

The Civil List

Annual Report 2006

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INTRODUCTION

The Civil List is the funding provided by Parliament to enable The Queen to undertake her duties as Head of State; it meets the staff costs and running expenses of Her Majesty's official Household.

The Civil List is provided under the terms of the Civil List Acts 1952, 1972 and 1975 in return for the surrender by The Queen of the income from the Crown Estate and other hereditary revenues.

Civil List expenditure and the sums needed to meet it are subject to review by the Royal Trustees (the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Keeper of the Privy Purse), who are required to submit reports to the Treasury, which are then laid before Parliament, at least once every ten years. The last Royal Trustees Report was published on 4th July 2000 (TSO ref.: ISBN 0105568368).

Ten yearly, rather than annual, reports to Parliament were considered more consistent with the honour and dignity of the Crown by the 1971 Select Committee on the Civil List. While ten yearly Royal Trustees Reports, which form the basis for Parliament's consideration of the amount of the Civil List for the next ten years, remain appropriate and are the legislative requirement, the Royal Household believes that it may be helpful, and in line with its commitment to transparency and accountability, if annual accounts (rather than a full Royal Trustees Report) are published to show how the Civil List is being spent on a year by year basis.

The sixth published annual accounts for the Civil List, which are for the year to 31st December 2006, are set out in this report. The accounts are prepared in a form directed by the Treasury Accountant, in accordance with Section 9 of the Civil List Audit Act 1816.

SUMMARY

Civil List net expenditure for 2006 amounted to £12.2 million (2005 £11.3 million). The increase in net expenditure is analysed as follows:

	£m
Net expenditure in 2005 (restated)	11.3
Inflation and pay increases	0.4
Freedom of Information	0.2
Garden Parties	0.1
Pension service costs	0.1
Other	0.1
Net expenditure in 2006	12.2

The Civil List meets the staff costs and running expenses of The Queen's official Household. Of the £12.2 million, £8.8 million (72%) is the salary cost (including on-costs) of the 311 full-time equivalent staff borne by the Civil List.

Expenditure from the Civil List, in addition to enabling The Queen to undertake Her Majesty's constitutional duties as Head of State, helped support The Queen in fulfilling a programme of tours, garden parties, receptions and official entertaining.

Visits overseas by The Queen during the year have included a Realm visit to Australia to open the Commonwealth Games in Melbourne followed by a State Visit to Singapore, and a three-state visit to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in the Autumn.

In Her 80th birthday year, The Queen also undertook 380 engagements to cities and towns in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, entertained around 30,000 people at four Garden Parties (there were also five special Garden Parties including the Children's Party in the Palace which celebrated Children's Literature, The Duke of Edinburgh's Award 50th anniversary and The Prince's Trust 30th anniversary).

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Queen's programme for 2006 was set within what turned out to be a very busy birthday year. Highlights of The Queen's programme have included:

- A number of set-piece events to celebrate The Queen's 80th birthday in April. These included:
 - a visit to the BBC, a high-profile walkabout in Windsor and a Reception following the Service of Thanksgiving at Windsor Castle;
 - a lunch at Buckingham Palace for those who shared The Queen's birthday, and a Reception to mark the importance of Service beyond the age of Sixty;
 - a Children's Party in the Palace in June to use The Queen's birthday to recognise the success of Children's Literature in Britain; this was attended by 4,500 people and involved a live TV broadcast watched by a further 8 million; and also
 - in the summer there was a service at St Paul's and a Lunch at the Mansion House.
- A Realm visit to Australia to open the Commonwealth Games in Melbourne followed by a State Visit to Singapore.
- A three-state visit to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in the Autumn.
- A State Visit by the President of Brazil.
- Opening the new Welsh Assembly building in Cardiff.
- Visits to Staffordshire, Surrey, Lancashire, Oxfordshire, Cornwall, the Holyrood week in Scotland, Northern Ireland, West Sussex and Bedfordshire.
- Four Garden Parties were held at Buckingham Palace and the Palace of Holyroodhouse and were attended by approximately 30,000 people. In addition to these Garden Parties there were five additional Garden Parties.
- 24 Investitures were held at Buckingham Palace and the Palace of Holyroodhouse during which around 2,500 people received honours. A Diplomatic Reception was organised and delivered in November at Buckingham Palace, approximately 1,000 diplomats and British guests attended.

Brief descriptions of the Lord Chamberlain's and the Departments' responsibilities paid for from the Civil List are set out below.

Lord Chamberlain

The Lord Chamberlain is responsible for overseeing the conduct of the business of the Household as a whole.

Private Secretary's Office

The Private Secretary's Office is responsible for informing and advising The Queen on constitutional, governmental and political matters, organising The Queen's domestic and overseas official programme, organising and co-ordinating travel arrangements, co-ordinating and initiating research to support engagements by Members of the Royal Family and responding to correspondence from members of the public.

The Press Office, which reports to the Private Secretary, briefs the national, international, regional and electronic media on the official role of The Queen and issues relating to the Royal Family. It arranges media facilities for official Royal visits in the United Kingdom and overseas, and for Royal involvement in State occasions. In addition, the Press Office responds to media enquiries and telephone inquiries from members of the public. It prepares and disseminates information about the Monarchy and the Royal family through press releases, briefing notes and daily updates on the Royal web site www.royal.gov.org.uk.

Privy Purse and Treasurer's Office

The responsibilities of the Privy Purse and Treasurer's Office paid for from the Civil List include budgetary control, the preparation of accounts and accounts processing. In addition, it is responsible for the provision of Payroll, Personnel, Information Systems Management and Audit Services to the rest of the Royal Household. There are also responsibilities in respect of the Privy Purse, which are maintained separately from the Civil List aspects.

The Treasury Finance function continues to develop following the successful merging of the finance function with that for the Grant-in-aid in 2005 with common processes and procedures now being used by the new team.

Key Personnel achievements in the year included the implementation of the discrimination legislation and changes arising from the Pension Act 2005 and the introduction of a leadership and development programme.

Continued development of IT systems during the year included the launch of the Royal Household's improved intranet accompanied by a 30% increase in user numbers and the enhancement of Business Continuity and network infrastructure.

Master of the Household's Department

The Master of the Household's Department, in association with the Private Secretary's Office and the Lord Chamberlain's Office, is responsible for the arrangements for The Queen's official entertaining both at home and overseas. This involves the detailed planning for and delivery of all receptions, lunches, dinners and other events held in all the Royal Residences and on overseas visits.

In addition to supporting the busy programmes of The Queen and other Members of the Royal Family, 2006 was characterised by the special events in celebration of The Queen's 80th birthday.

The Master of the Household's Department also includes the craftsmen responsible for maintaining and restoring the furniture and fabric in use within the Royal Residences.

Lord Chamberlain's Office

The Lord Chamberlain's Office is responsible for all the ceremonial aspects of engagements which take place in and around The Queen's official residences, including State Visits, the State Opening of Parliament, Royal Weddings and Funerals, Investitures and Garden Parties. These events are organised in close association with the Master of the Household's Department. Subordinated to the Lord Chamberlain's Office is the Royal Mews, the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood and the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps. The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen and Arms, the Yeomen of the Guard, the Ecclesiastical Household, the Medical Household and Gentlemen Ushers are administered and tasked by the Lord Chamberlain's Office, as required.

There are on average 26 carriage horses stabled in the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace. State Carriages are also held there. The main carriage processions are for the State Opening of Parliament, State Visits, Trooping the Colour and Royal Ascot. Carriages are also used for the presentation of credentials by Ambassadors and High Commissioners. The vehicles used by the Royal Family and others for official travel are also maintained in the Royal Mews.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Developments planned for the year to 31st December 2007 include the following:

Information systems

A review will examine the feasibility of merging the IT and telecommunications systems and networks of the Royal Household and the Royal Collection under the guidance of the newly appointed Director of IT and Telecommunications. Two developments will include the introduction of Blackberries to improve working outside the office and also supporting Personnel and Finance in the implementation of the new combined personnel/payroll system. Existing networks will continue to be enhanced and the newly installed storage area network facility will be further developed to enhance Business Continuity.

Finance

After the successful merging of the Civil List and Grant-in-aid finance functions, a further merging of the enlarged Treasury Finance and the Royal Collection finance functions will commence in the coming year. Several projects are underway designed to improve efficiency and achieve value for money.

Personnel

Personnel have a number of projects including, further development of the Royal Household intranet and the implementation of a new, fully integrated personnel and payroll system, which will provide enhanced accuracy, speed in processing and better access to management information. A “competency framework” will be introduced to support improved management of performance and career development and training programmes will be enhanced to support the delivery of the Household’s objectives. Reviews of Investors in People and the Diversity project will continue.

MANAGING THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

Operating Approach

The Royal Household's overriding aim in managing the Civil List is to give excellent support to The Queen to enable Her Majesty to serve the nation as Head of State, while ensuring that best value for money is achieved.

Continuing improvement is an important part of the Royal Household's approach, together with being a good employer and providing good conditions and job satisfaction, operating in a businesslike and professional manner with a strong emphasis on value for money, recruiting from the best across all sections of the community, and being open and accountable in the use of public funds and resources.

Senior Management

The general management of The Queen's Household is the responsibility of the Lord Chamberlain and the five Heads of the Household's Departments, reporting to The Queen. The Lord Chamberlain, the Heads of Department and two non-executive members are collectively referred to as the Lord Chamberlain's Committee. The Keeper of the Privy Purse, in his role as Treasurer to The Queen, is responsible for the Civil List and for the preparation of these accounts.

The Lord Chamberlain's Committee meets formally approximately once a month. Its members are as follows:

- Lord Chamberlain - The Lord Luce (to 12th October 2006)
- The Earl Peel (from 13th October 2006)

Heads of Departments:

- Private Secretary to The Queen - The Rt.Hon. Sir Robin Janvrin
- Keeper of the Privy Purse – Sir Alan Reid
- Master of the Household - Air Vice-Marshal David Walker
- Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office - Lt. Col. Sir Malcolm Ross (to 6 January 2006)
- Lt. Col. Andrew Ford (from 7 January 2006)
- Director of the Royal Collection - Sir Hugh Roberts

Non-executive members:

- Private Secretary to The Duke of Edinburgh - Brigadier Sir Miles Hunt-Davis
- Private Secretary to The Prince of Wales - Sir Michael Peat

The Lord Chamberlain's duties are not full time.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises three members, Nigel Turnbull (non-executive Chairman and Chairman of the Turnbull Committee which produced the Corporate Governance report on Internal Control), Air Vice-Marshal David Walker and Brigadier Sir Miles Hunt-Davis, and reports to the Lord Chamberlain's Committee. It has overall responsibility for

monitoring the effectiveness of the system of internal control, including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management. In undertaking its responsibilities, the Audit Committee considers reports from both internal and external auditors and management, and makes recommendations to the Lord Chamberlain's Committee throughout the year.

The Audit Committee meets three times a year. Meetings are attended by: the Head of Audit Services, the Keeper of the Privy Purse and the Deputy Treasurer to The Queen. Representatives from HM Treasury who are the external auditors attend twice a year. Other senior managers in the Royal Household attend when invited by the Committee.

Matters dealt with by the Committee include: approving terms of engagement for the external auditors; reviewing and approving audit plans, annual reports and management reports from internal and external auditors; reviewing the Royal Household risk register; reviewing the implementation of audit recommendations; and reviewing the statement of internal control. The Audit Committee also examine issues that may impact on risks within the Royal Household. During the year these have included reviews of IT, security, records management and personnel matters.

Health and Safety

The Royal Household has a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy communicated to all employees. Regular training is provided on aspects of Health and Safety with risk assessment undertaken by the Fire, Health and Safety Office. The Health and Safety Committee, which includes staff representatives, also guides and advises on policy and implementation.

Employment Policies

The Royal Household is committed to Equal Opportunities and all appointments and promotions are on merit. Applications for positions are invited from all sections of the community. Diversity in the workforce is encouraged and training in Equal Opportunities is provided to staff.

All staff receive an annual performance and development review to assess performance and to identify career development opportunities and training requirements.

Staff communication with an emphasis on consultation is a key element of the Royal Household's employment policy with bi-monthly team briefings, an intranet "royal@work" made available to all employees and a staff survey conducted every three years. All staff paid from the Civil List will receive a summary of this report, whilst the full report is available on the Royal Household website.

Training and Career Development

Training is provided in-house and through external organisations covering vocational training, including NVQ and in-house diploma schemes, workplace skills training with a particular focus on IT, and personal development and general management skills training.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

<i>Year to 31st December</i>		2006	2005
			restated
	Note	£m	£m
Civil List funding received:			
Annual Civil List		7.9	7.9
Draw-down from reserve		4.1	3.4
		12.0	11.3
Salaries	3	8.8	8.3
Other expenditure			
Catering and hospitality		1.1	1.0
Executive and administrative		1.0	0.9
Housekeeping and furnishings		0.5	0.5
Ceremonial functions		0.3	0.3
Other		0.5	0.3
Total net expenditure	5	12.2	11.3
Net deficit taken from reserves		(0.2)	—
		—	—

Total net expenditure in 2006 includes approximately £0.6 million in respect of VAT (£0.5 million in 2005).

The accounting policies are summarised on pages 25 and 26. The Income and Expenditure Account should be read in conjunction with the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement on pages 21, 22 and 23 respectively.

The results shown above relate to continuing activities.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

<i>Year to 31st December</i>		2006	2005
			restated
	Note	£m	£m
Net deficit taken from reserves		(0.2)	—
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year		0.3	(0.3)
Total recognised gains / (losses) relating to the year		<u>0.1</u>	<u>(0.3)</u>
Prior year adjustment		<u>(1.3)</u>	
Total net losses recognised since last annual report		<u>(1.2)</u>	

BALANCE SHEET

<i>As at 31st December</i>		2006	2005
		restated	
	Note	£m	£m
Fixed assets	6	2.0	1.9
Current assets			
Stock	7	0.4	0.5
Debtors	8	1.0	0.8
Cash at bank and in hand		0.6	0.5
		2.0	1.8
Creditors : amounts falling due within one year	9	(1.6)	(1.3)
Net current assets		0.4	0.5
Total assets less current liabilities excluding group pension scheme liability		2.4	2.4
Group pension scheme liability	4	(1.2)	(1.3)
Net assets		1.2	1.1
		=====	=====

Represented by:

Reserves	10	1.2	1.1
		=====	=====

Sir Alan Reid

Keeper of the Privy Purse

30th April 2007

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

<i>Year to 31st December</i>	2006 £m	2006 £m	2005 £m	2005 £m
Reconciliation of total net expenditure to Civil List funding			restated	
Total net expenditure	(12.2)			(11.3)
Depreciation	0.4			0.5
Net excess of pension service costs over contributions	0.2			0.1
Decrease in stock	0.1			—
Increase in debtors	(0.2)			—
Increase / (decrease) in creditors due within one year	0.3			(0.2)
	0.8			0.4
Net cash outflow from activities	(11.4)			(10.9)
Capital expenditure – fixed assets acquired	(0.5)			(0.6)
Net cash outflow before funding	(11.9)			(11.5)
Civil List funding received	12.0			11.3
Net increase / (decrease) in cash	0.1			(0.2)
	=====			=====

Reconciliation of cash balances	2006	2005
Cash at bank as at 1st January	0.5	0.7
Net increase / (decrease) in cash	0.1	(0.2)
Cash at bank as at 31st December	0.6	0.5
	=====	=====

CIVIL LIST RESERVE

The Civil List Act 1972 provides that, when the annuity payable under the Act exceeds Civil List expenditure for the year, the excess should be paid to the Royal Trustees to be accumulated by them and applied to meet deficiencies in future years. The Royal Household Investment Committee was established by a Treasury Minute of 30th December 1990 to invest such surpluses on behalf of the Royal Trustees.

Since the transfer of additional expenditure to the Civil List with effect from 1st April 2001, Civil List expenditure exceeds the annual £7.9 million payment and amounts are therefore now withdrawn from the reserve each year rather than being paid into it.

The annual amount to be withdrawn is determined when the Civil List budget is prepared towards the end of the preceding year.

	2006	2005
	restated	
	£m	£m
Net expenditure for the year	(12.2)	(11.3)
Net increase in fixed assets	(0.1)	(0.1)
Net decrease in stock	0.1	–
Net excess of pension service costs over contributions	0.2	0.1
Total cash received	<u>(12.0)</u>	<u>(11.3)</u>

Civil List reserve	2006	2005
	£m	£m
Balance brought forward	32.2	34.0
Interest received	1.3	1.6
Draw-down	<u>(4.1)</u>	<u>(3.4)</u>
Balance carried forward	<u>29.4</u>	<u>32.2</u>

The reserve is invested in money market deposits.

The draw-down for 2007 is expected to be £5.3 million including capital expenditure.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the accounts.

a) Basis of preparation

The accounts are prepared in accordance with the direction given by the Treasury under Section 9 of the Civil List Audit Act 1816 and have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and under the historical cost accounting rules. The accounts have been prepared on an accruals basis.

b) Change in accounting policy

Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 17: Retirement Benefits has been adopted in full for the first time in the accounts. This has led to a pension liability being recognised in the balance sheet which has been accounted for by means of a prior year adjustment. This has had the effect of increasing salary costs in the Income and Expenditure Account by £0.2 million for 2006 (£0.1 million in 2005) and of reducing reserves as at 31st December 2006 by £1.2 million (31st December 2005 £1.3 million). Details are provided in note 4 to these accounts.

c) Recharges

All recharges are accounted for on a receivable basis.

d) Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the Income and Expenditure Account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

e) Fixed assets and depreciation

Expenditure of £500 or more to acquire or improve assets which should last for at least a year is capitalised as fixed assets. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis at the following rates:

• Information systems hardware:	3 years
• Information systems software:	3 to 5 years
• Furnishings:	10 to 20 years
• Other equipment:	3 to 10 years
• Horses:	12 years
• Liveries:	7 to 20 years

Assets held in right of the Crown are not capitalised within these accounts although expenses relating to their use and maintenance are included.

f) Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and market value.

g) Pensions

The Civil List participates in two pension schemes providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Civil List. Contributions to the schemes are charged to the Income and Expenditure Account to reflect the cost of benefits accruing to members so as to spread pension costs over employees' working lives with the Household. One of these pension schemes, managed by the Government, is not a funded scheme. As permitted by FRS 17: Retirement Benefits, this scheme is treated as a defined contribution scheme by the Civil List and the full cost of contributions made in the year is reflected in the Income and Expenditure Account..

However, FRS 17: Retirement Benefits is applicable to the second scheme and accordingly the Income and Expenditure Account includes the cost of benefits accruing during the year in respect of current service (charged against resources expended); the expected return on the scheme's assets and the increase in the present value of the scheme's liabilities arising from the passage of time (shown as pensions finance charge); the actuarial loss recognised in the pension scheme for the year (shown within the statement of total recognised gains and losses) and the balance sheet includes the deficit in the group pension scheme taking the assets at their year-end bid-values and liabilities at their actuarially calculated values discounted at year-end AA corporate bond index.

The Civil List also operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Civil List in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the Income and Expenditure Account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the year.

Further details of the pension schemes are provided in note 4.

h) Reserves

The reserves represent funds drawn down from the Royal Household Investment Committee to fund the acquisition of fixed assets and stock and which have not been included in the Income and Expenditure Account. Following the implementation of FRS 17: Retirement Benefits a group pension scheme deficit is included in the reserves.

2. SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

	Salaries		Other costs		Total	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	restated	restated	restated	restated	restated	restated
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Catering and hospitality	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.5	2.4
Executive and administrative	3.4	3.1	1.0	0.9	4.4	4.0
Housekeeping and furnishings	2.4	2.2	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.7
Ceremonial functions	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.8
Other	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4
Total	8.8	8.3	3.4	3.0	12.2	11.3

Other salaries relates to non cash pension costs.

3. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

Establishment

The number of staff paid from the Civil List as at 31st December was as set out below.

	Number of staff	
	2006	2005
Lord Chamberlain	1	1
Private Secretary's Office	47	43
Privy Purse and Treasurer's Office	26	27
Master of the Household's Department	174	176
Lord Chamberlain's Office	63	63
Establishment for whom costs borne by Civil List	311	310

This figure is shown net of staff time recharged to other funding sources. Where staff work part-time they are recorded according to the proportion of their time devoted to, and paid by, the Civil List.

The staff numbers for 2006 include increases compared with 2005 of three staff in the Private Secretary's Office, relating to Freedom of Information.

Payroll Costs

	2006	2005
	restated	
	£m	£m
Salaries	6.7	6.4
Temporary staff	0.3	0.3
National Insurance	0.6	0.5
Pension contributions	1.2	1.1
	8.8	8.3
	=====	=====

The above payroll costs are stated net of housing abatements and charges (in respect of the provision of residential accommodation) and services charges and recharges to related organisations and third parties (in respect of management, facilities and support provided by Civil List staff).

Salaries for members of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee paid from the Civil List, together with accrued pensions, are shown below. The salaries are set with reference to Senior Civil Service pay scales. The non-executives receive no remuneration in respect of their duties as members of the Committee.

<i>Year to / as at 31st December</i>	2006	Age		Salary		Pension at 60 accrued to date	
						Annual pension	Lump sum
		2006	£'000	2005	£'000	2006	£'000
The Lord Luce	70	51	64	5	4	15	13
The Earl Peel	59	17	—	—	—	—	—
The Rt.Hon. Sir Robin Janvrin	60	176	167	42	40	127	121
Sir Alan Reid	59	188	182	—	—	—	—
Air Vice-Marshal David Walker	50	131	115	—	—	—	—
Lt. Col. Sir Malcolm Ross	63	2	77	18	18	53	53
Lt. Col. Andrew Ford	49	81	—	—	—	—	—

A proportion of Sir Alan Reid's salary is recharged to the Property Services and Royal Travel Grants-in-aid and to the Royal Collection Trust, as part of the service charges. Sir Hugh Roberts is not included in the above table because he is not paid by the Civil List.

Air Vice-Marshal David Walker is seconded from the Ministry of Defence. The salary shown above is his secondment cost (excluding VAT) charged to the Civil List.

Sir Alan Reid has a payment equal to 17.5% of his salary paid into a personal pension scheme. The Earl Peel and Lt. Col. Andrew Ford have payments equal to 15% of their salaries paid into the stakeholder scheme. Accrued pension amounts for 2005 are inflated by the retail price index to 2006 values.

4. PENSION ARRANGEMENTS

Until 31st March 2002, all full-time permanent employees were entitled to be members of (a) a scheme managed by the Government analogous to the Civil Service pension scheme (the Royal Household Pension Scheme), or (b) a scheme managed by trustees on behalf of the Royal Household (the Royal Households Group Pension Scheme). Both pension schemes provide similar pension benefits based on final pay and are non-contributory for employees (except in respect of widows'/widowers' benefits for the Government managed scheme). Full-time permanent employees joining from 1st April 2002 are entitled to be members of the Royal Household Defined Contribution (Stakeholder) Pension Scheme. Information about the schemes is set out below.

Royal Household Pension Scheme

The scheme is managed by the Government and has terms analogous to the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme. Eligible employees are those paid from the Civil List who joined the Royal Household prior to 1st April 2001. Pension contributions are paid directly to the Consolidated Fund; in turn, pension benefits are paid directly from the Consolidated Fund on a defined benefit basis. The contribution rate during the year was 19.7% of pensionable pay (15.5% in 2005 until 31st March 2005 when it increased to 19.7%), reflecting a valuation by the Government Actuary's Department. The contribution rates reflect the cost of pension benefits as they are earned by employees.

The pension scheme, managed by the Government, is not a funded scheme. As permitted by FRS 17: Retirement Benefits, this scheme is treated as a defined contribution scheme by the Civil List.

Royal Households Group Pension Scheme

All full-time permanent employees, who joined before 31st March 2002 and are not members of the Royal Household Pension Scheme, are entitled to be members of the Royal Households Group Pension Scheme which is managed by trustees on behalf of the Royal Household. The scheme provides benefits which are based on final pay and is non-contributory for employees.

The contribution rate for the scheme is based on triennial valuations undertaken by a qualified independent actuary using the projected unit method. As the scheme is closed to new entrants, under the projected unit method, the current service cost will increase as the members approach retirement. The most recent completed valuation was as at 1st January 2006. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the results of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments and the rates of increases in salaries and pensions. It was assumed that the real investment return would be 1.7% per annum post retirement and 3.2% per annum pre retirement, that real salary increases would average 1.5% per annum and that pensions would increase at the rates specified in the scheme rules.

The most recent actuarial valuation showed that the total market value of the assets of the scheme was £24.5 million and that this value of the assets was sufficient to cover 69% of the benefits that had accrued to members, after allowing for expected future increases in earnings. Following this valuation, the employer's contribution rate in respect of staff employed by the Civil List has been increased to 25.1% from 1st January 2007 (previously 17.6%), plus an index linked annual payment of £59,000 (previously £23,000).

The valuation used for this disclosure has been based on the most recent actuarial review of the Royal Households Group Pension Scheme as at 1st January 2006 updated by an independent qualified actuary, Hewitt, to take account of the requirements of FRS 17: Retirement Benefits in order to assess the liabilities in respect of the Civil List section of the scheme at 31st December 2006. Scheme assets in respect of the Civil List section of the scheme are stated at their market values at 31st December 2006.

Actuarial assumptions adopted as at 31st December	2006	2005	2004
Discount rate	5.1% pa	4.7% pa	5.3% pa
Rate of general long-term increase in salaries	4.6% pa	4.4% pa	4.4% pa
Rate of price inflation	3.1% pa	2.9% pa	2.9% pa
Rate of increase to pensions in payment (pre 1993 service)	5.0% pa	5.0% pa	5.0% pa
Rate of increase to pensions in payment (post 1993 service)	3.1% pa	2.7% pa	2.7% pa

The assumptions used by the actuary are the best estimates chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

The fair value of the assets, which are not intended to be realised in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realised, and the present value of the liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and are thus inherently uncertain, have been determined by the actuary as follows.

Main asset categories	Long term rate of return expected as at 31st December			Value as at 31st December		
	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004
				£m	£m	£m
Equities	7.5% pa	7.1% pa	7.6% pa	1.5	1.2	0.9
Government Bonds	4.5% pa	4.1% pa	4.6% pa	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other	5.3% pa	4.6% pa	4.8% pa	—	0.1	—
Total assets				1.9	1.6	1.1
Liabilities				(3.1)	(2.9)	(2.0)
				(1.2)	(1.3)	(0.9)

There is therefore a net pension liability of £1.2 million as at 31st December 2006 (£1.3 million as at 31st December 2005). The amount of this net pension liability has a consequential effect on reserves.

Analysis of amounts charged against expenditure

Year to 31st December	2006	2005
	£m	£m
Current service cost	0.4	0.3
Total operating charge	(0.4)	(0.3)

Analysis of amounts credited to other finance income

Year to 31st December	2006	2005
	£m	£m
Expected return on scheme assets	0.1	0.1
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total operating charge	—	—

An analysis of the movement in the deficit of the scheme over the year is as follows:

	2006	2005
	£m	£m
Deficit as at 1st January	(1.3)	(0.9)
Movement in year:		
Current service cost	(0.4)	(0.3)
Contributions	0.2	0.2
Actuarial gain/(loss)	0.3	(0.3)
Deficit as at 31st December	(1.2)	(1.3)

The actuarial gain/(loss) in the year comprises:

	2006	2005
	£m	£m
Actual return less expected return on assets	—	0.2
Experience gains and losses arising on the liabilities	0.2	(0.1)
Change in assumptions underlying the present value of the liabilities	0.1	(0.4)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	0.3	(0.3)

	2006	2005	2004
History of experience gains and losses			
Difference between the expected and actual return on scheme assets			
Amount (£m)	0.0	0.2	0.0
Expressed as a percentage of scheme assets	1.9%	12.1%	2.5%
Experience losses on pension liabilities expressed as a percentage of the present value of the liabilities			
Amount (£m)	0.2	0.0	(0.1)
Expressed as a percentage of scheme assets	5.6%	(1.5%)	(2.3%)
Total actuarial loss expressed as a percentage of the present value of liabilities			
Amount (£m)	0.3	(0.3)	(0.1)
Expressed as a percentage of scheme assets	11.1%	(9.6%)	(6.8%)

Royal Household Defined Contribution (Stakeholder) Pension Scheme

Full-time permanent employees joining from 1st April 2002 are entitled to be members of the Royal Household Defined Contribution (Stakeholder) Pension Scheme (“the Stakeholder Scheme”), which is a stakeholder arrangement administered by Legal & General. The Stakeholder Scheme is non-contributory for employees and the Royal Household pays contributions into the fund for each employee. The current rate of contribution is 15% of pensionable salary. Benefits are based on contribution levels linked to investment returns over the period to retirement. Employees can, if they wish, make their own contributions up to the Inland Revenue limits.

5. TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE

Total net expenditure is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2006 £m	2005 £m
Depreciation	0.4	0.5
Rentals under operating leases	0.1	0.1
Service charges and recharges	(2.7)	(2.8)

The Auditors' remuneration for the audit was £nil (£nil in 2005). There were no additional fees paid to the Auditors during 2006 or 2005.

6. FIXED ASSETS

	Information Furnishings & Horses &		Total £m
	Systems £m	Equipment £m	
Cost			
At 1st January 2006	2.3	1.6	0.3
Additions	0.2	0.2	0.1
At 31st December 2006	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>0.4</u>
	<u><u>2.5</u></u>	<u><u>1.8</u></u>	<u><u>0.4</u></u>
Depreciation			
At 1st January 2006	1.6	0.6	0.1
Charge for the year	0.3	0.1	—
At 31st December 2006	<u>1.9</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>
	<u><u>1.9</u></u>	<u><u>0.7</u></u>	<u><u>0.1</u></u>
Net book value			
At 31st December 2006	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>
At 1st January 2006	<u>0.7</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>
	<u><u>0.7</u></u>	<u><u>1.0</u></u>	<u><u>0.2</u></u>

7. STOCK

	2006 £m	2005 £m
Official presents	—	0.1
Wine and spirits	0.4	0.4
	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>

Wine is held in stock to age.

8. DEBTORS

	2006 £m	2005 £m
Recharges	0.6	0.7
Other debtors	0.3	–
Prepayments	0.1	0.1
	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>
	<u><u>1.0</u></u>	<u><u>0.8</u></u>

9. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2006 £m	2005 £m
Amounts due to suppliers	0.3	0.3
PAYE and National Insurance	0.7	0.6
Pension contributions	0.2	0.3
Accruals	0.4	0.1
	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.3</u>
	<u><u>1.6</u></u>	<u><u>1.3</u></u>

Cash balances not required to fund debtors and creditors at 31st December are payable to the Royal Household Investment Committee, for inclusion in the Civil List reserve.

10. RESERVES

	Fixed Asset reserve £m	Stock reserve £m	Pension scheme deficit £m	Total reserves £m
As at 1st January 2006	1.9	0.5	–	2.4
Prior Year adjustment for FRS 17: Retirement Benefits	–	–	(1.3)	(1.3)
As at 1st January 2006 (restated)	1.9	0.5	(1.3)	1.1
Movement in year	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	0.1
As at 31st December 2006	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>(1.2)</u>	<u>1.2</u>

11. COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments are as follows:

	2006 £m	2005 £m
Expiring between 2 and 5 years	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Material transactions during the year with other entities controlled by officials or trustees on behalf of The Queen are set out below.

	2006 £m	2005 £m	2006 £m	2005 £m
	Balance due from:		Recoveries from:	
Royal Collection Trust	0.1	—	0.9	0.8
Property Services Grant-in-aid	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7
Royal Travel Grant-in-aid	—	—	0.1	0.1
Privy Purse	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other Royal Households	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Balance due to:		Charged by:	
Privy Purse	—	—	0.1	—

The Royal Collection Trust, the Property Services and Royal Travel Grants-in-aid, the Privy Purse and other Royal Households are regarded as related parties. Material transactions with these related parties during the year are summarised above.

Recoveries are mainly management fees charged by the Civil List for various services including accountancy, payroll, personnel, catering, cleaning and the provision of press office, internal audit and information systems services.

Charges to the Civil List are in respect of the purchase of horses and summer grazing and the costs of cleaning and accommodation for official staff at Balmoral and Sandringham.

None of the key staff employed by the Civil List has undertaken any material transaction with the Civil List during the year.

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS

A system of internal control is in place to safeguard the assets and funds of the Civil List and to give reasonable assurance that operating policies are implemented and aims and objectives met.

The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to (a) identify and evaluate the nature and extent of the risks to the achievement of the aims and objectives of Civil List funded operations, set out in its five year plan, and (b) manage these risks efficiently, effectively and economically. For reasons of cost and practicality, the system of internal control is intended to manage rather than eliminate risks and to give reasonable rather than absolute assurance.

The Keeper of the Privy Purse, who is responsible for ensuring that a sound system of internal control is maintained and for reviewing its effectiveness, has regard to the following:

- A detailed budget for the following year, which sets out the aims and objectives for Civil List funded operations, plus a rolling five year plan; the budget is approved annually by the Lord Chamberlain's Committee. Monthly expenditure is reported against budget. Significant variances to budget are examined and appropriate action is taken where required.
- A risk and control assessment and a risk register have been compiled. They have been reviewed with the management of each operating area, enabling a full risk and control assessment for the year ended 31st December 2006.
- The continuing risk assessment process undertaken by management. This forms the basis of the annual internal audit plan, which is approved by the Audit Committee. Progress in implementing internal audit recommendations is monitored by management and copies of internal audit reports are made available to HM Treasury. The Head of Audit Services reports to the Committee annually on the adequacy of the internal control system and on whether any losses arising through misconduct, fraud or any other irregularity have been identified.
- Work undertaken by HM Treasury as external auditors and other work and assessments undertaken by management.

In his review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control, the Keeper of the Privy Purse is informed by the work of the internal auditors and managers who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. The Keeper of the Privy Purse has been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control by the Audit Committee and a plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system is in place.

Sir Alan Reid

Keeper of the Privy Purse

30th April 2007

STATEMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE'S FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Keeper of the Privy Purse is responsible for ensuring that:

- the administration of the Civil List fully accords with the accounts directions given by the Treasury in pursuance of Section 9 of the Civil List Audit Act 1816;
- the Civil List is applied only for the purposes set out in the Financial Memorandum between the Royal Household and the Treasury and in the Civil List Act 1972;
- the Household maintains books and records which are proper and necessary to enable it to discharge its responsibility for income and expenditure;
- the Civil List is used economically, efficiently and effectively to secure best value for money, in accordance with propriety and regularity;
- proper, effective and timely follow up action is taken to all internal and external audit reports.

The Keeper of the Privy Purse is also responsible for safeguarding the assets acquired from Civil List funds and for taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Annual Report is also published on the Royal Household website; the maintenance and integrity of the website is the responsibility of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee.

Sir Alan Reid

Keeper of the Privy Purse

30th April 2007

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

I have audited the accounts on pages 20 to 35 under the Civil List Audit Act 1816. These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on pages 25 and 26.

Respective responsibilities of the Royal Household and the Auditor

The Royal Household is responsible for the preparation of the accounts for each financial year in the form and on the basis approved by the Treasury. The Royal Household is also responsible for ensuring the regularity of financial transactions. The Royal Household is also responsible for the preparation of the other contents of the Annual Report. My responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements, and with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

I report my opinion as to whether the accounts give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Civil List Audit Act 1816 and Treasury directions made thereunder, and whether in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them. I also report if, in my opinion, the Annual Report is not consistent with the accounts, if proper accounting records have not been kept or if I have not received all the information or explanations I require for my audit.

I read the other information contained in the Annual Report, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited accounts. I consider the implications for my report if I become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the accounts.

I review the statement on internal controls on page 36 and report if the statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information I am aware of from my audit of the accounts.

Basis of opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts, disclosures and regularity of financial transactions included in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Royal Household in the preparation of the accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which I considered necessary in order to provide me with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error and that, in all material respects, the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and conform to the authorities which govern them. In forming my opinion I also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the accounts.

Opinion

In my opinion:

- I. the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at 31st December 2006 and of the net expenditure, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Civil List Audit Act 1816 and directions made thereunder by the Treasury; and
- II. in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

Nicholas Macpherson

Civil List Auditor

Government Offices
1 Horse Guards Road
London
SW1A 2HQ

30th April 2007

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Staff costs for each of the following expenditure categories are included under salaries and the breakdown is shown in note 2. An analysis of other costs is set out below.

Catering and hospitality

	2006 £m	2005 £m
Garden parties	0.7	0.6
Food and kitchens	0.4	0.4
	1.1	1.0
	=====	=====

Executive and administrative

	2006 £m	2005 £m
Recruitment and training	0.2	0.2
Depreciation (net of recharge)	0.3	0.3
Stationery	0.1	0.1
Computers and information systems	0.2	0.1
Legal advice and other professional services	0.1	0.1
Travel	0.1	0.1
	1.0	0.9
	=====	=====

Housekeeping and furnishings

	2006 £m	2005 £m
Housekeeping	0.3	0.3
Furnishings and equipment	0.2	0.2
	0.5	0.5
	=====	=====

Ceremonial functions

	2006 £m	2005 £m
Carriage processions	0.1	0.1
Uniforms and protective clothing	0.1	0.1
Motor vehicles	0.1	0.1
	0.3	0.3
	=====	=====

APPENDIX B: FIVE YEAR INFORMATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

<i>Year to 31st December¹</i>	2006 £m	2005 £m	2004 £m	2003 £m	2002 £m
Civil List funding received:					
Annual Civil List	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Draw-down from reserve	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2
	12.0	11.3	10.7	10.5	10.1
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Salaries	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.1	6.8
Other expenditure					
Catering and hospitality	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Executive and administrative	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7
Housekeeping and furnishings	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Ceremonial functions	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other costs	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8
Total net expenditure	12.2	11.3	10.6	9.9	9.8
Net (deficit) / surplus taken (from) / to reserves	(0.2)	—	0.1	0.6	0.3
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND OPERATING RATIOS

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Increase in net Civil List expenditure¹	8.0%	6.6%	7.1%	2.0%	19.7% ²
Suppliers paid within:					
• 30 days	81%	89%	91%	91%	92%
• 40 days	89%	93%	95%	95%	95%
• 50 days	92%	96%	97%	96%	96%
Establishment (after recharges)	311	310	307	303	290

¹ 2005 figures have been restated in accordance with FRS 17: Retirement Benefits. No such adjustments have been carried out for years 2002 to 2004.

² During 2002 the Civil List took on more costs following the recommendations set out in the Report of the Trustees in July 2000.

APPENDIX C: ACCOUNTS DIRECTION GIVEN BY THE TREASURY IN RESPECT OF THE CIVIL LIST

1. The Royal Household shall prepare accounts for The Queen's Civil List (the Civil List) for the year ended 31st December 2003 and for subsequent financial years comprising :
 - (a) a narrative description of activities and results for the year;
 - (b) an Income and Expenditure Account;
 - (c) a balance sheet;
 - (d) a cash flow statement; and
 - (e) a statement of total recognised gains and losses,including such notes as may be necessary for the purposes referred to in the following paragraphs.
2. The accounts shall give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure, total recognised gains and cash flows for the year, and the state of affairs as at the end of the year, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in the United Kingdom (UK GAAP).
3. The application of the accounting and disclosure requirements of the Companies Act, accounting standards and other disclosure requirements is given in Schedule 1 attached.
4. This direction shall be reproduced as an appendix to the accounts.

Ian Taylor

The Treasury Accountant

30th March 2004

SCHEDULE 1: ACCOUNTING AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Companies Act

1. The disclosure exemptions permitted by the Companies Act shall not apply to the Civil List accounts unless specifically approved by the Treasury.
2. The Companies Act requires certain information to be disclosed in the Directors' Report. To the extent that it is appropriate, information relating to the Civil List accounts shall be contained in the foreword, which shall be signed and dated by the Keeper of the Privy Purse.
3. When preparing its Income and Expenditure Account, the Civil List accounts shall have regard to the profit and loss account format 2 prescribed in Schedule 4 to the Companies Act.
4. When preparing its balance sheet, the Civil List accounts shall have regard to the balance sheet format 1 prescribed in Schedule 4 to the Companies Act. The balance sheet totals shall be struck at "Total assets less current liabilities" and signed and dated by the Keeper of the Privy Purse.
5. The Civil List accounts are not required to provide the historic cost information prescribed in paragraph 33(3) of Schedule 4 to the Companies Act.

Accounting Standards

6. Historical cost profits and losses (as described in FRS3) do not have to be shown.

Other disclosure requirements

7. The accounts shall, inter alia:
 - (a) state that the accounts have been prepared in accordance with this Treasury direction;
 - (b) include a statement on the system of internal controls;
 - (c) include an appendix giving details of Household expenses (excluding salaries) consistent with the categories in 3.3.2 of the Report of the Royal Trustees dated 4th July 2000.

