

## GLA council tax requirement and precept calculations for 2024-25

Line	Sum	Description
(1)	£ 1,490,252,851.90	the GLA's consolidated council tax requirement R – as specified in section 88 (2) of the GLA Act
(2)	£ 963,695,237.10	the special item (item A) – the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime component council tax requirement for the Metropolitan Police District
(3)	£ 526,557,614.80	the amount shown in line (1) less the amount shown in line (2)
(4)	3,166,882.87	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)	<b>£166.27</b>	<b>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)</b>
(6)	£963,695,237.10	the special item (item S2) – the MOPAC component council tax requirement – as set out in line (2) above
(7)	3,158,310.35	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)	<b>£305.13</b>	<b>the additional amount of council tax in respect of the special item for the Metropolitan Police District calculated in accordance with section 89 of the GLA Act (line (6) divided by line (7))</b>
(9)	<b>£471.40</b>	<b>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))</b>

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 proportions 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	£314.27	£110.85
B	7/9	£366.64	£129.32
C	8/9	£419.02	£147.80
D	1	£471.40	£166.27
E	11/9	£576.16	£203.22
F	13/9	£680.91	£240.17
G	15/9	£785.67	£277.12
H	18/9	£942.80	£332.54

## Amount of the precept to be issued 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. The precept is rounded to the nearest pound.

**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	8,572.52	166.27	1,425,352.90
<i>Inner London Boroughs</i>			
Camden	91,675.00	471.40	43,215,595.00
Greenwich	86,642.20	471.40	40,843,133.08
Hackney	77,766.90	471.40	36,659,316.66
Hammersmith and Fulham	86,113.00	471.40	40,593,668.20
Islington	81,564.70	471.40	38,449,599.58
Kensington and Chelsea	98,877.75	471.40	46,610,971.35
Lambeth	114,484.32	471.40	53,967,908.45
Lewisham	90,414.00	471.40	42,621,159.60
Southwark	112,166.00	471.40	52,875,052.40
Tower Hamlets	114,747.00	471.40	54,091,735.80
Wandsworth	143,513.44	471.40	67,652,235.62
Westminster	137,295.64	471.40	64,721,164.70
<i>Outer London Boroughs</i>			
Barking and Dagenham	54,916.54	471.40	25,887,656.96
Barnet	155,828.55	471.40	73,457,578.47
Bexley	83,991.90	471.40	39,593,781.66
Brent	103,577.00	471.40	48,826,197.80
Bromley	135,300.00	471.40	63,780,420.00
Croydon	137,040.40	471.40	64,600,844.56
Ealing	123,109.50	471.40	58,033,818.30
Enfield	102,954.13	471.40	48,532,576.88
Haringey	81,875.00	471.40	38,595,875.00
Harrow	89,375.00	471.40	42,131,375.00
Havering	91,000.00	471.40	42,897,400.00
Hillingdon	104,668.00	471.40	49,340,495.20
Hounslow	90,700.80	471.40	42,756,357.12
Kingston upon Thames	65,500.45	471.40	30,876,912.13
Merton	78,257.80	471.40	36,890,726.92
Newham	88,032.80	471.40	41,498,661.92
Redbridge	91,274.00	471.40	43,026,563.60
Richmond upon Thames	89,678.53	471.40	42,274,459.04
Sutton	74,648.00	471.40	35,189,067.20
Waltham Forest	81,322.00	471.40	38,335,190.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,166,882.87</b>		<b>1,490,252,851.90</b>

**Appendix B****Proposed explanatory communication to council taxpayers to be submitted to the 33 London billing authorities****Long Version (Greater London Authority's Preferred Text)****GREATER LONDON AUTHORITY****Introduction**

The Mayor of London's budget for the 2024-25 financial year sets out his priorities, including supporting Londoners through the current cost-of-living crisis. The budget also supports job creation and London's business community, our city's future growth and economic success and the Mayor's work to continue building a safer, fairer and greener London for everyone.

This year's budget will provide resources to improve the key public services Londoners need and help address the cost-of-living crisis. This includes extending the Mayor's universal free school meals programme for all state primary school children for a further academic year until at least July 2025, freezing TfL pay as you go and other non-government regulated fares for the next twelve months and delivering more genuinely affordable homes. The budget also provides resources to support jobs and growth, fund skills and retraining programmes, help rough sleepers off the streets, invest in services for children and young people and make London a fairer and greener place to live. Moreover, it prioritises resources for the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and London Fire Brigade (LFB) to keep Londoners safe, including violence reduction initiatives, support for victims of crime, funding to maintain frontline officer numbers, continued reform of the MPS and the delivery of projects to divert vulnerable young people away from gangs and violence.

In light of the conditions imposed as a result of government funding deals, it has been necessary to provide additional resources through local taxation income, including council tax, to maintain London's transport system and preserve and expand the bus network.

**Council tax for GLA services**

The Greater London Authority's (GLA) share of the council tax for a typical Band D property has been increased by £37.26 (or 72p per week) to £471.40. The additional income from this increase in council tax will fund the MPS and the LFB, and will also go towards ensuring existing public transport services in London can be maintained, meeting requirements set by the government in funding agreements. Council taxpayers in the City of London, which has its own police force, will pay £166.27.

<b>Band D Council Tax (£)</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
MOPAC (Metropolitan Police)	292.13	13.00	305.13
LFC (London Fire Brigade)	62.48	4.26	66.74
GLA	22.44	0.00	22.44
Transport for London	57.09	20.00	77.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>434.14</b>	<b>37.26</b>	<b>471.40</b>

**Controlling costs at City Hall and delivering the Mayor's key priorities**

The Mayor's 2024-25 budget includes just under £500 million of savings and efficiencies, including from the more efficient use of office accommodation and technology and sharing back office and support functions across the GLA Group family. These savings have allowed the release of resources to help meet the Mayor's key priorities.

The Mayor has already taken steps to improve air quality in London by introducing the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) in central London in April 2019, which was expanded to the North and South Circular roads in Autumn 2021 and London-wide from August 2023. The Mayor has created a £210m scrappage scheme providing financial assistance to help eligible Londoners scrap or retrofit the highest polluting vehicles. He has continued to roll out his Green New Deal for London to address the climate emergency, with the objective of helping to create jobs and to double the size of the capital's green economy by 2030. He will also invest over £350 million in 2024-25 through his Adult Education Budget to help tackle unemployment, support Londoners to secure better paid jobs and improve their household circumstances.

The Mayor will continue to ask the government to provide the maximum possible ongoing financial support to London businesses and Londoners to assist them through the current challenging economic situation, including the impact of rising food and fuel inflation, rents and mortgages. The Mayor has also responded to the cost-of-living crisis by providing £140 million of additional funding to extend his universal free school meals programme for London's estimated 287,000 state primary school children, which commenced in September 2023, for the 2024-25 school year. This programme is expected to save London families up to £1,000 per child over two years.

The Mayor will also work with London's business community, key investors and other stakeholders to grow our economy and ensure that London and Londoners' interests are protected following the UK's departure from the European Union. He will provide funding for new projects to bring communities together, tackle social inequality and support London's businesses, including projects to help small and medium sized firms.

### **The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)**

The Mayor's top priority is keeping Londoners safe and his Police and Crime Plan for 2022-25 sets out his vision for achieving this in partnership with the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). The four key themes of the Plan are:

- reducing and preventing violence including making London a city in which women and girls and young people are safer – and feel safer
- increasing trust and confidence in the MPS ensuring that it engages with Londoners and treats them fairly
- better supporting victims – improving the service and support that victims receive from the MPS and the criminal justice service
- protecting people from being exploited or harmed by reducing the number of young people and adults who are criminally exploited or harmed as well as keeping people safe online.

The Mayor continues to spearhead efforts with the Metropolitan Police Commissioner to build an MPS that is trusted, representative of London and delivers the highest possible service to every community in our city through the New Met For London (NMfL) programme. An additional £189 million investment has been allocated to improve the MPS's effectiveness and increase trust and confidence amongst Londoners in the police service.

The MPS is also facing sustained and ongoing financial pressures as it continues to deal with the challenges and associated costs of policing the nation's capital. In response, the Mayor is investing an additional £151 million in 2024-25 in policing and crime prevention. This includes investing an extra £6.5 million in London's Violence Reduction Unit so that more action can be taken to help divert young Londoners away from gangs and crime.

The Mayor is raising the police element of his council tax precept paid in the 32 London boroughs in 2024-25 by £13 for a typical Band D property, as assumed in government calculations of police spending power. In all, through his decisions in this and previous budgets, the Mayor has funded an additional 1,300 police officer posts and 500 extra Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) from locally raised council tax and business rates revenues.

## **Transport for London (TfL)**

TfL has faced significant financial challenges since the pandemic. The Mayor continues to work with the government to secure a sustainable long-term funding settlement for TfL to allow him to continue to invest in the transport network while making it more reliable and accessible. The Mayor's priorities for TfL, subject to funding constraints where applicable, and key achievements include:

- Freezing TfL fares (excluding central government regulated fares such as travelcards) in 2024 with off peak fares being introduced on Fridays all day for an initial three month trial period between March and May 2024
- Working with London boroughs to maintain existing concessionary travel and assisted door to door transport schemes. This includes, for example, maintaining free bus and tram travel for under 18s as well as free off-peak travel across the network for older Londoners (supplemented by free travel for those aged 60+ before 9am on Fridays initially for three months from March to May 2024), the disabled, armed forces personnel in uniform and eligible armed services veterans and protecting the Taxicard and Dial-a-Ride schemes
- Delivering the Elizabeth line on its full timetable and route. The Elizabeth line has increased central London's rail capacity by ten per cent and is forecast to see upwards of 200 million passenger journeys per annum making it the busiest rail line in the UK. This follows on from the opening of the Northern line extension to Nine Elms and Battersea Power Station in September 2021
- Rolling out new trains on the Piccadilly line, with the first new trains serving customers from 2025
- Enhancing capacity on the London Underground and rail services, and upgrading key stations such as Bank/Monument station, Old Street and Elephant and Castle as well as securing government funding to make Leyton and Colindale stations step-free
- Making public transport more accessible for everyone including making more tube and Overground stations step-free over the next 12 months. All 41 Elizabeth line stations are now step-free
- Delivering the local regeneration and housing benefits arising from completing the extension of the London Overground on the Gospel Oak to Barking Line to serve Barking Riverside
- Expanding capacity and commencing rolling out new trains on the DLR network in 2024
- Maintaining the Bus and Tram one-hour Hopper fare and investing to sustain existing journey times and reliability on the bus network
- Providing additional funding for the rolling out of additional bus services including the Superloop network of 10 express bus routes which will improve connections and journey times between key outer London town centres and transport hubs
- Tackling the climate emergency including the expansion of the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) London-wide to tackle air pollution in August 2023 supported by a £210 million vehicle scrappage scheme for small businesses and Londoners to help them switch to cleaner vehicles or retrofit their existing ones and
- Investing in schemes designed to make walking, cycling and public transport safer, cleaner and more appealing in partnership with London boroughs.

## **London Fire Commissioner (LFC)**

A new Community Risk Management Plan came into effect in January 2023 covering the period to 2029, replacing the previous London Safety Plan. The Mayor has provided resources to roll out a transformation programme to support the London Fire Brigade (LFB) in implementing the recommendations of the Grenfell Tower Inquiry and other key improvements.

In 2024-25 the LFC will be investing in operational services to address the changing risks in London, including the introduction of new firefighting techniques and equipment as well as rolling out additional training to firefighters. There will also be a continued focus on improving the LFB's culture, including the roll out of leadership training at all levels and continuing to embed a new set of values.

### **London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)**

The LLDC was set up to ensure that the city benefits from a long-term legacy from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Mayor's 2024-25 budget provides funding to complete the construction of East Bank, one of the world's largest and most ambitious cultural and education districts, in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. It will bring an additional 1.5 million visitors to the park and surrounding area each year, and more than 2,500 jobs will be created, generating an estimated £1.5 billion for the local economy. The LLDC is not funded from council tax.

### **Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)**

The OPDC has been established to support the creation of 65,000 new jobs and at least 24,000 new homes in west London over the next 20 years. It will build on the regeneration benefits which High Speed 2 (HS2), the Elizabeth line and the Great Western Mainline stations at Old Oak Common are expected to bring locally. The Mayor's 2024-25 budget provides additional resources to enable the corporation to continue the delivery of its programme. The OPDC is not funded from council tax.

### **Summary of the GLA Group budget**

The tables below show where the GLA's funding comes from and the reasons for the year on year change in the budget. It also explains how the GLA has calculated the sum to be collected from council tax (the council tax requirement).

<b>How the GLA's budget is funded (£ million)</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
Gross expenditure	17,480.4
Government grants and retained business rates	-7,433.2
Fares, charges and other income	-8,130.3
Change in reserves	-426.6
<b>Amount met by council taxpayers (£m)</b>	<b>1,490.3</b>

<b>Changes in spending (£ million)</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
2023-24 council tax requirement	1,353.1
Net change in service expenditure and income	485.3
Change in use of reserves	43.7
Government grants and retained business rates	-272.3
Other changes	-119.5
<b>Amount met by council taxpayers (£m)</b>	<b>1,490.3</b>

### **Detailed budget by service area**

The table below compares the GLA Group's planned expenditure on policing, fire and other services (including transport) in 2024-25 with 2023-24. LLDC and OPDC are not funded from council tax.

The GLA's planned gross expenditure is higher this year. This reflects the additional resources the Mayor is investing in policing, the fire brigade and transport services. Overall the council tax requirement has increased because of the extra resources for the MPS and the LFB and to secure funding to maintain existing transport services including buses and the tube network.

There has been a 1.4 per cent increase in London's residential property taxbase. Find out more about our budget at: [www.london.gov.uk/budget](http://www.london.gov.uk/budget).



Summary of Spending and Income (£ million)	Police (MOPAC)		Fire (LFC)		Other Services (incl. GLA, TfL, LLDC and OPDC)		GLA Group Total	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
(figures may not sum exactly due to rounding)								
Gross expenditure	4,533.1	4,797.2	534.5	579.2	11,165.0	12,104.1	16,232.6	17,480.4
Government grants and business rates	-3,100.5	-3,274.3	-284.6	-293.8	-3,616.8	-3,865.1	-7,001.9	-7,433.2
Other income (incl. fares and charges)	-329.4	-403.6	-48.1	-54.5	-7,149.7	-7,672.2	-7,527.2	-8,130.3
<b>Net expenditure</b>	<b>1,103.2</b>	<b>1,119.2</b>	<b>201.8</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>398.5</b>	<b>566.8</b>	<b>1,703.5</b>	<b>1,916.9</b>
Change to level of reserves	-193.6	-155.6	-6.7	-19.5	-150.1	-251.6	-350.4	-426.6
<b>Council tax requirement (income)</b>	<b>909.6</b>	<b>963.7</b>	<b>195.1</b>	<b>211.4</b>	<b>248.4</b>	<b>315.2</b>	<b>1,353.1</b>	<b>1,490.3</b>

# 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.

## GREATERLONDONAUTHORITY

### Introduction

The Mayor of London's budget for the 2024-25 financial year sets out his priorities, including supporting Londoners through the current cost-of-living crisis. The budget also supports job creation and London's business community, our city's future growth and economic success and the Mayor's work to continue building a safer, fairer and greener London for everyone.

This year's budget will provide resources to improve the key public services Londoners need and help address the cost-of-living crisis. This includes extending the Mayor's universal free school meals programme for all state primary school children for a further academic year until at least July 2025, freezing TfL pay as you go and other non-government regulated fares for the next twelve months and delivering more genuinely affordable homes. The budget also provides resources to support jobs and growth, fund skills and retraining programmes, help rough sleepers off the streets, invest in services for children and young people and make London a fairer and greener place to live. Moreover, it prioritises resources for the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and London Fire Brigade (LFB) to keep Londoners safe, including violence reduction initiatives, support for victims of crime, funding to maintain frontline officer numbers, continued reform of the MPS and the delivery of projects to divert vulnerable young people away from gangs and violence.

In light of the conditions imposed as a result of government funding deals, it has been necessary to provide additional resources through local taxation income, including council tax, to maintain London's transport system and preserve and expand the bus network.

### Council tax for GLA services

The Greater London Authority's (GLA) share of the council tax for a typical Band D property has been increased by £37.26 (or 72p per week) to £471.40. The additional income from this increase in council tax will fund the MPS and the LFB, and will also go towards ensuring existing public transport services in London can be maintained, meeting requirements set by the government in funding agreements. Council taxpayers in the City of London, which has its own police force, will pay £166.27.

Band D Council Tax (£)	2023-24	Change	2024-25
MOPAC (Metropolitan Police)	292.13	13.00	305.13
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GLA	22.44	0.00	22.44
Transport for London	57.09	20.00	77.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>434.14</b>	<b>37.26</b>	<b>471.40</b>

## **Investing in frontline services**

This budget will enable the Mayor to fulfil his key priorities for London. These include:

- Freezing TfL fares (excluding central government regulated fares such as travelcards) in 2024 with off-peak fares being introduced on Fridays all day for an initial three month trial period between March and May 2024
- Working with London boroughs to maintain existing concessionary travel and assisted door to door transport schemes. This includes, for example, maintaining free bus and tram travel for under 18s as well as free off-peak travel across the network for older Londoners (supplemented by free travel before 9am on Fridays for those aged 60+ for an initial three month trial period from March to May 2024), the disabled, armed forces personnel in uniform and eligible armed services veterans and protecting the Taxicard and Dial-a-Ride schemes.
- Providing £140 million to continue to fund universal free school meals for London's estimated 287,000 state primary school children for a second academic year until at least July 2025. This will save families up to £1,000 over two years per child as the cost-of-living crisis continues to hit
- Ensuring the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) has the resources it needs to tackle violent crime by investing an additional £151 million in 2024-25 in policing and crime prevention. This includes investing an extra £6.5 million in London's Violence Reduction Unit to divert young people away from gangs and crime. More generally an additional £189 million is being invested to deliver reform of the MPS, including through the New Met for London programme to increase trust and confidence amongst Londoners in their police service
- Funding 1,300 additional police officer posts and 500 extra Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) from locally raised council tax and business rates revenues. This budget will see MPS receiving a record £1.143 billion in funding from the GLA
- Tackling the underlying causes of crime through the rollout of funding to support disadvantaged young Londoners to access positive opportunities and constructive activities that allow them to make the most of their potential, as well as resources for new violence reduction initiatives
- Protecting vulnerable children and women at risk of abuse and domestic violence
- Providing resources to rollout a transformation programme so that the London Fire Brigade (LFB) can implement the recommendations of the Grenfell Tower Inquiry and other key improvements. The London Fire Commissioner, with the full support of the Mayor, is also committed to continuing to implement the deep-rooted reform needed to the culture and systems within the LFB
- Continuing the Hopper bus fare, which makes transport more affordable for millions of Londoners
- Delivering the Elizabeth line on its full timetable and route. The Elizabeth line has increased central London's rail capacity by ten per cent and is forecast to see upwards of 200 million passenger journeys per annum making it the busiest rail line in the UK. This follows on from the opening of Northern line extension to Nine Elms and Battersea Power Station in September 2021
- Continuing to tackle London's housing crisis, by investing £6.4 billion over the next five years to increase the number of Londoners who have a safe, decent and affordable home as well as allocating resources to tackle homelessness and reduce rough sleeping
- Tackling the climate emergency following the expansion of the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) London-wide to tackle air pollution, which has been supported by a £210 million vehicle scrappage scheme for small businesses and Londoners to help them switch to cleaner vehicles or retrofit their existing ones
- Investing in projects to enable more walking and cycling across London and
- Funding projects to bring Londoners together, promote arts, sports and culture, help tackle inequality and improve the environment.

## Summary of the GLA Group budget

The following tables compare the GLA Group's planned spending for 2024-25 with last year and sets out why it has changed.

The GLA's planned gross expenditure is higher this year. This reflects the additional resources the Mayor is investing in policing, the fire brigade and transport services. Overall, the council tax requirement has increased because of the extra resources for the MPS and the LFB and to secure funding to maintain existing transport services including buses and the tube network. There has been a 1.4 per cent increase in London's residential property taxbase. Find out more about our budget at: [www.london.gov.uk/budget](http://www.london.gov.uk/budget).

<b>How the GLA's budget is funded (£ million)</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
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