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# Supply Estimates 1997–98

Class XVIII, A,  
House of Commons

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# Supply Estimates

## 1997–98

for the year ending 31 March 1998

### Class XVIII, A, House of Commons

*Presented by Command of Her Majesty*

*Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed*

*March 1997*



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HOUSE OF COMMONS  
March 1997

BETTY BOOTHROYD  
SPEAKER



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# Section 1. Introduction

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## Simplified Format of the Estimates

1. Supply Estimates are the means by which the Government seeks from Parliament sufficient funds and fresh Parliamentary authority for the greater part of its own expenditure each year. The Main Estimates start this process and are presented to Parliament in March, before the start of the financial year to which they relate. Estimates are presented by the House of Commons (Class XVIII, A), the National Audit Office (Class XVIII, B) and the Treasury for each government department (Classes I to XVIII). Each Supply Estimate covers expenditure on specified services for which the spending body will be accountable to Parliament.

2. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and the Treasury and Civil Service Committee (TCSC) approved in March 1995 the Government's proposal that a simplified format of the Estimates should be introduced with effect from the 1996–97 Main Estimates. The purpose of the change is to improve the alignment between Estimates and the Government's expenditure plans set out in the series of departmental reports published earlier this month, thereby making it easier to relate the Estimates figures to information on outputs, objectives and performance contained in the reports. This provides better integration of financial information and greater coherence in its presentation to Parliament. The House of Commons and the National Audit Office present their Supply Estimates in the same format.

3. Adoption of the new Estimates format does not affect any of the main characteristics of Estimates:

- the Estimate remains the principal method of seeking authority from Parliament for the House of Commons spending;
- the cash basis of approval of Estimates, and the concept of annuality, are unchanged;
- Estimates continue to be presented to Parliament by the appropriate Authority;
- the Appropriation Accounts continue to be drawn up on the basis of the Estimates;
- the Appropriation Accounts continue to be subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General and to be laid before Parliament under the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act 1866;
- the responsibilities of the Accounting Officer are unchanged.

4. The format of the simplified Estimates is described in more detail in **Section 5**. The introductory notes to this volume of simplified Estimates summarise the expenditure in the House of Commons Main Estimates for 1997–98, and provide an outline of Parliamentary Supply procedure.

## 1997–98 Main Supply Estimates

5. The expenditure for which authority is sought in the 1997–98 House of Commons (Class XVIII, A) Main Estimates totals £189.8 million. Further explanatory information on the expenditure contained in the 1997–98 House of Commons (Class XVIII, A) Main Estimates is contained in the appended breakdowns of each Vote.

6. The total forecast outturn for House of Commons Supply expenditure in 1996–97 is £142.4 million. This is £17.6 million lower than the original provision for 1996–97, reflecting underspending on the two Votes. Provision sought for 1997–98 exceeds the forecast outturn for 1996–97 by about £47.4 million.

7. The 1997–98 Supply Estimates are presented in three separate volumes. This volume covers the House of Commons (Class XVIII, A). The other two Volumes being presented to Parliament today are the Treasury presented Classes I to XVIII and the National Audit Office (Class XVIII, B).

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## **Section 2. Supply Estimates and the Control Total**

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1. For details on this please see the Main Supply Estimates Volume covering Classes I to XVIII.



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## Section 3. Cash Limits

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### **Cash Limits and Supply Estimates**

1. Cash limits provide a system of in-year control by central government over its cash expenditure. Cash limits may be set either on voted expenditure or on certain expenditure not covered by Supply Estimates. It should be noted that the House of Commons Administration and Works Services (Class XVIII, A) Votes are not cash limited.
2. Since the 1995–96 Main Estimates, expenditure which has a common purpose, whether subject to a cash limit or not, may be contained within the same Vote. This replaces the previous arrangement whereby each Estimate was either cash limited or non-cash limited. Mixed Votes allow expenditure which has a common purpose to be presented in a more coherent way to Parliament without relaxing control. This arrangement is not affected by the introduction of the simplified format of the Estimates. Neither of the Votes in this volume are cash limited.
3. Expenditure that is not subject to a cash limit finances mainly “demand-led” services. Once policy has been determined, expenditure depends on factors beyond the direct control of the spending body. Once the Main Estimates have been approved in the Summer, it is not possible to reduce the provision on a Vote.

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## Section 4. Parliamentary Procedure

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1. Parliament's consideration of the Supply Estimates is part of its Supply procedure, by which Parliament approves the Government's requests for funds. The process consists of number of stages:

- (i) requests for certain funds are made;
- (ii) to support each request, information is provided about what the money will be spent on and who will be responsible for ensuring it will be spent properly;
- (iii) Parliament considers these requests, investigates some more fully and debates a few of them;
- (iv) if Parliament votes in favour of the requests it passes an Act to make the cash available;
- (v) to help enhance its control, Parliament gives legislative force to the Ambits of the Estimates which specify the purposes for which the money may be spent; and
- (vi) after expenditure has been incurred, it is audited and accounted for to check that the amounts and purposes approved have not been exceeded.

2. This process extends over a period of more than two years, starting before the financial year in which expenditure is to be incurred and ending almost twelve months after that year has ended. At any one time Parliament may be considering expenditure that relates to more than one financial year.

### Supply Procedure

3. Under long-established constitutional practice, it is for the Crown (the Government) to demand money, except in the case of the House of Commons (Class XVIII, A) and the National Audit Office (Class XVIII, B) where it is the responsibility of the Speaker and the Public Accounts Commission respectively, the House of Commons to grant it and the House of Lords to assent to the grant.

4. Parliament gives statutory authority for funds to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund (the Government's general bank account at the Bank of England for the Government and related bodies) to meet most expenditure by government departments and certain related bodies by Acts of Parliament known as Consolidated Fund Acts and by an annual Appropriation Act. Parliamentary procedure leading to the passing of these Acts is known as "Supply procedure". Funds are made available under the Acts only for a specified financial year.

### Main Estimates

5. The process begins with the presentation by the Treasury (for Classes I to XVIII), the Speaker (for Class XVIII, A) and the Public Accounts Commission (for Class XVIII, B) to Parliament of the Main Supply Estimates containing a request for funds for the coming financial year. The aim is to present the Main Estimates before the end of March each year.

6. Presentation to Parliament does not authorise expenditure of the sums requested. Part 1 of each Estimate forms the basis of a Supply Resolution which is normally voted on by MPs in the House of Commons before the end of July. A Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill is then brought in and passed before Parliament rises for the summer Recess.

### Appropriation Act

7. The resulting Appropriation Act authorises the spending bodies to spend up to the amounts requested in the Main Supply Estimates and in any Summer Supplementaries (see **paragraph 10**). It not only gives Parliamentary authority for the total sums requested to be issued from the Consolidated Fund, but also limits the way in which this money can be spent by prescribing how the overall sum is to be appropriated to particular Estimates in order to finance specified services. It also appropriates to individual Estimates sums provided under Consolidated Fund Acts passed since the previous Appropriation Act.

<b>Revised Estimates</b>	8. Revised Estimates affecting some expenditure may be presented to replace the original Estimate before the Supply Resolution is voted on. They normally reduce the provision sought in the original Estimate or vary the way in which it is to be spent.
<b>Votes on Account</b>	9. Parliament does not normally approve the House of Commons Estimate until around the end of July or early August, so funds for the early months of the financial year are provided by the laying of a Vote On Account. This is normally presented to Parliament in the previous November along with any Winter Supplementary Estimate (see <b>paragraph 10</b> ). In general the Vote on Account seeks, for the coming financial year, 45 per cent of the amount authorised to date in the current year.
<b>Supplementary Estimates</b>	10. The Government, House of Commons or National Audit Office may require additional money during the year. Supplementary Supply Estimates where necessary, are usually presented in June (Summer), November (Winter) and February (Spring). Following any Estimates Day debates (see <b>paragraph 18</b> ) and the vote on the necessary Supply Resolution, formal statutory authority for extra funds is provided by the Appropriation Act in the case of Summer Supplementaries and by separate Consolidated Fund Acts in the case of Winter and Spring Supplementaries. The Winter Consolidated Fund Act also covers the Votes on Account. Exceptionally, as necessary, Supplementaries may be presented at other times.
<b>Contingencies Fund</b>	11. There is also a Contingencies Fund which can be used to finance urgent expenditure in anticipation of Parliamentary approval of Estimates. Total advances outstanding at any time must not exceed 2 per cent of the previous year's total Estimate provision. Drawings on the Fund are repaid when Parliament has voted the additional money.
<b>Accounts and Audit</b>	12. Supply Estimates are based on a cash accounting system for payments and receipts. The provision for expenditure reflects the amounts expected to be paid in the year. No provision is made for commitments entered into but not yet matured.  13. After the end of the financial year an Appropriation Account is prepared for each Estimate which, after being certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General (and reported on where necessary), is laid before the House of Commons in the Autumn following the end of the financial year to which it relates.  14. The accounting and audit arrangements for some expenditure including grants in aid and certain subscriptions to international organisations are different from those for most expenditure. These exceptions are indicated by a common set of symbols used in all Estimates (for details see the Main Supply Estimates Volume covering Classes I to XVIII).  15. Under the National Audit Act 1983 the Comptroller and Auditor General also carries out value for money studies of Government departments' and other spending bodies expenditure. The examination by the Public Accounts Committee and the House of Commons Commission of, respectively, departments and the House of Commons in these studies substantially enhances the accountability provided through the Appropriation Accounts.
<b>Excess Votes</b>	16. If expenditure on any Vote exceeds the funds available, and it is too late to seek a Supplementary Estimate, the excess will appear in the spending body's Appropriation Accounts and will be reported on to the Public Accounts Committee by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Subject to that report, the necessary provision is sought in an Excess Vote. A Statement of Excesses is presented to Parliament by the Treasury, usually in February of the following year at the same time as Spring Supplementary Estimates. Funds are then voted in March (ie 11 months after the end of the financial year to which they relate).
<b>Parliamentary Debate</b>	17. Parliament's consideration of individual Estimates is primarily a task for departmentally-related Select Committees which examine particular areas of expenditure. It should be noted that the House of Commons Estimates (Class XVIII, A) are examined and approved by the House of Commons Commission and that for the National Audit Office (Class XVIII, B) by the Public Accounts Commission.

18. The House of Commons has an opportunity to debate, and vote on, individual Estimates on three Estimates Days in each Parliamentary Session. When this happens the debate is generally informed by a Report from the relevant Select Committee. The time available in Estimates Days is allocated on the advice of the Liaison Committee whose membership includes the Chairmen of the Departmental Select Committees. In addition, the Government may make some extra time available for debates on special Supplementary Estimates.

19. Proceedings on Consolidated Fund Bills are formal, ie not open to debate.

**Parliamentary  
Timetable**

20. Under Standing Orders of the House of Commons, seven clear days must elapse between the presentation of an Estimate and the vote on the related Supply Resolution. The Government aims to leave at least 14 days between presentation and the vote, and to give Select Committees advance proof copies of Supplementaries ahead of presentation and the vote, although this may not always be possible. In practice, some 5–7 weeks are usually available for Select Committees to examine Supplementaries on the three main occasions when they are presented. This period is necessarily shorter if there are any late revisions or any special Supplementaries.

21. Parliament’s consideration of Estimates is therefore generally concentrated in three periods:

- (i) March–July for Main Estimates and June–July for Summer Supplementaries, including any Estimates Day debates, followed by the Appropriation Act;
- (ii) November–December for Winter Supplementaries, the Vote on Account and any associated debates, followed by a Consolidated Fund Bill; and
- (iii) February–March for Spring Supplementaries and any associated debates, also followed by a Consolidated Fund Bill.

**Consolidated Fund  
Standing Services**

22. Parliament has passed statutes that authorise certain expenditure to be charged directly to the Consolidated Fund and not be subject to the annual Supply procedure. These “Consolidated Fund standing services” include payments to the National Loans Fund to service the National Debt, payments to the Northern Ireland Consolidated Fund of a share of UK tax revenues, most payments to the European Communities, Her Majesty’s Civil List and the salaries and pensions of some people who hold offices which are constitutionally independent of the Executive. These include the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Comptroller and Auditor General, United Kingdom members of the European Parliament and the judiciary.

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## Section 5. Format of Estimates

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### Structure of Individual Estimates

#### Part I

1. This section explains the format of the House of Commons simplified Main Estimates.
2. Each simplified Main Supply Estimate (or Vote) is in a standard format.
3. **Part I** of the Estimate contains the following key facts:
  - (i) the net provision, ie the net amount of money sought for the coming financial year;
  - (ii) a formal description of the services to be financed from the Estimate, known as its “Ambit”; and
  - (iii) the department or person(s) who will account for the Estimate and the amount already allocated to it in the Vote on Account.
4. The net provision and the Ambit are important because they are both reproduced in the Appropriation Act and together provide the statutory authority for the expenditure. No expenditure can be financed from the Vote which is in excess of the net provision or is not covered by the Ambit. Vote Ambits are under continual review to ensure they properly describe the purposes for which expenditure may be incurred.

#### Parts II and III

5. The remaining parts of the Estimate give a further breakdown of the expenditure for which approval is sought.
6. **Part II** of the Estimate is in a tabular format consisting of one or more functional lines (**sections**). Different types of expenditure within the Estimate lines are shown in **columns** using a standard form of analysis.
7. The first three columns in the standard Estimate tables in **Part II** show the direct expenditure on employment of staff and the purchase of goods, services and physical assets. Column 1 shows the running costs of government departments and is not used in the House of Commons (Class XVIII, A) Votes; column 2 shows other direct current expenditure; and column 3 shows capital expenditure. Columns 4 and 5 show all grants and transfers from central government bodies and the House of Commons (Class XVIII, A) Votes to other sectors, as appropriate, including grants to persons. Columns 4 and 5 cover respectively current and capital transfers with all financial transactions with other sectors included in the capital column.
8. Appropriations in aid are shown in a separate column and deducted from the gross provision to give the net amount for which approval is sought.
9. The final two columns of each Estimate show total net provision for the current year (1996–97), up to and including any Spring Supplementaries, and net outturn for the previous year (1995–96). These figures have been adjusted as far as possible to be consistent with the Estimate structure for the coming year. For the Estimate as a whole, the forecast outturn for the current year is shown in the introductory note.
10. The individual expenditure items within the Estimate tables are the “subheads” against which the House of Commons Commission will require the expenditure to be accounted for.
11. **Part III** of the Estimate gives details of receipts which are expected to be received in connection with the expenditure on the Estimate but which are to be paid into the Consolidated Fund and not appropriated in aid of the Vote.
12. **Part III** is followed by explanatory footnotes identifying, for example, expenditure resting on the sole authority of the Appropriation Act.

13. **Parts II and III** of the Vote are not reproduced in the Appropriation Act, although a total figure is given in the Act for appropriations in aid—that is, receipts which Parliament authorises to be used to finance some or all of the gross expenditure on the Estimate, thereby limiting the amount which needs to be issued from the Consolidated Fund. Apart from the total of appropriations in aid, **Parts II and III** do not therefore have any statutory authority.

#### **Contingent Liabilities**

14. The introductory note to individual Votes draws attention to outstanding contingent liabilities where any cost would be met from the Vote. Where the list of contingent liabilities is too long to be contained within the single page introductory note, the note summarises the nature of the liabilities and gives a cross-reference to the full list of liabilities published elsewhere, normally in the departmental report.

#### **Appropriations in Aid**

15. A Treasury Minute under the Public Accounts and Charges Act 1891 has today been laid before Parliament directing the use as appropriations in aid of such sums shown in the Estimates as would otherwise have been required to be surrendered to the Consolidated Fund. The source of all types of receipt to be appropriated in aid is explained in a footnote to Part II of the Vote.

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# Individual Votes

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HOUSE OF COMMONS CLASS XVIII, A

Administration, Vote 1

Works Services, Vote 2

# House of Commons: Administration, Vote 1

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## Introduction

1. This Vote is not cash limited and is treated as a net Vote.
2. This vote covers the main salary costs of the staff of the House of Commons and the Office of the Speaker and the costs of the associated general expenses of Members of Parliament and Staff of the House of Commons, including stationery and printing costs. Some travel costs of Members of Parliament in connection with select committees and delegations to International Parliamentary Assemblies are borne on this Vote, but the main costs of Members' salaries and allowances are borne on Estimate Class XVIII, Vote 7. Further detail of the planned expenditure will be given in the Annual Report of the House of Commons Commission, which is normally published in July of each year.
3. Line **HPT** (History of Parliament Trust) of the Addendum is a grant in aid provision to the History of Parliament Trust ♥ (£1,174,000).
4. The provision sought for 1997–98 is 3.0 per cent higher than the final net provision for 1996–97 of £75.38 million.
5. The gift delegations associated with this Vote are contained in line A1 of the Addendum and amount to an Estimate of £2,000
6. The Addendum shows details of expenditure by Departments and Offices of the House of Commons.



# House of Commons: Administration

## Part I

£77,679,000

Amount required in the year ending 31 March 1998 for expenditure by the House of Commons Commission on administration; including security, broadcasting, publicity, stationery, printing and a grant in aid to the History of Parliament Trust.

The **House of Commons Commission** will account for this vote.

	£
Net total	77,679,000
Allocated in the Vote on Account (HC 20)	33,922,000
Balance to complete	43,757,000

## Part II Subhead detail

£'000

Direct Expenditure		Grants and transfers					Gross total	Z: Appropriations in aid	Net total 1997-98	Total net provision 1996-97	Net outturn 1995-96
1: Running costs	2: Other current	3: Capital	4: Current	5: Capital							
<b>Central government's expenditure</b>											
<b>A: House of Commons: Administration</b>											
—	72,812	3,693	1,146	28	77,679	—	<b>77,679</b>	75,383	68,191		

## Part III Extra Receipts payable to the Consolidated Fund

In addition to appropriations in aid there are the following estimate receipts:—

	1997-98	1996-97	£'000 1995-96
1. House of Commons: Administration	—	—	296
	—	—	<b>296</b>

**Addendum: Allocation of Vote 1 within The House of Commons**

£'000

	a: Staff costs	b: Other current costs	c:† Receipts	d: Capital costs	e: Gross Total	f: Approp- riations in aid	g: Net total 1997–98	h: Total net provision 1996–97	i: Net outturn 1995–96
<b>A1: Speakers Office</b>	416	211	—	3	630	—	630	694	500
<b>A2:<sup>1</sup> Clerk of The House</b>	7,766	15,408	714	255	22,715	—	22,715	26,877	25,487
<b>A3: Serjeant at Arms</b>	4,608	20,863	1,325	2,115	26,261	—	26,261	24,378	21,837
<b>A4: Library</b>	5,056	2,651	89	460	8,078	—	8,078	8,366	6,542
<b>A5: Finance &amp; Administration</b>	2,982	5,386	590	230	8,008	—	8,008	6,964	6,508
<b>A6: Official Report</b>	3,698	3,647	—	194	7,539	—	7,539	4,257	3,546
<b>A7: Refreshment</b>	5,485	303	695	267	5,360	—	5,360	4,782	4,269
<b>A8: Broadcasting</b>	128	323	101	169	519	—	519	469	661
<b>Gross Total:</b>	<b>30,139</b>	<b>48,792</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>79,110</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>79,110</b>	<b>76,787</b>	<b>69,350</b>
<b>Less VAT:</b>	48	2,557	—	—	2,605	—	2,605	2,481	2,106
<b>Net Total</b>	<b>30,091</b>	<b>46,235</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>76,505</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>76,505</b>	<b>74,306</b>	<b>67,244</b>
<b>HPT ♥ Grant in aid to the History of Parliament Trust</b>	1,051	95	—	28	1,174	—	1,174	1,077	947
<b>Vote Total:</b>	<b>31,142</b>	<b>46,330</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>77,679</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>77,679</b>	<b>75,383</b>	<b>68,191</b>

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup> Includes the Vote Office and the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology.

† Includes the following types of receipts:  
Fees on Private and Provisional Bills,  
Taxation of costs etc.; Widows and  
widowers pension contributions;  
Contributions from the Parliamentary  
Contributory Pension Fund (PCPF)

towards staff costs; Parliamentary Book  
shop Sales; Sale of sundry publications; Sale  
of video and audio recordings; Royalties;  
payments for Urgent Faxes; Income from  
cheque encashment facilities; Sale of waste  
paper; Proceeds from sale of surplus

furniture and equipment; Recoveries in  
respect of banqueting etc. from the  
Refreshment Department Trading Fund;  
receipts from the House of Lords;  
Miscellaneous receipts.

Accounting and audit arrangements for grants-in-aid and certain subscriptions, etc. to international organisations:

♥ The accounts of this body are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General and presented to Parliament.

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# House of Commons: Works Services, Vote 2

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**Introduction**

1. This Vote is not cash limited.
2. This Vote covers the salary costs of the staff of the Parliamentary Works Directorate and the costs of works services for the House of Commons. Further details of expenditure will be given in the Annual Report of the House of Commons Commission, which is normally published in July of each year.
3. The provision sought for 1997–98 is 32.5 per cent higher than the final net provision for 1996–97 of £84.6 million.
4. The addendum shows details of the expenditure by type of expenditure.
5. There is an outstanding contingent liability, where any costs arising would be met from the Vote. It is as follows:

<b>Nature of Liability</b>	<b>Amount outstanding at 31.3.96</b>
Indemnities for works of art on loan to the Houses of Parliament	£4,691,000

# House of Commons: Works Services

## Part I

£112,108,000

Amount required in the year ending 31 March 1998 for expenditure by the House of Commons Commission on accommodation services, including the administrative costs of the services.

The **House of Commons Commission** will account for this vote.

	£
Net total	112,108,000
Allocated in the Vote on Account (HC 20)	44,828,000
Balance to complete	67,280,000

## Part II Subhead detail

£'000

Direct Expenditure		Grants and transfers					Gross total	Z: Appropriations in aid	Net total 1997-98	Total net provision 1996-97	Net outturn 1995-96
1: Running costs	2: Other current	3: Capital	4: Current	5: Capital							

### Central government's expenditure

#### A: House of Commons: Works services

—	24,631	89,237	—	—	113,868	1,760†	<b>112,108</b>	84,582	45,651
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† Amount that may be applied as appropriations in aid in addition to the net total, arising from: rents and other Accommodation charges, contributions by

the House of Commons Refreshment Department Trading Fund towards cleaning and capital works, charges to residents on the Parliamentary Estate, receipts for

filming, charges for reproducing works of art, contributions to the costs of major, and minor new works, maintenance and other operating costs.

## Part III Extra Receipts payable to the Consolidated Fund

	1997-98	1996-97	£'000 1995-96
1. House of Commons: Works Services	—	—	1,511
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,511</b>

**Addendum: Allocation of Vote 2 within The House of Commons**

£'000

	a: Staff costs	b: Other current costs	c: Receipts (Inc. VAT)	d: Capital costs	e: Gross Total	f:† Approp- riations in aid	g: Net total 1997-98	h: Total net provision 1996-97	i: Net outturn 1995-96
<b>A1: Major Acquisitions and New works in excess of £150,000</b>	—	—	—	87,113	87,113	1,011	86,102	60,691	23,916
Of which the New Parliamentary Building, Phase II	—	—	—	77,000	77,000	—	77,000	53,000	15,633
<b>A2: Minor New works costing £150,000 or less</b>	—	—	—	2,076	2,076	11	2,065	1,508	1,571
<b>A3: Maintenance</b>	—	9,089	—	—	9,089	380	8,709	7,652	7,721
<b>A4: Rent, Property Taxes, Service Charge and other Operating Costs</b>	—	13,714	—	—	13,714	323	13,391	12,316	11,361
<b>A5: Administration Costs</b>	2,932	296	—	48	3,276	35	3,241	3,178	3,097
<b>Gross Total</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>23,099</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>89,237</b>	<b>115,268</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>113,508</b>	<b>85,345</b>	<b>47,666</b>
Less VAT: and Appropriations in Aid before 1996-97			1,400	—	1,400	—	1,400	763	2,015
<b>Vote Total:</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>23,099</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>89,237</b>	<b>113,868</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>112,108</b>	<b>84,582</b>	<b>45,651</b>

Notes: † Amounts applied as appropriations in aid are broken down as follows:

Description of types of receipt	Amount £'000
Contributions to Works	47
Contributions from Refreshment Department Trading Fund	1,001
Refreshment Department contribution to cleaning	255
Rents and other accommodation charges	323
Reimbursement from Broadcasting unit for maintenance works	60
Widows and widowers pension contributions	27
Proceeds from sale of surplus furniture and equipment	3
Charges to residents	3
Receipts from filming on Abingdon Street Gardens and works of art reproduction charges	5
Miscellaneous refunds	36
<b>Total receipts to be appropriated in aid</b>	<b>1,760</b>





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