

2022-23

**Your
council tax
explained**



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Your council tax band and valuation

Every home in the borough falls into one of eight valuation bands (A to H). Your bill shows which band you are in. Your council tax charges are worked out as a percentage of the Band D rate, as shown in the table below.

The Band D rate is worked out by dividing the money to be raised by council tax (£105.4m) by the number of Band D equivalent homes in the borough (80177.9).

Your 2022-23 council tax charge					
Your Band	Market value of your property (in April 1991)	Islington £	Mayor of London (GLA) £	2022-23 council charge £	Direct debit 12 monthly instalments £
A	Up to 40,000	876.43	263.73	1,140.16	95.01
B	40,001 to 52,000	1,022.51	307.68	1,330.19	110.85
C	52,001 to 68,000	1,168.58	351.64	1,520.22	126.69
D	68,001 to 88,000	1,314.65	395.59	1,710.24	142.52
E	88,001 to 120,000	1,606.79	483.50	2,090.29	174.19
F	120,001 to 160,000	1,898.94	571.41	2,470.35	205.86
G	160,001 to 320,000	2,191.08	659.32	2,850.40	237.53
H	£320,001 and above	2,629.30	791.18	3,420.48	285.04

This does not include an extra charge for properties in Lloyd Square of £448.49 for each Band D property.

Property valuation

The amount of council tax you pay depends on which council tax band your property falls into. Your council tax band is determined by the market value of your home. This is decided by the Valuation Office Agency, not the council.

They valued your home based on its market value in April 1991.

Think your property is in the wrong band?

You may appeal your valuation band if you have become a council tax payer for the first time, or the property has recently been placed in a valuation band you do not agree with. In both cases, you must make your appeal within six months of receiving your first bill.

Please note, you are still required to pay your council tax while your appeal is being considered.

Send your appeal to:

Council Tax South

Valuation Office Agency,
93-107 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1D 5DA.

W www.gov.uk/contact-voa

E ctsouth@voa.gsi.gov.uk

T 03000 501 501

Discounts and exemptions

Some people and properties are eligible for council tax discounts or exemptions. For the main list of exemptions and discounts, visit www.islington.gov.uk/counciltax

If you think you might be eligible, email council.tax@islington.gov.uk or call **020 7527 2633**.

If you don't agree with a discounts and exemptions decision you can appeal to the Valuation Tribunal Service. You can call **0303 445 8100** or visit www.valuationtribunal.gov.uk for more details on making an appeal.

Some people can get a discount or reduction on their council tax.

The most common discounts and exemptions are:

- **Single person's discount** – people who are the only person over 18 living in their home should receive a 25% single person's discount.
- **Student discount** – if you are a full time student, student nurse, apprentice or youth trainee you may be entitled to a reduction on your council tax.
- **Older person's discount** – there is up to a £100 discount for residents where the taxpayer, or their partner, is 65 or over on 1 April 2021.
- **Care leavers** – people aged 25 or under, who have been looked after by a local authority for at least 13 weeks since the age of 14; and who were looked after by the local authority at school-leaving age or after that date, do not have to pay council tax in Islington until they are 25.
- **Foster carers** – registered foster carers in Islington, including those who foster adults through the Shared Lives scheme, do not pay council tax in Islington.
- **Disability discount** – for homes where a member of the household is disabled, and the home has space, equipment or adaptations to support them.
- **Annex discount** – a discount of 50% applies to properties where an annexe is occupied by somebody who is related to the occupant of the main property. A 50% discount also applies to the annexe's council tax bill if the annexe is being used as part of the main property.
- **Members of international headquarters and defence organisations** – this disregard relates to any person who is a member of an international headquarter or defence organisation and to a dependant of any such member.
- **Member of religious community** – a person who is a member of a religious community whose principal occupation is

prayer, contemplation, education, the relief of suffering or any combination of these may be disregarded.

- **Non-British student spouse** – a person who is the spouse or dependant of a student is disregarded provided they are not a British Citizen and are prevented by immigration regulations from taking paid employment or from claiming benefits whilst in the UK.
- **Care workers** – are disregarded for the purposes of council tax, provided they satisfy either the conditions of Part I or Part II of the definition of a care worker.
- **Carers** – carers are disregarded for the purposes of council tax, provided they satisfy the conditions of the definition of a carer.
- **Disabled band reduction** – a disabled band reduction may apply if a property is the main residence of a disabled person and the property has either:
 - a room, other than a bathroom, toilet or kitchen, which is predominantly used by and required to meet the needs of the disabled person, or
 - an additional bathroom or kitchen required to meet the needs of the disabled person,
 - enough floor space for the use of a wheelchair required to meet the needs of the disabled person.
- **Hospital patients** – people whose sole residence is in a National Health Service hospital will be disregarded. Please note, this disregard is not applicable to people who are staying in hospital for a short time and have a main home elsewhere.
- **Patients in homes** – a person whose sole residence is in a residential care home, nursing home, mental nursing home or hostel in England or Wales, and who is receiving care or treatment in a home or hostel is disregarded.
- **Persons with diplomatic privilege or immunity** – this disregard applies to any person on whom privileges and immunities are conferred by the Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964, the Commonwealth Secretariat Act 1966, the Consular Relations Act 1968 or the Commonwealth Countries and Republic of Ireland (Immunities and Privileges) Order 1985.

- **Residents of hostels for the homeless or night shelters** – anyone whose sole residence for the time being is in accommodation for the homeless is disregarded provided that the accommodation is not self-contained and is used essentially for persons with no fixed abode.
- **People aged 18, who still qualify for child benefit** are disregarded for council tax.
- **School and college leavers** – persons aged 18 or 19 years who leave school/college or person under 20 who leave school or who finish a course at a further education college.
- **Severely mentally impaired** – a person is disregarded for discount purposes if he/she is severely mentally impaired.
- **Visiting forces** – a person is disregarded for discount purposes if he/she has a relevant association, within the meaning of the Visiting Forces Act 1952, with a visiting force from one of the countries to which the Act applies.
- **Youth training scheme** – a person who is aged under 25 and is undertaking training, through an approved scheme.
- **People detained in prison or hospital for the following reasons** are exempt from council tax:
 - detained by order of the court
 - detained under the Deportation Provisions of Immigration Act 1971
 - detained under the Mental Health Act 1983
 - imprisoned, detained or in custody for more than 48 hours under the Army Act 1995, the Air force act 1955 or the Naval Discipline Act 1957
 - a person who is in police custody before his/her first court appearance or someone who is detained for non-payment of council tax or a fine will not qualify for an exemption.

Help with your council tax bill

If you are on a low income, receive Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance, tax credits or Universal Credit, you may be able to get help to pay your council tax. This is known as Council Tax Support, which Islington Council has chosen to protect at its current level to help the least well-off residents pay their bills.

To get the right help, you need to make a claim. You can download the form online at www.islington.gov.uk/benefits-and-support email benefits.service@islington.gov.uk call **020 7527 4990** or pick up a claim form from your local area housing office. You can also find answers to some common questions on Council Tax Support on page 8.

Energy grant

To help with rising energy costs, all households in England whose primary residence is valued in council tax bands A – D will receive a one-off council tax energy rebate payment of £150. The rebate will not be paid for second homes, empty or exempt properties.

Answers to common questions about council tax

Has your council tax gone up?

Yes. Unfortunately, central government funding has failed to keep up with rising costs and increased demand for services, falling far short of what's needed to relieve the huge pressure on our budget. However, we are determined to continue supporting the least well-off people in our borough. To help us do this, we have made the difficult decision to increase council tax by 1.99% in 2022/23. We will also be applying the government's social care precept, resulting in an additional 1% increase.

The total effective increase in the council's element of residents' council tax bills for 2022/23 will be 2.99% – a rise of around £0.73 per week for the average (Band D) property. Despite this, Islington's council tax still remains below the London average.

Where can I find my Council Tax Support information?

This year, we have expanded our Council Tax Support Scheme with an extra investment of £676,000. This means everyone eligible under the scheme – about 19,000 households – will see the council's element of their bill decrease by an average of £42 per year.

If you are entitled to Council Tax Support, the amount you receive is shown on the back of your council tax bill. To the right of the words 'Council Tax Support' you will see how much support you've been awarded for the full year. If you divide this amount by 365 and multiply by seven you will see how much Council Tax Support you're awarded each week.

How can I pay my bill?

Council tax is usually paid in ten instalments from April to January or you can apply to pay in 12 instalments. If you wish to do so for 2022/23 your request must be received in writing by 20 March 2021. Where requests are received after 20 March 2022, council tax will be payable in the number of months remaining up to and including March 2023. For details of the different payment methods and contact information, visit [**www.islington.gov.uk/counciltax**](http://www.islington.gov.uk/counciltax)

Direct Debit is the easiest way to pay. It is safe, secure and you can spread your payments over 12 months and pay on a day that suits you.

Plus, sign up to a Direct Debit and you will automatically be entered into a borough wide draw to win 3,000.

Visit www.islington.gov.uk/directdebit or call **020 7527 2633**. If you pay by Direct Debit it's your responsibility to make sure there's enough money in your account each month. If there is not, your bank or building society may charge you fees or interest. Other methods of payment are shown on the back of your bill. These payments must be received by the date shown on your bill.

I already pay by Direct Debit. Do I need to do anything?

If you already pay by Direct Debit, you do not need to do anything – your bill is just to let you know what your charge is for this year.

My property is empty. Do I have to pay council tax?

Yes, there is no discount for empty properties. Additionally, properties that are unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for between two and five years are liable to pay council tax at the rate of 200%. Properties that have been empty for more than five years are liable to pay council tax at the rate of 300%.

We may be able to help you bring your empty property back into use. For more information call **020 7527 6080**.

How can I keep track of my council tax bill?

You can sign up to My eAccount to view, manage and pay your council tax online all in one place.

To sign up, visit www.islington.gov.uk/myeaccount

If you select the option to sign up to eBilling, then rather than us posting your council tax bills, we will email you when there is something for you to view online. You can also print a copy of your bill if you need it. Sign up to eBilling and you will also be entered into one of our three local prize draws where you can win up to 3,000.

I receive Housing Benefit and I'm worried that I can't see any information about it on my bill?

If you are entitled to Housing Benefit, details will be enclosed on a separate letter with your council tax bill.

Money worries?

We have helped thousands of people and we can help you too. To find your options and where to get practical support with managing debt, visit www.islington.gov.uk/moneyadvice

What is the adult social care precept?

The Secretary of State made an offer to adult social care authorities. ("Adult social care authorities" are local authorities which have functions under Part 1 of the Care Act 2014, namely county councils in England, district councils for an area in England for which there is no county council, London borough councils, the Common Council of the City of London and the Council of the Isles of Scilly.)

The offer was the option of an adult social care authority being able to charge an additional "precept" on its council tax without holding a referendum, to assist the authority in meeting its expenditure on adult social care from the financial year 2016-17. It was originally made in respect of the financial years up to and including 2019-20. If the Secretary of State chooses to renew this offer in respect of a particular financial year, this is subject to the approval of the House of Commons.

What difference does the adult social care precept make to my bill?

For the financial year 2022-23, Islington will increase the Adult Social Care Precept by 1%. This increase is on top of any rise in council tax.

How your money is spent

Council budget

Services	2021-22		
	Expenditure £m	Income £m	Budget £m
Adult Social Services	136.8	76.6	60.2
Chief Executive	7.0	5.7	1.3
Community Wealth Building	0.0	0.0	0.0
Children's Services	312.2	230.6	81.6
Environment	106.7	96.2	10.5
Fairer Together	0.0	0.0	0.0
Homes and Neighbourhoods (including Housing Revenue Account)	267.6	258.6	9.0
Public Health	31.6	31.6	0.0
Resources Directorate and central costs and income	210.7	279.1	-68.4
Contingency allocation	5	-	5
Total amount	1077.6	978.4	99.2

Services	2022-23		
	Expenditure £m	Income £m	Budget £m
Adult Social Services	133.6	76.9	56.7
Chief Executive	2.7	1.4	1.3
Community Wealth Building	37.6	21.0	16.6
Children's Services	321.2	236.3	84.9
Environment	89.6	84.2	5.4
Fairer Together	14.2	7.1	7.1
Homes and Neighbourhoods (including Housing Revenue Account)	240.2	233.8	6.4
Public Health	32.1	32.1	0.0
Resources Directorate and central costs and income	194.8	272.8	-78.0
Contingency allocation	5	-	5
Total amount	1071	965.6	105.4

Total amount needed for council budget and for the Greater London Authority (GLA)

This table shows the money we need for the council budget, how much of it we get from central government, and how much we need to raise from council tax for council spending. It also shows the money we need to give to the GLA. It then divides these amounts by the equivalent number of Band D properties in the borough (80177.9) to work out the Band D council tax charge and GLA contribution. The council tax charge and GLA contribution in other bands are worked out as a percentage of this Band D rate.

	£m	Per Band D
Amount we need to raise from council tax for the council budget (excluding Lloyd Square)	105.4	£1,314.65
Amount we need to collect alongside council tax and give to the GLA	31.7	£395.59
Total amount we need to raise for the council and for the GLA	137.1	£1,710.24

This table explains the increase of £6.2m in the council tax requirement between 2021-22 and 2022-23

	£m
Council tax requirement 2021-22	99.2
Inflation, demographic pressures and other growth	20.3
Government funding	- 5.7
Savings	- 6.8
Retained business rates income	- 1.6
Council tax requirement 2022-23	105.4

Information about other organisations your council tax helps to fund

The information below explains how each organisation funds its services, how much those services cost, and an explanation of any differences in spending. This information has been provided by each organisation. Islington Council accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of the content of this information.

Greater London Authority council tax and budget information

Introduction

The Mayor of London's budget for the 2022–23 financial year sets out his priorities to support London's recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic and to tackle the huge social, health and economic inequalities which it has exposed and exacerbated, and which have become even more apparent as a result of the current cost of living crisis. It supports job creation and London's business community, our city's future growth and economic success and the Mayor's vision to rebuild London as a greener, cleaner and safer city with stronger and more cohesive communities.

This year's budget will provide resources to improve the key public services Londoners need. This includes delivering more genuinely affordable homes, securing funding to seek to maintain the capital's transport infrastructure and tackling toxic air pollution and the climate emergency. The budget also provides resources to support jobs and growth, fund skills and retraining programmes, help rough sleepers, invest in youth services and make London a fairer and cleaner place to live. Moreover, it prioritises resources for the Metropolitan Police and London Fire Brigade to keep Londoners safe, including violence reduction initiatives and ongoing support to improve opportunities for young Londoners. In light of the significant reductions in fares revenue and property tax income due to the pandemic, difficult decisions have been unavoidable. However, this budget remains focused on delivering a swift and sustainable recovery from the pandemic, as well as building the better, brighter, fairer future all Londoners want and deserve.

Council tax for GLA services

The GLA's share of the council tax for a typical Band D property has been increased by £31.93 (or 61p per week) to £395.59. The additional income from this increase in council tax will fund the Metropolitan Police and the London Fire Brigade, and will also go towards ensuring existing public transport services in London can be maintained, meeting requirements set by the government in Covid-19 funding agreements. Council taxpayers in the City of London, which has its own police force, will pay £118.46.

Council Tax (£)	2021-22	Change	2022-23
MOPAC (Metropolitan Police)	267.13	10.0	277.13
LFC (London Fire Brigade)	56.87	1.93	58.80
GLA	22.57	0.00	22.57
TfL (Transport)	17.09	20.00	37.09
Total	363.66	31.93	395.59

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

The Mayor's budget includes significant savings across the GLA Group in 2022-23, including £61m over five years through moving City Hall from Tower Bridge to the Royal Docks. This has allowed him to release resources to help meet his key priorities. His budget includes plans to invest £4.9 billion to enable 116,000 affordable home starts within London by 2023 and an additional 35,000 by 2026, as well as allocating resources to tackle homelessness and reduce rough sleeping. He has already taken steps to improve air quality in London by introducing the Ultra Low Emission Zone in central London, which was expanded to the North and South Circular roads in Autumn 2021. 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. This work is being supported in 2022-23 by the creation of a new £90 million Climate Emergency fund.

The Mayor will continue to ask the government to provide the maximum possible ongoing financial support to London businesses and Londoners as the capital emerges from the very severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. He will also maintain investment in skills and retraining to help tackle unemployment and support Londoners to secure better paid jobs, as well as supporting the advice sector to help Londoners impacted by the cost of living crisis.

The Mayor will also work with London's business community, key investors and other stakeholders to support the economic recovery and ensure that London's 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 boost London's economy, including supporting projects to help small and medium sized businesses.

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

The Mayor published his draft Police and Crime Plan for 2021-25 in November 2021. This sets out the Mayor's commitment to ensure London's police service has the resources it needs to put more officers on the streets to suppress violence, including violence against women and girls, and to respond to the demands and pressures of policing a capital city. The Plan also outlines the action the Mayor is taking to continue to hold the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) to account, ensuring all Londoners have trust and confidence in their police force.

His key priorities include improving the MPS, providing a better criminal justice service in London and keeping children and young people safe. He will also provide resources to tackle domestic violence, which particularly affects women, and is increasing investment in violence reduction initiatives.

The Mayor published his Action Plan in November 2020 to improve trust and confidence in the MPS and to address community concerns about disproportionality in the use of certain police powers affecting Black Londoners. The Mayor has committed, as part of the Action Plan, to invest extra resources to develop greater community involvement in police officer training and in the recruitment and progression of Black officers in the MPS.

The MPS must rise to meet these challenges at a time of acute financial pressure. As a result of the net reduction in resources from the Home Office for policing between 2010 and 2019, the MPS had to close more than 100 police stations and remove over 3,300 Police Community Support Officers and 4,500 police staff in order to minimise reductions to front line officer numbers.

The Mayor is raising the police element of his council tax precept by £10 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 from locally raised revenues.

Transport for London (TfL)

TfL has faced significant financial challenges as a result of the reduced levels of ridership due to the pandemic since March 2020, which has led to a large fall in fare revenues. The Mayor continues to work with the government to secure a sustainable long-term funding settlement for TfL to allow him to continue investment in the transport network while making it more reliable and accessible. The Mayor's priorities for TfL, subject to funding constraints, include:

- 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, the disabled, armed forces personnel in uniform and eligible armed services veterans and protecting the Taxicard and Dial a Ride schemes
- opening the central London section of the Elizabeth line (the operational name for Crossrail) in the first half of 2022, followed by the full line opening with through services as soon as possible to increase central London's rail capacity by ten per cent. This follows on from the opening of 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

- making public transport more accessible for everyone. All Elizabeth line stations once the line opens in full will also be step free
- extending the London Overground on the Gospel Oak to Barking Line to serve Barking Riverside (due to open in autumn 2022) and expanding capacity on the DLR network
- maintaining the Bus and Tram one-hour Hopper fare and investing to improve journey times and reliability on the bus network
- continuing the electrification of London Buses so that all are emission free by 2037 at the latest
- tackling London's toxic air quality following on from the extension of the Ultra Low Emission Zone in central London to the North and South Circular roads in Autumn 2021
- 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)

The Mayor's funding ensures that the London Fire Brigade's (LFB) first and second fire engines attending an emergency incident arrive within 10 minutes on at least 90 per cent of occasions and 12 minutes on at least 95 per cent of occasions respectively, after being dispatched. The Mayor is also providing resources to roll out a transformation programme so that the LFB can implement the recommendations of the Grenfell fire inquiry. This includes investing in the new vehicles and equipment required.

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 2022-23 budget provides funding to progress 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.

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.

Summary of 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).

How the GLA's budget is funded (£ million)	2022-23
Gross expenditure	14,950.3
Government grants and retained business rates	-6,974.8
Fares, charges and other income	-6,781.5
Change in reserves	19.6
Amount met by council taxpayers (£m)	1,213.6

Changes in spending (£ million)	2022-23
2021-22 council tax requirement	1,096.6
Net change in service expenditure and income	-1,034.7
Change in use of reserves	759.2
Government grants and retained business rates	391.3
Other changes	1.2
Amount met by council taxpayers (£m)	1,213.6

Detailed budget by service area

The table below compares the GLA Group's planned expenditure on

policing, fire and other services (including transport) in 2022-23 with 2021-22. LLDC and OPDC are not funded from council tax.

The GLA's planned gross expenditure is lower this year. This overall reduction is mainly due to the need to repay deficits in council tax and business rates income due to the impact of the pandemic albeit the Mayor has increased his proposed spending on services including policing. Overall the council tax requirement has increased because of the extra resources for the Metropolitan Police and the London Fire Brigade and to secure funding to maintain existing transport services including buses and the tube network. There has been a 1.7 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	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
(Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding)	-22	-23	-22	-23	-22	-23	-22	-23
Gross expenditure	3,968.2	4,269.2	489.3	508.6	9,346.9	10,172.5	13,804.4	14,950.3
Government grants and business rates	-2,793.0	-2,992.3	-266.9	-277.6	-5,394.0	-3,704.9	-8,453.9	-6,974.8
Other income (incl. fares and charges)	-290.1	-303.4	-41.2	-44.2	-4,805.6	-6,433.9	-5,136.9	-6,781.5
Net expenditure	885.2	973.5	181.2	186.8	-852.7	33.7	213.6	1,194.0
Change to levels of reserve	-80.3	-124.0	-9.4	-6.1	972.7	149.7	883.0	19.6
Council tax requirements (income)	804.9	849.5	171.8	180.7	119.9	183.4	1,096.6	1,213.6

Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

Lee Valley Regional Park is a unique leisure, sports and environmental destination for all residents of London, Essex and Hertfordshire. The 26 mile long, 10,000 acre Park, much of it formerly derelict land, is partly funded by a levy on the council tax.

This year there has been a 0% increase in this levy.

Find out more about hundreds of great days out, world class sports venues and award winning parklands at www.visitleevalley.org.uk

	2021-22 £m	2022-23 £m
Levies raised	9.8	9.8
Total council tax base	4.1	4.1

Further details on how this budget is spent and the amount each council contributes can be found at www.leevalleypark.org.uk

Environment Agency Thames Region

The Environment Agency has a levying body for its flood and coastal erosion risk management functions and has powers in respect of flood defence.

	2021-22 £m	2022-23 £m
Levies raised	12,042	12,282
Total council tax base	5,127	5,214

The London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA)

LPFA raises a levy each year to meet expenditure on premature retirement compensation and outstanding personnel matters for which LPFA is responsible and cannot charge to the pension fund. These payments relate to former employees of the Greater London Council (GLC), the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) and the London Residuary Body (LRB).

For 2022/23, the income to be raised by levies is set out below.

The Greater London levy is payable in all boroughs, the Inner London levy only in Inner London Boroughs (including the City of London). The figures show the total to be raised and, in brackets, the percentage change on the previous year.

£ Inner London £13,065,200

£ Greater London £10,317,753


£ **Total £23,382,953 (0%)**

Data Protection

Any information you give us will be used for the purposes of administering your council tax. All data is held securely and processed in compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018, and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The council has a duty to protect public funds it administers, and may use information held about you for the prevention and detection of fraud and other lawful purposes. This may include matching council tax data with other council records. The council will also use the information for the purpose of performing any of its statutory enforcement duties. It will make any disclosures required by law and may also share this information with other bodies responsible for auditing or administering public funds. We will not disclose your personal information to third parties for marketing purposes. The council also uses basic council tax information about you, e.g. name and address, in other areas of service provision if this helps you to access services more easily, promotes more efficient and cost effective delivery of services, and to help recover monies owed to the council. For further details and our policy please refer to our data protection page: www.islington.gov.uk/dataprotection

If you would like more information or this document in large print or Braille, audiotape or in another language, please contact 020 7527 2000.

If you would like to know more about business rates, please contact:

 020 7527 2633

 www.islington.gov.uk/counciltax