

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

Report to: London Assembly

Date: 24 January 2019

Report of: GLA Conservatives

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Seconded by: Susan Hall AM

PART A: INTRODUCTION & COMMENTARY¹

As the Mayor undertakes the process to agree the third budget of his term, London continues to face significant challenges in key priority areas, such as housing, transport and policing. We recognise the difficult reality of delivering such wide-ranging and vast services for our city, but we are concerned that some decisions made by the Mayor in this budget are not priorities for Londoners at this time. This amendment offers alternative choices for the Mayor; we want him to prioritise police officers over City Hall bureaucrats, and make savings and efficiencies within his current budget to deliver more police officers for London.

For 2019/20, the Mayor has chosen to increase the policing precept for Band D by £24, and the non-policing precept for Band D by the maximum permitted sum of £2.28 per year – this would increase the average annual Band D precept paid by Londoners from April 2019 by £26.28. The increase in the policing precept represents an 11 percent increase and will generate an extra £84.8 million for the Metropolitan Police Service. According to the Mayor's draft consolidated budget, the additional revenue generated from the increase in the non-policing element of the precept will be allocated to the London Fire Commissioner.² This would generate an extra £6.8 million, excluding the impact of the assumed 2 percent growth in the council tax base on LFC's council tax requirement (i.e. £4.5 million).

The Mayor has chosen to use his ability to change the council tax precept for police by £24 without triggering a referendum – a power granted to him and other Police and Crime Commissioners in the most recent police funding settlement by the Home Secretary. London has been experiencing a steady rise in violent crime for some time now: the murder rate has increased by 23.3 percent over the past two years and knife crime has increased by 32.1 percent over the past three years. Given the scale of rising crime in London, we are supportive of the Mayor's decision to increase police funding in this way to help keep Londoners safe.

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.

² https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/draftbudget_-_part_2_explanationproposals_2019-20.pdf, page 25.

Regarding the non-policing precept, we believe that the Mayor’s proposed increase is an unnecessary ask for taxpayers, and we instead propose to freeze the current non-policing precept level but without reducing the total resource available to the Fire Brigade. We believe that existing GLA budgets can be effectively reallocated to support the fire service instead.

Overall, within this amendment, we would like to see all additional monies from the below budgets reallocated to funding an extra 1,378 police officers for the Metropolitan Police Service.³

GLA Mayor proposals:

	2016/17 financial year (£m)	The Mayor’s draft budget 2019/20 financial year (£m)	Conservative amendment (£m)
External Affairs	4.0	5.4	-1.4
Culture ⁴	3.8	6.0	-2.2
GLA staff	36.0	55.0	-19.0
London and Partners	-	13.1	-13.1
Union Street rent saving		1.3	-1.3
Total GLA Mayor	43.8	80.8	-37.0
Proposed 2019/20 council tax requirement		67.7	67.7

The Mayor’s latest draft budget leaves us with little confidence that he will deliver his manifesto promises to Londoners by the end of his term. Despite the GLA increasing its staffing levels considerably across this mayoralty, the Mayor is falling short on some of his key responsibilities. The Metropolitan Police is struggling to resource the surge in violent crime, the Crossrail delay and the Mayor’s fares freeze has led to a disastrous financial situation at Transport for London, and the Mayor is consistently behind his affordable housing targets.

We believe that the following budgets can be readjusted and reallocated to the policing budget.

External affairs: This budget has steadily grown since the Mayor came into office, resulting in an overall 34.3 percent since the 2016/17 financial year, and an increase of £1.4 million in non-staffing costs over the same time period (from £4 million to £5.4 million). We remain unconvinced that an increased budget to spend on PR and marketing is a priority for Londoners. Instead, we propose to reduce the non-staffing level increase to its level in 2016/17 and use the additional spending to fund extra police officers.

Culture: Similarly, the revenue budget for culture, including the Museum of London, has grown substantially over the Mayor’s time in office – a 53 percent increase since 2016/17. Whilst we are supportive of investment in London’s culture, such a dramatic increase in this budget cannot be justified when, according to repeated statements by the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, police officer numbers remain insufficient to deal with

³ Calculated using the total average cost of a police officer of £60,000 as of September 2018: <https://www.london.gov.uk/questions/2018/2378>.

⁴ The 2019/20 budget is net of the £1.3 million London Borough of Culture and £0.9m Creative Enterprise Zone budgets which have already been committed to be paid to London boroughs.

London's violent crime epidemic. As the £1.3 million London Borough of Culture and £0.9 million Creative Enterprise Zone elements of the budget are committed and sums awarded to successful boroughs, these could not be reduced in 2019-20. The non-staffing element of this budget (excluding the Museum of London) has increased by £2.2 million since the Mayor came into office (from £3.8 million to £6.0 million). We therefore propose to reduce the non-staffing level increase by £2.2 million to its level in 2016/17 (excluding the Borough of Culture and Creative Enterprise Zone budgets and funding for the Museum of London) and use the additional spending to fund extra police officers.

GLA staff: When the current Mayor entered office, the full-time GLA staff establishment figure was 897. Including the staff proposals in this budget, the same figure is due to become 1232 in the next financial year – an increase of 335 and 37.3 percent. Whilst we acknowledge that the Mayor has some additional devolved responsibilities, such as the Adult Education Budget, we believe that this vast increase is unjustified. The Mayor is bloating City Hall with little tangible result for Londoners, and this money could be more usefully channelled into financing the Metropolitan Police Service. We propose that the Mayor reduces the staffing budget to the May 2016 level when he first entered office. The remaining monies can then be reallocated to fund extra police officers. Any necessary redundancy payments resulting in this change would be covered by reserves.

London and Partners: There has been longstanding cross-party concern expressed about the large annual GLA contribution to London and Partners and whether London requires such significant investment to promote its businesses and tourism opportunities. London and Partners was originally intended to move towards self-sufficiency, requiring less taxpayers' money over time. Instead, the GLA contribution has increased by £1.7m (a 13 percent increase) since 2016/17. We do not believe that London and Partners has demonstrated its value for money for the taxpayer in clear terms, particularly in light of the Economy Committee's need to summons documents from them in October 2018 owing to its lack of transparency. We propose to remove the GLA contribution to London and Partners completely and use the additional spending – after transferring £6.85 million to the LFC to offset the £6.85 million of lost revenue from freezing the non-police precept – to fund extra police officers.

Union Street: As of December 2018, the GLA pays £1,338,750 annually in rent for office space at Union Street. On the basis that we reduce staff at the GLA to the level when the current Mayor first entered office, it is logical that the surplus office space will no longer be required and therefore could be released to the LFC for renting out at a commercial rate. The impact on the LFC is addressed in its section below.

These proposed savings would total £37.0 million and we would opt to transfer this to MOPAC (£30.2 million) and LFC (£6.85 million to offset the impact of the non-police precept freeze) by reallocating retained business rates from the GLA Mayor's budget.

GLA Assembly

	2016/17 financial year (£m)	The Mayor's draft budget 2019/20 financial year (£m)	Conservative amendment (£m)
Reduction in funding for London Travelwatch	-	1.0	-0.9
Total Assembly	-	1.0	-0.9
Proposed 2019/20 council tax requirement		2.6	2.6

The Mayor is proposing to keep the GLA Assembly council tax requirement at £2.6 million for the next financial year. Whilst we are content with this budget, we want the Mayor to be mindful that the Assembly's budget should be kept proportional to the overall GLA budget to effectively perform its scrutiny role.

In this amendment, we have again asked for a significant reduction in the budget for London Travelwatch. As we have previously argued, we believe that this body is superfluous to the needs of the GLA, and its functions can be transferred to both the Transport Committee and Transport Focus. Cross-party concern was also expressed last year regarding the London Travelwatch business plan, which further underlines the need for change. Whilst we recognise that its funding is a statutory requirement, we believe that its funding should be reduced considerably, and we would use the additional spending to fund extra police officers.

These proposed savings would total £0.9 million and we would opt to transfer this to MOPAC by reallocating retained business rates for the GLA Assembly's budget.

Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime

	2016/17 financial year (£m)	The Mayor's draft budget 2019/20 financial year (£m)	Conservative amendment (£m)
Total MOPAC gross expenditure	N/A	-	+82.7
Proposed 2019/20 council tax requirement		726.2	726.2

The Mayor is proposing an increase in MOPAC's gross revenue expenditure of £189.7 million, from £3,357.3 million in the revised budget for 2018-19 to £3,547.0 million in 2019-20. In December 2018, the Home Office published its police funding settlement for the next financial year. It stated that the Metropolitan Police will receive an increase in resource funding of £172 million and that the Government will give Police and Crime Commissioners the power to increase their Band D precept by £24 in 2019-20 without the need to call a local referendum. According to the Mayor's consultation budget, MOPAC still needs to identify cumulative savings of £167.1 million by 2022/23. We do not oppose the Mayor's decision to increase this

precept to generate more funding for this key priority area and help to close the police budget gap.

We would redirect our identified savings in the GLA Mayor, GLA Assembly and Transport for London budgets to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime which would raise £82.7 million to fund 1,378 new frontline police officers.

London Fire Commissioner

	2016/17 financial year (£m)	The Mayor's draft budget 2019/20 financial year (£m)	Conservative amendment (£m)
Allocation of additional business rates from L&P saving in GLA to offset non police precept freeze	-	-	+6.85
Total LFC income increase			6.85
Proposed 2019/20 council tax requirement		159.3	152.5

As of December 2018, the GLA pays £1,338,750 annually in rent for office space at Union Street. On the basis that we reduce staff at the GLA to the level when the current Mayor first entered office, it is logical that the surplus office space will no longer be required. Instead, the space can be rented out at commercial rates, potentially generating extra income for the LFC and funding extra police officers.

Through our decision to freeze the non-policing precept, the council tax requirement for the London Fire Commissioner has dropped by £6.85 million. We will offset this by allocating it extra retained business rates to compensate for any lost revenue from the GLA of £6.85 million.

Transport for London

	2016/17 financial year (£m)	The Mayor's draft budget 2019/20 financial year (£m)	Conservative amendment (£m)
Additional revenue from Scrapping TfL nominee passes	-	0.0	-32.7
HFSS advert ban on the TfL network	-	13.0	-13.0
Facility time	4.9	10.8	-5.9
Total TfL	4.9	23.8	-51.6
Proposed 2019/20 council tax requirement		6.0	6.0

We remain very concerned about Transport for London's continuing financial crisis, whose operational deficit is due to total almost £1 billion by the end of this financial year. Crossrail will now be delivered at least 18 months behind schedule, which will have an estimated net revenue impact of £600 million over the next three years up until 2021/22. Several capital projects have been postponed or cancelled altogether and the Mayor has failed to confirm his intentions on imposing a second fares freeze, despite the first freeze costing TfL an estimated £640 million over his mayoralty.

TfL now has an ambitious plan to reach a small surplus by 2022/23. The Mayor has previously promised to reform the 'flabby' TfL and we hope that the Mayor will focus his efforts in the coming year to make savings and efficiencies and work to deliver Crossrail as soon as possible. Whilst we acknowledge that TfL has made recent operating cost savings, we believe that they would benefit from a great deal more self-generated income through fares and commercial streams. In the meantime, we believe that there are transport spending alternatives within the existing budget to divert instead to policing.

Nominee passes: Consistent with previous budget amendments, we continue to object to TfL nominee passes as a point of principle. It continues to be difficult to rationalise why TfL has this employee perk, which offers free and non-taxable travel to nominated people of TfL staff, in its current dire financial circumstances. TfL also loses significant fares revenue every year as a result of this decision. As it stands, 18,909 TfL employees and 20,796 employees of London bus operators have a nominee pass – 39,705 in total. If we assume that the average journey undertaken by commuters is between zones 1 and 3, and that only half of those with a nominee pass would buy a travelcard if this was removed, TfL could expect to raise £32.7 million – a very cautious estimate.⁵ We propose to scrap nominee passes completely and use the additional spending to fund extra police officers.

HFSS advert ban: The Mayor announced in mid-2018 that he wished to introduce a ban on high fat, salt or sugar (HFSS) adverts across the Transport for London network to tackle childhood obesity. The Mayor has estimated that the current level revenue generated by this type of advertising is £13 million per year. Of course, we wish to see childhood obesity

⁵ A Zone 1-3 annual adult travelcard currently costs £1,648.00.

decrease; however, we believe that this is an example of virtue signalling by the Mayor at the taxpayers' expense. We are unconvinced that this blanket ban will produce the results that the Mayor hopes for and have previously raised concerns about the haphazard implementation of this policy, including inadequate consultation with relevant stakeholders. We propose to reverse the ban and use the additional spending to fund extra police officers.

Facility time: We object to the current level of facility time at TfL, which is disproportionate to its overall budget and is a waste of taxpayers' money. Facility time is time allocated to an employee by an employer to undertake trade union duties. The annual cost to TfL of financing this has increased from £4.9 million to £10.8 million in 2018/19 – an increase of more than double. In a time of such strained finances for TfL, we believe that this spend is unjustified. We have assumed that the facility time spend in 2019/20 will be at least the level in 2018/19 (£10.8 million), but this is a conservative estimate – it could be much more when TfL's next annual report is released. According to TfL's latest annual report, it spent £10.8 million on facility time in that financial year, and lists its total remuneration costs for employees as £2.25 billion.⁶ As a loose comparator, in 2017/18, the Department for Work and Pensions had a total pay bill of £2.5 billion, yet only spent a total of £769,288 on facility time – this is 7 percent of what TfL is paying.⁷ Although we do not disagree with facility time as a principle, we do not view the increase under the current Mayor as a proportionate use of taxpayers' money. We propose to reduce this spend to its 2016/17 level and use the additional spending to fund extra police officers.

These proposed savings would total £51.6 million and we would opt to transfer this to MOPAC by reallocating retained business rates from TfL's budget.

London Legacy Development Corporation

We support the work of the London Legacy Development Corporation in delivering the legacy of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and making the most of the opportunities that this area of East London offers. The LLDC now has a revenue budget of £45.8 million, compared to last year's budget of £45.6 million.

We are excited by LLDC's ambitions for the East Bank; a cultural and education district comprised of two sites – UCL East and Stratford Waterfront – which will house major partners including a new campus for University College London, a new campus for the University of Arts London, a new V&A museum with partnership work with the Smithsonian, Sadler's Wells theatre, and a new BBC music studio.

£1.1 billion will be invested in this project overall, funded by LLDC, central government and the partners. We note that LLDC is accountable for cost overruns on some of the construction sites, so we hope that LLDC will keep an eye on these timetables in the near future.

Regarding the London Stadium, we have been following the relationship between LLDC and West Ham United closely and we are pleased that this seems to be showing signs of recent improvement. However, we remain concerned about the financial mismanagement of the stadium and its associated cost to the taxpayer. In 2017/18, E20 lost £19.6 million and is forecast to lose £15.1 million by the end of 2018-19. We hope that LLDC will continue to work hard to close these losses and ensure that the stadium is not a drain on the taxpayer.

⁶ <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/tfl-annual-report-and-statement-of-accounts-2017-18.pdf>, page 124.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/public-sector-trade-union-facility-time-data>

Whilst we will maintain a vigilant eye over the current budget arrangements for LLDC, we do not propose to reallocate any of its expenditure at this time.

Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation

The Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation is set to deliver widespread regeneration for this area of London, and according to the Mayor's London Plan and OPDC's Local Plan, will include 25,500 new homes and 65,000 new jobs. The OPDC now has a revenue budget of £11 million, compared to last year's budget of £9.2 million.

The OPDC has submitted a bid for Central Government Housing Infrastructure Fund funding of £250 million, but the Government has not yet confirmed whether this bid has been successful. Nevertheless, the Mayor has assumed that this will be successful, as the budget includes 'the additional resource that officers consider will be required in the event that the OPDC bid for £250 million of Housing Infrastructure Fund money is successful.' We remain concerned that OPDC lacks a 'Plan B' if this bid is unsuccessful and we encourage OPDC to consider contingency options in this event.

We support the continued development of the OPDC site and believe this is a vital part of London's regeneration plans. As with LLDC, we do not propose to reallocate any of its expenditure at this time.

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	£67,688,804
Greater London Authority: London Assembly	£2,615,637
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	£726,177,892
London Fire Commissioner	£152,488,624
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 **£954,970,957**.

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 updated 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	£478,073,924	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	£480,073,924	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	-£	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	-£90,885,120	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	-£337,385,120	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	-£	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	-£412,385,120	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	£	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 £67,688,804

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	£7,099,637	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	£7,099,637	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	-£4,284,000	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	-£4,284,000	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	-£4,484,000	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	£3,629,629,349	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	£3,629,629,349	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	-£173,168,977	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	-£2,873,891,457	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	-£2,903,451,457	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	£	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: £726,177,892

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	-£238,766,848	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	-£289,627,848	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	-£297,159,848	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	£152,488,624	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:
£152,488,624**

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	£7,386,800,000	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	£7,386,800,000	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	-£5,994,800,000	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	-£1,343,400,000	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	-£7,380,800,000	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	-£7,380,800,000	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	£954,970,957	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: £954,970,957