



Annual report | The Royal House of Denmark 2006
Summary

At the beginning of 2006, Prince Christian was baptised in the Christiansborg Palace Chapel in Copenhagen. It was an occasion that attracted considerable interest both in Denmark and overseas.

During the year, members of the Royal Family undertook a number of engagements at home and abroad. The traditional summer voyage on board the royal yacht, Kongeskibet Dannebrog, took The Queen and The Prince Consort to North-west Jutland and, in June, The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess, together with Prince Christian, sailed on board the Dannebrog to Bornholm. In the spring, The Queen and The Prince Consort carried out a state visit to Greece, accompanied by a large delegation representing Danish business and cultural interests. As a representative from one of the new member states in the EU, the President of Bulgaria undertook a state visit to Denmark in March. During a visit to Rome in May, The Queen was received at the Vatican by Pope Benedikt XVI.

Another significant event in the calendar of the Royal Family was the re-burial of the Empress Dagmar of Russia. It was an important and historical occasion, both in Denmark and in Russia, and it is dealt with in greater detail later in this annual report. Other matters of particular interest are audiences and restoration of the royal palaces.

The adjustment and modernisation of work practices within the Court has continued during 2006 with the objective of achieving a more rational and up-to-date approach. It is a pleasure to report that the collective agreement between the Court and the Association of Court Employees has resulted in better planning of working time to the advantage of all concerned.

Internal communications between management and staff have been improved by adopting project-based assignments, by providing access to electronic communications for all members of staff, and through meetings with staff and the joint council.

The annual report includes statements of the royal finances. The accounting period in this report is the calendar year from 1st January to 31st December, 2006.



Ove Utlerup

Lord Chamberlain

Amalienborg, 2 April 2007

The Danish Monarchy

The Danish Monarchy functions within the provisions of the Constitutional Act whereby The Queen exercises authority through the Government. Therefore any decisions by The Queen require endorsement by a cabinet minister. The Queen remains politically impartial in all respects.

Legislative power is exercised jointly by The Queen and the Danish Parliament. A bill must therefore be passed by Parliament and assented to by The Queen before becoming law. That assent is obtained at meetings of the Council of State which are presided over by The Queen. Government bills must be laid before such meetings before being submitted to Parliament but, in urgent cases, bills may be submitted and assented to outside the Council, subject to confirmation at the following meeting of the Council.

By tradition, the Royal Family is present at the opening of Parliament which takes place on the first Tuesday in October.

As part of the exercise of power, a number of recommendations are routinely submitted to The Queen for consideration. These include the appointment or dismissal of government ministers and senior civil servants. From time to time, Royal Decrees are promulgated, such as the implementation of legislation relating to Greenland and the Faroe Islands, or the issue of new coinage.

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister meet regularly with The Queen to provide personal briefings on domestic and international affairs.

Judicial authority rests with the courts of law. The Queen can grant a pardon to convicted persons on the advice of the Minister of Justice, but there are relatively few instances where such a recommendation is made.

If The Queen is prevented from discharging her duties as Head of State due to absence or incapacity, The Crown Prince is appointed as regent. If Crown Prince Frederik is similarly prevented, Prince Joachim or Princess Benedikte serve.

Activities and Events

During the course of a year, members of the Royal Family undertake a large number of official duties which include royal visits, opening ceremonies, anniversary celebrations, and meetings. Every Thursday, the Royal website gives an update of engagements for the following two weeks. Apart from these official duties, members of the Royal Family undertake a large number of other tasks, including meetings with organisations or individuals, and they are involved in the internal planning of events which are not included in the official calendar.

The following were some of the most important activities and events during 2006.

The Christening of Prince Christian

On Saturday, 21st January, the son of The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess was christened Christian Valdemar Henri John in the Christiansborg Palace Chapel in Copenhagen. The Prince, who was held by his mother, Crown Princess Mary, remained calm throughout the service, despite the attention to which he was exposed. Those present included representatives from European royal families, senior Danish officials, and the families and friends of the Crown Prince and Princess. The last time when the Christiansborg Palace Chapel was used for such an occasion was the baptism of the future King Christian X in 1870 and, appropriately, Prince Christian was dressed in the same christening robe originally worn by his great-great-grandfather on that earlier occasion. After the baptism, a reception was held at Christiansborg Palace.

Godparents to the heir to the throne are Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden, Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Mette-Marit of Norway, Mrs Jane Stephens, His Royal Highness Prince Joachim, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Haakon of Norway, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Pavlos of Greece, Mr Hamish Campbell and Mr Jeppe Handwerk.

The Reception of Foreign Heads of State and Government Ministers

As Head of State, one of The Queen's most important functions is to represent Denmark to the rest of the world. For example, The Queen receives foreign heads of state, government ministers and ambassadors, and makes state visits to other countries in support of diplomatic and economic relations.

In 2006, The Queen received President Vaclav Klaus of the Czech Republic; the Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, Peter Harry Carstensen; Iceland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Geir H. Haarde; the EU's High Representative, Javier Solana Madariaga; a delegation from the Romanian Senate; the Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Borys Tarasyuk; the President of Afghanistan, Hamid Kazai; the Chairman of the Commission of the African Union, Alpha Oumar Konare; and the German Chancellor Angela Merkel.

Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein

In February, The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess were invited on an official visit to Schleswig-Holstein during which, on 17th February, they were guests of honour at the historic Matthiae-Mahlzeit in Hamburg. Since 1356, it has been the tradition to hold this banquet for heads of state, government ministers and other senior figures at the Rathaus (the city hall) in Hamburg. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess also visited the Hamburger Kunsthalle, and, through their involvement, drew attention to an exhibition from the golden age of Danish landscape painting.

The visit to Schleswig-Holstein on the following day began at the Kunsthalle (art gallery) in Kiel, and was followed by a meeting with Peter Harry Carstensen, the Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein. During the afternoon visits to the old Dannevirke defences and Gottorp Castle, The Crown Princess saw, for the first time, evidence of the very strong historic links between that region and Denmark. The day ended with an opportunity for the Danish minority in Schleswig-Holstein to meet The Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

The Winter Olympics

Princess Benedikte attended the two most important winter sports events of the year in Italy. In February, the Princess took part in the official opening of the Winter Olympics in Turin, when there was an opportunity to meet the Danish women's curling team and Danish officials, both on the ice and at the team's accommodation in the Olympic village.

In March, The Princess returned to Turin to attend the Paralympic Winter Games, as patron for handicapped sportsmen and women from Denmark. The country was represented in the wheelchair curling and in the biathlon, a combination of cross-country skiing and shooting. The Princess took part in the opening ceremony, visited the curling team and was able to enjoy an impressive performance by the biathlon competitor, Anne-Mette Bredahl.

CARE in South-East Asia

For many years, Prince Joachim has been patron for CARE Denmark, an organisation which extends help to developing countries and, in that capacity, he visited a number of the projects where CARE Denmark is assisting ethnic minorities and the underprivileged in Africa and Asia. During March, The Prince visited Cambodia and Vietnam where, in particular, CARE Denmark is extending support to the Khmers living in the Mekong delta.

In Cambodia, Prince Joachim visited a children's hospital in Siem Reap and was made aware of the many environmental protection programmes being supported by DANIDA, the Danish International Development Agency. In Phnom Penh, Prince Joachim visited a home for children and young people affected by HIV and Aids. During his visit to Cambodia, The Prince also had an opportunity to meet King Norodom Sihamoni.

In Vietnam, the visit was focused on the impoverished Khmer minority where it has been found that support given to women within that community has led to a marked improvement. Assistance has taken the form of the organisation of women into groups and the support of health education, special training, and micro loans to encourage self-employment. In addition, Prince Joachim visited a fish-farming project, which is being supported by DANIDA, and a number of Danish-Vietnamese joint venture companies.

Young Scientist Awards

The purpose of this national competition for young scientists is to stimulate and encourage an interest amongst young people in the natural sciences, the environment and technology. The competition took place on 24th April at Danfoss Universe on Als and Prince Joachim, as patron, attended the final round of the competition and the award ceremony.

1227 children and young people had entered 607 projects in the competition and, of these, 57 projects within the categories "Nature and Technology", "Young Scientists and Inventors" and "My Most Outlandish Idea" managed to reach the finals. Prince Joachim presented the prizes and the travel awards to the winners in each category, and prizes were also given to the best schoolteacher and to the best school in terms of the teaching of science and technology.

State Visit from Bulgaria

The President of the Republic of Bulgaria, Georgi Parvanov, and Mrs Zorka Parvanova made a state visit to Denmark from 29th to 31st March in response to the royal visit by The Queen and The Prince Consort to Bulgaria in 2000. The initial reception at the airport in Copenhagen was followed by a very full programme extending over the two days.

Audience with the Pope

On 19th May, The Queen was received in audience by Pope Benedikt XVI at the Vatican in Rome – the first occasion on which they have met. During her visit to Rome, The Queen also visited The Danish Institute in connection with its 50th anniversary and, in the evening, The Queen was present at an anniversary concert given by the Aarhus Symphony Orchestra.

Malta

On Sunday, 21st May, The Queen and The Prince Consort had the opportunity to meet the President of Malta, Dr Edward Fenech-Adami and Mrs Fenech-Adami. The meeting was followed by a luncheon given by The President and Mrs Fenech-Adami. As president, The Prince Consort also attended the annual Europa Nostra meeting. Malta became a member of the EU in 2004 and, with a population of about 400,000, it is the smallest member state.

State Visit to Greece

At the invitation of the President of Greece, The Queen and The Prince Consort carried out a state visit to Greece from 24th to 29th May. On the first day, The Queen and The Prince Consort were received by the President and, later in the day, by the Mayor of Athens, Theodoros Bechrakis, who appointed The Queen an honorary citizen of the city. The day concluded with a banquet at the Presidential Palace.

The programme for the visit, which was arranged in close cooperation between the Danish Arts Agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Court, was focussed on strengthening cultural and business ties between the two countries.

At The Danish Institute in Athens, The Queen opened an exhibition devoted to the activities of Danish archaeologists in Greece, who work in close cooperation with local archaeologists and the Greek national authorities. From the Greek side, there had been considerable interest in learning about Danish films aimed at children and young people, and this led to a children's film

festival which was opened by The Queen. The first morning of the visit concluded with the opening the Danish Design Centre exhibition, "Use it", an exhibition devoted to exciting design in articles of everyday use.

During the morning, The Prince Consort opened the Greek-Danish Business Forum, involving those Danish businesses which had taken advantage of the royal visit to strengthen contacts in Greece. The Prince's honorary award was presented to the Greek marine and technical group, Oceanking Technical and Trading Ltd. The Queen attended a luncheon hosted by the Greek Prime Minister, Konstantin Karamanlis. Afterwards, The Queen and The Prince Consort opened an exhibition of modern Danish art at a gallery in the centre of Athens. In the afternoon, a reception was held on board the royal yacht Kongeskibet Dannebrog.

The Queen and The Prince Consort gave an impressive open air banquet at the Zappeion Exhibition Hall in the heart of Athens. This neo-classical building was designed by the Danish architect Theophilus Hansen in 1845. During the course of the evening, the guests were entertained by a programme that combined opera arias, modern dance and more traditional music, giving the Greek guests an insight into the breadth and quality of Danish cultural life. The opera singer Gert-Henning Jensen acted as toastmaster and was joined by the opera singers Randi Stene and Inger Dam Jensen in an exciting and unusual interplay with the dance troupe Pivot and the Band of the Royal Life Guards.

Bornholm

As one of their tours within the Danish realm, on 21st June The Crown Prince and Crown Princess sailed to Bornholm on board the Dannebrog for a two day visit. As the royal yacht entered the harbour at Rønne, to the great delight of onlookers, it was seen that the eight month old Prince Christian was also on board.

The programme for the two days focussed on the cultural and business life of Bornholm. The Crown Prince and Princess ate freshly smoked herring from the Hasle smokehouse, and visited many of the places generally associated with Bornholm such as the Ny Church at Nyker, the smallest of the Bornholm round churches, Bornholm's Art Museum at Gudhjem, the Glass and Ceramic School at Nexø, and a granite quarry. During their walks around some of the towns, Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Mary were able to meet many of the very large numbers of people who crowded the streets wherever they appeared. In keeping with tradition, the visit ended with a reception on board the Dannebrog.

West Jutland

At the beginning of September, The Queen and The Prince Consort set sail on their summer cruise. They took part in the 75th anniversary of the town of Hvide Sande and the 150th anniversary of the Holstebro-Struer Harbour. In addition, The Queen and The Prince Consort were able to visit the towns of Struer, Holstebro and Thyborøn.

On the 4th September, the first day of the tour, The Queen and The Prince Consort drove by carriage with an escort from the Royal Danish Guard Hussar Regiment to the receptions at the town halls in Struer and Holstebro. Both towns were decorated with bunting and there were a large number of sightseers on the streets to greet the royal couple. In the evening, The Queen and The Prince Consort held a reception for representatives from both Struer and Holstebro on board the Dannebrog.

On the following day, The Queen and The Prince Consort visited Hvide Sande. After the official reception, the day began with a visit to the fish auction halls, followed by visits to the school, the library, and to museums and local businesses.

The last port of call on the summer cruise was the town of Thyborøn, where the day ended at the harbour and at an exhibition entitled, "Thyborøn - business with tradition, strength and care" - an exhibition which showed how local businesses go about their work. Any visit to a town on the west coast of Jutland is bound to include a visit to the fish auction and, naturally, this particular tour included the auction halls at Thyborøn. In the evening, a reception was held on board Dannebrog for representatives from Holmsland and Thyborøn-Harboøre.

The Re-burial of the Empress Dagmar of Russia

Some time ago, the descendants of the Russian tsars expressed the wish that the Danish-born Empress Dagmar be re-buried in St Petersburg, next to her husband, Tsar Alexander III. The re-burial began on Saturday, 23rd September, with a service for Empress Dagmar in Roskilde Cathedral. That service marked the country's official farewell to the Empress who, for 78 years, had been buried in Denmark. The coffin was conveyed by sea from Copenhagen to St Petersburg and she was re-buried next to her husband in the Cathedral of Peter and Paul.

Opening of the Breast Cancer Month

In support of the movement to combat cancer, opera singers, actors and ballet dancers performed excerpts from the Royal Theatre's repertoire to a packed Opera House at the opening of the "Focus on Breast Cancer" campaign. The actress Kirsten Olesen read a prologue by Lone Kühlmann, and Princess Alexandra, once again, opened this annual campaign by the Danish Cancer Society to focus attention on an illness that, in Denmark, affects one woman in every nine. As in the past, the campaign, which has adopted a pink bow as its symbol, ran throughout October.

Concert Evening for the Business World

In keeping with the times, the Royal Family is anxious to play an active role in all sectors of society. This endeavour extends to trade and industry and, when undertaking overseas visits, for example, the Royal Family plays its part in advancing Danish interests in these fields.

As a reflection of that relationship, The Queen and The Prince Consort invited representatives from the Danish business world to a concert in the Chapel at Fredensborg Palace on 3rd October. Under the patronage of The Prince Consort, the Shanghai New Ensemble together with the violinist Mengla Huang filled the baroque church with the sound of modern Chinese chamber music. The evening concluded with soup in the dome hall of the Palace.

The Culture Prize

The Culture Prize was established by the foundation, Bikuben Fond, as a wedding present to The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess. The recipients of the culture prize and the award for charitable causes are selected by The Crown Prince and Crown Princess in consultation with a panel drawn from the cultural world. The year 2006 was the second occasion when the prizes have been awarded.

The winner of the Culture Prize was the artist Olafur Eliasson. When presenting the award, the Crown Prince explained, "Olafur Eliasson, who was born in Denmark 43 years ago to Icelandic parents, represents the grandeur of Icelandic culture and the best aspects of cultural exchange within Northern Europe, and he has a unique ability to probe deeper and deeper into the endless universe of the human mind".

The recipient of the award for charitable purposes was the Danish Christmas Seal Foundation. When making the presentation, Crown Princess Mary gave the following reason: “This charity’s considerable involvement has helped children by strengthening their self-esteem, by assisting them to become part of the community and by giving them the opportunity for a better life. The purpose of this donation is to assist the Christmas Seal Foundation in its endeavour to ensure that this involvement is of long-term benefit and, to an even greater extent, is a positive influence throughout the lives of these children”.

Evening Reception for Members of Parliament

During the course of the year, there are a number of opportunities for members of the Royal Family and Danish politicians to meet. These include royal visits overseas, which are normally led by a government minister, and visits within Denmark which usually have some political involvement at a national or local level. In October, The Queen and The Prince Consort invited members of Parliament and Danish members of the European Parliament to a festive evening at Christiansborg Palace and, as is customary on these occasions, the evening ended by dancing the lancers.

Europa Nostra

For 17 years, The Prince Consort has been president of the organisation Europa Nostra. The purpose of the organisation is to safeguard the European cultural heritage, to raise the standard of town and country planning, and to promote excellence in traditional building standards.

In May, Prince Henrik attended meetings of the organisation which were held in Valletta on Malta. The highlight of the visit was the “Forum for Cultural Tourism”, with 200 delegates from 26 European countries led by Malta’s Culture and Tourism Minister, representatives from the EU, and representatives from Din l’Art Helwa (the National Trust of Malta). The “Malta Declaration”, which seeks to encourage the right balance between economic development, tourism, and the safeguard of our cultural heritage, was adopted and promulgated. During his visit, The Prince Consort presented a prize in recognition of the splendid restoration of the many baroque warehouses at the harbour in Valletta.

The Prince Consort also attended a meeting of the council of Europa Nostra in Paris, a meeting that was joined by representatives from UNESCO, the EU and the European Council.

The Re-burial of the Empress Dagmar of Russia

Some years ago, on the initiative of surviving members of the Romanov family, a wish was expressed that the Empress Dagmar should be re-buried at the side of her husband, Tsar Alexander III, in the Peter and Paul Cathedral in St Petersburg. That wish had the support of President Vladimir Putin, who approached The Queen in order to seek Denmark’s agreement to the proposal. Accordingly, it was decided to arrange the removal of the Empress Dagmar’s coffin from Roskilde Cathedral to St Petersburg and to mark the occasion with an official and dignified ceremony.

The Planning

During the course of a year, the Court is responsible for the arrangement of many large and official events. Planning of these events usually begins six months – and sometimes a year – beforehand, and the early involvement of ministries and a wide range of organisations at home and overseas is of central importance.

The planning of the re-burial of The Empress began in 2004 by establishing a large group consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Defence; the Chiefs of Staff and their command over the naval support ship “Esbern Snare”; Ministry of the Ecclesiastical Affairs; the Copenhagen and Roskilde Police Forces; the Intelligence Services; H.M. The Queen’s Military Household; Roskilde Cathedral; funeral directors; the Russian Embassy in Copenhagen; the Russian church; the Roads and Parks departments; the Copenhagen municipal administration; and the International Press Centre (IPC).

The objective was to arrange an appropriate and dignified last journey for the Empress. It was essential to maintain close cooperation between the Danish and the Russian authorities, both in Denmark and in Russia. Amongst other things, this led to the decision that the coffin should be carried by four officers from the Royal Danish Life Guards and four from the Russian Presidential Guard. In Denmark, the coffin was to be preceded by a Danish officer and followed by a Russian officer and, in Russia, the roles would be reversed.

The Ceremony

In 1866, Princess Dagmar, the daughter of King Christian IX, was married to the Russian heir, the Grand Duke Alexander, who later became Tsar Alexander III. In 1919, after 53 years in Russia, the

Empress Dagmar was evacuated from Russia and her remaining years, until her death in 1928, were spent at the villa Hvidøre to the north of Copenhagen.

Her re-burial in St Petersburg was preceded by a dignified farewell in Denmark where, for 78 years, her coffin had lain in Roskilde Cathedral. The service at the cathedral on 23rd September was attended by members of the Royal Family and other relations of The Empress Dagmar, by members of the diplomatic corps and by Danish officials. About one-third of the available seats in the cathedral were reserved for members of the public.

After the service, The Empress's coffin was taken with an escort from the Royal Danish Horse Guards through Copenhagen, past her childhood home, Det Gule Palæ in Amaliegade, and past the Palace of Christian IX at Amalienborg where she had lived for a short period after her return to Denmark in 1919. The cortège stopped briefly at the Russian Church in Bredgade where, for the last time, the coffin was blessed on Danish soil. In the presence of the closest family members, the coffin was carried on board the naval support ship "Esbern Snare" at Langelinie, while the band of the Life Guards played a selection of Russian and Danish music. As the "Esbern Snare" cast off, the Sixtus battery fired a 63 gun salute and the band played the Danish song "In Denmark I was born".

The "Esbern Snare" arrived in St Petersburg on 26th September, the 140th anniversary of the day when Princess Dagmar first set foot in Russia. The coffin was brought ashore and placed in the Alexander Nevski Chapel in the park of the Peterhof Palace. In the days that followed, there was a series of Danish-Russian events which included the opening at the Hermitage Museum of an exhibition of portraits of the Russian royal families by the Danish court painter, Laurits Tuxen. The re-burial in the Cathedral of Peter and Paul in St Petersburg took place on 28th September and those in attendance included The Crown Prince and Princess, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Per Stig Møller.

Interest in the official events associated with the re-burial was not confined to the Danish media. There was considerable attention by the international press and, not least, by the Russian media which came to Denmark in considerable force in order to report on the life of Empress Dagmar. The impressive ceremonies in both Denmark and Russia served to underline the historic and special links that exist between the two countries.

Audiences with The Queen

The practice of granting an audience is a centuries old tradition and, originally, those requesting an audience would have been anxious to obtain support or advice from the monarch. The Queen holds both public and private audiences. For example, foreign dignitaries on an official visit to Denmark are customarily invited to a private audience, whereas people who have been decorated, or honoured in some other way, normally attend a public audience.

Public Audiences

The Queen holds public audiences at Christiansborg Palace on a number of Mondays throughout the year. On these occasions, persons have an opportunity to thank Her Majesty for her involvement in some field in which they have a particular interest, for conferring a medal or some other recognition, or in connection with an official appointment. On arrival at Christiansborg Palace, an aide-de-camp records the name of the visitor and the purpose of the appointment and advises The Queen. Meanwhile, the guests are received by The Private Secretary before being conducted to the audience chamber for their meetings with The Queen. These meetings take place with no others present.

The public audiences are arranged in close cooperation between the Court and The Queen's Private Secretary's Office. During 2006, there were 19 public audiences, of which five were held by the Crown Prince in The Queen's absence. A total of 1,205 men and women received a public audience with The Queen or The Crown Prince in 2006.

Private Audiences

In special circumstances, The Queen grants a private audience in the royal residence. In general, this is the practice in the case of heads of state, heads of government, foreign ministers, parliamentary delegations, the heads of large international organisations, and very senior military officers from overseas.

The Reception of Ambassadors

When a country wishes to formally present its representative in Denmark, this takes place at a special audience with The Queen and The Prince Consort. Such audiences are held at Christiansborg Palace, at Fredensborg Palace, or at Amalienborg. The ambassador is accompanied by a chamberlain and is taken to the palace by carriage. During the audience, the ambassador presents his or her credentials – a power-of-attorney from their country's head of state. Strictly speaking, the ambassador is not entitled to carry out his or her work in Denmark until this duty has been discharged. Departing ambassadors are similarly received in audience.

Restoration of the Royal Palaces

The Royal Household and the Palaces and Properties Agency of the Ministry of Finance work closely together to maintain the royal palaces. As part of the constant restoration of these buildings, the baroque dining room and the small baroque room at Fredensborg Palace have been extensively renovated. Both rooms are on the ground floor of the palace and date from 1722, when the palace was built, and the unspoiled interiors presented a wonderful opportunity to faithfully restore the original baroque style. Before work was started, an historical investigation of the fabric was completed which included an archaeological analysis of the paintwork.

The Baroque Dining Room

The baroque dining room was originally an antechamber for The Crown Prince, but was later used as a dining room. The ceiling is decorated with magnificent ornamental stucco mouldings which frame a painting of Juno and Aeolus by Hendrik Krock. The walls were originally decorated with Gobelin tapestries but, in the 1740's, when these tapestries were moved to a room on the first floor, they were replaced with flock wallpaper featuring biblical motives and, later, in 1767, by a pearl-coloured textile. The oak parquet flooring is of more recent origin and is a copy of the oldest parquet flooring in the palace dating from 1741.

By the time of the present restoration, the walls were decorated with green silk damask. This has now been replaced with a Gobelin tapestry in a predominantly red, gold and green pattern. Panelling was removed and repaired, electric wiring and fittings have been concealed, and all woodwork has been repainted in the original colours and with the original sheen. During work on the stucco ceiling, four red circular areas were discovered and these have now been repainted and restored.

The Small Baroque Dining Room

The small baroque dining room was originally a bedchamber for Crown Princess Sophie Magdalene but, after the extension of the palace in the 1750's, it first became an audience chamber for Princess Charlotte Amalie and later, from 1777, it was used as a dining room for The Crown Prince. The walls were decorated with rich red damask and featured painted panels. The magnificent stucco ceiling by J.C. Sturmberg acts as a frame to the octagonal ceiling painting of Phaëthon, Helius and a sun chariot by Hendrik Krock. Both the plasterwork and the painting have been carefully preserved. As in the baroque dining room, the floor is also oak parquet of a more recent origin and is a faithful copy of an original floor in the palace.

As part of the restoration, an exact copy of the silk tapestry in the Dark Room of King Frederik IV at Rosenborg Palace was produced. The tapestry consists of broad red and golden-white stripes surmounted by a scalloped pelmet. The fabric was produced at a weaving-mill in England. All woodwork has been restored to the original state. The restoration of the dining rooms was completed in April and the furnishings and decorations are now in an authentic baroque style. During the summer, when the palace is open to the public, visitors can once again see their colourful splendour.

The Duties of the Monarchy

As Head of State, The Queen provides a focus for national identity and represents Denmark internationally. Members of the Royal Family support the Queen in her many duties - individually or jointly. Every year, The Queen and the other members of the Royal Family carry out a great number of engagements throughout Denmark and abroad. These engagements include receiving state and official visitors in Denmark and undertaking royal visits abroad. During overseas visits, the Royal Family seeks to advance Denmark's commercial, cultural and social interests. Each year, members of the Royal Family undertake tours in the Danish realm and take an active part in opening exhibitions, in anniversary celebrations, and in opening ceremonies.

Patronage

Members of the Royal Family maintain contact with many aspects of Danish life through their patronage of societies, institutions and organisations, many of which have a charitable, humanitarian or cultural purpose. Through this patronage, the Royal Family is able to lend support by drawing attention to the objectives and work of all of these bodies. At the present time, about 300 organisations list a member of the Royal Family as patron or president, and The Queen and The Prince Consort each account for approximately one-third of this number. In addition, members of the Royal Family act as patrons for single events such as conferences, exhibitions and sporting occasions.

Foundations

Nowadays, royal foundations provide direct assistance in social, humanitarian and cultural areas, and also support educational projects. Members of the Royal Family act as chairmen for these various foundations. In 2006, The Royal Greenland Foundation and the Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik Foundation were particularly prominent.

For the first time, The Royal Greenland Foundation, with Prince Joachim as Patron, held a board meeting in Nuuk, Greenland. During her lifetime, Queen Ingrid was a very active Patron for this particular foundation and it was therefore decided to hold the meeting on her birthday, 28th March. At the same time, members of the committee were able to visit some of the projects that have been supported over the years. Pupils in the tenth year at the Kangillinguit School in Nuuk reported enthusiastically about their study tour to South Greenland, and a club for older people in Nuuk invited the board to lunch and, with the help of photographs and songs, told of their trips to Denmark and Turkey.

The Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik Foundation gave financial support for the ceiling painting by the artist Per Kirkeby in the Chapel at Fredensborg Palace. The painting, which had its origin in Kirkeby's studio on the island of Læsø, depicts the Resurrection. The painting was unveiled in October in the presence of The Queen and The Prince Consort, Per Kirkeby, and representatives from the A.P. Møller and Chastine Mc-Kinney Møller Foundation. Invited guests included representatives from the Palaces and Properties Agency, Asminderød Parish and the National Museum.

The Queen's New Year Speech

In 2006, as always, the Queen's New Year Speech was followed with considerable interest throughout the country. Millions of Danes listen to the speech which is broadcasted on television and radio. For many years The Queen has touched on a number of social, ethnic and cultural issues and, once again, the speech in 2006 attracted a great deal of attention by the media.

The Court

The Court supports and assists members of the Royal Family in the planning and discharge of their duties. During the past few years, the Court has been engaged in a modernisation of the organisation, work practices and work content, with the objective of achieving a more rational, flexible and up-to-date operation with improved inter-departmental teamwork. Internally, this has meant a strengthening of the management structure by introducing greater delegation of responsibilities, a review of working practices, and greater involvement of staff in the organisation of future work.

The year has also seen the beginning of radical changes in the administration system and it is expected that this will become less complex. Amongst other things, these changes are intended to facilitate the management of honours, the organisation of larger functions and official visits, and the handling of applications to the various foundations.

Organisation

Originally, a court was the term used to describe the personnel associated with the administration and management of a royal household. The Danish Court, which today numbers about 140, has a very long history and is steeped in tradition.

The Lord Chamberlain's Office, under the direct control of the Lord Chamberlain, has overall responsibility for matters related to The Queen and The Prince Consort and for coordinating the work of the various departments within the Royal Household.

The direct responsibilities of the Lord Chamberlain's Office include areas such as service staff and transportation, catering, secretarial functions in connection with the planning of state visits and other major events, communications, the library, financial control, personnel, information technology, and property.

Headed by The Queen's Private Secretary, the Private Secretary's Department is responsible for advising The Queen on matters of state. The Private Secretary administers The Queen's calendar, deals with requests for patronage, and handles all matters related to honours and decorations, although the everyday administration of royal orders is dealt with by the Chapter of the Royal Orders of Chivalry.

Members of the Royal Family have traditionally been supported not only by the Lord Chamberlain's Office, but also by their own households. Nowadays, The Prince Consort, The Crown Prince and Princess, Prince Joachim and Princess Benedikte all maintain a small household. Until her wedding on 3rd March, 2007, Princess Alexandra had a secretariat.

The Military Household and the Captain of the Naval Household are seconded from the Armed Services by the Ministry of Defence. In addition, the Royal Household includes a number of special appointments such as the State Surveyor to the Royal Household, the Master of the Royal Hunt, and the Royal Chaplain.

Personnel matters

In 2005, the Lord Chamberlain's Office, the Royal Households of The Crown Prince and Princess, and the Association of Court Employees renewed the 2002 collective agreement. The new agreement covers the period from 1st April, 2005, to 31st March, 2008. Of central importance in this agreement are the job categories and the flexibility that has been introduced which will facilitate future service needs, the improved planning of work and the in-service training of household employees.

The year 2006 saw the introduction of a management training programme and regular meetings with all members of staff about the evolution of the workplace, and these will be progressed in 2007. To support the drive towards improved planning of work, new IT systems have been introduced which will assist management and all members of staff. During 2006, the Lord Chamberlain's Office has also focussed on the working environment and, in particular, on work spaces. In cooperation with the Palaces and Properties Agency of the Ministry of Finance, the kitchen at Fredensborg Palace and the facilities for personnel in the Royal Stables at Christiansborg Palace have been extensively modernised. A start has been made on the renovation of the facilities for tradesmen and in the laundry, and it is expected that this work will be completed in 2007.

Extracts from the Annual Report

The royal finances are presented here in summary form.

The full text is contained in the Danish version of the annual report which has been audited by the independent accountants KPMG C. Jespersen.

General

The financial statements of the Civil List and the Parliamentary Annuity paid to The Crown Prince are presented in accordance with the provisions regarding class A enterprises under the Danish Financial Statements Act. The Annual Report also gives an account of The Royal Family's activities.

In accordance with the Danish Personal Tax Act and the Danish Act on the Registration of Motor Vehicles, The Queen and the Prince Consort, The Crown Prince and Princess, Prince Joachim, Princess Benedikte and Princess Alexandra are not subject to income tax or registration tax in relation to motor vehicles etc., but they are subject to the normal tax rules governing inheritances, gifts and property. Value added tax is reimbursed in accordance with the rules that also apply for state institutions, and the annual reimbursement is limited to a percentage of the parliamentary allowance corresponding to the current rate of value added tax.

The Civil List

The annual Parliamentary allowance to The Queen is laid down in The Civil List Act, as last amended in 2001.

That allowance is adjusted in accordance with movements in the pay index for employees in the state sector. The state has pension liabilities in respect of Court officials employed under the terms of the Civil List (employed by The Queen), and pension contributions to the Ministry of Finance, equivalent to the pension contributions paid by government ministries and state agencies, are paid from the Civil List.

The Parliamentary allowance is provided to meet the expenses of The Queen and The Prince Consort and the expenses of Princess Benedikte incurred in carrying out official engagements.

The Civil List

Extract from financial statements

	2006 DKK	2005 DKK'000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT		
Income		
Parliamentary allowance	62,784,341	61,491
Other income	1,369,207	1,371
	64,153,548	62,862
Expenditure		
Staff costs	40,234,442	40,286
Court expenses	7,773,540	6,865
Administrative expenses	4,105,069	3,355
Property expenses	3,960,643	3,871
The Queen and The Prince Consort expenditure cap	8,177,660	8,009
	64,251,354	62,386
Net income before financial income and expenditure	- 97,806	476
Financial income	550,765	363
Financial expenses	300,830	181
Net income for the year	152,129	658

BALANCE SHEET

Assets		
Current assets	22,879,860	21,759
Total assets	22,879,860	21,759
Reserve and liabilities		
Reserve at 1 January	13,512,889	12,855
Net income for the year	152,129	658
Reserve at 31 December	13,665,018	13,513
Current liabilities	9,214,842	8,246
Total reserve and liabilities	22,879,860	21,759

The Crown Prince

The Parliamentary annuity paid to The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess is laid down in the Act on the Annual Allowance to Crown Prince Frederik of 2004. The adjustment of that allowance follows the same principles which are applied to the Civil List.

The Parliamentary Annuity Extract from financial statements

	2006 DKK	2005 DKK'000
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT		
Income		
Parliamentary allowance	15,454,142	15,136
	15,454,142	15,136
Expenditure		
Staff costs	9,279,806	8,198
Court expenses	1,765,874	2,398
Administrative expenses	681,704	565
Property expenses	411,859	616
The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess expenditure cap	3,090,828	4,134
	15,230,071	15,911
Net income before financial income and expenditure	224,071	-775
Financial income	19,119	33
Net income for the year	243,190	-742

BALANCE SHEET

Assets		
Current assets	2,277,584	1,879
Total assets	2,277,584	1,879
Reserve and liabilities		
Reserve at 1 January	0	0
Net income for the year	243,190	0
Reserve at 31 December	243,190	0
Current liabilities	2,034,394	1,879
Total reserve and liabilities	2,277,584	1,879

Prince Joachim

The Parliamentary annuity paid to Prince Joachim is laid down in the Act on the Annual Allowance to Prince Joachim, as last amended in 2004. The adjustment of that allowance and the reimbursement of value added tax follow the same principles which are applied to the Civil List.

Prince Joachim received an annual annuity of 1,950,065 DKK and reimbursement of 187,958 DKK value added tax.

Princess Alexandra

The Parliamentary annuity paid to Princess Alexandra is laid down in the Act on the Annual Allowance to Princess Alexandra of 2004. The adjustment of that allowance and the reimbursement of value added tax follow the same principles which are applied to the Civil List.

Princess Alexandra received an annual annuity of 1,846,029 DKK and reimbursement of 201,180 DKK value added tax.

