

GLA council tax requirement and precept calculations for 2016-17

Line	Sum	Description
(1)	£774,343,355	the GLA's consolidated council tax requirement R – as specified in section 88 (2) of the GLA Act
(2)	£566,657,143	the special item (item A) – the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime component council tax requirement for the Metropolitan Police District
(3)	£207,686,212	the amount shown in line (1) less the amount shown in line (2)
(4)	2,810,748.56	the Greater London Authority's council tax base (T) for the whole of its area (calculated in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base)(Amendment-Greater London Authority) Regulations 1999 (S.I. 1999/3437))
(5)	£73.89	the Greater London Authority's basic amount of council tax, calculated in accordance with section 88 of the GLA Act (line (3) divided by line (4)): (also equivalent to the basic amount of council tax for the City of London)
(6)	£566,657,143	the special item (item S2) – the MOPAC component council tax requirement – as set out in line (2) above
(7)	2,803,706.61	the Greater London Authority's council tax base (TP2) for the part of Greater London which consists of the metropolitan police district (calculated in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base)(Amendment-Greater London Authority) Regulations 1999 S.I. 1999/3437))
(8)	£202.11	the additional amount of council tax in respect of the special item for the Metropolitan Police Area calculated in accordance with section 89 of the GLA Act (line (6) divided by line (7))
(9)	£276.00	the basic amount of council tax for the 32 London boroughs calculated in accordance with section 88(3) of the GLA Act (the amount shown in line (5) plus the amount shown in line (8))

Lines 5, 8 and 9 are rounded to the nearest whole penny.

Amounts of council tax for different valuation bands

The amount of council tax (in £) for each category of dwellings shown in column 1 in Table A below (i.e. the property valuation band), is, for the 32 London boroughs, the amount shown in column 3 of Table A below. This is given by multiplying the amount at line (9) in the table above by the proportion shown in column 2 of Table A below. It is calculated in accordance with section 92 of the GLA Act 1999 (“the GLA Act”), and sections 5 and 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (“the 1992 Act”) as amended by the Local Authorities (Alteration of Requisite Calculations) (England) Regulations 2011. These amounts must be stated on the precept to be issued to each London borough council in accordance with section 40(2)(a) of the 1992 Act as amended and section 83 of the GLA Act.

The amount of council tax for each category of dwellings shown in column 1 in Table A below is, for the City of London, the amount shown in column 4 of Table A below. This is given by multiplying the amount at line (5) above by the proportion shown in column 2 of Table A below. It is calculated in accordance with section 92 of the Act, and sections 5 and 47 of the 1992 Act, as amended. These amounts must be stated on the precept to be issued to the Common Council of the City of London in accordance with section 40(2)(a) of the 1992 Act, as amended and section 83 of the GLA Act.

The proportion in column 2 of Table A below is calculated by dividing the number set out in section 5(1) of the 1992 Act, as applicable to dwellings listed in the valuation band by the number applicable to dwellings listed in valuation band D, in accordance with section 5 of the 1992 Act as amended.

TABLE A

1	2	3	4
Valuation Band	Proportion by which basic amount must be multiplied under section 5 of the 1992 Act.	London borough councils: (the amount shown in line (9) in the table above multiplied by the proportion shown in column 2 of this table)	Common Council of the City of London: (the amount shown in line (5) in the table above multiplied by the proportion shown in column 2 of this table)
A	6/9	£184.00	£49.26
B	7/9	£214.67	£57.47
C	8/9	£245.33	£65.68
D	1	£276.00	£73.89
E	11/9	£337.33	£90.31
F	13/9	£398.67	£106.73
G	15/9	£460.00	£123.15
H	18/9	£552.00	£147.78

Amount of the precept issues to each billing authority

The amount to be stated on the precept to be issued to each billing authority in accordance with section 40(2)(b) of the 1992 Act, is stated in column 4 of Table B below. It is calculated in accordance with section 48 of the 1992 Act and section 93 of the GLA Act by multiplying the tax base shown in column 2 of Table B below by the amount shown in column 3 of Table B below.

TABLE B

1	2	3	4
Billing Authority	Tax Base of the billing authority (Item T in section 33(1) of the 1992 Act)	Basic amount of council tax for the billing authority (Item C in section 48 of the 1992 Act) (£)	Amount to be shown on precept under section 40(2)(b) of the 1992 Act (£)
City of London	7,041.95	73.89	520,329.69
<i>Inner London Boroughs</i>			
Camden	88,000.00	276.00	24,288,000.00
Greenwich	74,337.74	276.00	20,517,216.24
Hackney	66,624.00	276.00	18,388,224.00
Hammersmith	74,041.00	276.00	20,435,316.00
Islington	75,339.60	276.00	20,793,729.60
Kensington and Chelsea	94,903.00	276.00	26,193,228.00
Lambeth	100,789.00	276.00	27,817,764.00
Lewisham	78,528.58	276.00	21,673,888.08
Southwark	91,231.00	276.00	25,179,756.00
Tower Hamlets	83,493.00	276.00	23,044,068.00
Wandsworth	125,734.00	276.00	34,702,584.00
Westminster	125,181.13	276.00	34,549,991.88
<i>Outer London Boroughs</i>			
Barking and Dagenham	45,744.57	276.00	12,625,501.32
Barnet	135,324.00	276.00	37,349,424.00
Bexley	78,772.00	276.00	21,741,072.00
Brent	89,254.00	276.00	24,634,104.00
Bromley	126,656.00	276.00	34,957,056.00
Croydon	117,795.00	276.00	32,511,420.00
Ealing	109,312.13	276.00	30,170,147.88
Enfield	94,317.00	276.00	26,031,492.00
Haringey	72,175.00	276.00	19,920,300.00
Harrow	82,000.00	276.00	22,632,000.00
Havering	85,474.00	276.00	23,590,824.00
Hillingdon	95,770.00	276.00	26,432,520.00
Hounslow	80,169.56	276.00	22,126,798.56
Kingston upon Thames	60,346.00	276.00	16,655,496.00
Merton	71,327.00	276.00	19,686,252.00
Newham	68,527.00	276.00	18,913,452.00
Redbridge	83,337.00	276.00	23,001,012.00
Richmond upon Thames	86,753.10	276.00	23,943,855.60
Sutton	70,569.20	276.00	19,477,099.20
Waltham Forest	71,882.00	276.00	19,839,432.00
TOTAL			774,343,355

Proposed explanatory communication to council taxpayers to be submitted to the 33 London billing authorities

Long Version (Greater London Authority's Preferred Text)

GREATERLONDONAUTHORITY

Introduction

The Mayor of London is committed to achieving value for money for Londoners and supporting London's economic growth. This guide explains how your council tax pays for Greater London Authority (GLA) services. **For the fifth year running the Mayor is cutting his part of the council tax.** This means that he has reduced it by ten per cent in cash terms during his second term.

The current financial climate means the public sector must provide better public services with fewer resources. This year's budget has required some tough choices to be made. Within this context it seeks to protect the key services Londoners expect from the Mayor - safer streets, investment in transport infrastructure and more affordable housing.

Council tax and budget information

The GLA's share of the council tax for a typical Band D property has been reduced by £19 to £276. The table below shows how this is allocated. A Band D council taxpayer in the City of London, which has its own police force, will pay £73.89.

Council Tax (£)	2015-16	Change	2016-17
MOPAC (Met Police)	208.87	-6.76	202.11
LFEPA (Fire Brigade)	50.85	-3.81	47.04
GLA and Olympics	33.07	-8.35	24.72
TfL (Transport)	2.21	-0.08	2.13
Total (£)	295.00	-19.00	276.00

Controlling costs at City Hall (core GLA)

The Mayor's budget includes large savings and efficiencies across the GLA group in 2016-17. These savings have allowed the Mayor to reduce his precept on London council taxpayers and release resources to meet his key priorities.

The Mayor is increasing the supply of affordable homes, over and above the 100,000 new homes he has already provided since 2008. This is being done through new approaches, like creating over 20 new Housing Zones. He also uses his budget to help make London a cleaner, greener and safer city. Other investment helps to regenerate town centres across London. Through the GLA group's work, he also creates over 200,000 new jobs and apprenticeship opportunities for young Londoners.

The Mayor's Policing and Crime Plan has set the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) a challenge to cut high impact, high volume neighbourhood crimes by 20 per cent and increase public confidence by at least 20 per cent. At the same time, the MPS has been provided with the resources to maintain police officer numbers at around 32,000.

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) is also changing the MPS. It has:

- increased the percentage of frontline officers, up from 42.3 per cent in March 2013 to 54.1 per cent in September 2015;
- put 2,600 extra officers into local neighbourhoods;
- launched the largest rollout of body-worn video technology in any city in the world, with 22,000 cameras being provided for police officers; and
- made the MPS more diverse than at any other time in its history.

Transport for London (TfL)

With London's population forecast to grow by one million in the next decade, TfL is investing in making the transport network more reliable and accessible. Planned investment by TfL over this period includes:

- new signalling on the Circle, District, Metropolitan and Hammersmith & City lines, to help increase capacity and reliability;
- upgrading Victoria, Bond Street, Bank, Tottenham Court Road and Finsbury Park stations;
- introducing a new 24-hour Tube service at weekends on key lines during 2016;
- working with London boroughs to maintain existing concessionary travel schemes. This includes free 24 hour travel for the over 60s, the disabled, armed forces personnel in uniform and eligible war veterans with discounts on travelcards available for apprentices;
- completing Crossrail by 2019 which will increase London's rail capacity by ten per cent and extending the Northern Line to Nine Elms and Battersea;
- increasing capacity by 50 per cent on the Wimbledon to Croydon tram service;
- investing £250 million to help meet the Mayor's target of over 50 per cent of Rail and Underground stations being step-free by 2018;
- electrifying the Gospel Oak to Barking London Overground line and extending this to Barking Riverside;
- investing £4 billion to improve the safety and quality of London's roads for all users by 2022; and
- investing £913 million over the next decade to make cycling safer by creating safer junctions, segregated cycle routes and Quietways on less busy streets with a further £200 million on bus priority schemes.

London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA)

LFEPA is working to become a more efficient and effective organisation. The aim is to balance the authority's budget while seeking to protect, and where possible, improve the London Fire Brigade's response times. LFEPA also promotes community safety and fire prevention. It ensures that buildings in London conform to fire safety standards in order to protect both Londoners and visitors to the capital.

London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)

The LLDC was set up by the Mayor to ensure that London benefits from a lasting legacy from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Olympic Stadium will reopen permanently this summer before the start of the 2016-17 football season, while by 2030, there will be over 10,000 new homes in Stratford's Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. The Mayor's budget will also support his £1.3 billion Olympicopolis project which will see a new world class education and cultural district created in the park.

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)

The OPDC will help create 65,000 new jobs and over 25,000 new homes in this part of west London over the next 20 years. It will build on the regeneration that will be brought to the area by the new High Speed 2 (HS2), Crossrail and Great West Mainline stations at Old Oak Common.

Summary of GLA group budget

The tables below set out the GLA's funding sources, the reasons for the year on year budget change and how we calculate the sum to be collected from the council tax (the council tax requirement).

How the GLA budget is funded (£m)	2016-17
Gross expenditure	11,481
Government grants and retained business rates	-3,985
Fares, charges and other income	-6,578
Use of reserves	-144
Amount met by council tax payers	774

Changes in spending (£m)	2016-17
2015-16 council tax requirement	801
Inflation	193
Efficiencies and other savings	-304
New investment to improve services	164
Other changes (for example fares revenue)	-80
2016-17 council tax requirement	774

Detailed budget by service area

The table below compares the GLA group's expenditure on policing, fire and other services (including transport) in 2016-17 with 2015-16.

The reduction in gross expenditure reflects the impact of the phased ending of the contribution of London council taxpayers to fund the 2012 Games and the assumed profiling of transport investment. This is offset by an increase of nearly £50 million in the police budget. Overall the council tax requirement has fallen mainly because of the £19 drop in the Mayor's precept per Band D property. Find out more about our budget at: www.london.gov.uk/budget (tel: 020 7983 4000).

Summary of spending and income £m (Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding)	Police (MOPAC)		Fire (LFEPa)		Other Services (incl. GLA, TfL, LLDC and OPDC)		GLA Group Total	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Gross expenditure	3,166.6	3,263.5	423.7	425.2	7,860.5	7,792.1	11,450.8	11,480.8
Government grants and business rates	-2,274.8	-2,316.8	-253.2	-257.0	-1,698.4	-1,410.7	-4,226.3	-3,984.5
Other income (incl. fares and charges)	-261.7	-257.7	-32.2	-32.6	-6,070.0	-6,288.0	-6,364.0	-6,578.3
Net expenditure	630.1	689.0	138.3	135.6	92.1	93.5	860.5	918.0
Change to level of reserves	-63.6	-122.3	-0.1	2.7	3.9	-24.1	-59.8	-143.7
Council tax requirement (income)	566.5	566.7	138.2	138.2	96.0	69.4	800.7	774.3

Proposed explanatory communication to council taxpayers to be submitted to the 33 London billing authorities

Short Version

To be used – at their discretion – by billing authorities seeking to reduce the length and cost of producing their explanatory supporting text to council taxpayers on efficiency grounds

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Total	295.00	-19.00	276.00

Investing in frontline services

The Mayor's budget includes large savings and efficiencies across the GLA group in 2016-17. These savings have allowed the Mayor to reduce his precept on London council taxpayers and release cash to meet his key priorities. These include:

- investing in frontline policing by maintaining officer numbers at or around 32,000;
- increasing the supply of affordable homes, on top of the 100,000 delivered since 2008 using new approaches like creating over 20 new Housing Zones;
- ensuring the London Fire Brigade has enough resources to maintain attendance targets at incidents;
- investing £200 million in bus priority schemes, £913 million in cycling and £4 billion in London's roads alongside programmes to improve air quality and reduce carbon emissions;
- continuing upgrades to the Underground, London Overground and Tramlink including investing £250 million to ensure that 50 per cent of Rail and Underground stations are step-free by 2018;
- completing the delivery of Crossrail along with the extension of the Northern line to Battersea and Nine Elms and the London Overground to Barking Riverside;
- working with London boroughs to maintain existing concessionary travel schemes. This includes free 24 hour travel for the over 60s, the disabled, armed forces personnel in uniform and eligible war veterans with discounts on travelcards available for apprentices; and
- creating over 200,000 jobs through the GLA group's work, including 20,000 part time jobs to help parents return to work plus supporting and creating apprenticeship opportunities for young Londoners.

Summary of GLA budget

The following tables compare the GLA group's spending for 2016-17 with last year and set out the reasons for the changes. The reduction in gross expenditure reflects the impact of the phased ending of the contribution of London council taxpayers to fund the 2012 Games and the assumed profiling of transport investment. This is offset by an increase of nearly £50 million in the police budget. Overall the council tax requirement has fallen mainly because of the £19 drop in the Mayor's precept per Band D property. Find out more about our budget at: www.london.gov.uk/budget (tel: 020 7983 4000).

How the GLA Group budget is funded (£m)	2015-16	Change	2016-17
Gross Expenditure	11,451	30	11,481
Government grants and retained business rates	-4,226	209	-3,985
Fares, charges and other income	-6,364	-182	-6,578
Use of reserves	-60	-84	-144
Amount met by council tax payers	801	-27	774

Changes in Spending (£m)	2016-17
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