

ROYAL PUBLIC FINANCES

Year to 31 March 2011

FINANCIAL SUMMARY



<i>Year to 31 March</i>	2011	2010
	£m	£m
The Queen's Civil List ¹	13.7	14.2
Grants-in-aid:		
Property Services	11.9	15.4
Communications and Information	0.5	0.4
Royal Travel ²	6.0	3.9
	32.1	33.9

The Queen's official expenditure is met from public funds in exchange for the surrender by The Queen of the revenue from the Crown Estate. In the year to 31 March 2010, Crown Estate income surrendered amounted to £210 million (2008-09: £230 million). Official expenditure for 2010-11 has decreased by 5.3% in absolute terms and by 10.2% in real terms compared to the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to increased income generation, the deferral of property maintenance expenditure and the implementation of a pay freeze. Over the past 5 years official expenditure has reduced by 19.0% in real terms.

THE QUEEN'S CIVIL LIST

The Civil List is the funding provided by Parliament, on a 10 yearly cycle, to meet the central staff costs and running expenses of Her Majesty's official Household. Civil List expenditure reduced by 8.5% in real terms in the year to 31 December 2010.

GRANTS-IN-AID

Grants-in-aid are provided to the Royal Household annually by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport for Property Services and Communications and Information, and by the Department for Transport for Royal Travel. Property Services meets the cost of property maintenance, and of utilities, telephones and related services at the Occupied Royal Palaces in England. Communications and Information meets the cost of such services for official royal functions and engagements in England and Scotland. Royal Travel meets the cost of official royal travel by air and rail.

¹ Figures are for calendar years 2010 and 2009

² The sale of The Queen's Helicopter in 2009-10 resulted in lease repayments of £1.5 million to Royal Travel. Excluding this income, expenditure on Royal Travel would have been £5.4 million.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL TRUSTEES AND SOVEREIGN GRANT

Section 5 of the Civil List Act 1972 requires the Royal Trustees (the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Keeper of the Privy Purse) to report on Civil List expenditure at least once every ten years. The Royal Trustees Report for the period 2001-10 was published on 22 June 2010 and set out Civil List expenditure since the last report on 3 July 2000. It made recommendations for the amount of the Civil List and expenditure to be met from it for the year to 31 December 2011 after taking into account the anticipated balance on the Civil List Reserve at 31 December 2010. The Chancellor of the Exchequer as part of his Spending Review Statement on 20 October 2010 announced that funding for the Civil List and Grants-in-aid would remain fixed until 31 March 2012 when, subject to primary legislation, the funding provided to meet The Queen's official expenditure under the Civil List will be consolidated with the funding provided by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport for the Maintenance of the Occupied Royal Palaces and Communications and Information and that provided by the Department for Transport for Royal Travel under a single Sovereign Grant. The Sovereign Grant will be set at £31.0 million for 2012-13 and thereafter will be calculated based on a percentage of the net income surplus from the Crown Estate.

EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES

Duchy of Lancaster

Income from the Duchy of Lancaster funds the Privy Purse. It is The Queen's private income which after tax is largely used by Her Majesty to meet official expenditure. Accounts for the Duchy of Lancaster are presented to both Houses of Parliament annually.

Duchy of Cornwall

Income after tax from the Duchy of Cornwall funds the official duties of the Prince of Wales. Accounts for the Duchy of Cornwall are published and laid before Parliament annually.

The Royal Collection

The Royal Collection receives no funding from the Government or the National Lottery. It consists of works of art of all kinds and is held by The Queen as Sovereign in trust for Her successors and for the Nation. All costs, except for some building occupancy costs, are met by The Royal Collection Trust from visitor admissions to the Occupied Palaces and from related activities. Around five million people saw items from the Royal Collection in royal palaces during 2010-11 and many more people saw items from the Royal Collection on loan to museums and galleries around the world. An annual report is published by The Royal Collection Trust, copies of which are available on-line at www.royalcollection.org.uk.

A detailed Royal Public Finances annual report for 2010-11 is available on-line at www.royal.gov.uk and in print from the Deputy Treasurer to The Queen, Buckingham Palace, London SW1A 1AA.