

Salaries of Members of His Majesty's Government – Financial Year 2022-23

| Post | Entitled salary (£) | Claimed salary (£) |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| Ministers who are members of the House of Commons | | |
| - Prime Minister | £80,807 | £75,440 |
| - Chancellor of the Exchequer - Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster - Secretary of State - Lord Chancellor - Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons - Minister of State (if a member of the Cabinet) | £72,454 | £67,505 |
| - Chief Secretary to the Treasury - Financial Secretary to the Treasury - Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Whip - Treasurer of HM Household and Deputy Chief Whip - Minister of State | £34,742 | £31,680 |
| - Parliamentary Secretary (including any minister described as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State and the Exchequer Secretary to the Treasury) | £24,947 | £22,375 |
| - Attorney General | £100,819 | £94,450 |
| - Solicitor General | £62,368 | £57,962 |
| - Comptroller of HM Household (Government Whip) - Vice-Chamberlain of HM Household (Government Whip) - Junior Lord of the Treasury (Government Whip) - Assistant Whip | £20,261 | £17,917 |
| Ministers who are members of the House of Lords | | |
| - Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords - Secretary of State - Minister of State (if a member of the Cabinet) | £106,363 | £104,360 |
| - Minister of State | £83,048 | £81,485 |
| - Parliamentary Secretary (including any minister described as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State) | £72,331 | £70,969 |
| - Advocate General for Scotland | £96,590 | £94,772 |
| - Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and Lords Chief Whip | £83,048 | £81,485 |
| - Captain of the King's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard and Lords Deputy Chief Whip | £72,331 | £70,969 |
| - Lord / Baroness in Waiting (Government Whip) | £66,884 | £65,625 |

Notes

1. This table sets out the salaries paid to different ministerial posts for the 2022-23 financial year. The amounts listed are subject to change, for example if a particular post was to become a Cabinet role in the future, or was to be held by a Member of a different House.

Salary entitlement and salary claimed

2. The entitlement of government ministers to receive a salary is set out in the [Ministerial and other Salaries Act 1975](#). Schedule 1 of the Act gives details of the salaries paid to different ranks of minister, and Section 1A makes provision for ministerial and other salaries to increase annually based on the average increase in Senior Civil Service pay (should there be an increase).
3. Notwithstanding this provision, over a number of years increases in ministerial pay have been permitted under the Act but have not been claimed: ministerial salaries have been frozen and remain so in 2022-23. The salary table therefore shows both the amounts to which ministers are *entitled* and the actual amounts *claimed* or paid in 2022-23.
4. Ministerial salaries paid to ministers who are members of the House of Commons have been frozen since 2010. In May 2010 overall remuneration of ministers (ministerial and parliamentary salaries) was cut by 5% compared to the previous Government and then frozen for the duration of the 2010-2015 Parliament (see [here](#)). Ministerial salaries (the element of ministerial remuneration the government controls) have since remained frozen for Commons ministers, meaning further reductions in real terms over time. The MPs' salary received by Commons ministers is set by the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA) which is independent of Parliament and Government. Further details are available [here](#).
5. Ministerial salaries for ministers in the House of Lords were also frozen from 2010 until the financial year 2019/20, when Lords ministers began to claim their full salary entitlement. This change was announced in May 2019 (see [here](#)) and brought the remuneration of Lords ministers more closely into line with that of Commons ministers, whose overall remuneration is subject to increase by virtue of annual change to MPs' salaries, which is determined by the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA). Given the difficult financial circumstances faced by many, Lords ministerial salaries were then frozen again in 2020 and remain so in 2022-23.
6. Some ministers do not receive a salary. Unsalaries ministers in the House of Commons continue to receive their MP's salary.

Lords Office Holder Allowance

7. Under the [Ministerial and other Pensions and Salaries Act 1991](#), Lords ministers, along with certain Opposition and other office-holders, are entitled to receive Lords Office Holder Allowance (LOHA). LOHA is intended to help meet the additional cost of long working hours in London, for example to allow office-holders to remain in London overnight when carrying out their duties as a Lords office-holder, or to enable them to commute more regularly into London from outside London.
8. There are two rates of LOHA. The rate claimed is determined by whether the claimant's main place of residence is outside, or within, Greater London. A claimant living outside Greater London may claim £36,366 a year (as set out in [legislation](#)). For claimants living in Greater London, the policy agreed by the Government and the Opposition is that LOHA is claimed at a reduced rate, equivalent to the London Area Living Payment payable to MPs and set annually by the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA). For the financial year 2022-23 this is £4,310 (see [here](#)).
9. Salaried Lords ministers receive LOHA and as a consequence, are not entitled to receive Lords Daily Allowance - a flat rate attendance allowance to peers which is administered by the House of Lords (further details [here](#)). Unsalaries ministers in the House of Lords may choose whether to claim LOHA or Lords Daily Allowance.

Leaving office

10. Under the [Ministerial and other Pensions and Salaries Act 1991](#), a minister who leaves office is entitled to receive a payment equivalent to a quarter of the salary paid to the post they are leaving. To be eligible for a payment, the minister must be under the age of 65 and not be reappointed to a ministerial office within three weeks of leaving office. A minister may choose to waive their entitlement in some circumstances.