Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Draft local government finance report 2021 to 2022

December 2020
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

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December 2020

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1. Introduction

1.1. This Report is made by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government ("the Secretary of State"), and laid before the House of Commons, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Schedule 7B to the Local Government Finance Act 1988 ("the 1988 Act")[1]. It applies in relation to England only.

1.2. The Report sets out the Secretary of State's determination, made under paragraph 4 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act, of the percentage of a billing authority's[2] non-domestic rating income that is to be that authority's central share and the percentage that is to be that authority's local share for each billing authority in England for the financial year 2021/2022.

1.3. The Report sets out the Secretary of State's determination to pay revenue support grant ("Revenue Support Grant"), the total amount of the grant, the amount of the grant he proposes to pay to receiving authorities[3], and the amount of the grant (if any) he proposes to pay to the specified body[4], for the financial year 2021/2022 in accordance with section 78 of the 1988 Act[5].

1.4. The Report specifies the basis on which the Secretary of State proposes to distribute the amount of Revenue Support Grant to be paid for the financial year 2021/2022 among receiving authorities under Part 5 of the 1988 Act.

1.5. Before making the determination under section 78 of the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State consulted representatives of local government and all local authorities and obtained the Treasury's consent[6]. Before making this Report the Secretary of State also notified such representatives of the general nature of the basis of calculation of the distribution of Revenue Support Grant[7] and of the general nature of the basis of calculation of tariff and top-up payments[8] (as referred to in paragraph 1.6).

1.6. The Report sets out the basis on which the Secretary of State proposes to calculate authorities' Baseline Funding Level as well as which authorities are to receive payments (referred to in this Report as "top-up" payments) and which authorities are to make payments (referred to in this Report as "tariff" payments) and the amount of such payments, under Part 5 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act.

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[1] Schedule 7B was inserted by Schedule 1 to the Local Government Finance Act 2012 ("the 2012 Act").
[2] Each of the following is a billing authority pursuant to section 1(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 ("the 1992 Act"):
(i) A district council,
(ii) A London borough council,
(iii) The Common Council of the City of London,
(iv) The Council of the Isles of Scilly
[3] Receiving authorities are billing authorities and major precepting authorities (see section 76(2) of the 1988 Act). For the definition of "major precepting authority" see section 39(1) of the 1992 Act.
[4] Defined in section 76(4) of the 1988 Act.
[5] Section 78 was amended by paragraph 9 of Schedule 10 to the 1992 Act, by paragraph 15 of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2003 and by paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 to the 2012 Act.
[6] See section 78(5) of the 1988 Act.
[7] See section 78A(3) of the 1988 Act. This section was inserted by paragraph 10 of Schedule 10 to the 1992 Act and amended by paragraph 15 of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2003 and paragraph 3 of Schedule 2 to the 2012 Act.
[8] Pursuant to paragraph 12(2) of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act.

1.7. The report lists the pools of authorities that the Secretary of State has designated for the financial year 2021/2022 in accordance with Part 9 of Schedule 7B of the 1988 Act.

1.8. The report references the Key Information Tables as published in 2020/2021. These were calculated in accordance with the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2020/2021[9]. For an increased Business Rates Retention authority in 2020/2021[10], their Baseline Funding Level or Revenue Support Grant under 50% Business Rates Retention is in the 2020/2021 Supplementary table for local authorities with increased business rates retention[11]. For all other authorities see the 2020/2021 Key information for local authorities[12]. Hard copies may be obtained on request by writing to:

Local Government Finance Settlement Team
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
2nd floor, Fry Building
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

[9] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/863873/LGFR_England_2020-21.pdf
[10] See Annex C of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2020/2021 for a list of authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements for 2020/2021.
[11] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/key-information-for-local-authorities-with-increased-business-rates-retention-final-local-government-finance-settlement-2020-to-2021
[12] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/key-information-for-local-authorities-final-local-government-finance-settlement-2020-to-2021

2. Central and local share

2.1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State determines that in relation to each billing authority in England that is not an authority with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements as part of a devolution deal, a London borough council or the Common Council of the City of London:

- its central share for 2021/2022 will be 50%;
- its local share for 2021/2022 will be 50%.

2.2. For authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements as part of a devolution deal (as referred to in **Annex C**) that are billing authorities:

- its central share for 2021/2022 will be 0%;
- its local share for 2021/2022 will be 100%.

2.3. For a London borough council and the Common Council of the City of London:

- its central share for 2021/2022 will be 33%;
- its local share for 2021/2022 will be 67%.

3. Revenue Support Grant

3.1. Pursuant to section 78(3)(a) of the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State determines that the amount of Revenue Support Grant for the financial year 2021/2022 is £1,621,561,461[13].

3.2. Pursuant to section 78(3)(aa) of the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State will pay grant to receiving authorities.

3.3. Pursuant to section 78(3)(b) of the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State determines that the amount of the grant to be paid to receiving authorities is £1,621,561,461. A receiving authority is any billing authority or major precepting authority[14].

3.4. The amount of the Revenue Support Grant that is to be distributed to local policing bodies[15] outside London for police services is zero. Funding with respect to policing will be provided to all local policing bodies under section 46(3) of the Police Act 1996 through the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2021/2022.

3.5. The amount of the Revenue Support Grant that is to be distributed to Mayoral Combined Authorities[16] is zero.

3.6. Pursuant to section 78(3)(ba) of the 1988 Act, the Secretary of State will not pay any Revenue Support Grant to the specified body[17] the Improvement and Development Agency for Local Government (IDeA).

3.7. The amount of the Revenue Support Grant that is to be distributed to authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements is zero. The value of the Revenue Support Grant forgone will be taken into account in setting revised tariffs and top-ups.

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[13] This figure excludes any Revenue Support Grant forgone by authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements for 2021/2022. The total amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022 that would have been determined under 50% Business Rates Retention is £2,334,029,778.

[14] Each of the following is a major precepting authority as defined in section 39(1) of the 1992 Act:
- (i) a county council which does not have the functions of a district council;
- (ii) police and crime commissioners in England whose police area is listed in Schedule 1 to the Police Act 1996;
- (iii) a metropolitan county fire and rescue authority;
- (iv) a fire and rescue authority constituted by a scheme under section 2 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 or a scheme to which section 4 of that Act applies (a "combined fire and rescue authority");
- (v) a fire and rescue authority created by order under section 4A of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (a "Police and Crime Commissioner fire and rescue authority");
- (vi) the Greater London Authority;
- (vii) a mayoral combined authority, as defined by section 107A(8) of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

[15] Local policing bodies comprise the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, police and crime commissioners and the Common Council of the City of London. The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime is a functional body of the Greater London Authority (see section 424(1) of the Greater London Authority Act 1999).

[16] Mayoral combined authorities are combined authorities for which provision has been made for there to be a mayor by an Order made under section 107A of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

[17] Specified bodies are bodies which provide services for local authorities and are specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State under section 76(4) of the 1988 Act. There is currently only one such body.

4. Distribution of Revenue Support Grant

4.1. This section specifies the basis on which the Secretary of State will distribute among receiving authorities the amount of Revenue Support Grant which will be paid for the year 2021/2022 under Part 5 of the 1988 Act.

4.2. The Secretary of State will first make a specific allocation for the Council of the Isles of Scilly (Part A).

4.3. The Secretary of State will secondly distribute the funding to all other receiving authorities apart from authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements. This distribution will ensure a percentage increase in Revenue Support Grant equal to the change in the Consumer Price Index between September 2019 and September 2020 (Part B).

Part A – Council of the Isles of Scilly

4.4. From the amount of Revenue Support Grant which the Secretary of State will pay to receiving authorities, the Secretary of State will pay £1,879,994 with respect to the Council of the Isles of Scilly[18].

Part B – Main distribution

Basis of calculation

4.5. Services provided by local authorities are divided into five groups reflecting the division of responsibilities for providing services in some non-metropolitan areas: some services are provided predominantly by district councils ('lower-tier services'), others by county councils ('upper-tier services'), and others by fire and rescue authorities ('fire and rescue services'). The fourth group of services covers those services other than policing services and fire and rescue services provided by the Greater London Authority and its functional bodies. The fifth group of services covers the notional policing element of the council tax freeze grant legacy payments included within the Local Government Finance Settlement. The services included within each of the first four groups are set out in **Annex A**.

4.6. The upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022 is to support upper-tier services. The upper-tier element is calculated for the following classes of authority:

Non-metropolitan district councils which have the functions of county councils,
County councils,
London borough councils,
Common Council of the City of London,
Metropolitan district councils.

[18] The Council of the Isles of Scilly is treated as a special case due to the size and unique nature of the authority.

4.7. The lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022 is to support lower-tier services. The lower-tier element is calculated for the following classes of authority:

County councils which have the functions of district councils,
Metropolitan and non-metropolitian district councils,
London borough councils,
Common Council of the City of London.

4.8. The fire and rescue element of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022 is to support fire and rescue services. The fire and rescue element is calculated for the following classes of authority:

County councils which have responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue services,
Greater London Authority,
Metropolitan county fire and rescue authorities,
Combined fire and rescue authorities,
Police and Crime Commissioner fire and rescue authorities.

4.9. The GLA other services element of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022 is to support services supplied by the Greater London Authority other than fire and rescue and policing services.

4.10. The London policing element of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022 is the notional share for policing services of council tax freeze grant legacy payments to the Common Council of the City of London and the Greater London Authority.

4.11. The Revenue Support Grant for 2021/22 for each class of authority in paragraphs **4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9** and **4.10** other than the Council of the Isles of Scilly, Isle of Wight Council, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue, North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire, is calculated for each authority for each tier level as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{RSG_{20/21}} \times (\boldsymbol{SEP\ CPI_{20}/SEP\ CPI_{19}})$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{RSG_{20/21}}$ is the amount of Revenue Support Grant for the authority in 2020/2021 for the tier under 50% Business Rates Retention, as set out in the final Local Government Finance Settlement 2020/2021 Key Information Tables;

$\boldsymbol{SEP\ CPI_{20}}$ is the value of the Consumer Price Index in September 2020, which is 109.1;

$\boldsymbol{SEP\ CPI_{19}}$ is the value of the Consumer Price Index in September 2019, which is 108.5.

4.12. The total Revenue Support Grant is calculated for the following classes of authority:

Common Council of the City of London,
London borough councils,

District councils,
County councils,
Greater London Authority,
Metropolitan county fire and rescue authorities,
Combined fire and rescue authorities,
Police and Crime Commissioner fire and rescue authorities.

4.13. For each authority in paragraph **4.12** other than the Council of the Isles of Scilly, Isle of Wight Council, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue, North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire, the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022 is as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{UT\ RSG_{21/22} + LT\ RSG_{21/22} + FR\ RSG_{21/22} + GLA\ RSG_{21/22} + LP\ RSG_{21/22}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{UT\ RSG_{21/22}}$	is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;
$\boldsymbol{LT\ RSG_{21/22}}$	is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;
$\boldsymbol{FR\ RSG_{21/22}}$	is the fire and rescue element of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;
$\boldsymbol{GLA\ RSG_{21/22}}$	is the GLA other services element of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;
$\boldsymbol{LP\ RSG_{21/22}}$	is the London policing element Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any.

Isle of Wight and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue

4.14. From 1st April 2021, responsibility for fire and rescue services is transferring from Isle of Wight Unitary Authority and combining with Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority to create a new authority named Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Authority.

4.15. For the new Isle of Wight Unitary Authority without fire as set out in paragraph **4.14,** the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{UT\ RSG_{21/22}^{IoW\ without\ fire} + LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{IoW\ without\ fire}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{UT\ RSG_{21/22}^{IoW\ without\ fire}}$	is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Isle of Wight Unitary Authority without fire for 2021/2022. This is equal to the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Isle of Wight Unitary authority with fire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;

$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{IoW\ without\ fire}$ is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Isle of Wight Unitary Authority without fire for 2021/2022. This is equal to the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Isle of Wight Unitary authority with fire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any.

4.16. For the new Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Authority as set out in paragraph **4.14,** the amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$FR\ RSG_{21/22}^{IoW\ with\ fire} + FR\ RSG_{21/22}^{Hampshire\ Fire}$$

where:

$FR\ RSG_{21/22}^{IoW\ with\ fire}$ is the fire and rescue element of Revenue Support Grant for Isle of Wight Unitary Authority with fire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;

$FR\ RSG_{21/22}^{Hampshire\ fire}$ is the fire and rescue element of Revenue Support Grant for Hampshire Fire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any.

North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire

4.17. From 1st April 2021, East Northamptonshire, Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough District Councils and Northamptonshire County Council are abolished and an authority named North Northamptonshire is created.

4.18. The amount of Revenue Support Grant for North Northamptonshire Unitary Authority for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$UT\ RSG_{21/22}^{North\ Northamptonshire} + LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{North\ Northamptonshire}$$

where:

$UT\ RSG_{21/22}^{North\ Northamptonshire}$ is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for North Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows;

$$UT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC} \times RSG\ Factor_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC}$$

where:

$UT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC}$ is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Northamptonshire County Council for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;

$RSG\ Factor_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC}$ is the Revenue Support Grant distribution factor for Northamptonshire County Council for 2021/2022, which is 0.5462195.

$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{North\ Northamptonshire}$ is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for North Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows;

$$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Corby} + LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{East\ Northamptonshire} + LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Kettering} + LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Wellingborough}$$

where:

$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Corby}$ is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Corby for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;

$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{East\ Northamptonshire}$ is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for East Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;

$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Kettering}$ is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Kettering for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;

$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Wellingborough}$ is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Wellingborough for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any.

4.19. From 1st April 2021, Northampton, South Northamptonshire and Daventry District Councils and Northamptonshire County Council are abolished and an authority named West Northamptonshire is created.

4.20. The amount of Revenue Support Grant for West Northamptonshire Unitary Authority for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$UT\ RSG_{21/22}^{West\ Northamptonshire} + LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{West\ Northamptonshire}$$

where:

$UT\ RSG_{21/22}^{West\ Northamptonshire}$ is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for West Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows:

$$UT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC} \times (\ \mathbf{1} - RSG\ Factor_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC}\ )$$

where:

$UT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC}$ is the upper-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Northamptonshire County Council for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;

$RSG\ Factor_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC}$ is the Revenue Support Grant distribution factor for Northamptonshire County Council for 2021/2022, which is 0.5462195.

$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{West\ Northamptonshire}$ is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for West Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows;

$$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Northampton} + LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Daventry} + LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{South\ Northamptonshire}$$

where:

$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Northampton}$ is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Northampton for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;

$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{Daventry}$ is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for Daventry for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any;

$LT\ RSG_{21/22}^{South\ Northamptonshire}$ is the lower-tier element of Revenue Support Grant for South Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11**, if any.

Final Distribution[19]

4.21. The amount of Revenue Support Grant for 2021/2022 that is to be distributed to receiving authorities is as follows:

- For authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arranagements, zero;
- For Isle of Wight Council, the amount calculated in accordance with paragraph **4.15**;
- For Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue, the amount calculated in accordance with paragraph **4.16**;
- For North Northamptonshire, the amount calculated in accordance with paragraph **4.18**;

[19] Islington Council has identified historical errors in reporting their council tax levels. The Secretary of State is considering whether to reduce the authority's Revenue Support Grant amount to avoid any resulting overpayment. Discussions are ongoing between the Secretary of State and Islington Council. This will be updated at the Final Local Government Finance Settlement.

- For West Northamptonshire, the amount calculated in accordance with paragraph **4.20**;
- For all other authorities, the amount calculated in accordance with paragraph **4.13**.

5. Distribution of Baseline Funding Level

5.1. The Secretary of State will uprate the 2020/2021 Baseline Funding Level for each local authority in every class of authority for each tier level, other than authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements, by the change in the Small Business Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier[20].

5.2. Baseline Funding Level for each authority with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements (see **Annex C**), will consist of their 2020/2021 Baseline Funding Level calculated under 50% Business Rates Retention uprated for 2021/2022, plus the value of the grant(s) that the authority will forgo in 2021/2022.

5.3. Services will be divided into the same groups as set out in Section 4 of this document.

Part A – Main distribution

5.4. The Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for each authority for 2021/2022, other than Isle of Wight Council, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue, North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire, is calculated for each tier level as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{BFL^{50\%}_{20/21}} \times (\boldsymbol{SBRM_{21/22}/SBRM_{20/21}})$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BFL^{50\%}_{20/21}}$ is the amount of Baseline Funding Level for the authority in 2020/2021 for the tier under 50% Business Rates Retention, as set out in the final Local Government Finance Settlement 2020/2021 Key Information Tables;

$\boldsymbol{SBRM_{21/22}}$ is the 2021/2022 Small Business Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier, which is 0.499;

$\boldsymbol{SBRM_{20/21}}$ is the 2020/2021 Small Business Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier, which is 0.499.

5.5. The Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for each authority for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{UT\,BFL^{50\%}_{21/22} + LT\,BFL^{50\%}_{21/22} + FR\,BFL^{50\%}_{21/22} + GLA\,BFL^{50\%}_{21/22} + LP\,BFL^{50\%}_{21/22}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{UT\,BFL^{50\%}_{21/22}}$ is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

[20] The Small Business Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier for 2021/2022 has been calculated in accordance with paragraph 3 of Schedule 7 of the 1988 Act.

$\boldsymbol{LT\ BFL^{50\%}_{21/22}}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{FR\ BFL^{50\%}_{21/22}}$ is the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{GLA\ BFL^{50\%}_{21/22}}$ is the GLA other services element of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{LP\ BFL^{50\%}_{21/22}}$ is the London policing element Baseline Funding Level for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any.

Isle of Wight and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue

5.6. For the new Isle of Wight Unitary Authority without fire as set out in paragraph **4.14**, the amount of Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{UT\ BFL^{IoW\ without\ fire}_{21/22} + LT\ BFL^{IoW\ without\ fire}_{21/22}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{UT\ BFL^{IoW\ without\ fire}_{21/22}}$ is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Isle of Wight Unitary Authority without fire for 2021/2022. This is equal to the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Isle of Wight Unitary authority with fire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{LT\ BFL^{IoW\ without\ fire}_{21/22}}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Isle of Wight Unitary Authority without fire for 2021/2022. This is equal to the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Isle of Wight Unitary authority with fire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any.

5.7. For the new Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire And Rescue Authority as set out in paragraph **4.14**, the amount of Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{FR\ BFL^{IoW\ with\ fire}_{21/22} + FR\ BFL^{Hampshire\ Fire}_{21/22}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{FR\ BFL^{IoW\ with\ fire}_{21/22}}$ is the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level for Isle of Wight Unitary Authority with fire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$FR\ BFL^{Hampshire\ fire}_{21/22}$ is the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level for Hampshire Fire Authority for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any.

North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire

5.8. For the new North Northamptonshire unitary authority as set out in paragraph **4.17**, the amount of Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$UT\ BFL^{North\ Northamptonshire}_{21/22} + LT\ BFL^{North\ Northamptonshire}_{21/22}$$

where:

$UT\ BFL^{North\ Northamptonshire}_{21/22}$ is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for North Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows;

$$UT\ BFL^{Northamptonshire\ CC}_{21/22} \times BFL\ Factor^{Northamptonshire\ CC}_{21/22}$$

where:

$UT\ BFL^{Northamptonshire\ CC}_{21/22}$ is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Northamptonshire County Council for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$BFL\ Factor^{Northamptonshire\ CC}_{21/22}$ is the Baseline Funding Level distribution factor for Northamptonshire County Council for 2021/2022, which is 0.5462195.

$LT\ BFL^{North\ Northamptonshire}_{21/22}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for North Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows:

$$LT\ BFL^{Corby}_{21/22} + LT\ BFL^{East\ Northamptonshire}_{21/22} + LT\ BFL^{Kettering}_{21/22} + LT\ BFL^{Wellingborough}_{21/22}$$

where:

$LT\ BFL^{Corby}_{21/22}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Corby for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$LT\ BFL^{East\ Northamptonshire}_{21/22}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for East Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$LT\ BFL^{Kettering}_{21/22}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Kettering for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$LT\ BFL_{21/22}^{Wellingborough}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Wellingborough for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any.

5.9. For the new West Northamptonshire unitary authority as set out in paragraph **4.19**, the amount of Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$UT\ BFL_{21/22}^{West\ Northamptonshire} + LT\ BFL_{21/22}^{West\ Northamptonshire}$$

where:

$UT\ BFL_{21/22}^{West\ Northamptonshire}$ is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for West Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows:

$$UT\ BFL_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC} \times (\mathbf{1} - BFL\ Factor_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC})$$

where:

$UT\ BFL_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC}$ is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Northamptonshire County Council for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$BFL\ Factor_{21/22}^{Northamptonshire\ CC}$ is the Baseline Funding Level distribution factor for Northamptonshire County Council for 2021/2022, which is 0.5462195.

$LT\ BFL_{21/22}^{West\ Northamptonshire}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for West Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows:

$$LT\ BFL_{21/22}^{Northampton} + LT\ BFL_{21/22}^{Daventry} + LT\ BFL_{21/22}^{South\ Northamptonshire}$$

where:

$LT\ BFL_{21/22}^{Northampton}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Northampton for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$LT\ BFL_{21/22}^{Daventry}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for Daventry for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$LT\ BFL_{21/22}^{South\ Northamptonshire}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for South Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any.

Part B – Authorities with increased Business Rates Retention

5.10. The authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements for 2021/2022 are set out in **Annex C**.

5.11. For authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements, the relevant grants forgone for 2021/2022 at each tier level are detailed in *Table 1*:

Table 1: Forgone grants for authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements for each tier level for 2021/22.

Authority	RSG	iBCF	PHG	HMCA	HMEA	ITBA	RSDG	TfLIG
Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA)								
Upper-tier				X	X	X		
Fire and Rescue	X							
Greater Manchester Combined Authority Area, exc GMCA								
Upper-tier	X		X					
Lower-tier	X							
Liverpool City Region Combined Authority Area								
Upper-tier	X	X						
Lower-tier	X							
West Midlands Combined Authority Area								
Upper-tier	X							
Lower-tier	X							
West of England Combined Authority (WoECA)				X	X	X		
West of England Combined Authority Area, exc WoECA								
Upper-tier	X							
Lower-tier	X							
Cornwall Council								
Upper-tier	X			X	X	X	X	
Lower-tier	X							

Authority	RSG	iBCF	PHG	HMCA	HMEA	ITBA	RSDG	TfLIG
Fire and rescue	X							
Greater London Authority								
Fire and rescue	X							
Other services	X							X

where:

RSG is the *Revenue Support Grant* forgone for the tier for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **4.11** above, if any;

iBCF is the *Improved Better Care Fund* forgone for 2021/22[21]*;*

PHG is the *Public Health Grant* forgone for 2021/22[22];

HMCA is the *Highways Maintenance Capital Allocation* forgone for 2021/22[23];

HMEA is the *Highways Maintenance Efficiency Allocation* forgone for 2021/22[24];

ITBA is the *Integrated Transport Block Allocation* forgone for 2021/22[25];

RSDG is the *Rural Services Delivery Grant* forgone for 2021/22[26];

TfLIG is the *Transport for London Investment Grant* forgone for 2021/22[27].

5.12. The Baseline Funding Level for 2021/2022 for each authority in **Annex C**, except for West of England Combined Authority, for each tier level is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{BFL_{21/22}^{50\%} + Sum\ Grants\ for\ the\ tier}$$

[21] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/core-spending-power-provisional-local-government-finance-settlement-2021-to-2022
[22] Public Health Grant allocations for 2021/22 are assumed to be the final 2020/21 allocations as 2021/22 allocations have yet to be confirmed by the Department of Health and Social Care. This will be updated at the Final Local Government Finance Settlement.
[23] Highways Maintenance Capital allocations for 2021/22 are assumed to be the final 2020/21 allocations as 2021/22 allocations have yet to be confirmed by the Department for Transport. This will be updated at the Final Local Government Finance Settlement.
[24] Highways Maintenance Efficiency allocations for 2021/22 are assumed to be the final 2020/21 allocations as 2021/22 allocations have yet to be confirmed by the Department for Transport. This will be updated at the Final Local Government Finance Settlement.
[25] Integrated Transport Block allocations for 2021/22 are assumed to be the final 2020/21 allocations as 2021/22 allocations have yet to be confirmed by the Department for Transport. This will be updated at the Final Local Government Finance Settlement.
[26] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/core-spending-power-provisional-local-government-finance-settlement-2021-to-2022
[27] Transport for London Investment Grant for 2021/22 is £1,010 million.

where:

$\boldsymbol{BFL^{50\%}_{21/22}}$ is the amount of Baseline Funding Level for the authority in 2021/2022 for the tier under 50% Business Rates Retention, as set out in paragraph **5.4**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{Sum\ Grants\ for\ the\ tier}$ is the sum of grants forgone for each authority with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements in 2021/2022 for the tier, as set out in paragraph **5.11,** if any.

5.13. The amount of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/2022 for each authority in **Annex C,** except for West of England Combined Authority, is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{UT\ BFL^{Increased}_{21/22} + LT\ BFL^{Increased}_{21/22} + FR\ BFL^{Increased}_{21/22} + GLA\ BFL^{Increased}_{21/22} + LP\ BFL^{Increased}_{21/22}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{UT\ BFL^{Increased}_{21/22}}$ is the upper-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/22, as set out in paragraph **5.12**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{LT\ BFL^{Increased}_{21/22}}$ is the lower-tier element of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/22, as set out in paragraph **5.12**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{FR\ BFL^{Increased}_{21/22}}$ is the fire and rescue element of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/22, as set out in paragraph **5.12**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{GLA\ BFL^{Increased}_{21/22}}$ is the GLA other services element of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/22, as set out in paragraph **5.12**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{LP\ BFL^{Increased}_{21/22}}$ is the London Policing element of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/22, as set out in paragraph **5.12**, if any.

5.14. The amount of Baseline Funding Level for 2021/2022 for the West of England Combined Authority is the sum of the grants forgone for 2021/2022 ($\boldsymbol{Sum\ Grants\ for\ the\ tier}$) as set out in paragraph **5.11,** if any, for Bath and North East Somerset Council, Bristol City Council and South Gloucestershire Council.

6. Tariff and top-up amounts

6.1. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act, this section specifies the basis on which the Secretary of State intends to calculate –

- which relevant authorities are to make payments ("tariffs") under Part 5 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act;
- which relevant authorities are to receive payments ("top-ups") under Part 5 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act; and
- the amount of each such payment.

6.2. The Secretary of State intends to calculate the tariffs and top-ups for each local authority as set out below.

Part A – Main distribution

6.3. The tariff and top-up amounts under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022 for all local authorities, other than Isle of Wight Council, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue, North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire, will be calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{T_{20/21}} \times (\boldsymbol{SBRM_{21/22}}/\boldsymbol{SBRM_{20/21}})$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{T_{20/21}}$ is the tariff or top-up amount for the authority for 2020/2021 under 50% Business Rates Retention, as set out in the final Local Government Finance Settlement 2020/2021 Key Information Tables;

$\boldsymbol{SBRM_{21/22}}$ is the 2021/2022 Small Business Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier, which is 0.499;

$\boldsymbol{SBRM_{20/21}}$ is the 2020/2021 Small Business Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier, which is 0.499.

6.4. The notional local share of Business Rates Baselines under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{BFL^{50\%}_{21/22}} - \boldsymbol{T^{50\%}_{21/22}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BFL^{50\%}_{21/22}}$ is the Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.5;**

$\boldsymbol{T^{50\%}_{21/22}}$ is the tariff or top-up amount under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.3.**

Isle of Wight and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue

6.5. For the new Isle of Wight Unitary Authority as set out in paragraph **4.14**, the amount of tariff or top-up for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{BFL_{21/22}^{IoW\ without\ fire} - BRB_{21/22}^{IoW\ without\ fire}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BFL_{21/22}^{IoW\ without\ fire}}$ is the Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for Isle of Wight Unitary Authority without fire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.6**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{IoW\ without\ fire}}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for Isle of Wight Unitary Authority without fire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{IoW\ with\ fire}\ /\ 0.50 \times 0.49}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{IoW\ with\ fire}}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for Isle of Wight Unitary Authority with fire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**.

6.6. For the new Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Authority as set out in paragraph **4.14**, the amount of tariff or top-up for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{BFL_{21/22}^{Hampshire\ and\ IoW\ Fire} - BRB_{21/22}^{Hampshire\ and\ IoW\ Fire}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BFL_{21/22}^{Hampshire\ and\ IoW\ Fire}}$ is the Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Authority for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.7**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{Hampshire\ and\ IoW\ Fire}}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Authority for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows:

$$(\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{IoW\ with\ fire}\ /\ 0.50 \times 0.01}) + \boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{Hampshire\ Fire}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{IoW\ with\ fire}}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for Isle of Wight Unitary Authority with fire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**;

$BRB_{21/22}^{Hampshire\ fire}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**.

North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire

6.7. For the new North Northamptonshire Unitary Authority as set out in paragraph **4.17**, the amount of tariff or top-up for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$BFL_{21/22}^{North\ Northamptonshire} - BRB_{21/22}^{North\ Northamptonshire}$$

where:

$BFL_{21/22}^{North\ Northamptonshire}$ is the Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for North Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.8**, if any;

$BRB_{21/22}^{North\ Northamptonshire}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for North Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows:

$$(BRB_{21/22}^{Corby} + BRB_{21/22}^{East\ Northamptonshire} + BRB_{21/22}^{Kettering} + BRB_{21/22}^{Wellingborough}) \ / \ \mathbf{0.4} \times \mathbf{0.49}$$

where:

$BRB_{21/22}^{Corby}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for Corby for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**;

$BRB_{21/22}^{East\ Northamptonshire}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for East Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**;

$BRB_{21/22}^{Kettering}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for Kettering for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**;

$BRB_{21/22}^{Wellingborough}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for Wellingborough for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**.

6.8. For the new West Northamptonshire Unitary Authority as set out in paragraph **4.19**, the amount of tariff or top-up for 2021/2022 is calculated as follows:

$$BFL_{21/22}^{West\ Northamptonshire} - BRB_{21/22}^{West\ Northamptonshire}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BFL_{21/22}^{West\,Northamptonshire}}$ is the Baseline Funding Level under 50% Business Rates Retention for West Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.9**, if any;

$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{West\,Northamptonshire}}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for West Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows:

$$(\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{Northampton}} + \boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{Daventry}} + \boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{South\,Northamptonshire}})\ /\ \mathbf{0.4} \times \mathbf{0.49}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{Northampton}}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for Northampton for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**;

$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{Daventry}}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for Daventry for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**;

$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{South\,Northamptonshire}}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for South Northamptonshire for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**.

Part B – Authorities with increased Business Rates Retention

6.9. The 2021/2022 tariff or top-up for each authority in **Annex C,** except the West of England Combined Authority, is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{BFL_{21/22}^{Increased}} - \boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{Increased}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BFL_{21/22}^{Increased}}$ is the Baseline Funding Level for 2021/2022 as set out in paragraph **5.13**;

$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{Increased}}$ is the notional Business Rates Baseline for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{50\%}/Local\ Share_{21/22}^{50\%}} \times \boldsymbol{Local\ Share_{21/22}^{Increased}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BRB_{21/22}^{50\%}}$ is the Business Rates Baseline under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **6.4**;

$\boldsymbol{Local\ Share^{50\%}_{21/22}}$	is the authority's local share under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022, as set out in **Annex B.**
$\boldsymbol{Local\ Share^{Increased}_{21/22}}$	is the authority's local share under increased Business Rates Retention arrangements for 2021/2022, as set out in **Annex C.**

6.10. The 2021/2022 tariff or top-up for the West of England Combined Authority is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{BFL^{Increased}_{21/22} - WoECA\ BRB^{Increased}_{21/22}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{BFL^{Increased}_{21/22}}$	is the Baseline Funding Level for West of England Combined Authority for 2021/2022, as set out in paragraph **5.14**;
$\boldsymbol{WoECA\ BRB^{Increased}_{21/22}}$	is the notional Business Rates Baseline for West of England Combined Authority under 100% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022, which is calculated as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{WoECAA\ BRB^{50\%}_{21/22} / \ WoECAA\ Local\ Share^{50\%}_{21/22}\ \times Local\ Share^{Increased}_{21/22}}$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{WoECAA\ BRB^{50\%}_{21/22}}$	is the sum of the notional Business Rates Baselines under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022 ($\boldsymbol{BRB^{50\%}_{21/22}}$) for Bath and North East Somerset Council, Bristol City Council and South Gloucestershire Council, as set out in paragraph **6.4**;
$\boldsymbol{WoECAA\ Local\ Share^{50\%}_{21/22}}$	is the local share for Bath and North East Somerset Council, Bristol City Council and South Gloucestershire Council under 50% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022, as set out in **Annex B**;
$\boldsymbol{Local\ Share^{Increased}_{21/22}}$	is the West of England Combined Authority's local share under 100% Business Rates Retention for 2021/2022, as set out in **Annex C**.

7. Credit to the Levy Account

7.1. The Secretary of State has decided to credit the Levy Account in respect of the 2021/2022 financial year with £ million[28].

[28] The Secretary of State will decide the amount, if any, that will be credited to the levy account in respect to 2021/2022 when the necessary information becomes available. This will be confirmed at the final Local Government Finance Settlement.

8. Pooling

8.1. Part 9 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act provides that authorities can come together to form pools for the purposes of certain provisions of the Schedule. The Secretary of State has designated the pools for 2021/2022, and the pools are set out in **Annex D**. These pools will be treated as a single authority for the purposes of Part 5 and Part 7 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act.

9. Conclusion

9.1. This Report is made by the Secretary of State under paragraph 5 of Schedule 7B to the Local Government Finance Act 1988. It is laid before the House of Commons in accordance with that section.

9.2. The financial year to which this Report relates is that beginning on 1 April 2021. This Report may be amended by a report made under section 84A of the 1988 Act[29] or paragraph 15 of Schedule 7B to the 1988 Act[30].

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State.

Luke Hall
Minister of State for Regional Growth and Local Government
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

December 2020

The consent of the Treasury has been obtained to the making of the determinations specified in section 3 of this Report.

[ ]
[ ]
Two of the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury

December 2020

[29] Section 84A was inserted by paragraph 15 of Schedule 10 to the 1992 Act and was amended by paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 to the 2012 Act.
[30] Schedule 7B was inserted by Schedule 1 to the 2012 Act.

Annex A

Examples of Services Included within Each Tier.

Examples of services included in the Upper Tier	
Adult social care	Local welfare provision
Children’s social care	Public health
Highways maintenance	Refuse disposal
Lead local flood authority services	Supporting People services including housing strategy for older people
Libraries	Trading Standards
Local authority central education functions	Youth and Community Services
Local transport services	
Examples of services included in the Lower Tier	
Building regulations	Parking
Council Tax collection	Planning
Environmental health	Recreation
Homelessness prevention	Refuse Collection
Housing services	Registration of electors
Museums and galleries	
Services included in Fire and Rescue	
Fire and Rescue	
Services included in Other GLA services	
GLA general funding	London Bus Services Operators Funding for the Baseline Funding Level only
GLA Transport funding[31] for the Baseline Funding Level only	

A1. In addition funding is included within each tier for:

(i) localised council tax support, including funding for parish councils; and

(ii) compensating authorities for the reduction in council tax income resulting from local authorities agreeing to freeze or reduce their council tax in 2011/2012.

A2. Within Revenue Support Grant only, funding is also included within each tier for:

(i) compensating authorities for the reduction in council tax income resulting from local authorities agreeing to freeze or reduce their council tax in 2013/2014, 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 as applicable; and

(ii) supporting long-term changes to bring down costs for those authorities that received Efficiency Support Grant in 2014/2015.

[31] A Transport Grant payable directly to the Greater London Authority for the purposes of Transport for London, as provided for under Section 101 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999, will continue to be paid by the Department for Transport.

Annex B

The table below sets out the local share for each class of authority under 50% Business Rates Retention.

Class of authority	Local Share
Non-metropolitan district councils which do not have the functions of county councils	0.40
London borough councils Common Council of the City of London	0.30
Metropolitan district councils Non-metropolitan district councils which have the functions of county councils County councils which have the functions of district councils but which do not have responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue services	0.49
County councils which have the functions of district councils and which have responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue services Council of the Isles of Scilly	0.50
County councils which do not have responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue services	0.09
County councils which have responsibility for the provision of fire and rescue services	0.10
Metropolitan county fire and rescue authorities, Combined fire and rescue authorities Police and Crime Commissioner fire and rescue authorities	0.01
Greater London Authority	0.20

Annex C

Authorities with increased Business Rates Retention arrangements for 2021/2022. The table below provides the local share for each authority.

Area	Local authorities	Local Share[32]
Cornwall Council	Cornwall Council	1.00
Greater Manchester Combined Authority Area	Greater Manchester Combined Authority	0.01
	Bolton Council	0.99
	Bury Council	0.99
	Manchester City Council	0.99
	Oldham Council	0.99
	Rochdale Borough Council	0.99
	Salford City Council	0.99
	Stockport Council	0.99
	Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council	0.99
	Trafford Council	0.99
	Wigan Council	0.99
Greater London Authority	Greater London Authority	0.37
Liverpool City Region Combined Authority Area	Liverpool City Council	0.99
	St Helens Council	0.99
	Sefton Council	0.99
	Wirral Council	0.99
	Knowsley Council	0.99
	Halton Borough Council	0.99
West Midlands Combined Authority Area	Birmingham City Council	0.99
	City of Wolverhampton Council	0.99
	Coventry City Council	0.99
	Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council	0.99
	Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council	0.99
	Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council	0.99
	Walsall Council	0.99
West of England Combined Authority Area	West of England Combined Authority	0.05
	Bath and North East Somerset Council	0.94
	Bristol City Council	0.94
	South Gloucestershire Council	0.94

[32] For billing authorities in the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority Area, West Midlands Combined Authority Area, and West of England Combined Authority Area, the remaining 0.01 local share is for precepting fire and rescue authorities.

Annex D

The table below sets out the list of pools for the year of 2021/2022.

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Cambridgeshire Business Rates Pool	South Cambridgeshire	• South Cambridgeshire • Peterborough • Cambridgeshire • Cambridgeshire Fire • East Cambridgeshire • Fenland
Coventry and Warwickshire Business Rates Pool	Warwickshire	• Warwickshire • Coventry • North Warwickshire • Nuneaton and Bedworth • Rugby • Stratford-on-Avon • Warwick
Cumbria Business Rates Pool	Cumbria	• Cumbria • Allerdale • Barrow-in-Furness • Carlisle • Copeland • Eden • South Lakeland
Derbyshire Business Rates Pool	Derby	• Derby • Amber Valley • Bolsover • Chesterfield • Derbyshire • Derbyshire Dales • Derbyshire Fire • Erewash • High Peak • North East Derbyshire • South Derbyshire

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Devon Business Rates Pool	Plymouth	• Plymouth • Devon • East Devon • Exeter • Mid Devon • North Devon • South Hams • Teignbridge • Torridge • Torbay • West Devon
East Sussex Business Rates Pool	Wealden	• Wealden • East Sussex • East Sussex Fire • Eastbourne • Hastings • Lewes • Rother
Essex Business Rates Pool	Essex	• Essex • Basildon • Braintree • Brentwood • Castle Point • Chelmsford • Colchester • Epping Forest • Essex Fire • Harlow • Maldon • Tendring • Uttlesford • Rochford • Southend-on-Sea
Gloucestershire Business Rates Pool	Stroud	• Stroud • Cheltenham • Cotswold • Forest of Dean • Gloucester • Gloucestershire • Tewkesbury

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Greater Manchester and Cheshire Business Rates Pool	Manchester	• Manchester • Bolton • Bury • Oldham • Rochdale • Tameside • Trafford • Salford • Stockport • Wigan • Cheshire East • Cheshire West and Chester
Hertfordshire Business Rates Pool	Hertfordshire	• Hertfordshire • Broxbourne • Dacorum • Hertsmere • North Hertfordshire • Three Rivers
Kent Business Rates Pool	Maidstone	• Maidstone • Ashford • Dartford • Folkestone and Hythe • Gravesham • Kent • Kent Fire • Swale • Thanet • Tunbridge Wells
Lancashire Business Rates Pool	Ribble Valley	• Ribble Valley • Burnley • Chorley • Fylde • Hyndburn • Lancashire • Pendle • Rossendale • South Ribble • West Lancashire • Wyre

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Leeds City Region Business Rates Pool	Leeds	• Leeds • Bradford • Calderdale • Harrogate • Kirklees • Wakefield • York
Leicester and Leicestershire Business Rates Pool	Leicestershire	• Leicestershire • Blaby • Charnwood • Harborough • Hinckley and Bosworth • Melton • North West Leicestershire • Oadby and Wigston • Leicester • Leicestershire Fire
Lincolnshire Business Rates Pool	Lincoln	• Lincoln • Boston • East Lindsey • Lincolnshire • North Kesteven • South Kesteven • West Lindsey

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
London Business Rates Pool	City of London	• City of London • Barking and Dagenham • Barnet • Bexley • Brent • Bromley • Camden • Croydon • Ealing • Enfield • Greater London Authority • Greenwich • Hackney • Hammersmith and Fulham • Haringey • Harrow • Havering • Hillingdon • Hounslow • Islington • Kensington and Chelsea • Kingston upon Thames • Lambeth • Lewisham • Merton • Newham • Redbridge • Richmond upon Thames • Southwark • Sutton • Tower Hamlets • Waltham Forest • Wandsworth • Westminster
Mid Merseyside Business Rates Pool	Warrington	• Warrington • Halton • St Helens

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Norfolk Business Rates Pool	Norfolk	• Norfolk • Breckland • Broadland • Great Yarmouth • King's Lynn and West Norfolk • North Norfolk • Norwich • South Norfolk
North Oxfordshire Business Rates Pool	Cherwell	• Cherwell • Oxfordshire • West Oxfordshire
Nottinghamshire Business Rates Pool	Nottinghamshire	• Nottinghamshire • Ashfield • Newark and Sherwood • Rushcliffe • Broxtowe • Mansfield • Bassetlaw • Gedling
Somerset Business Rates Pool	Mendip	• Mendip • Sedgemoor • South Somerset • Somerset West and Taunton • Somerset
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Business Rates Pool	Cannock Chase	• Cannock Chase • East Staffordshire • Lichfield • Newcastle-under-Lyme • South Staffordshire • Stafford • Staffordshire • Staffordshire Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner • Staffordshire Moorlands • Stoke-on-Trent • Tamworth
Suffolk Business Rates Pool	Suffolk	• Suffolk • Babergh • East Suffolk • Ipswich • Mid Suffolk • West Suffolk

Designated pool	Lead Local Authority	Local authorities within the pool
Surrey Business Rates Pool	Surrey	• Surrey • Spelthorne • Runnymede • Surrey Heath • Tandridge
West Sussex Business Rates Pool	West Sussex	• West Sussex • Adur • Arun • Horsham
Worcestershire Business Rates Pool	Worcestershire	• Worcestershire • Bromsgrove • Hereford and Worcester Fire • Malvern Hills • Redditch • Worcester • Wychavon • Wyre Forest