

Draft Order laid before the Scottish Parliament under section 74(4) and 88(3) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for approval by resolution of the Scottish Parliament.

DRAFT SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2016 No.

COUNCIL TAX

**The Council Tax (Substitution of Proportion and Valuation)
(**Scottish Green Party**) (Scotland) Order 2016**

The Scottish Ministers make the following Order in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74(3) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992(a).

In accordance with section 74(4) of that Act, a draft of this Order has been laid before and approved by resolution of the Scottish Parliament.

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as The Council Tax (Substitution of Proportion and Valuation) (**Scottish Green Party**) (Scotland) Order 2016 and comes into force on 1st April 2017.

Substitution of proportion

2.—(1) In section 74(1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for the words after “proportion—” substitute—

“1: 2: 3: 4: 5: 6: 7: 8: 9: 10: and so on as required

where

1 is for dwellings listed in valuation band 1, 2 is for dwellings listed in valuation band 2, and so on.”

(2) The substitution made by paragraph (1) has effect as regards financial years beginning on or after 1st April 2018.

Substitution of valuation

3.—a) In section 74(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for the “Range of Values” and “Valuation Band, substitute—

(a) 1992 c.14. The function of the Secretary of State under section 74(3) was transferred to the Scottish Ministers by the Scotland Act 1998 (c.46), section 53.

<i>Range of Values</i>	<i>Valuation Band</i>
Values exceeding £11,000 but not exceeding £12,000	1
Values exceeding £12,000 but not exceeding £13,000	2
Values exceeding £13,000 but not exceeding £14,000	3
Values exceeding £14,000 but not exceeding £15,000	4
Values exceeding £15,000 but not exceeding £16,000	5
Values exceeding £16,000 but not exceeding £17,000	6
Values exceeding £17,000 but not exceeding £18,000	7
Values exceeding £18,000 but not exceeding £19,000	8
Values exceeding £19,000 but not exceeding £20,000	9
Values exceeding £20,000 but not exceeding £21,000	10
And so on in so many bands of £1000 as there are properties valued in such bands	

[Explanatory Note – Scottish Green Party proposals are for a £10,000 tax free allowance (so a property worth £100,000 would be taxed on £90,000 of its value) and the above Bands provide for that]

Compilation and maintenance of valuation lists

4.—(1) In sections 84(6) and 84(7) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for the words “1st April 1993” substitute—

“1st April 2018”

(2) In section 85(1)(a) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for the words “1st September 1992” substitute—

“1st September 2017”

(3) In section 85(1)(b) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for the words “15th November 1992 and not later than 1st December 1992” substitute—

“15th November 2017 and not later than 1st December 2017”

(4) In section 86(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for the words “1st April 1992” substitute—

“1st April 2017”

A member of the **Scottish Green Party** Scottish Government
St Andrew’s House,
Edinburgh

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

The Council Tax (Substitution of Proportion and Valuation) (**Scottish Green Party**) (Scotland) Order 2016 amends both the multiplier and the valuation bands and includes provisions for a revaluation to be conducted during 2016-2017 to provide a new valuation date of 1st April 2017.

The effect of this Order is to introduce a revalued valuation roll by 1st April 2018 based on values as at 1st April 2017. It provides for Valuation Bands of £1000 with a tax-free allowance of £10,000. This means, for example, that a property worth £100,000 will be in Band 90 and will pay Council Tax at a rate to be set by the local authority based on £90,000 of property value. Such a property will pay twice the tax paid by a £55,000 house in Band 45 (90/45).

Scottish Greens also propose the introduction of another Order in 2017-18 to provide for a five-year transition from the 1991 valuation basis so that those households facing higher bills can phase the increase in over five years. Other elements of our proposed reforms (such as providing for split valuations between land and improvements) will require new legislation.