



**The Sovereign Grant
and
Sovereign Grant Reserve**
*Annual Report and Accounts
2017-18*



SOVEREIGN GRANT ACT 2011

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and
Sovereign Grant Reserve**
Annual Report and Accounts
2017-18

*Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 2 and Section 4
of the Sovereign Grant Act 2011*

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FRONT COVER: Queen Elizabeth II and The Duke of Edinburgh visit Stirling Castle on 5th July 2017.

Photograph provided courtesy of Jane Barlow/Press Association.

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THE SOVEREIGN GRANT

The Sovereign Grant Act 2011 came into effect from 1 April 2012 and consolidated the funding provided to support the official duties of The Queen and maintain the Occupied Royal Palaces¹. Until 31 March 2012, funding had been provided under the Civil List and the Grants-in-aid for the Maintenance of the Occupied Royal Palaces, Royal Travel and Communications and Information.

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. The core Sovereign Grant is calculated based on 15% of the income account net surplus of the Crown Estate for the financial year two years previous. The Crown Estate surplus for the financial year 2015-16 amounted to £304.4 million, thereby producing a core Sovereign Grant of £45.7 million for 2017-18.

The Royal Trustees² agreed that from 2017-18, the Sovereign Grant will be calculated based on 25% of the income account net surplus of the Crown Estate for the financial year two years previous, with the additional 10% to be used to fund the Reservicing of Buckingham Palace over a period of ten years. The additional Sovereign Grant for Reservicing for 2017-18 is £30.4 million and the total Sovereign Grant for 2017-18 is therefore £76.1 million.

Official expenditure met by the total Sovereign Grant in 2017-18 amounted to £47.4 million (2016-17: £41.9 million) an increase of £5.5 million (13%) compared to the previous year, mainly due to an increase in expenditure on property maintenance, which included £4.1 million expenditure on the Reservicing of Buckingham Palace. The equivalent of the excess of the Sovereign Grant and other income over expenditure of £28.7 million in 2017-18 was transferred to the Sovereign Grant Reserve (2016-17: £0.9 million), which includes £26.3 million to meet future commitments for the Reservicing of Buckingham Palace. Expenditure met by the Sovereign Grant in 2017-18 includes £4.0 million of VAT (2016-17: £3.2 million).

The Sovereign Grant for 2018-19 is £82.2 million (Core £49.3 million and Reservicing £32.9 million).

¹ The Occupied Royal Palaces are Buckingham Palace, St James's Palace, Windsor Castle, Hampton Court Mews, Windsor Home Park and parts of Kensington Palace. The Palace of Holyroodhouse is maintained by Historic Environment Scotland.

² The Royal Trustees are the Prime Minister (as First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Keeper of the Privy Purse (Civil List Act 1952, Section 10).

THE OFFICIAL DUTIES OF THE QUEEN

The Sovereign's role comprises two distinct elements:

The role of **Head of State**, which is a formal constitutional concept, common to all nations, and involves the official duties which The Queen, by constitutional convention, must fulfil.

The role of **Head of Nation**, a much more symbolic role in the life of the Nation, involving duties which are not directed by the constitution but which The Queen carries out where appropriate or necessary.

Since the United Kingdom has no codified constitution, the role of Monarchy is defined by convention – a non-legal but nevertheless binding rule.

Both of these roles are supported by the Sovereign Grant.

HEAD OF STATE

The Queen is Head of State of the United Kingdom (and fifteen other independent countries¹).

Every country has a Head of State with constitutional and representational duties, often laid down in law. The Queen is no different, though the scope of her duties has generally been defined by constitutional convention rather than by statute.

The Queen is politically impartial and exercises her constitutional powers on the advice of Government ministers. The Royal Household works very closely with a number of Government Departments on a wide range of matters, such as constitutional and legislative affairs, security, travel and ceremonial occasions.

The conditions of the Royal Prerogative² are such that it is difficult to estimate the extent of their provision due to the uncertain nature of the circumstances that might prompt their use (such as a 'hung parliament'). This is also true of The Queen's role as Head of Nation, in which She and the Royal Household must be prepared to react appropriately to unpredictable national events. This requires the institution of Monarchy to be flexible, while maintaining the highest possible standards befitting of The Household of The Head of State.

The Queen's constitutional duties include:

- The State Opening of Parliament;
- The appointment of the Prime Minister;
- The approval of Parliamentary legislation;
- The approval of official appointments;
- The approval of secondary legislation through the Privy Council;
- Representational duties as Head of State – paying and receiving State Visits to and from other Heads of States;
- Receiving the credentials of foreign Ambassadors;
- Regular confidential Audiences with the Prime Minister.

¹ Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

² Royal Prerogative is the term given to the formal powers of the Crown within the executive process of British politics and which form part of common law.

The Queen is also:

- The Fount of Honour, and all honours are awarded in Her name (although, with notable exceptions, most are awarded on the advice of the Government);
- Head of the Armed Forces;
- Head of the Judiciary;
- Head of the Civil Service;
- Supreme Governor of the Church of England.

In all these roles, The Queen provides a sense of continuity, a focus for loyalty and an assurance of political independence and neutrality for these institutions.

HEAD OF NATION

The Queen's role as Head of Nation is as significant as Her role as Head of State, and can be divided into four key elements – identity, continuity, achievement and service.

Unity and National Identity

The Queen has a significant function as a symbol of national identity, unity and pride.

For example, it is as Head of Nation and not as Head of State that The Queen:

- Makes the annual Christmas Broadcast;
- Sends messages of congratulation on national achievements;
- Sends messages of condolence at times of national tragedy.

Continuity and Stability

The Monarchy provides an important sense of continuity and stability at a time of rapid social, cultural and technological change.

The regular rhythm of the Monarchy provides reassurance to many people. This is helped by:

- Recurring traditional events like the State Opening of Parliament, Trooping the Colour, Garter Day, the Royal Maundy Service, Holyrood Week and Royal Ascot Week;
- Anniversaries marked over the course of The Queen's reign – Silver, Golden and Diamond Jubilees, Coronation and family anniversaries to which people can relate - Diamond Wedding Anniversary etc;
- The Queen's impressive personal continuity – She has known thirteen Prime Ministers and met eleven of the last thirteen US Presidents.

In this way The Queen and the Monarchy are a stable fixture in many people's lives.

Achievement and Success

One of the modern Monarchy's principal purposes is to recognise, on behalf of the Nation, achievement, excellence and success in our society. This is not just achieved by the Honours system, but by a more informal range of prizes, events and awards. These include:

Prizes & Awards

- The Queen's Awards for Enterprise and Voluntary Service;
- The Queen's Medal for Music;
- The Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry;
- The Queen's Anniversary Prizes for Higher and Further Education.

Events

- The Queen entertains 132,000 people a year at garden parties, investitures, receptions, dinners and lunches as a way of acknowledging people's achievements and contributions;
- Themed receptions at Buckingham Palace recognise the achievements and importance of particular sectors and celebrate and promote aspects of British culture;
- Visits in The Queen's programme to places and projects help to acknowledge their success, importance or uniqueness.

Anniversary Messages

In the course of The Queen's reign Her Majesty has sent:

- 254,000 congratulatory telegrams to centenarians on their 100th birthdays;
- 784,000 messages to couples marking their Diamond Wedding anniversaries.

In this unique way the Monarchy can mark these significant milestones in people's lives.

Support of Service

The Queen endeavours to recognise and support the service given by others to the Nation, whether in the voluntary or charitable sector, in public life, in the armed forces or emergency services, and at a national level or in the community.

The Queen has a direct connection to many charities and organisations through her patronages.

The Queen's programme brings contact with all sections of society, at all levels and across the country.

In this role The Queen is greatly assisted by other members of the Royal Family and by the traditional political neutrality of the Monarchy.

THE ROYAL FAMILY

The Queen is supported by the wider Royal Family, particularly in relation to her role as Head of Nation. Their work has become fundamental to the Nation's appreciation of the strengths and functions of the modern-day Monarchy.

Together, members of the Royal Family complete almost 3,000 engagements a year across the UK— many more than The Queen could undertake alone. The activities of the wider Royal Family are vital in bringing the institution of Monarchy into direct and personal contact with all sections of society, including the disadvantaged and the marginalised.

The different generations of the Royal Family help to make the work of the Monarchy relevant or accessible to people at every stage of life.

Members of the Royal Family are supported in undertaking their official engagements by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenants who are responsible for the organisation of all Royal visits to their county and who make sure that The Queen's Private Office is kept informed about local issues relating to their area. Lord-Lieutenants are also responsible for the presentation of decorations where the recipient cannot attend an investiture.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

During the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, The Queen undertook 154 official engagements in the United Kingdom whilst The Duke of Edinburgh undertook 57 official engagements before ending his public programme on 2 August. He has chosen to attend certain public events since this date.

Highlights of Her Majesty's schedule included:

- In May, The Queen visited The Royal Manchester Children's Hospital. Her Majesty toured the hospital, and met children recovering from injuries sustained in the terrorist attack at Manchester Arena and their parents. Her Majesty also met nursing and other members of staff.
- In June, The Queen and The Duke of Cambridge met local residents and representatives from the Fire Service and Police Service affected by the Grenfell Tower fire at Westway Sports Centre, London. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness also met volunteers and Council staff.
- In June, The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, travelled by train from Slough, Berkshire, to Paddington to mark the One Hundred and Seventy Fifth Anniversary of the first train journey by a British Monarch. Before boarding the train, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness viewed a historical timeline of the Great Western Railway in the original waiting room and artwork by local schoolchildren. Upon arrival at Paddington, The Queen named the train QUEEN ELIZABETH II.
- In July, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited Canada House, London, to celebrate the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Canadian Confederation and were received by the Governor-General of Canada and the High Commissioner for Canada in London.

- In July, The King and Queen of Spain paid a State Visit to the United Kingdom, staying at Buckingham Palace.
- In September, The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, officially opened the Queensferry Crossing at South Queensferry.
- In October, The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, and The Prince of Wales visited the Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment at Hyde Park Barracks, London. The Queen named the Regiment's new Drum Horse, "Perseus".
- In December, The Queen, accompanied by The Princess Royal, attended the commissioning ceremony of the new aircraft carrier HMS QUEEN ELIZABETH at Her Majesty's Naval Base Portsmouth.
- In February, The Queen visited London Fashion Week. Her Majesty toured the showrooms, met designers and viewed a runway show. Her Majesty then presented Mr. Richard Quinn with the inaugural Queen Elizabeth II Award for British Design.
- In March, The Queen and senior members of the Royal Family attended the Commonwealth Day Observance Service in Westminster Abbey.
- In March, The Queen attended the Decommissioning Ceremony of HMS OCEAN at Her Majesty's Naval Base Devonport.

In addition to the above programme of engagements, members of the Royal Family hosted the following events on behalf of The Queen:

The Prince of Wales

- The Queen Elizabeth Prize for Engineering, December
- The Queen's Anniversary Prizes, February
- Reception for those engaged in frontline nursing in the United Kingdom, March

The Duchess of Cornwall

- The Commonwealth Essay Prize, November

The Duchess of Cambridge and The Countess of Wessex

- The Commonwealth Fashion Exchange, February.

Members of the Royal Family undertook 105 overseas visits during the year.

The principal overseas visits undertaken by The Prince of Wales on behalf of The Queen included:

- Visit to Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia and India
- Visit to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and The British Virgin Islands post hurricanes Irma and Maria.

EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES

Duchy of Lancaster

Income from the Duchy of Lancaster forms part of The Queen's Privy Purse income. The Privy Purse is a historical term used to describe The Queen's private income and it is largely used to meet official expenditure incurred by Her Majesty and other members of the Royal Family which is not met by the Sovereign Grant and is taxed to the extent that the income is not used for official purposes. Accounts for the Duchy of Lancaster are presented to both Houses of Parliament annually, copies of which are available online at www.duchyoflancaster.co.uk.

Duchy of Cornwall

Income from the Duchy of Cornwall funds the private and official expenditure of The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall and is taxed to the extent it is not used to meet official expenditure. The Prince of Wales also meets the official expenditure of The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and The Duke and Duchess of Sussex out of this income. Accounts for the Duchy of Cornwall are presented to both Houses of Parliament annually, copies of which are available online at www.duchyofcornwall.org.

The Royal Collection

The Royal Collection 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 of maintaining the Royal Collection are met by The Royal Collection Trust, a registered charity, from visitor admissions to the Occupied Royal Palaces and related activities. The Royal Collection Trust receives no funding from the Government or the National Lottery. Over 7.5 million people saw items from the Royal Collection in royal palaces during 2017-18 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 online at www.royalcollection.org.uk.

Further information is available online at www.royal.uk

PERFORMANCE REPORT

MANAGING THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

The role of the Royal Household is to provide exceptional support and service to The Queen, helping her to serve the Nation, and her people, in the best possible way. Continuing improvement is an important part of the Royal Household's operating approach, and it operates in a business-like and professional manner, with a strong emphasis on value for money and accountability in the use of public funds and resources.

HOUSEHOLD OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Royal Household are to:

- Plan and deliver first-class Royal events.
- Provide high quality advice and effective input into policy issues.
- Communicate effectively the role and activities of the Monarchy.
- Support / influence all Royal Households.
- Maintain and make accessible the Official Residences and the Royal Collection.
- Continue to develop a diverse team of well-led, trained, motivated and adaptable professionals.
- Ensure best value from our financial resources.
- Ensure business process / infrastructure provides the best possible support and continues to develop.

OVERVIEW OF THE YEAR

The year ended 31 March 2018 was again busy, with The Queen's programme incorporating a number of significant milestones as referred to on page 6.

INCOME GENERATION

Income supplementing the Sovereign Grant amounted to £17.3 million (2016-17: £14.9 million), an increase of £2.4 million (16%). Property rental income increased by £0.2 million. Facilities management income, charged to the Royal Collection Trust in respect of services provided in connection with admitting the public to Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, increased by £0.7 million. Recharges and other income increased by £1.5 million, excluding funding received from the Royal Collection Trust for the construction of the Frogmore workshop.

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE - CORE

Property Section

The Property Section is the department of the Royal Household responsible for the maintenance of, and related services to, the Occupied Royal Palaces in England.

The approach of the Property Section is based on pre-planned preventative maintenance and conserving (and wherever possible enhancing) the architectural and historical integrity of the buildings, while ensuring that the Palaces can continue to be used in the most effective and efficient way as living and working buildings.

The care of the buildings is based on:

- The detailed specialist knowledge, experience and observation of members of the Property Section;
- Expert advice from a wide range of independent consultants with experience in conservation, backed up by regular consultation with Historic England, and the use of contractors with appropriate experience;
- A programme of regular checks, tests and inspections;
- Condition assessments recorded on a web based system that assists in determining maintenance priorities and monitoring changes in the overall condition of the Occupied Royal Palaces;
- A prioritisation model that grades required works and projects into an agreed ranking criteria allowing more informed decision making;
- The operating requirements of the departments of The Queen's Household, the other Royal Households and the other organisations which use the buildings;
- New legislation and regulations as they affect, inter alia, construction, fire precautions and Health and Safety; and
- A rolling ten year plan setting out major projects across the Occupied Royal Palaces in England.

All projects with a construction cost of £6,000 or more are individually detailed in an Annual Works Programme showing projected and actual costs, which is updated on a monthly basis. A summary of property maintenance activities undertaken in 2017-18 is given on page 11. All schemes over £30,000 are approved through a Business Case process, based on the HM Treasury 5-case model (strategic, economic, commercial, financial and management).

The Royal Household aims to use over 50% of any increase in core Sovereign Grant funding to increase the Annual Works Programme to a level which will contribute to reducing the backlog in essential maintenance. Since the introduction of the Sovereign Grant in 2012-13, two thirds of the increase in the core Sovereign Grant has been allocated to property maintenance; allowing for inflation, an additional £30.6 million has been allocated to property maintenance in the first five years of the Sovereign Grant. The latest Condition Assessment survey of the Occupied Royal Palaces Estate highlighted that 48% of the Estate was below target condition at 31 December 2017. Changes in the condition of the Estate will continue to be monitored through the regular condition assessment surveys on a 2 yearly cycle. It is expected that the gradual decline will begin to reverse in the next five years due to the continued investment from the Sovereign Grant. Expenditure on property maintenance

(including capital expenditure) was £26.3 million in 2017-18, an increase of £6.6 million (34%) compared with the previous year.

Property Maintenance Major Projects in the Year

In 2017-18 a total of 188 (2016-17: 177) projects over £6,000 in value were carried out across the Estate. Nine of these projects had a construction works spend in excess of £250,000 in the year and individually accounted for 67% of the total project spend across the whole Estate (2016-17: 12 and 62%) details of which are set out below.

Frogmore Workshop New Build, the Home Park, Windsor Castle (£2.2m)

This project is fully funded by The Royal Collection Trust.

The project consists of the creation of a new conservation workshop on the site of a disused mushroom shed in the Home Park. The project facilitates the relocation of personnel and activities from the Castle, allowing The Royal Collection Trust 'Future Programme' to develop a new learning centre and enhanced visitor admission facilities. The onsite work commenced in January 2017 and the workshop was opened in February 2018. The proportion of the cost attributable to Sovereign Grant-funded activities has been capitalised.

Water Infrastructure Repairs and Replacement, Windsor Castle (£1.6m)

Over ten years ago, the Royal Mews at Windsor was connected to the main water supply from Thames Water, but the remainder of the Windsor Estate is still provided with water from a private treatment plant. A growing and significant number of supply failures and large scale civil engineering patch repairs has initiated this project which aims to connect the Castle and the Home Park into the local mains water network.

Due to the scale of the project it has been divided into a number of phases and in 2017-18 the first two phases were completed. The first phase included laying a new pipe from the Thames Water main through Windsor, terminating at the bottom of the Long Walk. The second phase laid more pipe from the Long Walk up to the Castle boundary. The future phases will commence in 2018.

Ceiling Inspections, Estate Wide (£2.0m)

The identification of structural failure in the State Dining Room ceiling at Buckingham Palace and an earlier ceiling issue in the Banqueting Hall at St James's Palace resulted in the appointment of a team of structural engineers and plaster specialists to survey all ceilings across the Occupied Royal Palaces. Digital records and measurements, including 3D models where required, have been produced to facilitate future checks and comparisons. In addition to producing the survey data, the works included the removal of over 13 tonnes of builders' rubble, and in certain locations asbestos, to allow checks of the ceiling structures; the installation of 12 safe access systems in complex ceiling void spaces; and the development of a detailed future inspection strategy. The project, which started in April 2016, was completed in March 2018.

Apartment 1 Roof Replacement, Kensington Palace (£1.4m)

The existing slate and tile roof required complete renewal after years of patch repairs, evidence of batten decay and structural defects in some chimneys. The works required the installation of full wrapped access scaffolding to protect the building whilst the works took place. The works commenced in June 2017 and were completed in May 2018.

North Side Roof Renewal Phase III, State Entrance, Windsor (£1.1m)

The State Entrance spans the South side of the Upper Ward at Windsor Castle on a North/South axis. The scope of works was consistent with previous phases and included the replacement of lead roof coverings, timber boarding and structural supports, roof access hatches, gutters and downpipes, and repairs to defective pointing and stonework. The access scaffolding and temporary roof erection commenced on site in June 2017 and the project is due for completion in June 2018.

Orangery Roof Resurfacing and Masonry Repairs, Windsor Castle (£0.8m)

Following the completion to the door replacement in 2016, the final phase of the external repairs to the Orangery commenced in July 2017. A significant amount of the internal degradation to the supporting structural steel and internal finishes was coming from water penetration through the roof/walkway surface. The area was protected whilst this surface was removed, allowing detailed structural investigations prior to replacement with a new surface finish. Large areas of repairs and repointing were completed. Although the scheme was essentially completed by December 2017 the final roof/walkway surface finish will be laid during summer 2018.

Cyclical External Redecorations, London (£0.6m) and Windsor Castle (£0.3m)

The Occupied Royal Palaces have a 5 yearly cyclical maintenance plan of external building redecorations. The works comprise access equipment hire, repairs, preparation and repainting. This year's external decoration works started in August and were completed in October 2017.

Roof Renewal to 2 & 3 St Albans Street, Windsor Castle (£0.3m)

The existing slate roof required complete renewal after years of patch repairs, internal water penetration and leaking gutters and downpipes. All three chimneys also required structural repairs. The works commenced in January 2018 and were completed in May 2018.

Stable Yard Road Gate Conservation, St James's Palace (£0.3m)

The 18th century gates are in daily use but were showing signs of degradation with the failure of cast iron joints, corrosion of the support structure along with widespread loss of paint protection. The project removed the gate and side panel structures allowing restoration and repairs in the workshop. Temporary security protection was an essential element of the scheme which commenced in August and was completed in November 2017.

Property General Maintenance

Property general maintenance costs comprise preventative/planned and reactive work. Preventative or planned maintenance includes small areas of redecoration and other repair work costing less than £6,000, regular inspections of lifts, boilers and other equipment and plant, work arising from in-house inspections, and routine tasks such as sweeping roofs and paths and clearing rubbish. Reactive maintenance includes minor repairs to blocked drains, sticking windows, leaking roofs, changing light bulbs and so on. Expenditure on general maintenance before VAT recoveries was £4.6 million in 2017-18 (2016-17: £4.6 million).

RESERVICING OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The Palace's electrical cabling, plumbing and heating have not been updated since the 1950s, and the building's infrastructure is now in urgent need of an overhaul to avoid the very real danger of catastrophic failure leading to fire or flood, and incalculable damage to the building and priceless works of art in the Royal Collection.

A number of options to replace the services throughout the Palace were considered by the Royal Household, in conjunction with HM Treasury. It was concluded that the most cost-effective way to replace the services, and ensure that the Palace is fit for purpose for the next 50 years, would be to undertake a phased programme of works over ten years, starting in 2017 and finishing in 2027.

This programme of works is being undertaken by a separate project team led by the Reservicing Programme Director, whilst the ongoing pre-planned preventative maintenance across all sites will continue to be undertaken by the Property Section.

The Reservicing programme presents a unique opportunity for innovation and investment in one of the world's most prestigious and iconic historic buildings, preserving it for future generations.

The objectives of the programme are to:

- Replace the ageing core services of the Palace to eliminate the very real risk of fire or flood.
- Ensure that Buckingham Palace remains fit for purpose as the principal residence of The Sovereign.
- Increase and improve the public access to the Palace (including adjustments to improve accessibility) and ensure longevity of such access.
- Support the efficient use of the wider estate.
- Improve the energy efficiency of the Palace.
- Provide value for money and a demonstrable return on investment through the benefits outlined above.

The Reservicing programme will be sequenced wing-by-wing so as to enable the Palace to remain occupied and fully operational, and The Queen's programme to continue to be delivered without interruption. Significant National events, such as the Changing of the Guard, Trooping the Colour, Investitures, Garden Parties and the opening of the Palace to visitors from all over the world during the summer months will also continue throughout the Reservicing period.

In addition to replacing the essential services, the Reservicing programme will deliver other benefits and efficiencies. The operational effectiveness of the Palace will be increased by making the building more energy efficient and cost effective. There will be a significant increase in the numbers of people visiting the Palace, with a renewed focus on education, the history of the Monarchy and British citizenship. It will also offer an opportunity for a new generation of construction professionals to work on a historic building through apprenticeships and graduate programmes.

This 10 year programme, at a total cost of £369 million, is being delivered by the Royal Household by a dedicated Project Management Office (PMO), consisting of both Household staff and external consultants. This team provides leadership, direction and an operational interface during the delivery of the programme. Management of the programme risk has not been transferred to a separate delivery authority, and remains with the Master of the Household as Senior Responsible Owner (SRO) and the Keeper of the Privy Purse as Accounting Officer, both of whom are accountable to HM Treasury and Parliament. The SRO and the Accounting Officer, as members of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee, provide regular reports on the programme's progress and the impact on the Royal Household's operations.

The programme risks are mitigated by the PMO's management of the procurement and construction process, and the programme being delivered in phases. The phased approach also provides the flexibility required to adapt the programme and address the impact of changes, which are inevitable over a programme of this length. These phases are:

- **Advanced Works** – The creation of open plan offices for PMO and Household staff within the Palace to enable the decant of staff from the East wing, allowing the team to commence the Reservicing in that area. The removal of Vulcanised Indian Rubber (VIR) cabling is included as part of this phase as this cabling is deemed to present the greatest fire risk and therefore early removal is essential.
- **High Priority Works** – The replacement of main plant (boilers, generators, electrical panels and water tanks) and primary services distribution.
- **Reservicing** – The wing-by-wing replacement of secondary services distribution, fittings and controls through the building to contribute directly to energy efficiencies.

- **Operational Improvements** – A range of interventions which will improve operational efficiency and support the delivery of benefits which are highlighted in the Outline Business Case.

The Royal Household has established a clear and detailed governance process to allow the continual monitoring of programme risks and to ensure that progress is being achieved according to targets. This is done through an Integrated Assurance Group which regularly reviews the overall governance of the programme. In line with the Government Infrastructure & Projects Authority process, there will be a series of formal Gateway Reviews and Checkpoint audits by independent reviewers. The first review was a Programme Assessment Review which was completed in December 2017, with a second scheduled for June 2018. HM Treasury will be engaged throughout the programme through attendance at meetings of the Sovereign Grant Audit and Risk Assurance Committee and the independent Programme Challenge Board.

Reservicing Programme Major Projects in the Year

The focus of the programme has been to appoint the multidisciplinary design team, the quantity surveyor, and establish the PMO team. The design team commenced work in September 2017 and, along with the appointed architect, have been developing the design in line with the staged delivery of the programme. Cost plans have been produced by the quantity surveyor, which are monitored and updated to provide alignment between the evolving design and the agreed programme budget.

A number of works packages have been undertaken in 2017-18:

- The procurement of design consultants and establishment of the PMO team.
- The creation of an open plan modern office within the Palace to house the PMO and the design team and create a collaborative work space.
- The design for the High Priority Works was completed to RIBA stage 4, delivering packages suitable for tender.
- A range of enabling works has been undertaken, including the removal of VIR cabling, which was 80% complete by the end of the financial year.
- Asbestos surveys of some initial areas affected by the works.
- A 3-D survey of key parts of the building to create a working model of the Palace to support design.

Future Commitments

The Outline Business Case for the Reservicing of Buckingham Palace, which was approved by HM Treasury, recognised that there would be surplus income over expenditure in the early years of the 10 year Reservicing programme. In the first year of the programme, Sovereign Grant income allocated to the programme amounted to £30.4 million to meet expenditure of £4.1 million, with £26.3 million transferred to the Sovereign Grant Reserve to meet expenditure in 2018-19. As at 31 March 2018 the Royal Household had entered into contractual commitments of £15.4 million to be met from this reserve. The Sovereign Grant Reserve funds are all deposited with the Government Banking Service.

TRAVEL

The Sovereign Grant meets the cost of official journeys undertaken by or in support of The Queen and other members of the Royal Family. Travel by The Queen, The Duke of Edinburgh, The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall and The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge between residences is categorised as official.

Safety, security, presentation, the need to minimise disruption for others, the effective use of time, environmental impact and cost are taken into account when deciding on the most appropriate means of travel. Staff may travel with members of the Royal Family or separately (e.g. to undertake reconnaissance visits or to arrive in advance).

The programme of overseas visits which is funded by the Sovereign Grant is determined by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and approved by the Royal Visits Committee according to agreed priorities.

The Royal Visits Committee is a Cabinet Office Committee, chaired by the Permanent Under Secretary of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and comprising the Private Secretaries to The Queen, The Prince of Wales, The Duke of Cambridge, The Duke of Sussex and the Prime Minister, in addition to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Chief Executive of UK Trade and Investment (UKTI), the National Security Adviser and the Director of Protocol, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Over 3,000 official engagements were undertaken across the United Kingdom and overseas by members of the Royal Family during the year to 31 March 2018. A list of the 38 (2016-17: 39) journeys undertaken by members of the Royal Family and their staff during 2017-18 which had travel costs of £15,000 or more, met from the Sovereign Grant, is available on the Monarchy website at www.royal.uk. The travel costs for the tours also include the costs associated with staff undertaking visits in advance in order to plan the tour programmes.

The principal overseas visits during the year were undertaken by:

- The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall – visit to Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia and India using RAF Voyager (£362,000);
- The Princess Royal – visit to Ghana and Sierra Leone (£69,000);
- The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge – visit to Poland and Germany (£62,000);
- The Prince of Wales - visit to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and The British Virgin Islands post Hurricanes Irma and Maria (£57,000);
- The Princess Royal – visit to Madagascar (£52,000).

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The Royal Household recognises that its operations and activities have an impact on the environment, including:

- Travel (particularly overseas travel on behalf of the Government);
- Heating and lighting residences;
- Water consumption;
- Waste generation; and
- Procurement.

The Royal Household is committed to reducing this impact and its associated costs through embedding environmental sustainability across the organisation. Progress this year included the Frogmore Workshop in the Home Park, featuring low energy lighting and ground source heating, and upgrades to building plant and lighting across the wider estate.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Total greenhouse gas emissions in 2017-18 decreased by 7%:

	2018 (tCO ₂ e)	2017 (tCO ₂ e)	% change
Scope 1: Natural gas and owned/leased vehicles	5,027	5,043	-
Scope 2: Purchased electricity	1,304	1,427	(9)
Total Scope 1 & 2	6,331	6,470	(2)
Scope 3: Business travel	1,687	2,100	(20)
Scope 3: Electricity transmission & distribution	106	129	(18)
Total Scope 3	1,793	2,229	(20)
Total Scope 1 – 3	8,124	8,699	(7)

All emissions have been calculated using the relevant carbon conversion factors from DEFRA.

Scope 3 emissions in 2017-18 were 20% lower than the previous year. Business travel emissions were 20% lower than the previous year due to lower usage of charter fixed wing aircraft and the Royal Train. Although overseas tours are determined by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Royal Household aims to minimise this impact without compromising the ability of The Queen and members of the Royal Family to fulfil their official duties.

Energy Consumption

Total energy consumed across the Estate in 2017-18 decreased by 2%:

	2018	2017	%
	kWh (m)	kWh (m) restated	change
Gas	24.3	24.4	-
Electricity – National Grid	3.7	3.2	16
Electricity – Combined Heat and Power (CHP)	2.2	2.8	(21)
Electricity – Hydro-electric Scheme at Romney Lock, Windsor	0.7	1.0	(30)
	<u>30.9</u>	<u>31.4</u>	<u>(2)</u>

Consumption of purchased electricity and Hydro in 2016-17 have each been restated downwards by 0.2 kWh (m) following a recalculation from the National Grid.

In 2017-18 electricity savings were made at Buckingham Palace due to the continued roll out of LED lighting. In 2017-18, the CHP and hydro-electric schemes provided 49% of the electricity requirements of Buckingham Palace and 75% of the electricity demand for Windsor Castle's Upper Ward (2016-17 restated: 61% and 94% respectively). The hydroelectric scheme was adversely affected by repairs being made to Romney Weir during the year and low summer rainfall. The CHP scheme was adversely affected by the failure of some older components, requiring repairs to be carried out.

Water

In 2017-18 0.2 million cubic metres of water from public suppliers was used across the Estate (2016-17: 0.2 million cubic metres).

Waste

In 2017-18 2,182 tonnes of waste was produced across the Household (2016-17: 2,102 tonnes), a 4% increase. The tonnage of waste recycled includes gardens and horse waste from London and Windsor.

	2018	2017	%
	Tonnage	Tonnage	change
Waste recycled	1,668	1,580	6
Waste to landfill/ incineration	514	522	(2)
Total waste	<u>2,182</u>	<u>2,102</u>	<u>4</u>

Sustainable Procurement

The Royal Household is committed to embedding environmental sustainability within procurement, through the specification of goods and services, supplier selection criteria and contract management. Organisations applying for Royal Warrants are assessed against both environmental and social criteria and procurement guidance enables staff to consider these aspects within procurement across the Household.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Royal Household is supportive of employees who undertake volunteering and charitable activities, recognising the benefit both to the individual involved and for forging links between the Household and the wider community. Employees can take up to five days paid volunteering leave a year for this purpose.

HOUSEKEEPING AND HOSPITALITY

The Royal Household, in addition to enabling The Queen to undertake Her Majesty's constitutional duties as Head of State, helps to support The Queen and other members of the Royal Family in fulfilling a programme of tours, garden parties, receptions and other official entertaining. The Master of the Household's Department delivered 95 Receptions, 53 Lunches, 9 Garden Parties, and 57 Dinners at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, St. James's Palace and the Palace of Holyroodhouse, welcoming over 132,000 guests to these residences over the course of the year.

INFORMATION SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT

The Royal Household has retained its certification to the government's Cyber Essentials standard. As part of ongoing work, cyber security training is provided to all staff.

The Royal Household has not had any requirement to report a data breach incident to the Information Commissioner's Office (2016-17: none).

Preparations for General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in May 2018 continued. Online GDPR training has been provided for all staff, with Data Protection Manager-led additional training for Data Owners. Further data deletion processes for bulk personal data were implemented in early 2018.

FIRE, HEALTH AND SAFETY

Fire Safety

Automatic fire detection systems are installed throughout the Estate and are monitored continually to ensure they work effectively. The systems are maintained under preventative term contracts and are regularly reviewed to ensure that they remain suitable for the risk.

Automatic fire suppression systems incorporating water sprinklers and drenchers and fixed installations using foam or inert gas are installed in kitchens and other high risk areas to augment the provision of structural fire compartmentation, including fire curtains.

Fire risk assessments and inspections are undertaken on a regular basis, initially using independent consultants, with follow-up inspections by in-house fire safety officers in accordance with the Fire Regulatory Reform Order. External experts, including the Crown Inspectors, are also utilised to audit the portfolio to provide an independent view on the fire safety systems and approach. Their reports are reviewed, discussed and relevant action points completed as required. In addition, each department has a nominated fire marshal.

The fire safety strategies used within the Royal Household continue to rely on effective fire prevention, early detection, training, regular fire drills, active and passive protection methods and risk management. Every opportunity is taken to incorporate new technologies and best practice into fire safety systems, policies and procedures.

Health and Safety

The Royal Household is fully committed to proactive management of health and safety and is aware of its responsibilities to employees, visitors, residents and contractors. This includes following best practice in all aspects of health and safety including legal compliance, to create a good working environment and reduce accidents and cases of work-related ill health. Health and safety culture is under continual review and supplemented by regular safety initiatives including the development of the Royal Household Strategy for Health and Safety.

Responsibility for health and safety rests with managers and employees, supported by Departmental Safety Coordinators, a Property Section Safety Manager and a central Health and Safety Team. The Health and Safety Team provides advice and guidance to managers and employees, helping to bring continual improvement to work activities and the workplace. This includes the provision of relevant training for all staff, specific to their role.

Regular reviews are made of health and safety risks across the organisation and changes made to processes where appropriate. The Health and Safety policy documentation, currently aligned to OHSAS 18001, is regularly reviewed with updates and changes brought to the attention of managers and employees as necessary. Proactive consultation is undertaken with employees and via regular Health and Safety Committee Meetings. In addition, an annual report is provided to the Lord Chamberlain's Committee (see Accountability Report on page 27). Communicating a positive approach to health and safety remains the focus of attention.

SUPPLIER PAYMENT PERFORMANCE

The Royal Household's performance against its targets for paying its suppliers is:

Percentage paid within:	Target	2018	2017
	%	%	%
• 15 days of receipt of invoice	50	45	54
• 30 days of receipt of invoice	95	94	93

The Royal Household's five year performance against these targets can be found on page 87.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Human Resources

The Human Resources (HR) strategy for 2018-19 underpins departmental plans and takes into account feedback gained through an Investors in People annual assessment conducted in 2017, and the 2017-18 employee engagement survey. Key projects associated with the strategy include the implementation of a new Household intranet, with plans for its enhancement over the year ahead to further improve internal communications.

The focus on utilising technology to streamline and improve HR services has continued, with reporting of absence now undertaken as an online process and an e-filing system implemented in the first quarter of 2018. The digitising of record keeping has furthered the aim of a paperless HR office, initiated with the issuing of electronic contracts to new recruits in 2017. A new rostering module will be implemented during 2018-19 to enable improved workforce planning, particularly where annualised hours contracts or complex rosters are in place. The outsourcing of all administration and the payroll of the three final salary pension schemes was completed in April 2018. The newly implemented Learning Management System (LMS) is functioning fully with uptake throughout the Household to good effect. E-learning programmes have initially focused on compliance training, but will be extended during 2018-19.

The Leadership Development focus for 2018-19 is on four key areas: Digital Working, Change Capability, People and Culture, and Personal Leadership. Specific objectives for 2018-19 will include a programme to support the further development of the Leadership Pathway programme. This will be a structured programme offering training and development that will help managers progress their career within the Household. The initiative is led by the Head of Learning and Development, working in close collaboration with senior managers across the Household. In 2018, the Royal Household Group Mentoring programme will be offered to external candidates who are unemployed and seeking support to either enter the workplace or change career. Successful graduates of the 2017 programme were offered roles in the Household and it is hoped that numbers of recruits from this scheme will be increased in 2018-19.

Property Maintenance

The Annual Works Programme of the Property Section includes a number of major projects which aim to meet the objectives set out in the Sovereign Grant Framework Agreement with HM Treasury. The increase in the Sovereign Grant in 2018-19 will enable the Annual Works Programme to be expanded to continue to address the backlog in essential maintenance and will therefore include the following projects, in addition to the Reservicing of Buckingham Palace.

Property Services Core Priority Projects (based on condition and risk)

Water Infrastructure Repairs and Replacement, Windsor Castle

Continuation of the phased replacement of the main pipework to the Castle and around the Home Park network. The works also include reviewing elements of the existing pipework and pumping equipment in order to ascertain if it can be adapted to provide the Castle with an emergency fire-fighting water supply.

Roof Escape and Access Walkways, St James's Palace

Following a detailed survey and report on the high level roof access and fire escape walkways, a scheme has been produced with prioritised elements of repair and replacement. The works were originally scheduled for 2017, however additional detailed design was required and the works started on site in May 2018.

Frogmore Mausoleum

The mausoleum remains the only asset across the Estate that is registered as 'at risk' by Historic England. An earlier phase completed temporary roof works, thereby protecting the upper structure from further damaging water ingress. The next phase, starting in June 2018, will see the installation of a complete new roof and rainwater system followed by the creation of a 'dry moat' around the foundations and crypt to reduce the water entering the structure from the ground. These works will be completed in 2019-20.

Low Voltage Switch Panel and Generator Replacement, St James's Palace

The main State Room intake panel is in need of replacement and upgrading to meet modern standards and to provide essential increases in capacity, along with a generator replacement in case of mains failure.

Kensington Palace Avenue Resurfacing

The internal access road has been patch repaired for a number of years and has shown accelerated degradation in recent years. During the winter pot holes have started to appear, creating hazards for pedestrians and vehicles. The old surface will be removed and a harder wearing course laid in the summer of 2018.

Structural Roof Replacement, St James's Palace

An area of flat roofing with a reinforced concrete structure has failed and a replacement of the roof is required. It will be replaced with a more traditional timber structure and roof finish.

External Fabric Repairs

The long-term programme of external fabric repairs across the estate is extensive. In 2018-19, the renewal of ageing lead roofs in the Upper Ward at Windsor Castle will continue, with the potential to have two separate areas being worked on at the same time.

The Buckingham Palace Mews West Range Roof is leaking and life expired and will be replaced, and the works will include masonry repairs.

The Kings Kitchen Cottages in Kensington Palace have suffered from damp problems for a number of years and following exploratory studies in 2017, a project to undertake repairs is scheduled for Autumn 2018.

The party boundary wall in Marlborough House Mews needs repairs which will require cooperation with multiple neighbours.

Following the initial tests completed in 2017 the London estate will be subject to digital scanning of all elevations and roofs. Detailed surveys using access equipment to assess stone degradation, timber repairs and plaster defects will also continue. When combined, the results will allow repairs to be prioritised within the rolling 10 Year Plan.

The five yearly cyclical redecorations will continue across the estate.

External Welfare and Legislation Improvements, Buckingham Palace

Improvements to the gardeners' area are needed to continue to meet welfare requirements, to protect machinery, improve fuel storage and wash down areas and to enable the biosecurity needs for incoming plants and materials.

Reservicing of Buckingham Palace Projects

Key activities include:

- Completion of the removal of VIR.
- The West Attic works have commenced and will be completed by November 2018. Works include the strip out of the space, the removal of asbestos from voids, the installation of new structural steel joists, the installation of new lighting and the fit out of the offices to meet modern working standards.
- High Priority Works (see page 14) will commence in July 2018 with an estimated completion in August 2019.
- Development of the model to manage delivery of the multiple construction projects and the assembly of the team for the Reservicing and Operational Improvements within the East Wing. This will include the decant of the Royal Collection and staff from the East Wing, together with enabling works packages which will allow construction works to commence in April 2019 with asbestos removal.
- Completion of all designs relating to the Reservicing and Operational Improvements to RIBA stage 4.

IT and Telecoms

In 2017-18 the Household's existing telecoms system reached 'end of life' and is currently being replaced with a secure fully managed Voice Over Internet Protocol telecoms solution across the Occupied Royal Palaces and other Royal Residences. This project involved deploying almost 2,000 handsets and reconfiguring the Wide and Local Area Networks systems to carry voice traffic securely.

Progress was also made on improving cyber security defences and staff awareness of cyber risks. Cyber incident exercises were held throughout the year and involved external parties including the National Cyber Security Centre.

Work has also begun on the migration of IT services to the Cloud starting with the upgrade of desktop software to Windows 10 and Office 2016 and the migration of mailboxes to Office 365. This work will be completed in 2018-19 and will be followed by the migration of servers and applications to the Microsoft Azure platform.

In preparation for the move of applications to the Cloud a review of all existing applications has commenced, where each application will be checked for Cloud compatibility.

Environmental Sustainability

The Household will continue to focus on improving energy efficiency, waste management and wider environmental impact across the Estate. Collaborative working, staff engagement and performance monitoring are key to the attainment of these aims. Initiatives will continue to encourage environmental responsibility for staff including rewards for use of reusable cups and 100% recyclable disposable cups, replacing plastic cutlery with metal in staff dining facilities and replacing drinks cartons to eliminate use of plastic straws. Plant replacement and LED lighting installation will continue, and the Buckingham Palace Reservicing programme and The Royal Collection Trust Future Programme will support further the Household's commitment to energy conservation.

Income Generation

Every opportunity is taken to supplement the Sovereign Grant through growth in the number of properties available for commercial letting and reducing the number of vacant properties within the security cordon. The key consideration is that the initial investment in refurbishment has a reasonable payback. The Royal Household has a forward looking plan that explores the scope to free up properties for commercial letting and identifies properties on the Estate which do not contribute to the Household's operations.

Going Concern

After making enquiries, the Lord Chamberlain's Committee has a reasonable expectation that the Sovereign Grant will provide adequate resources to enable The Queen to continue to undertake Her Official Duties for the foreseeable future.

Sir Michael Stevens
Keeper of the Privy Purse
12 June 2018

ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Scope of Responsibilities

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of governance that supports the achievement of the policies, aims and objectives of the Royal Household in areas funded by the Sovereign Grant, while safeguarding the public funds and assets for which I am personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me.

The role and responsibilities of the Accounting Officer are defined in the Framework Agreement relating to the Sovereign Grant¹.

The UK Corporate Governance Code (the Code) issued by the Financial Reporting Council is widely acknowledged as representing best practice in governance. Although the Royal Household is not obliged to comply with the requirements of the Code, The Lord Chamberlain's Committee nevertheless supports the principles and provisions set out in the Code; and in so far as the Code provisions are applicable to the circumstances of the organisation, the Royal Household complies with the Code where appropriate. Many areas of our governance, however, are governed by The Sovereign Grant Act 2011, HM Treasury guidance or other government guidance.

Governance framework

Lord Chamberlain's Committee

The leadership of the Royal 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 five non-executive members are collectively referred to as the Lord Chamberlain's Committee.

The Lord Chamberlain's Committee meets formally at least eight times per annum. Its members are set out below. Whilst there have been changes in membership during the year, the system of governance and the appointment of existing senior staff to two of the three vacated executive posts have mitigated the potential risks from such changes:

- Lord Chamberlain - The Rt Hon. The Earl Peel

Heads of Departments:

- Private Secretary to The Queen
 - The Rt Hon. The Lord Geidt (until 17 October 2017)
 - The Rt Hon. Edward Young (from 1 September 2017)
- Keeper of the Privy Purse
 - Sir Alan Reid (until 31 December 2017)
 - Sir Michael Stevens (from 1 January 2018)
- Master of the Household
 - Vice Admiral Tony Johnstone-Burt
- Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office
 - Lt Col. Sir Andrew Ford

¹ A copy of the Sovereign Grant Framework Agreement with HM Treasury is available online at www.royal.uk

- Director of the Royal Collection - Sir Jonathan Marsden (until 31 December 2017)
- Mr Tim Knox (from 5 March 2018)

Non-executive members:

- Private Secretary to The Duke of Edinburgh - Brigadier Archie Miller-Bakewell
- Principal Private Secretary to The Prince of Wales and The Duchess of Cornwall - Mr Clive Alderton
- Private Secretary to The Duke of Cambridge - Mr Miguel Head
- Private Secretary to The Duchess of Cornwall - Ms Amanda MacManus (from 14 March 2018)
- Private Secretary to The Duchess of Cambridge - Ms Catherine Quinn (from 14 March 2018)

The Lord Chamberlain's duties are not full-time.

The Lord Chamberlain's Committee assesses risks and opportunities as part of the review of annual budgets and in the preparation of longer-term operating plans with reference to the Household objectives and mitigates risks as far as possible.

The Lord Chamberlain's Committee sets its agenda with reference to the Royal Household objectives and risk register.

Four of the department heads are responsible for ensuring that department business plans are aligned with the Household's objectives (see page 9).

The Sovereign Grant management accounts and the minutes of the Sovereign Grant Planning Committee are considered at each meeting. The robust processes underlying the production of the management accounts provide the Lord Chamberlain's Committee with assurance as to the reliability of the financial position and performance in order to inform decisions which may result in variations to the annual operating plan.

The Keeper of the Privy Purse (as Accounting Officer) delegates authority to the executive members of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee excluding the Director of the Royal Collection, to make decisions and incur expenditure in accordance with internally set delegation limits.

Certain responsibilities are delegated to subsidiary boards and committees with the following remits:

- Sovereign Grant Planning Committee – The Sovereign Grant Planning Committee comprises senior management from key operational and strategic sections of all Royal Household departments and includes representatives from The Royal Collection Trust and The Prince of Wales' Household. The Sovereign Grant Planning Committee met 11 times during 2017-18 (2016-17: 11). The activities of the Sovereign Grant Planning Committee include reviewing the monthly Sovereign Grant management accounts, reviewing the Budget and Three-Year Plan (2018-21), monitoring risks and information assurance, monitoring progress on major projects and the allocation of resources to deliver projects on time and on budget, reviewing business cases which have a significant operational impact and require an assessment of the priorities for Sovereign Grant funds and ensuring good internal communications. The Sovereign Grant Planning Committee is chaired by the Deputy Treasurer to The Queen who reports to each meeting of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee;
- Security Risk Management Board – The Royal Household Security Risk Management Board met twice during 2017-18 (2016-17: twice) to consider reports from the Information, Personnel and Physical Security Working Groups. The Security Risk Management Board is chaired by the Private Secretary who reports to the Lord Chamberlain's Committee after each meeting;
- Aviation Safety Review Board – The Royal Household Aviation Safety Review Board met once in 2017-18 (2016-17: once) to consider risks assessed by the Aviation Safety Management Committee on Fixed Wing aircraft and Helicopter travel. The Board is chaired by the Director of Operations, Royal Travel, and comprises senior management from within the Household, including representatives from Health and Safety and the participation of external contractors;
- Buckingham Palace Reservicing Programme Executive Board (PEB) – The PEB met 14 times during 2017-18 (2016-17: monthly, from its establishment). Its primary responsibility is to oversee the delivery of the Royal Household's Reservicing programme at Buckingham Palace. The PEB is chaired by the Master of the Household who is the Senior Responsible Owner (SRO) for the Reservicing programme and who, jointly with the Accounting Officer, is responsible for the delivery of the programme to cost, time and specification. Members of the Programme Executive Board comprise senior management from within the Household, including a representative from The Royal Collection Trust. An independent Non-Executive Director with extensive property project management experience has been appointed to the Board, and began his appointment in August 2017;

- Buckingham Palace Reservicing Programme Challenge Board (PCB) – The PCB meets quarterly (2016-17: quarterly, from its establishment). Its primary responsibility is to provide specialist scrutiny, oversight, advice and guidance to the PEB and the SRO as they work to deliver the Buckingham Palace Reservicing programme. An independent chair of the PCB, Baroness Ford, with experience of managing large property projects has been appointed, and began her appointment in September 2017. Membership of the PCB includes Mr Richard Brown from HM Treasury, Dr David Hancock from the Infrastructure and Projects Authority, Cabinet Office, Mr Stuart Love, Chief Executive of Westminster City Council, Mr Charlie Parker, Chief Executive of the States of Jersey, Ms Nina Ciuffardi from the Restoration and Renewal Programme, Palace of Westminster, Mr Paul Lewis, the programme's Non-Executive Director, and Mr Malcolm Reading, an independent heritage buildings consultant.

The terms of reference for each of the Boards and the Sovereign Grant Planning Committee are reviewed and approved by the Lord Chamberlain's Committee.

This 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.

Audit and Risk Assurance Committee

The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee for the Sovereign Grant is a sub-committee of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee. It is responsible for assessing the scope and effectiveness of the systems established by management to identify, assess, manage and monitor financial and non-financial risks and is supported in this role by the internal audit function. The Chair of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee reports to the Lord Chamberlain's Committee after every meeting and provides an overall annual report on the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee's activities and responsibilities. In undertaking its responsibilities, the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee considers reports from both internal and external auditors and management, and makes recommendations to the Lord Chamberlain's Committee.

Meetings of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee are attended by the Head of Audit Services, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Master of the Household, the Deputy Treasurer to The Queen, a representative from HM Treasury and representatives from the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General who is the external auditor of the Sovereign Grant. Other senior managers in the Royal Household attend when invited by the Committee.

The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee reviews its terms of reference annually and undertakes a formal evaluation of its own performance every three years. The results of the most recent evaluation were considered in November 2016. As a result, the terms of reference were updated to reflect the redefinition of the group from an 'Audit Committee' to an 'Audit and Risk Assurance Committee'.

Matters dealt with by the Committee include:

- Review and challenge of the actions and judgement of management in relation to the annual accounts;
- Ensuring procedures are in place for assessing and managing fraud, theft and bribery;
- Review of reports from internal and external auditors, and management;
- Review of Public Accounts Committee reports;
- Review of the Governance Statement and the effectiveness of the system of internal control;
- Review management’s and internal audit’s reports on the adequacy of arrangements for contracting in the most economical and efficient manner for the supply of all services, consistent with the appropriate safety and security requirements;
- Review of effectiveness of internal and external audit and agreement of audit plans;
- Monitoring management’s responsiveness to internal and external audit findings and the recommendations of other external bodies;
- Review of the Royal Household’s risk management and assurance processes; and
- Review of specific areas to assess and monitor progress in developing and enhancing internal control (e.g. Buckingham Palace Reservicing programme, property maintenance management, and data protection).

The membership of the Lord Chamberlain’s Committee and the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee is set out below with the attendance record for the year.

Members of the respective committees have a broad range of experiences relevant to the Royal Household’s activities:

Lord Chamberlain’s Committee	Meetings attended	Audit & Risk Assurance Committee	Meetings attended
The Rt Hon. The Earl Peel (Chair)	10/10	Sir David Tweedie (Chair)	4/4
The Rt Hon. The Lord Geidt	4/5	Mr John Coombe	4/4
The Rt Hon. Edward Young	5/5	Ms Leslie Ferrar	3/4
(as Private Secretary after The Rt Hon. The Lord Geidt left)		Mr Malcolm Reading	3/4
Sir Alan Reid	6/8		
Sir Michael Stevens	2/2		
(as Keeper of the Privy Purse after Sir Alan Reid left)			
Vice Admiral Tony Johnstone-Burt	10/10		
Lt Col. Sir Andrew Ford	10/10		

Sir Jonathan Marsden	7/8
Mr Tim Knox	1/1
(as Director of the Royal Collection after Sir Jonathan Marsden left)	
Brigadier Archie Miller-Bakewell	9/10
Mr Clive Alderton	9/10
Mr Miguel Head	9/10

Members of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee receive no remuneration in respect of their duties.

Specialist risk managers in the Royal Household include the Director of Information Assurance, the Director of Property Section, the Health and Safety Manager, the Director of Operations, Royal Travel, Director of Security Liaison, and the Director of IT and Telecoms. These specialists provide advice on the management of the risks falling within their areas of responsibility and provide updates to the Sovereign Grant Planning Committee and the Lord Chamberlain's Committee when required.

The Purpose of the System of Governance

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, culture and standards by which the activities of the Royal Household are directed and controlled. It enables the Royal Household to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and consider whether they have been achieved in a cost effective manner.

Risk management is designed to manage performance and control risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives. It can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to:

- Identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of Royal Household policies, aims and objectives;
- Evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised;
- Assess the impact should they be realised; and
- Manage those risks efficiently, effectively and economically.

The governance framework has been in place for the period covered by this report and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts and accords with HM Treasury guidance.

Monitoring the effectiveness of Governance

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for ensuring the effectiveness of the governance framework. My review of effectiveness is supported by the work of the internal auditors and the senior managers within the Royal Household who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance framework, the Head of Audit Services' annual report and comments made by the external auditors and other qualified professionals in their management letters and reports. The process that has been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework includes the following:

- There is a Royal Household strategic risk register which has been developed with reference to the Royal Household's objectives. This is reviewed by the Lord Chamberlain's Committee, Audit and Risk Assurance Committee, Sovereign Grant Planning Committee and departmental management teams on a regular basis;
- The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee regularly requires Heads of Department and senior managers to present an outline of the activities in their area of responsibility to ensure that key risks are appropriately identified and being managed;
- The internal audit function takes a risk-based approach to audits and operates to a plan of work agreed by the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee that is aligned to the risk registers and Royal Household objectives. The findings of reviews are reported to the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee;
- The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee monitors management's progress with the implementation of agreed internal and external audit recommendations ensuring that management establish appropriate priorities;
- Assurance on specialist areas such as IT and Physical Security, Property Maintenance statutory compliance and Travel Safety are provided by suitably qualified, external professionals and regulatory bodies;
- Ongoing budgetary control is monitored by the production of regular and timely financial management reports;
- The Royal Household's management of the Sovereign Grant is facilitated through bi-monthly meetings with HM Treasury; and
- The Lord Chamberlain's Committee and the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee have examined the assurance received from the work of internal audit, reports received by the respective subsidiary boards and committees and other sources in order to provide additional confirmation that risk is being properly managed throughout the Royal Household.

The Lord Chamberlain's Committee's Performance

The Lord Chamberlain's Committee and the Sovereign Grant Planning Committee are committed to undertaking a review of their effectiveness every three years. The Lord Chamberlain's Committee performed a review in February 2018, which resulted in the decision to broaden the membership of the Committee by inviting The Private Secretaries to The Duchess of Cornwall and to The Duchess of Cambridge to join the Committee. The next formal review will take place in February 2019. The Sovereign Grant Planning Committee performed a review in September 2017.

The Lord Chamberlain meets each Head of Department annually to review individual performance and seek feedback on his own performance as Chairman.

Governance Activities during the year

A programme of internal audit work for the twelve month period beginning 1 April 2017 was agreed by the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee at its meeting held on 20 March 2017.

The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee reviews internal audit reports at each meeting. At the meetings held in November 2017 and March 2018, the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee reviewed progress reports on internal audit work undertaken during the year, containing the scope and findings of internal audit work undertaken compared to the original plan.

The annual report, from the Head of Audit Services, objectively examined, evaluated and reported on the control environment within the Sovereign Grant and provided an opinion about the adequacy of the systems and processes in place. In particular, reports were received on the management of property expenditure, the Wide Area Network and the introduction of a Voice over Internet Protocol telecoms system. Further work was undertaken to enhance controls in property management which included reviews of regular maintenance contracts and the central procurement function to support property managers to deliver value for money from an increasing property maintenance budget. On the basis of the audit work undertaken during the 2017-18 financial year, the internal control environment (including the key financial systems, risk and governance) is well established and operating effectively in practice.

As required under professional standards, an independent external assessment of the internal audit function was carried out in October 2015. The report concluded that Audit Services 'has a high profile, with an established, sound methodology and practices and, for a small team, has a good range of experience and skills, supplementing these with some outsourcing. Conformance with the framework of professional internal audit practice is high and places the department in the top quartile of internal audit functions we have reviewed'. Some recommendations were made to further enhance the function and these have been implemented.

Projects

The Lord Chamberlain's Committee has regularly reviewed progress on projects which contribute to the Household's risk management. These projects include the Buckingham Palace Reservicing programme, the Wide Area Network and the introduction of a Voice over Internet Protocol telecoms system.

Staff

The Lord Chamberlain's Committee approved the business case for the replacement of the intranet in order to deliver improved internal communications, more efficient work flows, and enhanced access to policies and procedures.

Cost Allocation

The Royal Household's Treasury Finance Manual sets out the basis for the allocation of costs for services undertaken by Household departments funded by the Sovereign Grant on behalf of The Royal Collection Trust and Other Households. The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee reviewed the Treasury Finance Manual and the changes in cost allocation proposed for 2018-19 and provided assurance to the Lord Chamberlain's Committee as to the reasonableness of the proposed changes.

Accountability Arrangements

Disclosure Policy

The Royal Household requires that all employees adopt and maintain the highest standards of honesty and integrity, in order to safeguard the resources and sensitive information for which they are individually and collectively responsible. Under the provisions of the Public Interest Disclosure Act, the Royal Household has a disclosure procedure in place to enable employees to report any concerns that they may have in respect to qualifying disclosures e.g. concerns relating to suspected fraud, theft, bribery, any other criminal offence, a miscarriage of justice, health and safety at work, or damage to the environment. The Royal Household Disclosure Policy sets out the means by which serious concerns can be appropriately escalated from within the organisation and be brought to the attention of Human Resources, Security Liaison, Audit Services and the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee. There are no significant disclosures to report.

Concern at Work Policy

This policy works alongside the Disclosure Policy outlined above. It is important for the wellbeing and security of all employees and the reputation of the Royal Household that any concerns regarding the behaviour of workers are reported and properly dealt with. The Household therefore encourages all individuals to raise any concerns that they may have about the conduct of others. The Concern at Work Policy sets out the way in which individuals may raise any concerns that they have and how those concerns will be dealt with.

Declaration of Interests and Receipt of Gifts and Hospitality

The Royal Household endorses the Nolan Principles of public life and is active in maintaining high standards of conduct in relation to its employees and officials. The fundamental principle that governs the acceptance of gifts and hospitality by employees of the Royal Household is that no gifts, hospitality or services should be accepted from anyone which would, or would appear to, place an employee under any obligation to the donor.

Principal Household Risks

The Lord Chamberlain's Committee has assessed that the principal risks currently faced by the Royal Household are as shown below.

Operational Risks

Risk:	Delays or increased costs in completing the projects set out in the 10-year property maintenance plan including the Reservicing of Buckingham Palace.
Impact:	An increase in the proportion of the Estate below target condition and increased risk of failure of facilities. The Buckingham Palace Reservicing programme is not completed within 10 years. The risk of limiting public access to Buckingham Palace and other Occupied Royal Palaces.
Principal mitigations:	Annual review and update of property maintenance and major project programme. Established project management framework. Establishment of project boards for larger projects such as the Reservicing of Buckingham Palace. Regular updates of condition assessments for the Estate.
Residual risk rating:	Medium

Financial Risks

Risk:	Funds are not used for the appropriate purpose.
Impact:	Loss of funding for legitimate purposes. Reputational risk with suppliers, Parliament and the public.
Principal mitigations:	Robust annual budgeting process. Robust delegated authority and payment processing controls. Detailed monthly management accounts review process. Adherence to guidance in 'Managing Public Money'. Programme of review by Audit Services. Adherence to the terms set out in the Finance Manual agreed annually with HM Treasury.
Residual risk rating:	Low

People Risks

Risk:	Inability to recruit, retain and develop the right staff with necessary competence, resulting in underperformance across key areas of the Household. Key staff are lost without adequate succession planning thereby impacting the Household's ability to meet its objectives.
Impact:	Loss of key talent or the inability to attract staff with the right capabilities would have an adverse impact on the Household's ability to provide effective support to The Queen and other members of the Royal Family.
Principal mitigations:	Strong recruitment and vetting processes. Succession planning actively considered. Effective learning and development plans in place across the Household.
Residual risk rating:	Low

Travel Risks

Risk:	Failure to maintain and operate aircraft utilised by the Royal Household to the highest safety standards.
Impact:	Fatal accident or critical injury of a member of the Royal Family, member of staff or the general public.
Principal mitigations:	Implementation of a robust Air Safety Management System which covers travel by helicopter and fixed wing aircraft. Regular external audit of the Air Safety Management System. Aviation Safety Review Board regularly reviews compliance with the Air Safety Management System.
Residual risk rating:	Low

Health and Safety Risks

Risk:	A significant Health and Safety incident or breach on the Estate results in serious harm to a member of the Royal Family, a member of staff, supplier, tenant or guest/visitor.
Impact:	Injury, loss of reputation, penalties and/or legal action against the Household or members of staff.
Principal mitigations:	Comprehensive and regular reporting to the Lord Chamberlain's Committee. A structured programme of Health and Safety training, risk assessment and monitoring of compliance. Promotion of Health and Safety culture throughout the Household.
Residual risk rating:	Low

Policy Risks

Risk:	Failure to be responsive to changes in public policy.
Impact:	Failure to meet the Royal Household's objectives.
Principal mitigations:	Regular liaison with the Cabinet Office, HM Treasury, Home Office, and Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
Residual risk rating:	Low

Information Risks

Risk:	Unauthorised access to Royal Household data.
Impact:	Loss of reputation, penalties and/or legal action against the Household or members of staff.
Principal mitigations:	<p>Comprehensive and regular reporting to the Lord Chamberlain's Committee.</p> <p>A structured programme of training and compliance work, including mandatory staff training in cyber security and awareness with phishing campaigns and activities to achieve the key requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which takes effect from May 2018.</p> <p>Promotion of Information Assurance awareness culture throughout the Household, linking to incident reporting and investigation procedures.</p> <p>Significant reduction in the volume of sensitive data held within Royal Household IT systems.</p> <p>Implementation of additional cyber defences and regular practices conducted in cyber incident identification, management and recovery.</p> <p>Re-awarded the government's Cyber Essentials Advanced certificate for 2017.</p>
Residual risk rating:	Medium

Security risk is not included above as Sovereign Grant expenditure excludes the cost of physical security.

Summary

The year under review has been another challenging period for all staff within the Royal Household with the continuing demands of The Queen's programme and the programmes of other members of the Royal Family who support The Queen. The review as detailed above provides assurance as to the effectiveness of the Royal Household's governance structure and I am satisfied that there have been no governance issues identified during the year that are considered significant in relation to the Royal Household's governance framework. The Lord Chamberlain's Committee and I are therefore satisfied that any opportunities for improvement in governance identified as a consequence of the assurance processes detailed above have been addressed or will be actioned to ensure that the Royal Household continues to maintain the highest standards and makes effective use of its resources in achieving its objectives, whilst managing risks in an appropriate manner.

Sir Michael Stevens
Keeper of the Privy Purse
12 June 2018

REMUNERATION AND STAFF REPORT

Executive Remuneration

The salaries of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee are set with reference to Senior Civil Service pay scales.

All members of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee are appointed on permanent contracts and have notice periods of between three and six months. There are no specific provisions for termination payments.

The non-executives receive no remuneration in respect of their duties as members of the Committee.

Total remuneration for members of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee who are paid from official expenditure (before the deduction of abatements and other charges in respect of housing), are shown below.

	Total Remuneration		Salary		Pension Payments	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
<i>Year to 31 March</i>						
£'000						
The Earl Peel	101	100	88	87	13	13
Full time equivalent salary: 208 (2017:208)						
The Lord Geidt (until 17 Oct 2017)	123	193	109	168	14	25
<i>Full year equivalent salary</i>			173			
Edward Young (from 1 Sept 2017)	86	-	75	-	11	-
<i>Full year equivalent salary</i>			179			
Sir Alan Reid (until 31 Dec 2017)	114	150	97	128	17	22
FTE salary: 162 (2017: 214)						
<i>Full year equivalent salary</i>			129			
Sir Michael Stevens (from 1 Jan 2018)	39	-	31	-	8	-
FTE salary: 51						
<i>Full year equivalent salary</i>			122			
Vice Admiral Tony Johnstone-Burt	160	158	139	137	21	21
Sir Andrew Ford	143	141	124	123	19	18

The above table is covered by the Comptroller and Auditor General's audit opinion.

As part of centrally provided risk benefit cover for employees within the Defined Contribution (Stakeholder) Pension Scheme, up to 0.46% of pensionable salary is contributed for death-in-service and income replacement schemes. Two members of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee, The Lord Geidt and Tony Johnstone-Burt were provided with housing for the better performance of their duties and their salaries were abated in accordance with a formula agreed with HM Treasury. There are no additional benefits in kind.

There are no accrued annual pensions as the pension payments were not made to any of the Royal Household defined benefit pension schemes.

Sir Jonathan Marsden and Tim Knox, Directors of the Royal Collection, are not included in the above table because they were paid by The Royal Collection Trust.

The Earl Peel, Edward Young, Sir Michael Stevens and Tony Johnstone-Burt are trustees of The Royal Collection Trust but do not receive any remuneration for their services. The Lord Geidt and Sir Alan Reid were trustees of The Royal Collection Trust until they left and did not receive any remuneration for their services.

Staff Policies

The Royal Household's employment policies and practices have been developed to support the Household's objectives and Diversity and Inclusion strategy, and to encourage wellbeing and an engaged, adaptable and skilled workforce. In 2018 a new Opportunity Policy was launched to support and encourage more opportunities for work experience, paid internships and apprenticeships.

The Household actively promotes its aims to employ the best people from the widest available pool of talent and to ensure that all employees are able to contribute to their maximum potential, irrespective of gender, race, ethnic or national origin, disability, religion, sexual orientation or age. Diversity of both applicants and employees is promoted, with candidates sought from all sections of the community. Job vacancies are principally advertised online on the web site: www.royal.uk as well as on job boards, through career fairs and on social media channels. This ensures the broadest possible range of candidates, and training is provided to all recruiters to ensure selection decisions are made on objective criteria and on merit alone.

Considerable emphasis is placed on learning, with formal training provided both in-house and through external organisations. The range of opportunities for learning and development extends across all levels and includes the Engaging Leadership programme for senior managers. Qualification programmes are offered for supervisors and managers through the Institute of Leadership and Management and the Chartered Management Institute. Highly specialised courses for helicopter pilots and one-to-one coaching and mentoring also form part of the programme. The medium and format for delivery is very diverse, with an e-learning facility and a resource library, breakfast workshops, 'espresso' and lunch-time learning sessions and 'Learning at Work' days. Specialist IT training focusing on enhancing IT capability is also available to all staff.

The Household actively promotes employee health and well-being, with the aim of fostering a culture of motivation and engagement, encouraging high performance and retention. Initiatives in 2017-18 have included a programme for staff focusing on mental health and wellbeing, and sessions to encourage and improve financial and budgetary management. The Household promotes a range of workplace benefits including a variety of Sports and Social Clubs and there is good uptake of flexible working and family friendly policies, as well as the range of various health and fitness initiatives and facilities. In recognition of its commitment to employee health and wellbeing, the Royal Household has achieved the Investors in People Health and Wellbeing Best Practice Award.

Staff consultation is a key element of the Royal Household's Wellbeing and Engagement strategy, with a number of channels of communication including the Household intranet, employee briefings, an employee engagement survey, regular small focus groups and discussions and updates on the performance of the Household delivered by the Lord Chamberlain and Heads of Department. The Royal Household has a management forum attended by managers from across the Household departments and staff are kept informed on progress made by the Royal Household and are encouraged to contribute ideas and to give feedback to senior management. All staff paid out of the Sovereign Grant receive a summary copy of this report, highlights of which are published on the intranet.

All staff participate in the online Performance and Development review process, to assess performance against objectives and a competency framework, and each employee is encouraged to commit to a personal development plan prepared jointly with his or her manager. Career opportunities are advertised internally and internal promotions encouraged. The Royal Household Remuneration Policy aims to pay at the market median while taking account of Treasury pay policies. Salaries and benefits are benchmarked against a range of organisations, and pay increases are set after negotiation with recognised unions. The effectiveness of reward and recognition policies and practices is assessed through use of employee surveys, feedback from exit interviews and from current staff in focus group sessions.

To bring to life the six attributes which describe the experience of working for the Royal Household: "A Shared and Unique Purpose", "A Sense of Guardianship", "Pride in Performance", "Pushing things Forward", "A Diverse Household", "A Place to Grow", an induction film was created in 2017 and a shortened version of this production is now available on the recruitment pages of the royal.uk web site. The recruitment proposition, which describes the everyday experience of working at the Royal Household as being made exceptional by the experience of working in the organisation, has been developed further to be incorporated into the "on-boarding" and induction of recruits with great success, increasing the range and quality of applicants, and helping to dispel misplaced preconceptions about employment in the Royal Household.

Staff Report

During the year, the average number of staff paid from the Sovereign Grant was 438 (2016-17: 436), 22 on a fixed term contract (2016-17: 14).

The total costs of Royal Household employees paid from the Sovereign Grant were £21.4 million (2016-17: £20.3 million), an increase of 5% (an increase of 3% excluding the Buckingham Palace Reservicing programme).

Further details of Staff Numbers and an analysis of Staff Costs can be found in Note 4 on page 67.

The median salary of all employees (before deduction of abatements and other charges in respect of housing) is £25,500 (2016-17: £25,000) and the ratio between the salary of the highest paid Lord Chamberlain's Committee member and the median salary is 8.2 (2016-17: 8.6). Staff remuneration on an FTE basis fell in the range £16,224 to £208,450 in the year (2016-17: £14,368 to £213,633).

The total spend on external consultancy was £0.6 million (2016-17: £0.3 million). The total cost of temporary and agency staff was £1.1 million (2016-17: £0.6 million), the increase relating to the Buckingham Palace Reservicing programme.

The total number of FTE staff employed by the Royal Household as at 31 March 2018 before recharges and secondments to related parties amounted to 528 (2016-17: 519). Of these staff, 281 were male and 247 were female (2016-17: 280 male and 239 female).

Employees at a level equivalent to current Senior Civil Service grades, including members of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee comprised 26 males and 11 females (2016-17: 25 males and 8 females by current definition).

The average number of days of employee absence due to sickness in 2017-18 was 4.4 days (2016-17: 4.4 days) compared with a national average of 6.3 days for 2017.

There were five exit packages for agreed departures in the year (2016-17: 4) split as follows:

	2018	2017
£10,001 to £25,000	1	2
£25,001 to £50,000	4	2
Total no. of exit packages	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Expenditure on exit packages	<u>169</u>	<u>102</u>

The above information is covered by the Comptroller and Auditor General's audit opinion.

Sir Michael Stevens
Keeper of the Privy Purse
12 June 2018

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 Sovereign Grant fully accords with the accounts direction given by HM Treasury in accordance with the Framework Agreement between the Royal Household and HM Treasury;
- The Sovereign Grant is applied only for the purposes set out in the Framework Agreement between the Royal Household and HM Treasury; and
- The administration of the Sovereign Grant fully accords with *Managing Public Money* and other guidance that may be notified to the Royal Household by HM Treasury.

The Keeper of the Privy Purse is required to submit this annual report to the Lord Chamberlain and the Treasury Officer of Accounts and is responsible for ensuring that the Sovereign Grant Annual Report and Accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at the year end and of its income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year.

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

- The Royal Household maintains the books and records which are proper and necessary to enable it to discharge its responsibility, as set out in the Framework Agreement, for income and expenditure;
- The Sovereign Grant is used economically, efficiently and effectively to secure good value for money, in accordance with propriety and regularity;
- Staff paid from the Sovereign Grant take financial considerations fully into account at all stages in framing, reaching and executing decisions in so far as the Sovereign Grant is concerned; and
- 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 Sovereign Grant funds and hence for taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Keeper of the Privy Purse, who held office at the date of approval of this report, confirms that, so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Sovereign Grant auditors are unaware; and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as Keeper of the Privy Purse to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Sovereign Grant auditors are aware of that information.

The Keeper of the Privy Purse also confirms that this annual report and accounts as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable, and he takes personal responsibility for judgements made to ensure that it is fair, balanced and understandable.

Sir Michael Stevens
Keeper of the Privy Purse
12 June 2018

THE CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND THE ROYAL TRUSTEES

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Sovereign Grant and the Sovereign Grant Reserve Fund for the year ended 31 March 2018 under the Sovereign Grant Act 2011. The financial statements comprise Statements of Income and Expenditure, Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, Financial Position, Cash Flows, Changes in Reserves, Sovereign Grant Reserve and the related notes, including the significant accounting policies. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them.

I have also audited the information in the Accountability Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

In my opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Royal Household's affairs in respect of the Sovereign Grant and the Sovereign Grant Reserve Fund as at 31 March 2018 and of the Sovereign Grant's total net expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Sovereign Grant Act 2011 and HM Treasury directions issued thereunder.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Basis of opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK) and Practice Note 10 'Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Entities in the United Kingdom'. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my certificate. Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard 2016. I am independent of the Royal Household in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit and the financial statements in the UK. My staff and I have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

The regularity framework that has been applied is the Sovereign Grant Act 2011.

Overview of my audit approach

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that I identified.

I consider the following areas of particular audit focus to be those areas that had the greatest effect on my overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in my audit and directing the efforts of the audit team in the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

This is not a complete list of all risks identified by my audit but only those areas that had the greatest effect on my overall audit strategy, allocation of resources and direction of effort. I have not, for example, included information relating to the work I have performed around the risk of material misstatement owing to fraud arising from revenue recognition, an area where my work has not identified any matters to report.

The areas of focus were discussed with the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee throughout the course of the audit.

Key audit matter	How the scope of my audit responded to the risk
<p><i>Buckingham Palace Reservicing Programme</i></p> <p>The aim of the reservicing programme is to replace the cabling, plumbing and heating in Buckingham Palace to ensure the building is protected for future generations. It is funded by increasing the Sovereign Grant for the ten years beginning in 2017-18. This year the total grant was £76.1 million (£42.8 million in 2016-17).</p> <p>This is a new programme, with increased public interest. There is a risk around the appropriate accounting principles applied and, as the amounts involved over the ten years are significant, I have directed my efforts in this area during the year. I have placed particular focus on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The split between reservicing and Core spend	<p>I have assessed the design and implementation of the Royal Household's controls. As would be expected with any project of the scale and duration of reservicing, I found the controls evolved throughout the year. Due to these changes I was not able to rely on the controls for this year. As a result, I have carried out full substantive testing of costs relating to the programme.</p> <p>As described in the materiality section below I used a lower materiality threshold to respond to the high level of public interest in the programme.</p> <p>My testing identified a small number of errors in relation to spend on the reservicing</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of works between capital and revenue expenditure • The cut-off of the programme between financial years 	<p>programme during 2017-18. These were not material and I did not consider them to represent any additional risk, for example with regards to management bias.</p> <p>I am content that the reservicing programme was appropriately recognised in the accounts this year.</p>
<p><i>Property Maintenance - Annual Works Programme</i></p> <p>The Royal Household has a ten-year plan in order to maintain the Occupied Royal Palaces. Each year, this is broken down to create an Annual Works Programme (AWP).</p> <p>There is a specific risk of misstatement in the accounting of the AWP due to the scale and complexity of the works and the impact the reservicing programme may have on the processes and controls surrounding property works.</p> <p>Similar to the reservicing programme, I placed particular focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The split between Core and reservicing property works • Classification of projects between capital and revenue expenditure • The cut-off of projects between financial years 	<p>I inspected the design and application of the Royal Household's controls to manage spend relating to Core property projects. I was satisfied that the controls are working effectively so I relied on them to gain my assurance.</p> <p>I also carried out testing over a sample of projects throughout the year to ensure that these were accounted for appropriately.</p> <p>Through my work, I did not identify any control issues or errors in relation to the Annual Works Programme. I concluded that the expenditure related to AWP was appropriately recognised in the accounts.</p>
<p><i>Pensions</i></p> <p>The Royal Household has a £3.1 million pension liability (£3.5 million in 2016-17) in relation to staff paid by the Sovereign Grant. Changes in the value of the liability are primarily driven by changes in actuarial assumptions.</p> <p>The balance is a significant estimate and a sensitive disclosure where small changes in the underlying assumptions can lead to considerable changes in the scheme assets and liabilities. The assumptions impacting the</p>	<p>I have tested the assets and liabilities of the pension scheme. This included testing the assumptions used by benchmarking them against relevant comparator organisations and industry standards. I have also looked at the process and governance arrangements in place for setting assumptions in-year.</p> <p>My work did not identify any misstatements in the pension liability.</p>

<p>valuation of the liability include discount rates, rate of price inflation, future pension increments and life expectancy.</p>	
<p>In response, I recognised a significant risk of misstatement around the pensions.</p>	

In addition to these key audit matters, I also assessed whether there was any evidence of fraud due to management override of the Royal Household's control environment in respect of the Sovereign Grant and Sovereign Grant Reserve Fund, as required by the International Standards on Auditing (UK). My work in this area did not identify any areas of concern.

Application of materiality

I applied the concept of materiality in both planning and performing my audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements on my audit and on the financial statements. This approach recognises that financial statements are rarely absolutely correct, and that an audit is designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement or irregularity. A matter is material if its omission or misstatement would, in the judgement of the auditor, reasonably influence the decisions of users of the financial statements.

Based on my professional judgement, I determined overall materiality for the Sovereign Grant and the Sovereign Grant Reserve Fund's financial statements at £760,000 which is approximately 1% of the Grant. I chose this benchmark as I consider it to be the principal consideration for users in assessing the financial performance of the Royal Household in relation to the Sovereign Grant and the Sovereign Grant Reserve Fund.

I have determined that for income and expenditure connected with the reservicing programme, misstatements of a lesser amount than overall materiality could influence the decisions of users of the accounts given the level of public interest in the programme. I have, therefore, determined that the level to be applied to these components is £300,000, being approximately 1% of the grant received in relation to the reservicing programme.

As well as quantitative materiality there are certain matters that, by their very nature, would if not corrected influence the decisions of users, for example, any errors reported in the Remuneration and Staff Report. Assessment of such matters would need to have regard to the nature of the misstatement and the applicable legal and reporting framework, as well as the size of the misstatement.

I applied the same concept of materiality to my audit of regularity. In planning and performing audit work in support of my opinion on regularity and evaluating the impact of any irregular transactions, I took into account both quantitative and qualitative aspects that I consider would reasonably influence the decisions of users of the financial statements.

I agreed with the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee that I would report to it all uncorrected misstatements identified through my audit in excess of £8,000, as well as differences below this threshold that in my view warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Total unadjusted audit differences reported to the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee would have increased net assets by £25,000.

Responsibilities of the Keeper of the Privy Purse for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Keeper of the Privy Purse's Financial Responsibilities, the Keeper of the Privy Purse is responsible for the preparation of the Sovereign Grant and Sovereign Grant Reserve Fund financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Sovereign Grant Act 2011.

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of The Royal Household's internal control in respect of the Sovereign Grant.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on whether the Sovereign Grant will continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Audit Scope

The scope of my audit was determined by obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment, including entity-wide controls, and assessing the risks of material misstatement. It was designed to address the key risks and took account of materiality as set out above. I performed detailed testing on all significant balances and movements as discussed above. I considered the Sovereign Grant's framework of authorities throughout my testing, and ensured controls reviewed and transactions tested were consistent with these. This work gave me the evidence I needed for my opinion on the financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

As Accounting Officer, the Keeper of the Privy Purse is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the annual report, other than the parts of the Accountability Report described in that report as having been audited, the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

- the parts of the Accountability Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with HM Treasury directions made under the Sovereign Grant Act 2011;
- in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified any material misstatements in the Performance Report or the Accountability Report; and
- the information given in Performance Report and Accountability Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff;
- the financial statements and the parts of the Accountability Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Sir Amyas C E Morse
Comptroller and Auditor General
National Audit Office
157-197 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria
London
SW1W 9SP

14 June 2018

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

<i>Year to 31 March</i>		Core	Reservicing	2018	2017
	Note	£m	£m	£m	£m
Funding receivable¹:					
Grants		45.7	30.4	76.1	42.8
Transfer to Sovereign Grant Reserve		(2.4)	(26.3)	(28.7)	(0.9)
		<u>43.3</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>47.4</u>	<u>41.9</u>
Income					
Property rental income	2	3.3	–	3.3	3.1
Facilities management charges	2	6.0	–	6.0	5.3
Recharges for functions and other income	2	11.4	–	11.4	6.5
Transfer to Retained Capital Reserve	1e	(3.4)	–	(3.4)	–
		<u>17.3</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>14.9</u>
Expenditure					
Payroll costs	2,4	(21.0)	(0.4)	(21.4)	(20.3)
Other staff costs	2	(1.6)	(0.6)	(2.2)	(1.4)
Property maintenance	2	(19.8)	(2.8)	(22.6)	(17.8)
Travel	2	(4.7)	–	(4.7)	(4.5)
Utilities	2	(2.9)	–	(2.9)	(3.1)
Housekeeping and hospitality	2	(2.3)	–	(2.3)	(2.2)
Other	2,3	(8.3)	(0.3)	(8.6)	(7.5)
Total net expenditure		<u>(43.3)</u>	<u>(4.1)</u>	<u>(47.4)</u>	<u>(41.9)</u>
Excess of funding over net expenditure		<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

The accounting policies are summarised on pages 59 to 64. The Statement of Income and Expenditure presented under Section 2 of the Sovereign Grant Act 2011 should be read in conjunction with the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Reserves on pages 54 to 57. The notes on pages 59 to 84 form part of these accounts. The results shown above relate to continuing activities.

¹ In accordance with the Accounts Direction issued by HM Treasury (See Appendix 3 page 88), funding received in respect of the Sovereign Grant (and any draw down from the Sovereign Grant Reserve) is recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure in the year.

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

<i>Year to 31 March</i>	Core	Reservicing	2018	2017
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Excess of funding over net expenditure	–	–	–	–
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year (Group Pension Scheme)	0.7	–	0.7	(0.7)
Total recognised gains/(losses) relating to the year	0.7	–	0.7	(0.7)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<i>As at 31 March</i>		2018	2017
	Note	£m	£m
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	16.1	13.4
Intangible assets	7	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>16.3</u>	<u>13.6</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	9	0.5	0.5
Trade and other receivables	10	8.6	7.2
Cash and cash equivalents	11	39.0	9.7
Total current assets		<u>48.1</u>	<u>17.4</u>
Total assets		<u>64.4</u>	<u>31.0</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	(12.1)	(10.8)
Non-current liabilities			
Pension scheme liability	5	(3.1)	(3.5)
Total liabilities		<u>(15.2)</u>	<u>(14.3)</u>
Net assets		<u>49.2</u>	<u>16.7</u>
Reserves			
Retained reserve		18.8	15.4
Sovereign Grant reserve		33.5	4.8
Pension scheme reserve		(3.1)	(3.5)
Total reserves		<u>49.2</u>	<u>16.7</u>

Sir Michael Stevens
 Keeper of the Privy Purse
 12 June 2018

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

<i>Year to 31 March</i>	2018	2018	2017	2017
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Reconciliation of total net expenditure to funding				
Total net expenditure		(47.4)		(41.9)
Depreciation and amortisation	1.7		1.6	
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	(1.4)		0.1	
Increase in payables	1.3		1.4	
		<u>1.6</u>		<u>3.1</u>
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(45.8)		(38.8)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Capital expenditure	(4.4)		(2.3)	
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(4.4)		(2.3)
Net cash outflow before funding		(50.2)		(41.1)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Grant funding received	76.1		42.8	
Contribution for Frogmore workshop	3.4		3.4	
Net cash inflow from financing activities		79.5		42.8
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		29.3		1.7
		<u><u>29.3</u></u>		<u><u>1.7</u></u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		2018		2017
		£m		£m
As at 1 April		9.7		8.0
Net increase		29.3		1.7
As at 31 March		39.0		9.7
		<u><u>39.0</u></u>		<u><u>9.7</u></u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

	Retained reserve	Sovereign Grant Reserve	Pension scheme deficit	Total reserves
	£m	£m	£m	£m
As at 1 April 2017	15.4	4.8	(3.5)	16.7
Gain on Group Pension Scheme	–	–	0.4	0.4
Transfer to reserve	3.4	28.7	–	32.1
Excess of funding over net expenditure	–	–	–	–
As at 31 March 2018	18.8	33.5	(3.1)	49.2

	Retained reserve	Sovereign Grant Reserve	Pension scheme deficit	Total reserves
	£m	£m	£m	£m
As at 1 April 2016	15.4	3.9	(2.8)	16.5
Actuarial loss on Group Pension Scheme	–	–	(0.7)	(0.7)
Transfer to reserve	–	0.9	–	0.9
Excess of funding over net expenditure	–	–	–	–
As at 31 March 2017	15.4	4.8	(3.5)	16.7

SOVEREIGN GRANT RESERVE

Sovereign Grant Reserve	Core	Reservicing	2018	2017
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance brought forward	4.8	–	4.8	3.9
Transfer to reserve	2.4	26.3	28.7	0.9
Balance carried forward	7.2	26.3	33.5	4.8

The Sovereign Grant Act 2011 provides that a capped reserve fund managed by the Royal Trustees, the Sovereign Grant Reserve, will be established to hold unused funds from the Sovereign Grant. This statement is presented under Section 4 of the Sovereign Grant Act 2011.

If the amount of the Sovereign Grant for a financial year exceeds the audited net relevant expenditure for that year, the surplus will be paid into the Reserve, which may be drawn down in future years as required. To ensure that the Grant remains at an appropriate level, the Reserve should not exceed about half of the Sovereign Grant used in that year. If the Reserve is approaching this level, the Trustees may specify a lower future grant amount than would otherwise have been implied by the formula included in the Sovereign Grant Act 2011.

The Reserve at 31 March 2018 meets the criteria for a potential reduction in the future grant. However, this is solely because the first full year's funding for the Buckingham Palace Reservicing has been received, with associated expenditure to be incurred over the next ten years of the programme (a total expenditure of £369 million). The current excess Reserve is therefore a matter of timing in the first year of a ten year programme.

The Sovereign Grant Reserve is held by the Exchequer in accordance with the Framework Agreement with HM Treasury relating to the Sovereign Grant, a copy of which is available on the Monarchy website at www.royal.uk.

Sir Michael Stevens

Keeper of the Privy Purse

12 June 2018

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 Accounts Direction given by HM Treasury as set out in Appendix 3 (pages 88 to 90) 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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2017-18 Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) issued by HM Treasury. The accounting policies contained in the FReM apply International Financial Reporting Standards as adapted or interpreted for the public sector context. Where the FReM permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which is judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances for the purpose of giving a true and fair view of the Sovereign Grant has been selected. The particular policies adopted by the Sovereign Grant are described below. They have been applied consistently in dealing with items that are considered material to the accounts.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement now applies to FReM compliant entities from 2015-16 and HM Treasury have adapted IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in consideration of this change. Overall, these changes would require a number of assets to be held at fair value. In view of the nature of the non-current assets detailed in the accounts, it is not considered appropriate to use this basis and historical cost has been applied, which is in accordance with the Accounts Direction issued by HM Treasury. Other changes to the financial reporting standards since 2016-17 do not have a material impact on the Sovereign Grant accounts.

IFRS 9 (2014) Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers came into effect for accounting periods starting after 1 January 2018. They are not expected to have a significant impact on the future Sovereign Grant annual report and accounts.

b) Income

The Sovereign Grant – This is recognised on a receivable basis. The Sovereign Grant Act 2011 states that if the Grant proves greater than required in a given year, the surplus will be paid into a capped reserve fund, the Sovereign Grant Reserve, managed by the Royal Trustees, which may be drawn down in future years as required. In accordance with the Accounts Direction issued by HM Treasury (See Appendix 3 page 88), funding received in respect of the Sovereign Grant (and any draw down from the Sovereign Grant Reserve) is recognised in the Income and Expenditure account in the year in which it is receivable.

Facilities management charges – Amounts due from The Royal Collection Trust to the Sovereign Grant in respect of services provided in connection with admitting the public to Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace are recognised on a receivable basis.

Rental income – Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

All other income is accounted for on a receivable basis. Any income received in advance is recorded as deferred income in the Statement of Financial Position.

c) Leases

A review of leases confirmed that the leases which have a material effect on the financial statements are operating leases whereby the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Expenditure on a straight-line basis over the lease term. IFRS 16 comes into effect for accounting periods starting after 1 January 2019 and may result in operating leases payable being reclassified as finance leases. Any impact will be assessed during 2018-19, the first comparative year.

Operating lease rental receipts are credited to the Statement of Income and Expenditure on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Properties which are all held in right of the Crown are not capitalised within these accounts in accordance with the Accounts Direction issued by HM Treasury (See Appendix 3 page 88).

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise computer software that is not integral to any associated hardware. Following initial recognition at cost, intangible assets are measured at cost at the date of acquisition less any amortisation and any impairment losses.

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

- Information systems software 3 to 5 years

Internally generated intangible assets, including internally generated software, that do not qualify for recognition as an intangible asset under IAS 38 are recognised as an expense in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Expenditure over £5,000 (net of recharges) on improvements to the Estate (see note 6) is capitalised, except where the improvements are incidental to general repair and refurbishment work; costs capitalised include related fees and VAT.

Assets under construction are carried at accumulated cost. Depreciation does not commence until the asset is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

Heritage Assets

- Land and Buildings

The Sovereign Grant is used to maintain the land and buildings that are held by The Queen in trust for the Nation and cannot be sold without the authority of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Owing to the incomparable nature of these properties, it is considered that conventional valuation techniques lack sufficient reliability and that, even if valuations could be obtained, the costs would be onerous compared with the additional benefits derived by the users of the accounts. As a result, no value is reported for these assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

- Expenditure on Major Restoration

The cost of associated major repairs is charged in the Statement of Income and Expenditure in the year in which it is incurred. This includes costs relating to the infrastructure such as electrical and data cabling and pipework associated with heating and drainage systems which are deemed to be part of the fabric of the building. Where improvements are made to the buildings that are deemed to be on separately identifiable items of plant and equipment or relate to the conversion of bedrooms to offices, they are capitalised respectively as plant and machinery or property improvements within Non-current assets, held at historical cost and depreciated over 10 to 30 years.

Expenditure on New Buildings

The cost of construction is capitalised as buildings within Non-current assets, held at historical cost and depreciated over 30 years.

Where the cost of constructing a new building is funded by The Royal Collection Trust for shared use with activities funded by the Sovereign Grant, the proportion of the cost attributable to the Sovereign Grant funded activities is capitalised and an equivalent capital reserve is established. Depreciation charged over the life of the asset is accordingly matched by a credit from the Retained Capital Reserve to the Income and Expenditure Account. This has resulted in a transfer to reserves of £3.4 million in 2017-18 in respect of the Frogmore workshop.

Further information is given in Note 6 to the accounts.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis starting in the month following that of purchase, at the following rates:

Property Improvements and Infrastructure

- Automatic fire detection 10 years
- Fire compartmentation 30 years
- General building improvements¹ 10-30 years
- Refurbishments (commercial lettings only) 7 years
- Water mains 30 years

¹ General building improvements includes new buildings and conversion of bedrooms to offices.

Furnishings and Equipment

- Furnishings 10 to 20 years
- Other equipment 3 to 10 years

Plant and Machinery

- Electrical Plant 10 years
- Horses 12 years
- Information technology equipment 3 to 5 years
- Helicopter operation equipment 5 years
- Lifts 20 years
- Motor Vehicles 3 to 10 years
- Small plant and tools 3 to 10 years

f) Impairment of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable in full. An impairment loss is recognised as the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

g) Inventories

Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of wines and spirits is measured using the average cost method.

h) Financial Instruments

When financial instruments are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value at the inception of the contract.

(a) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no expectation of recovery.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. Cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(c) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised at the invoiced amount.

The carrying values of the above financial instruments are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

i) Pensions

The Royal Household participates in two pension schemes providing benefits based on final pensionable pay, the Royal Household Pension Scheme and the Royal Households Group Pension Scheme. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Sovereign Grant. Contributions to the schemes are charged to the Statement of Income and Expenditure to reflect the cost of benefits accruing to members so as to spread pension costs over employees' working lives with the Royal Household.

One of these pension schemes, the Royal Household Pension Scheme, is managed by the Government and the benefits of the scheme are broadly by-analogy to the benefits of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). It is an unfunded scheme and the Consolidated Fund pays as a Standing Service the pension benefits of those Royal Household employees who entered employment before 1 April 2001. The liabilities for this scheme are disclosed within the resource accounts of the Consolidated Fund Account. The Royal Household is unable to identify the share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme attributable to employees funded by the Sovereign Grant (or its equivalent in previous years) on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore as permitted by IAS 19: Employee Benefits, this scheme is treated as a defined contribution scheme by the Royal Household and the full cost of contributions made in the year is reflected in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

IAS 19: Employee Benefits is also applicable to the second scheme, the Royal Households Group Pension Scheme, and accordingly the Statement of Income and Expenditure includes the cost of benefits accruing during the year in respect of current service, 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. The actuarial gain/ (loss) recognised in the pension scheme for the year is shown within the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure and the Statement of Financial Position includes the liability in the pension scheme, taking the assets at their year-end bid-values and liabilities at their actuarially calculated discounted values. The discount rate is based on the annualised yield on the Aon GBP Select AA Curve. A single equivalent discount rate is then calculated which produces the same value of defined benefit obligation as applying each spot yield to that future year's projected benefit cashflow based upon cashflows from a pension scheme with a similar demographic profile.

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

Further details of the pension schemes are provided in Note 5 to these accounts.

j) Other employee benefits

Other short term employee benefits comprise holiday pay which is recognised as an expense over the period in which it accrues.

k) Reserves

The Retained reserve represents funds utilised to fund the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and inventories and which have not been included in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

The Pension scheme reserve represents the amount of the Royal Households Group Pension scheme deficit at the year end. This will need to be settled from the Sovereign Grant Reserve or future Sovereign Grant funding over time.

The Sovereign Grant Reserve represents unused funds from the Sovereign Grant.

l) Significant judgements, key assumptions and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Keeper of the Privy Purse to exercise judgement in applying the Royal Household's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions or estimates are significant to the accounts are disclosed below:

Property, major project accruals

The accruals for work completed on projects in the property annual works programme but not yet billed are calculated on the basis of an estimate of the percentage of the project that has been completed. This percentage is provided by the property management team. Annual works programme project accruals as at 31 March 2018 were £3.6 million (2016-17: £2.2 million).

Post-retirement benefits

The pension costs and obligations of the Royal Households Group Pension Scheme are calculated on the basis of a range of assumptions, including the discount rate, inflation rate, salary growth and mortality. Differences arising as a result of actual experience differing from the assumptions, or future changes in the assumptions will be reflected in subsequent periods. A small change in assumptions can have a significant impact on the valuation of the liabilities. More details on the assumptions used are given in note 5.

Holiday pay Accrual

The employee holiday year runs from January to December with a maximum carry over of leave from one year to the next of 9 days except where holiday is 'banked,' in which case a maximum of 15 days can be held in the bank at any time. The estimated accrual is based on a combination of actual leave entitlement and average carry forward or banked leave.

2. Segmental Analysis

All operations funded by the Sovereign Grant are based in the UK and are conducted by four departments of the Royal Household. The departments are: Private Secretary's Office (PSO), Privy Purse and Treasurer's Office (PPTO), Master of the Household's Department (MOH) and Lord Chamberlain's Office (LCO). The operations of these four departments are monitored by the Lord Chamberlain's Committee which makes decisions as to the allocation of funds to each department's activities.

In addition, the Lord Chamberlain's Committee separately monitors the activities of the Buckingham Palace Reservicing programme (BPR) and associated expenditure.

<i>Year to 31 March 2018</i>	PSO	PPTO	MOH	LCO	BPR	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Income						
Property rental income	–	3.3	–	–	–	3.3
Facilities management charges	–	6.0	–	–	–	6.0
Recharges and other income*	0.3	5.0	2.5	0.2	–	8.0
	<u>0.3</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>17.3</u>
Payroll costs	(3.7)	(7.6)	(6.1)	(3.6)	(0.4)	(21.4)
Other staff costs	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(2.2)
Property maintenance	–	(19.8)	–	–	(2.8)	(22.6)
Travel	–	(0.1)	–	(4.6)	–	(4.7)
Utilities	–	(2.9)	–	–	–	(2.9)
Housekeeping and hospitality	–	(0.1)	(2.2)	–	–	(2.3)
Other	(0.3)	(6.4)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(8.6)
Total net expenditure	<u>(3.9)</u>	<u>(23.4)</u>	<u>(6.8)</u>	<u>(9.2)</u>	<u>(4.1)</u>	<u>(47.4)</u>

*Excluding £3.4m funding received from The Royal Collection Trust for the construction of the Frogmore workshop and taken to reserves.

Other expenditure includes depreciation and amortisation of £1.7 million and Information Systems costs of £3.7 million under PPTO (2016-17: £1.6 million and £3.0 million respectively).

Facilities Management Charges amounting to £6.0 million (2016-17: £5.3 million) from The Royal Collection Trust amount to more than 10% of the core Sovereign Grant annual revenue and are shown under PPTO. Note 16 provides further detail of recharges and other income.

All material revenues are derived from the United Kingdom.

<i>Year to 31 March 2017</i>	PSO	PPTO	MOH	LCO	BPR	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Income						
Property rental income	–	3.1	–	–	–	3.1
Facilities management charges	–	5.3	–	–	–	5.3
Recharges and other income	0.3	3.6	2.4	0.2	–	6.5
	<u>0.3</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>14.9</u>
Payroll costs	(3.9)	(7.2)	(5.9)	(3.3)	–	(20.3)
Other staff costs	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.4)	–	(1.4)
Property maintenance	–	(17.8)	–	–	–	(17.8)
Travel	–	(0.1)	–	(4.4)	–	(4.5)
Utilities	–	(3.1)	–	–	–	(3.1)
Housekeeping and hospitality	–	–	(2.2)	–	–	(2.2)
Other	(0.4)	(5.5)	(0.9)	(0.7)	–	(7.5)
Total net expenditure	<u>(4.2)</u>	<u>(22.3)</u>	<u>(6.8)</u>	<u>(8.6)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(41.9)</u>

3. Other Expenditure

	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Amortisation of software (note 7)	0.1	0.1
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 8)	1.6	1.5
Other costs	6.9	5.9
	<u>8.6</u>	<u>7.5</u>

Auditors' remuneration of £54,000 was charged for the year by the National Audit Office (2016-17: £44,000). There were no non-audit fees paid to the auditors (2016-17: nil).

A breakdown of Other Expenditure can be found in Appendix 1.

4. Staff Numbers and Costs

Staff Numbers

The average number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff paid from the Sovereign Grant during the year to 31 March was as set out below.

	2018	2017
Lord Chamberlain	1	1
Private Secretary's Office	66	71
Privy Purse and Treasurer's Office	137	132
Master of the Household's Department	162	165
Lord Chamberlain's Office	67	67
	<u>433</u>	<u>436</u>
Buckingham Palace Reservicing	5	–
	<u>438</u>	<u>436</u>

This figure is shown net of staff time recharged to related parties. Where staff work part-time they are recorded according to the proportion of their time devoted to, and paid by, the Sovereign Grant. 22 were on fixed term contracts (2016-17: 14).

The total number of FTE staff as at 31 March 2018 employed by the Royal Household before recharges and secondments to related parties amounted to 528 (2016-17: 519).

This includes staff that are recharged directly to related parties. During the year FTE 50 were recharged in this way (2016-17: FTE 48).

Where staff are recharged to related parties through a management charge invoice, the recovery is shown within recharge income. During the year FTE 36 were recharged in this way resulting in a charge of £1.2 million (2016-17: FTE 35, £1.1 million).

The total cost of Royal Household employees (including members of the Lord Chamberlain's Committee) paid from the Sovereign Grant during the year to 31 March was as follows:

Payroll Costs

	Core	BPR	2018	2017
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Salaries	16.4	0.4	16.8	15.9
Temporary staff	0.2	–	0.2	0.2
National insurance	1.7	–	1.7	1.5
Pension contributions	2.7	–	2.7	2.7
	<u>21.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>20.3</u>

The total cost of FTE staff employed by the Royal Household before recharges and secondments to related parties amounted to £23.7 million (2016-17: £22.4 million).

Details of the remuneration of members of the Lord Chamberlain’s Committee can be found in the Remuneration and Staff Report on page 40.

Other Staff Costs

	Core	BPR	2018	2017
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Agency staff	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4
Other (including staff travel, training, recruitment)	1.3	–	1.3	1.0
	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>

5. Pension Arrangements

Until 31 March 2002, all full-time permanent employees were entitled to be members of:

- a scheme managed by the Government by-analogy to the Civil Service pension scheme (the Royal Household Pension Scheme); or
- 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 post 1 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 by-analogy to the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme, which is also now closed to new members. Eligible employees are those paid from the Sovereign Grant, who were formerly paid from the Civil List who joined the Royal Household prior to 1 April 2001 and employees who transferred from the Department of the Environment or the Property Services Agency when the Royal Household’s Property Services section was established and were formerly paid from the Grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the Occupied Royal Palaces. The scheme is an unfunded multi-employer defined benefit scheme in which the Royal Household is unable to identify the share of the underlying assets and liabilities attributable to employees funded by the Sovereign Grant (or its equivalent in previous years) and as permitted by IAS 19: Employee Benefits, this scheme will continue to be accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme.

The scheme actuary (Government Actuary’s Department) valued the scheme as at 31 March 2014 and updates that valuation for IAS19 annually. The total liabilities of the scheme of £112.0 million (2016-17: £117.0 million) are disclosed in the resource accounts of the Consolidated Fund Account. The Sovereign Grant funds the employment costs of 43 of the 64 active members of the scheme as at 31 March 2018. Pension contributions are paid directly to the Consolidated Fund and, in turn, pension benefits are paid directly from the

Consolidated Fund as a Standing Service on a defined benefit basis. The contribution rate during the year was 21.1% of pensionable pay, reflecting a valuation by the Government Actuary's Department. The contribution rates reflect the cost of pension benefits as they are earned by employees. For 2017-18, employers' contributions of £0.3 million were payable to the scheme (2016-17: £0.4 million). For 2018-19, employers' contributions are expected to be £0.3 million.

Royal Households Group Pension Scheme

All full-time permanent employees who joined before 31 March 2002 and are not members of the Royal Household Pension Scheme were entitled to be members of the Royal Households Group Pension Scheme, which is managed by trustees on behalf of the Royal Household. The Trustees are composed of representatives of both the Royal Household and its employees. Trustees are required by law to act in the best interest of all relevant beneficiaries and are responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets plus the day to day administration of the benefits. The scheme provides benefits which are based on final pensionable pay and is non-contributory for employees.

The Royal Households Group Pension Scheme is a defined benefit plan that shares risks between various related parties with each employer being jointly and severally liable for their respective obligations under the scheme. As well as covering eligible employees paid from the Sovereign Grant, the scheme covers those employed by the Privy Purse, The Royal Collection Trust and the household of the Prince of Wales.

The contribution rate for the scheme is based on triennial valuations undertaken by a qualified independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. As the scheme is closed to new entrants, under the projected unit credit method the current service cost will increase as the members approach retirement. The most recent completed valuation was as at 31 December 2014, and has been used for this disclosure, updated by an independent qualified actuary, Aon Hewitt Associates, to take account of experience over the period since 31 December 2014 and the requirements of IAS 19: Accounting for pension costs in order to assess the liabilities in respect of the Sovereign Grant sections of the scheme at 31 March 2018. The next funding valuation is in progress with an effective date of 31 December 2017.

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 0.2% per annum post-retirement and 1.7% per annum pre-retirement, that real salary increases would average 3.8% per annum and that pensions would increase at the rates specified in the scheme rules.

The most recent full actuarial valuation as at 31 December 2014 showed that the total market value of the assets of the whole scheme was £73.3 million and that this value of the assets was sufficient to cover 91% of the benefits that had accrued to members, after allowing for expected future increases in earnings. Following this valuation, the employer's contribution rate is 30.4% (2016-17: 30.4%) from 1 April 2015, plus a lump sum payment of £0.2 million each year for five years from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2020.

Under the plan, employees are entitled to annual pensions on retirement at age 60 of 1/60 of final pensionable salary for each year of service (1/70 for service after 31 March 2007).

It is assumed that these measures will be sufficient to eliminate the Sovereign Grant share of the past service deficit of £6.9 million over five years and meet the current service cost.

Scheme assets are stated at their market values at 31 March 2018.

The principal assumptions used to calculate the liabilities under IAS 19 are set out below:

Actuarial assumptions adopted as at 31 March (% pa)	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Discount rate	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.3	4.3
Rate of general long-term increase in salaries	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.9
Rate of price inflation (RPI)	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4
Rate of price inflation (CPI)	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4
Rate of increase to pensions in payment	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2

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 mortality assumptions are based on the recent actual mortality experience of Scheme members and allow for expected future improvements in mortality rates.

Main demographic assumptions adopted as at 31 March (years)	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Life expectancy for male currently aged 65	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.6
Life expectancy for female currently aged 65	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.9
Life expectancy at 65 for male currently aged 45	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.1	24.4
Life expectancy at 65 for female currently aged 45	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.8

Members are assumed to take their maximum cash lump sum at retirement.

Fair value by asset class with details of those not quoted in an active market

As at 31 March	2018		2017		2016	
	Value	Unquoted	Value	Unquoted	Value	Unquoted
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
UK equities	3.3	–	3.1	–	2.6	–
Overseas equities	14.1	–	13.9	–	10.5	–
Fixed interest gilts	2.4	–	1.8	–	1.6	–
Index-linked gilts	7.7	–	7.6	–	6.3	–
Property	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Cash/net current assets	0.4	–	0.3	–	0.3	–
	31.0	3.1	29.1	2.4	23.7	2.4

Reconciliation of funded status to the balance sheet

As at 31 March	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fair value of scheme assets	31.0	29.1	23.7	23.9	20.4
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	(34.1)	(32.6)	(26.5)	(27.4)	(23.8)
Net pension liability recognised on the balance sheet	(3.1)	(3.5)	(2.8)	(3.5)	(3.4)

There is a net pension liability of £3.1 million as at 31 March 2018. The amount of this net pension liability has a consequential effect on reserves.

Analysis of amounts charged against income and expenditure

Year to 31 March	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Current service cost	0.7	0.5
Administration costs incurred	0.1	0.1
Interest expense on net defined benefit liability	0.1	0.1
Pension expense recognised in Statement of Income and Expenditure	0.9	0.7

Analysis of amounts charged against comprehensive income and expenditure

Year to 31 March	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Return on scheme assets in excess of that recognised in net interest	(1.3)	(4.8)
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to changes in financial assumptions	(0.6)	5.7
Actuarial losses/(gains) due to liability experience	1.2	(0.2)
Amounts recognised against comprehensive income and expenditure – (gain)/loss	(0.7)	0.7

Changes to the present value of the defined benefit obligation

As at 31 March	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year	32.6	26.5
Movement in year:		
Current service cost	0.7	0.5
Interest expense on defined benefit obligations	0.8	0.9
Actuarial (gains)/losses on scheme liabilities arising from:		
changes in financial assumptions	(0.6)	5.7
experience	1.2	(0.2)
Net benefits paid out	(0.6)	(0.8)
Defined benefit obligations as at 31 March	34.1	32.6

Experience losses on the scheme liabilities include amounts transferred in respect of members transferring from other sections of the Scheme.

Analysis of the defined benefit obligation by membership category

As at 31 March	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Current employee benefits	18.5	17.2
Deferred member benefits	7.9	7.8
Pensioner member benefits	7.7	7.6
Total defined benefit obligation	34.1	32.6

The scheme duration is an indicator of the weighted average time until benefit payments are made. For the scheme as a whole, the duration is around 20 years.

Changes to the fair value of scheme assets

As at 31 March	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Fair value of scheme assets as at the beginning of the year	29.1	23.7
Movement in year:		
Interest income on scheme assets	0.7	0.8
Contributions by employer	0.6	0.7
Administration costs incurred	(0.1)	(0.1)
Remeasurement gains on scheme assets	1.3	4.8
Net benefits paid out	(0.6)	(0.8)
Fair value of scheme assets as at 31 March	<u>31.0</u>	<u>29.1</u>

Actual return on scheme assets

Year to 31 March	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Interest income on scheme assets	0.7	0.8
Remeasurement gains on scheme assets	1.3	4.8
Actual return on scheme assets	<u>2.0</u>	<u>5.6</u>

Remeasurement gains on assets include amounts notionally transferred in respect of members transferring from other sections of the Scheme.

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

As at 31 March	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Deficit as at the beginning of the year	(3.5)	(2.8)
Movement in year:		
Current service cost	(0.7)	(0.5)
Interest expense on defined benefit obligations	(0.8)	(0.9)
Contributions by employer	0.6	0.7
Administration costs incurred	(0.1)	(0.1)
Interest income on scheme assets	0.7	0.8
Actuarial gains/(losses)	0.7	(0.7)
Deficit as at 31 March	<u>(3.1)</u>	<u>(3.5)</u>

Analysis of amounts recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Year to 31 March	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Total remeasurement gains/(losses)	0.7	(0.7)
Change in assets not recoverable in the future	—	—
Total gains/(losses) recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0.7	(0.7)
Cumulative amount of losses recognised in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(1.9)	(2.6)

History of assets values, defined benefit obligations and the deficit in the scheme

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fair value of scheme assets	31.0	29.1	23.7	23.9	20.4
Defined benefit obligations	(34.1)	(32.6)	(26.5)	(27.4)	(23.8)
Deficit in scheme	(3.1)	(3.5)	(2.8)	(3.5)	(3.4)

History of experience gains and losses

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Experience gains/(losses) on scheme assets	1.3	4.8	(0.6)	2.4	0.1
Experience gains/(losses) on scheme liabilities	(1.2)	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2

Risks associated with the scheme

The scheme exposes the employers to a number of risks, the most significant of which are:

Asset volatility - The liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields; if assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. The Scheme holds a significant proportion of growth assets (equities, diversified growth fund and global absolute return fund) which, though expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long-term, create volatility and risk in the short-term. The allocation to growth assets is monitored to ensure it remains appropriate given the Scheme's long term objectives.

Changes in bond yields - A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase the value placed on the Scheme's liabilities for accounting purposes, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the Scheme's bond holdings.

Inflation risk - A significant proportion of the Scheme's benefit obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities. The majority of the assets are either unaffected by or only loosely correlated with inflation, meaning that an increase will also increase the deficit.

Life expectancy - The majority of the Scheme's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the liabilities.

Sensitivity to key assumptions

The key assumptions used for IAS 19 are: discount rate, inflation, and mortality. If different assumptions were used, this could have a material effect on the results disclosed. The sensitivity of the results to these assumptions is as follows:

£m		Service Cost	Net Interest	Total I&E charge	Scheme assets	DBO ¹	Deficit
Current figures		0.7	0.1	0.9	31.0	(34.1)	(3.1)
Following:							
0.25% decrease in the discount rate	<i>Change</i>	-	-	-	-	(1.6)	(1.6)
	New	0.7	0.1	0.9	31.0	(35.7)	(4.7)
0.25% increase in the inflation assumption	<i>Change</i>	-	-	-	-	(1.4)	(1.4)
	New	0.7	0.1	0.9	31.0	(35.5)	(4.5)
1 year increase in life expectancy	<i>Change</i>	-	-	-	-	(1.1)	(1.1)
	New	0.7	0.1	0.9	31.0	(35.2)	(4.2)

¹ Defined Benefit Obligations

Estimate of income and expenditure charge for the coming year

Using the assumptions for returns on the assets set out above, the charge to the Statement of Income and Expenditure for the next year is explained as follows:

Year to 31 March	2019
	£m
Current service cost	0.6
Administration Expenses	0.1
Interest cost	0.1
Total estimated pension expense	<u>0.8</u>

Royal Household Defined Contribution (Stakeholder) Pension Scheme

Full-time permanent employees joining from 1 April 2002 are entitled to be members of the Royal Household Defined Contribution (Stakeholder) Pension Scheme (“the Stakeholder Scheme”), which is 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 HMRC limits.

6. Heritage Assets not recognised in the Balance Sheet

The Sovereign Grant is used to maintain the following properties, collectively referred to as the Estate, for the benefit of future generations:

- Buckingham Palace;
- St James's Palace, Clarence House and Marlborough House Mews;
- The residential and office areas of Kensington Palace;
- The Royal Mews and Royal Paddocks at Hampton Court; and
- Windsor Castle and buildings in the Home and Great Parks at Windsor.

The land and buildings are held by The Queen in trust for the Nation and cannot be sold without the authority of the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. The statutory duties of the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport under section 21 of the Crown Lands Act 1851 are suspended under section 11 of the Sovereign Grant Act 2011, however, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport retains an interest in ensuring that the Sovereign Grant is being used by the Royal Household to properly maintain the Occupied Royal Palaces.

During the past year there have been no acquisitions or disposals of heritage assets.

The Royal Household aims to maintain the Estate in as good a state of repair as is possible within the constraints of available funding. A web based system is used to record actual condition against target condition for these assets and this is used to determine the priorities for maintenance across the Estate. The ongoing cost of maintenance and upkeep is reported in the Statement of Income and Expenditure in the year in which it is incurred. Where improvements are made to the buildings that are deemed to be capital in nature, they are capitalised as buildings within Non-current assets, held at historical cost and depreciated over 10 to 30 years.

The Estate is used by the Sovereign in fulfilling the role and functions of Head of State and by other members of the Royal Family in support of The Queen.

7. Intangible Assets

	Software £m
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	0.7
Additions	0.1
Disposals	–
At 31 March 2018	<u>0.8</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2017	0.5
Charge for the year	0.1
Disposals	–
At 31 March 2018	<u>0.6</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	<u>0.2</u>
At 1 April 2017	<u>0.2</u>
	Software £m
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	0.6
Additions	0.1
Disposals	–
At 31 March 2017	<u>0.7</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2016	0.4
Charge for the year	0.1
Disposals	–
At 31 March 2017	<u>0.5</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u>0.2</u>
At 1 April 2016	<u>0.2</u>

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Property Improvements & Infrastructure £m	Furnishings & Equipment £m	Plant & Machinery £m	AIC £m	Total £m
Cost					
At 1 April 2017	18.3	2.3	6.8	2.0	29.4
Transfers	3.4	–	0.6	(4.0)	–
Additions	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.5	4.3
Disposals	–	(0.1)	(0.1)	–	(0.2)
At 31 March 2018	21.8	2.3	7.9	1.5	33.5
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2017	9.6	1.9	4.5	–	16.0
Charge for the year	0.7	0.1	0.8	–	1.6
Disposals	–	(0.1)	(0.1)	–	(0.2)
At 31 March 2018	10.3	1.9	5.2	–	17.4
Net book value					
At 31 March 2018	11.5	0.4	2.7	1.5	16.1
At 1 April 2017	8.7	0.4	2.3	2.0	13.4

“AIC” refers to assets in the course of construction. These assets will be transferred to the relevant category and depreciated from the date of completion.

	Property Improvements & Infrastructure £m	Furnishings & Equipment £m	Plant & Machinery £m	AIC £m	Total £m
Cost					
At 1 April 2016	18.3	2.3	5.6	1.0	27.2
Transfers	–	–	0.6	(0.6)	–
Additions	–	–	0.6	1.6	2.2
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2017	18.3	2.3	6.8	2.0	29.4
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2016	9.0	1.7	3.8	–	14.5
Charge for the year	0.6	0.2	0.7	–	1.5
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2017	9.6	1.9	4.5	–	16.0
Net book value					
At 31 March 2017	8.7	0.4	2.3	2.0	13.4
At 1 April 2016	9.3	0.6	1.8	1.0	12.7

9. Inventories

<i>Year to 31 March</i>	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Wine and spirits	0.4	0.4
Other	0.1	0.1
	0.5	0.5

Wine is held in stock to age. Other Inventories comprises stocks of official gifts, stationery and food.

10. Trade and Other Receivables

<i>Year to 31 March</i>	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Recharges and other receivables	1.6	1.7
Prepayments and accrued income	7.0	5.5
	8.6	7.2

Trade and Other Receivables include £5.9 million (2016-17: £5.3 million) in respect of facilities management charges payable by The Royal Collection Trust. The facilities management charges are paid to the Sovereign Grant following the annual audit of The Royal Collection Trust's accounts.

11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

<i>Year to 31 March</i>	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Government Banking Service	38.3	7.8
Commercial banks and cash in hand	0.7	1.9
	39.0	9.7

Cash held in the Exchequer's Government Banking Service account reflects the receipt of the first full year's funding for the 10 year Buckingham Palace Reservicing programme.

12. Trade and Other Payables: Amounts falling due within one year

<i>Year to 31 March</i>	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Trade payables	2.2	2.1
Rent deposits	0.1	0.1
Taxes and social security	1.4	1.3
Other payables	1.5	1.2
Accruals	6.9	6.1
	12.1	10.8

Trade payables and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. It is considered that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value.

13. Leasing

Operating leases with tenants

The future aggregate minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are receivable as follows:

	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Within one year	1.1	1.1
Later than one year and not later than five years	0.6	0.2
Later than five years	-	-
	1.7	1.3

Obligations under operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Within one year	0.9	1.1
Later than one year and not later than five years	0.4	0.8
	1.3	1.9

14. Other Commitments

The Royal Household had committed to expenditure, payable as follows:

As at 31 March	Core £m	BPR £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
Within one year	25.7	27.5	53.2	20.6
Later than one year and not later than five years	5.6	11.4	17.0	0.7
	31.3	38.9	70.2	21.3

This expenditure comprises:

As at 31 March	Core £m	BPR £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
Other Staff costs – Agency cost contract	-	7.3	7.3	-
Property Maintenance				
• Contracted	9.2	8.1	17.3	4.9
• Authorised	20.8	23.5	44.3	14.7
Royal Train – service contract	0.3	-	0.3	0.3
Helicopter – maintenance contracts	1.0	-	1.0	1.4
	31.3	38.9	70.2	21.3

There were no capital commitments included within contracted commitments (2016-17: nil)

15. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability exists in relation to the equalisation of Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP). The UK Government intends to implement legislation which could result in an increase in the value of GMP for some categories of member in the Royal Households Group Pension Scheme. This would increase the defined benefit obligation of the plan. It is not possible to quantify the impact at this stage. A High Court case is due to be heard in July 2018, and is expected to clarify if and how pension schemes are required to equalise GMP. (2016-17: nil).

16. Related Party Transactions

The Royal Collection Trust, the Privy Purse and other Royal Households are regarded as related parties. Material transactions with these related parties during the year are summarised below.

	2018 £m	2017 £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
	Balance due from:		Income Recoveries:	
The Royal Collection Trust	7.2	5.7	16.1	12.6
Privy Purse	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8
Other Royal Households	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.1
	Balance due to:		Expense Charged :	
The Royal Collection Trust	0.1	–	0.2	–
Privy Purse	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other Royal Households	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5

Recoveries include management fees charged by the Royal Household for various services including catering, cleaning and the provision of press office, internal audit, security liaison and information systems services.

In addition, recoveries made from The Royal Collection Trust include the Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace facilities management charges, rent for accommodation, property refurbishment and maintenance services costs, utilities and staff costs and the funding for the Frogmore workshop. Recoveries from the Privy Purse include rent for accommodation provided, repairs and maintenance services carried out by the Property Section, sales of plants to the Windsor Farm Shop and staff costs. Recoveries from other Royal Households include rent for accommodation, property refurbishment and maintenance service costs, utilities and staff costs.

Charges to the Royal Household are in respect of the purchase of horses and the costs of cleaning, accommodation and utilities for official staff whilst at Balmoral and Sandringham.

None of the key staff employed by the Royal Household has undertaken any material transactions with the Sovereign Grant during the year.

The Sovereign Grant Accounts are consolidated within the Financial Statements of HM Treasury, a copy of which can be found on www.hm-treasury.gov.uk.

The Royal Household has a number of transactions with other government departments as follows:

	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	Balance due from:		Income Recoveries:	
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	–	–	0.4	0.4
Ministry of Defence	–	–	0.1	–
Metropolitan Police	–	–	0.1	0.1
Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport	–	–	0.4	0.1
	Balance due to:		Expense Charged:	
Cabinet Office	(0.7)	(0.4)	–	–
Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport	(0.1)	–	–	–
Ministry of Defence	–	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)

17. Issue of Accounts

On 4 June 2018 the financial statements were approved by the Accounting Officer and Audit and Risk Assurance Committee and on 12 June 2018 were approved by the Lord Chamberlain's Committee prior to certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General on 14 June 2018. On 14 June 2018 the financial statements are deemed to be authorised for issue.

APPENDICES (this section is not subject to audit)

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Property maintenance

	2018 £m Core	2018 £m BPR	2018 £m Total	2017 £m Total
Projects				
• construction	12.5	0.6	13.1	10.6
• fees	3.2	2.2	5.4	3.1
Reactive maintenance	4.1	–	4.1	4.1
	<u>19.8</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>17.8</u>

Travel

	2018 £m	2017 £m
Air travel		
• Helicopters (includes operating lease payments of £0.6 million)	1.8	1.8
• Fixed wing (large)	0.3	0.3
• Fixed wing (small)	1.0	1.0
• Scheduled	0.5	0.3
Rail travel (includes imputed operating lease payments of £0.2 million)	0.8	0.9
Motor vehicles	0.3	0.2
	<u>4.7</u>	<u>4.5</u>

Utilities

	2018 £m Core	2018 £m BPR	2018 £m Total	2017 £m Total
Rates and council tax	1.3	–	1.3	1.2
Electricity	0.7	–	0.7	0.7
Gas	0.5	–	0.5	0.7
Water	0.2	–	0.2	0.3
Telephones	0.2	–	0.2	0.2
	<u>2.9</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.1</u>

Housekeeping and hospitality

	2018 £m Core	2018 £m BPR	2018 £m Total	2017 £m Total
Food and drink	1.6	–	1.6	1.5
Cleaning, laundry and other	0.7	–	0.7	0.7
	<u>2.3</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.2</u>

Other

	2018 £m Core	2018 £m BPR	2018 £m Total	2017 £m Total
Depreciation, and amortisation of software	1.7	–	1.7	1.6
Information Systems and equipment	3.6	0.1	3.7	3.0
Insurance, legal advice and other professional services	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.1
Printing, postage and stationery	1.1	–	1.1	1.0
Other	0.7	–	0.7	0.8
	<u>8.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>7.5</u>

APPENDIX 2: FIVE YEAR INFORMATION

<i>Year to 31 March</i>	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Funding received:					
Grants	76.1	42.8	40.1	37.9	36.1
Transfer to Sovereign Grant Reserve	(28.7)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(2.2)	(0.4)
	47.4	41.9	39.8	35.7	35.7
Income					
Property rental income	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.2
Facilities management charges	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.4
Recharges for functions and other income	11.4	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.8
Transfer to Retained Capital Reserve	(3.4)	–	–	–	–
	17.3	14.9	13.9	13.3	13.4
Payroll costs	(21.4)	(20.3)	(19.5)	(18.7)	(18.2)
Other staff costs	(2.2)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.3)
Property maintenance	(22.6)	(17.8)	(16.3)	(11.7)	(13.3)
Travel	(4.7)	(4.5)	(4.0)	(5.1)	(4.2)
Utilities	(2.9)	(3.1)	(3.3)	(3.4)	(3.3)
Housekeeping and hospitality	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.0)
Other	(8.6)	(7.5)	(7.1)	(6.8)	(6.8)
Total net expenditure	(47.4)	(41.9)	(39.8)	(35.7)	(35.7)
Excess of funding over net expenditure	–	–	–	–	–

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND OPERATING RATIOS

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Suppliers paid within:					
15 days of receipt of invoice	45%	54%	45%	49%	51%
30 days of receipt of invoice	94%	93%	94%	94%	96%
Staff Numbers (average FTE)	438	436	431	426	431

APPENDIX 3: SOVEREIGN GRANT ACCOUNTS DIRECTION

This Accounts Direction is given by HM Treasury in accordance with Sections 2 and 4 of the Sovereign Grant Act 2011.

1. The Royal Household shall prepare accounts for the Sovereign Grant and Sovereign Grant Reserve for the year ending 31 March 2013 and for subsequent years comprising:
 - (a) an Annual Report;
 - (b) a statement of income and expenditure;
 - (c) a statement of comprehensive income and expenditure;
 - (d) a statement of financial position;
 - (e) a statement of changes in equity;
 - (f) a statement of cashflows; and
 - (g) a statement of the reserve fund,
including such notes as may be necessary for the purposes referred to in the following paragraphs.
2. Each of the said accounts shall be prepared on the historical cost basis and give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure, total recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the financial year, and state of affairs as at the end of the year.
3. Subject to this requirement the accounts shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) insofar as these are appropriate to the Sovereign Grant and are in force for the financial year for which the financial statements are to be prepared.
4. The application of the requirements of the FReM, the Companies Act 2006 (and where applicable Companies Act 1985) and other disclosure requirements is given in Schedule 1 attached.
5. This direction shall be reproduced as an appendix to the accounts.

Paula Diggle

Treasury Officer of Accounts

7 June 2013

SCHEDULE 1: ACCOUNTING AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Companies Act 2006 and Companies Act 1985 (“The Acts”)

1. The disclosure exemptions permitted by the Acts and any Schedules or Regulations thereto shall not apply to the Sovereign Grant accounts unless specifically approved by the Treasury.
2. The Acts require certain information to be disclosed in a Directors’ Report. To the extent that it is appropriate, information relating to the Sovereign Grant and Sovereign Grant Reserve shall be contained in the Operating and Financial Review for the financial year, which shall be signed and dated by the Keeper of the Privy Purse or other proper officer.
3. The Royal Household shall take into consideration the requirements of The Acts as they apply to non-quoted companies (to the extent they can be applied to the circumstances of the Sovereign Grant).
4. When preparing the statement of comprehensive income for the Sovereign Grant accounts, the Royal Household shall have regard to the requirements of the profit and loss account Format 2 as prescribed in Schedule 4 to the Companies Act 1985 and for periods beginning after 6 April 2008, the subsequent re-enactment.¹
5. When preparing the statement of financial position for the Sovereign Grant accounts the Royal Household shall have regard to the balance sheet Format 1 prescribed in Schedule 4 to the Companies Act 1985 and for periods beginning after 6 April 2008 the subsequent re-enactment. The balance sheet totals shall be struck at “Net Assets” and signed and dated by the Keeper of the Privy Purse.
6. Assets held in right of the Crown shall not be recognised within the Sovereign Grant, although expenses relating to their use and maintenance shall be included.
7. The Sovereign Grant accounts are not required to provide the additional historical cost information prescribed in paragraph 33(3) of Schedule 4 to the Companies Act 1985 and for periods beginning after 6 April 2008, the subsequent re-enactment.

Financial Reporting Manual (FReM)

8. The following exceptions to the requirements of the FReM are appropriate to the Royal Household and have received the consent of the Treasury:
 - (a) Funding received in respect of the Sovereign Grant (and any draw down from the Sovereign Grant Reserve) is not required to be taken to Reserves but may be recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure in the year in which received;
 - (b) The FReM interpretation of IAS 16 for the public sector context that requires all tangible non-current assets to be carried at valuation at the reporting period need not apply. The provisions of IAS 16 relating to measurement of tangible fixed assets at cost and valuations by class of asset may therefore be applied in order to give a true and fair view.

¹ Contained in the Statutory Instrument SI 2008 No. 410 “The Large and Medium-Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008” which came into force on 6 April 2008. The provisions of Schedule 4 to the Companies Act 1985 remain in force for accounting periods beginning before that date.

Other disclosure requirements

9. The Annual Report and accounts shall, inter alia:
 - (a) State that the accounts of the Sovereign Grant and Sovereign Grant Reserve have been prepared in accordance with this Accounts Direction;
 - (b) Include a Statement of the Keeper of the Privy Purse financial responsibilities in respect of the Sovereign Grant;
 - (c) Include a Governance Statement which should refer to compliance with The Sovereign Grant Act 2011 or the provisions of the Royal Household's Framework Agreement with the Treasury as appropriate;
 - (d) Include a Remuneration Report for those members of the Royal Household whose remuneration is funded from the Sovereign Grant.

