share of retained business rates income for 2019-20 alongside the forecast collection fund surpluses or deficits in respect of retained business rates and council tax for 2018-19 which are recoverable in 2019-20 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 £78.38 and/ or a total council tax elsewhere (the adjusted basic amount applying in the 32 London boroughs) which exceeds £320.51 would be regarded as "excessive" under the draft council tax excessiveness principles published by the Secretary of State. This is because a higher Band D amount in either case will result in an increase at or above the thresholds set by the Secretary of State in the draft principles, in which case the increase is regarded as "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 (excluding electors in the City of London if only the adjusted precept is excessive).

- 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 £78.38 (the unadjusted amount of council tax in the City) and £320.51 (the adjusted amount in the 32 boroughs) as it is possible that the amendment could breach the excessiveness principles depending on the apportionment of any additional council tax precept income raised between police and non police services.

- k. If an amendment resulting in an “excessive” council tax is passed at the 25 February meeting at which the final draft budget is to be considered, the Assembly will also be 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 £78.38 (in the area of the Common Council of the City of London) and/or an adjusted council tax of £320.51 (in the 32 London Boroughs) depending on which (or both) is/are “excessive”. Part 3 of the Mayor’s draft budget provides advice to Assembly members on Council tax referendum issues.

SCHEDULE

Part 1: Greater London Authority: Mayor of London ("Mayor") 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
1	£515,112,674	£519,594,336	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	£1,000,000	£	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	£517,112,674	£521,594,336	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	-£242,300,000	-£	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	£0	-£7,973,800	estimate of the Mayor's special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
8	£0	-£	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	-£127,923,870	-£124,923,870	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	-£4,200,000	-£	estimate of the Mayor's share of any net council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
11	-£374,423,870	-£379,397,670	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	-£75,000,000	-£75,500,000	estimate of Mayor's reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 5 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
13	-£449,423,870	-£454,897,670	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	£67,688,804	£66,696,666	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 2019-20 (line 14 col 3) is £66,696,666

Part 2: Greater London Authority: London Assembly (“Assembly”) 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	£7,999,637	£	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	£7,999,637	£	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	-£5,184,000	-£	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	-£	-£	estimate of the Assembly’s share of any net council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
25	-£5,184,000	-£	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	-£200,000	-£	estimate of Assembly’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in lines 19 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
27	-£5,384,000	-£	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	£2,615,637	£	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 2019-20 (line 28 col 3) is £2,615,637

Part 3: Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime ("MOPAC") 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
29	£3,546,945,372	£3,550,935,083	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	£3,546,945,372	£3,550,935,083	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	-£256,300,000	-£	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	-£509,300,000	-£	estimate of the MOPAC's special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
36	-£1,927,122,480	-£	estimate of the MOPAC's income in respect of general government grants (including 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	-£90,485,000	-£93,485,000	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	-£8,000,000	-£	estimate of MOPAC's share of any net council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
39	-£2,791,207,480	-£2,794,207,480	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	-£29,560,000	-£	estimate of MOPAC's reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 33 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
41	-£2,820,767,480	-£2,823,767,480	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	£726,177,892	£727,167,603	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 2019-20 (line 42 col 3) is:
£727,167,603**

Part 4: London Fire Commissioner (“LFC”) 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
43	£449,648,472		£ estimated expenditure of LFC for the year calculated in accordance with s85(4)(a) of the GLA Act
44	£0		£ estimated allowance for contingencies for LFC under s85(4)(b) of the GLA Act
45	£0		£ estimated reserves to be raised for meeting future expenditure of LFC under s85(4)(c) of the GLA Act
46	£0		£ estimate of reserves to meet a revenue account deficit of LFC under s85(4)(d) of the GLA Act
47	£449,648,472		£ aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in s85(4) of the GLA Act for LFC (lines (43) + (44) + (45) + (46) above)
48	-£38,369,000		-£ 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
49	-£12,492,000		-£ estimate of LFC’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
50	£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
51	-£231,912,075		-£ 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
52	£0		-£ estimate of LFC’s share of any net council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
53	-£282,773,075		-£ 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	-£7,532,000		-£ estimate of LFC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 47 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
55	-£290,305,075		-£ aggregate of the amounts for the items set out in section 85(5) of the GLA Act for LFC (lines (53) + (54) above)
56	£159,343,397		£ the component council tax requirement for LFC (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 LFC for 2019-20 (line 56 col 3) is:
£159,343,397**

Part 5: Transport for London (“TfL”) 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
57	£7,392,700,000		£ 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	£7,392,700,000		£ 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	-£5,949,100,000		-£ 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
63	-£42,600,000		-£ estimate of TfL’s special & specific government grant income calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
64	£0		-£ 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	-£1,395,000,000		-£ 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 council tax collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
67	-£7,386,700,000		-£ 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	-£7,386,700,000		-£ 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 draft component council tax requirement for TfL for 2019-20 (line 70 col 3) is: £6,000,000

Part 6: London Legacy Development Corporation (“LLDC”) 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
71	£45,800,000		£ 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	£45,800,000		£ 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	-£25,116,000		-£ 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	-£20,684,000		-£ 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 collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
81	-£45,800,000		-£ 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	£0		-£ estimate of LLDC’s reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 75 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
83	-£45,800,000		-£ 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 draft component council tax requirement for LLDC for 2019-20 (line 84 col 3) is: £NIL

Part 7: Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation ("OPDC") 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
85	£11,000,000	£	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
89	£11,000,000	£	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	-£1,500,000	-£	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	-£9,500,000	-£	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 collection fund surplus for the 33 London billing authorities calculated in accordance with s85(5)(a) of the GLA Act
95	-£11,000,000	-£	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	£0	-£	estimate of OPDC's reserves to be used in meeting amounts in line 89 above under s85(5)(b) of the GLA Act
97	-£11,000,000	-£	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	£	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 OPDC for 2019-20 (line 98 col 3) is: £NIL

Part 8: The Greater London Authority ("GLA") draft consolidated council tax requirement calculations

NOTE: Amendments to the 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
99	£961,825,730	£961,823,303	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 2019-20 (line 99 col 3) is: £961,823,303