



# Annual report | The Royal House of Denmark 2010

## Summary

The landmark event of 2010 was the celebration of Her Majesty The Queen's 70th birthday. Other highlights of the Royal Family's year included a State Visit from Russia, official visits to the Faroe Islands and to the United States, Asia, Africa, the Middle East and South America, and two summer cruises aboard the Royal Yacht Dannebrog. The restoration of Frederik VIII's Palace at Amalienborg was completed in 2010 and The Crown Prince and Crown Princess and their children were able to move into their newly refurbished home shortly before Christmas.

The year's official engagements spanned a busy and varied programme both inside and outside Denmark's borders, and the Royal Family's broad-ranging involvement in Danish society is reflected in the Annual Report.

As well as participating in international delegations to Brazil and the Middle East to promote Danish business and culture, and receiving foreign representatives, the Royal Family variously supported a number of Danish projects in 2010, many with a humanitarian and social content. These included initiatives focused on the disadvantaged, especially children, and on Danish soldiers both at home in Denmark and serving in Afghanistan. Among other areas receiving focus from the Royal Family in 2010 were education and research, and not least sport and health, in which The Crown Prince is actively involved through his membership of the International Olympic Committee.

As in previous years, the Annual Report includes several themes of topical and historical interest relating to the Danish Monarchy: The restoration of Frederik VIII's Palace, the role of the Royal Table Dresser as part of the official ceremonial surrounding the activities of the Royal Family, and the traditions underlying the Royal Warrant.

Within the Royal Household a three-year competence development programme for employees has been completed. Supervisory programmes have been introduced in support of young vocational trainees and students as part of their education at a university or other academic institution.

With a view to improving energy efficiency all buildings have been examined and modern heating installed. Much of the car pool has also been replaced by more energy-efficient vehicles.



**Ove Ullerup**

*Lord Chamberlain*

Amalienborg, April 15, 2011

## 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.

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.

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

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 may 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 The Crown Prince is similarly prevented, Prince Joachim or Princess Benedikte acts in this capacity.

## Activities and Events

During the course of the year, members of the Royal Family undertake numerous official duties, including State Visits, inaugurations and ceremonial openings, anniversary celebrations and the presentation of awards and honours. They also receive ambassadors, hold audiences and attend meetings of the Council of State. In addition to these official duties, members of the Royal Family take part in a host of other activities not listed on the official calendar, such as meetings with organisations, Government ministers and individuals. A list of official engagements for the following fortnight is published on the Royal website every Thursday.

Some of the official activities and events which took place in 2010 are described in the following pages.

### **Dinner for Government and Parliament**

On January 27 The Queen and The Prince Consort held a dinner at Christiansborg Palace for all members of the Government and Parliament and for Danish members of the European Parliament. Such dinners are a traditional event and are held at regular intervals.

### **HM The Queen's 70th birthday**

One of the key events of 2010 was the birthday of Her Majesty The Queen on 16 April.

In the lead-up to the occasion Danmarks Radio presented *The Queen's Denmark*, a documentary portrait of The Queen, and several museums opened exhibitions depicting various aspects of The Queen's life and her many interests. In March, Moesgård Museum in Højbjerg led the way with the exhibition *Queen Margrethe II of Denmark and Archaeology*, which later moved to The National Museum in Copenhagen. At the start of April this was followed by the exhibitions *Queen of Denmark* at The Museum of National History at Frederiksborg Castle, *Queen Margrethe II* at The Amalienborg Museum, and *A Life's Work*, an exhibition of works of art by The Queen at The Skovgaard Museum in Viborg. In June The Museum of Danish Cartoon Art presented an exhibition at The Royal Library featuring portraits of The Queen and other celebrities by Danish cartoonists over the past 70 years.

In the days immediately preceding Her Majesty's birthday several celebratory events were held. The first was on 13 April when Christiansborg Palace was the impressive setting for an official

banquet attended by some 400 guests, including members of the Government and civic dignitaries. Two days later The Royal Theatre staged a special gala performance of ballet, theatre and opera in The Queen's honour. The event was attended by the Royal Family, Nordic country representatives and 1,200 other invited guests and was also witnessed by a large television audience.

At noon on the day itself, amid bright sunshine, The Queen, accompanied by other members of the Royal Family stepped onto the balcony of the residential Palace to receive the birthday tributes of the audience of around 50,000 gathered in the square. Her Majesty then travelled by horse-drawn carriage through the streets of the capital for a reception and lunch at Copenhagen City Hall, where she was welcomed by schoolchildren singing birthday songs. In the evening the celebrations moved north to Fredensborg Palace where The Queen and The Prince Consort hosted a private banquet. Despite disruptions to air traffic caused by the ash cloud from the Icelandic volcano the majority of the many guests, including royal representatives from Sweden, Norway, Netherlands and Belgium, managed to arrive on time. During the banquet The Prince Consort gave a speech for his wife, The Crown Prince for his mother, and the Prime Minister for the nation's Sovereign.

Later in the summer The Queen's birthday was marked by a variety of events around the country attended by The Royal Couple. In June The Danish Sports Federation and The Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations hosted a reception and combined sporting display in Aarhus, the celebrations continuing with an evening banquet at Aarhus City Hall followed by a gala performance given by The Aarhus Symphony Orchestra.

### **State Visit**

In April The Queen and The Prince Consort received a State Visit from the Russian Federation represented by President Dmitri Medvedev and First Lady Svetlana Medvedeva. This was the first ever official visit by a Russian Head of State. Denmark had previously received Tsars and a Soviet Secretary General - but not on formal State Visits. The visitors were therefore accorded a splendid welcome when they arrived with their entourage at Copenhagen Airport. After the official gala dinner at Fredensborg Palace with speeches by The Queen and the President, and political discussions between the President and the Danish Prime Minister, the visit concentrated on commercial relations between the two countries. The President gave a speech at a major Russian-Danish business conference, visited Denmark's first public carbon-neutral building, "Green Lighthouse", and met with Danish investors in Russia.

### **Summer Cruises**

The Queen and The Prince Consort undertook two of the traditional summer cruises by the Royal Yacht Dannebrog on which the Royal Family each year visits different parts of Denmark. The first cruise from 7-9 June visited Kolding, Samsø and Femø. The second cruise, 14-16 September, had Randers, Havnsø and Slagelse as destinations.

As always on their cruises aboard the Royal Yacht the Royal Family makes a point of acquiring the broadest possible insight into the individual towns and other locations visited, and the programmes for the visits are closely planned between the Court and the relevant local authorities. The cruises therefore provide a framework for a highly diverse agenda that includes visits to companies, public institutions, historic sites and the homes of ordinary members of the public. During the first cruise The Royal Couple visited Seest near Kolding, scene of a violent firework explosion in 2004, and toured Samsø Energy Academy, a conference and exhibition centre for renewable energy and energy conservation. The second cruise included visits to Randers Regnskov (Tropical Zoo) and Hospice Randers.

### **Visit to the Faroe Islands**

From 27 June-1 July The Royal Couple sailed to the Faroe Islands for an official visit, precisely five years since their last visit when they were accompanied by The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess.

Dense mist and rain greeted the Royal party on their arrival by the Royal Yacht Dannebrog in the capital Tórshavn, home to some 17,000 of the around 50,000 residents of the Faroe Islands. In Tórshavn The Queen and The Prince Consort first visited Tinganes where they were received by the Prime Minister and other members of the Faroese Government. This was followed by a visit to the Faroese Parliament where the Speaker and members of the Parliament received The Queen and The Prince Consort. In the newly built Hoyvíkar Church, whose foundation stone was laid by The Queen during her last visit in 2005, the Royal Couple attended an inauguration service given by the Bishop of the Faroes. The next destination on the Queen's visit was the Faroese Red Cross. From Tórshavn the party continued to several of the other 18 Faroe Islands, including the small island of Mykines where an exhibition of paintings of the dramatic Faroese scenery by the artist Sámal Joensen Mykines was on display. The planned trip to the islands of Skúvoy and Stóra Dimun had to be cancelled due to the weather conditions. The Royal Couple also had an opportunity to view the Vestmanna Bird Cliffs and to visit the island of Koltur, the smallest of the inhabited Faroe Islands with

just one resident family. Here the Royal party witnessed the ongoing restoration of historic buildings, one of which was opened by The Queen.

### Visit to Ribe

The Queen and The Prince Consort visited the town of Ribe on 29 July on the occasion of its 1300th anniversary. Long known to be Denmark's oldest town, recent finds have shown the original settlement to be even older than previously supposed. On their arrival The Royal Couple first visited Taarnborg, one-time home of hymn writer Hans Adolph Brorson, where they also viewed an exhibition before moving on to Ribe Katedralskole. After lunch The Queen visited Ribe Viking Centre where she unveiled the town's "birth certificate", archaeological evidence documenting the age of Ribe. The Prince Consort meanwhile inspected the *Johanne Dan*, a replica sailing ship moored at Skibbroen and now completely refurbished to mark the town's anniversary. The Royal Couple ended their visit with a service of celebration in Ribe Cathedral.

On 26 November The Queen returned to Ribe to attend the reopening of Ribe Museum of Art which had been extensively refurbished and renovated within the last couple of years.

### Official Visits and Commercial Promotions

In mid-January The Crown Prince travelled to Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Dubai and Abu Dhabi for a five-day official visit. The purpose of the visit was to strengthen Danish-Middle Eastern relations and to focus attention on the environment and climate-friendly technology. His Royal Highness had been invited to be the main speaker at the annual World Future Energy Summit (WFES) in Abu Dhabi. WFES is a forum of world-leading experts and industrialists in the field of sustainable energy and seeks to promote green technology. While in Abu Dhabi The Crown Prince also officiated at the opening of a new Falck training centre. In Saudi Arabia His Royal Highness opened a food safety seminar and met with King Abdullah and other members of the Saudi royal family. Visits were also made to Mærsk Oil in Qatar and to Dubai International Finance Center and Logstor in Dubai. The Royal visit concluded in Dubai with an official dinner for Danish and local business representatives and local authorities.

As part of an official visit to Thailand in mid-February The Prince Consort was received by the director of Bangkok Hospital in Phuket where he also had an opportunity to meet several Danish patients undergoing treatment. The hospital still bears the scars of the disastrous tsunami that struck Phuket at Christmas 2004.

The Royal visit continued on the following day to Phuket Aquarium which was founded in 1983 on the joint initiative of The Prince Consort and Thailand's Queen Sirikit. Now a part of Phuket Marine Biological Center the aquarium is designed to collect and disseminate knowledge concerning freshwater, coastal and marine flora and fauna threatened by pollution and climate change.

Prince Joachim and Princess Marie paid a visit to Mexico early in March, their prime purpose being to open the exhibition *The Wild Swans* at Museo Franz Mayer in Mexico City (see also page 8). Besides an informal courtesy visit to Mexico's President Felipe Calderón and First Lady Margarita Zavala, the Royal programme also embraced several commercial and cultural events. The participation of Their Royal Highnesses in a short bicycle ride prior to opening the Danish travelling exhibition, *Dreams on Wheels*, in Mexico City provided a powerful advertisement for Denmark's cycling heritage.

During the football World Cup, held for the first time on the African continent, The Crown Prince attended Denmark's opening match which was staged in South Africa's second-largest city Johannesburg. The Crown Prince watched the match, which was against the Netherlands, in the company of the Dutch Crown Prince. During his two-day visit His Royal Highness opened a new health project in a township in Daveyton. Entitled "Smart Living – Teenage Diabetes Awareness through Sport and Healthy Nutrition", the project is intended to inform and teach the local population how to prevent diabetes 2, which is a growing problem in South Africa, through an active and healthier lifestyle.

In July The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess travelled to Washington DC for a four-day visit to mark the 50th anniversary of the inauguration of the Danish Embassy building and to open the exhibition *The Wild Swans* (cf. page 8). Designed by Vilhelm Lauritzen, the Embassy was opened in 1960 by King Frederik IX and Queen Ingrid and was the first modern ambassadorial building in Washington. It is also an exemplary representative of Danish architecture, as was underlined at a symposium on diplomatic architecture opened by Their Royal Highnesses at The National Building Museum. During their stay The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess laid a wreath at the memorial to US pilots who lost their lives in the skies over Denmark during World War II. They also visited the Walter Reed Military Hospital which provides rehabilitation for American soldiers wounded on duty, mainly while serving in Afghanistan. The participation of the Crown Princess at the UN conference "Women Deliver 2010" is more extensively described on page 7.

In mid-September Prince Joachim and Princess Marie journeyed to Brazil in conjunction with a Danish commercial promotion held in São Paulo, Curitiba and Rio de Janeiro. After a courtesy visit to the Mayor of São Paulo Prince Joachim focused on promoting Danish industry, design and tourism, while Princess Marie visited humanitarian projects sponsored by UNESCO and the LEGO Foundation. In Curitiba the Royal party visited a Novozymes sustainability seminar and subsequently officiated at the opening of the Danish design stand and the Design Biennale itself. The Prince's journey to Rio de Janeiro had two main purposes: to lead the Danish business delegation at a meeting with the Brazilian national oil company, Petrobras, and to visit the Danish stand at the *Rio Oil and Gas* trade fair. Princess Marie toured one of Rio's slum districts and visited Brazil's largest TV and film company, Projac/Rede Globo. Their Royal Highnesses concluded their stay in Brazil with a three-day visit to the vast and sparsely populated Amazon region to inspect educational and ecological projects designed to help conserve the rain forest and its fauna.

As patron of CARE Denmark, Prince Joachim travelled to Ghana from 18-28 October for an intensive programme of visits to a number of widespread locations. The Prince inspected a number of development projects run by CARE Denmark to help the most disadvantaged groups of Ghana's population in their struggle against poverty and climate change. Since 1988 the Prince has visited most of CARE Denmark's project countries at roughly two-year intervals.

## Research and Education

In April, as patron of "The Festival of Research", an initiative intended to raise popular awareness of Danish research, the Crown Princess officiated at the opening of the 2010 event at the Copenhagen Planetarium together with the Danish Minister for Education. Her Royal Highness also presented the Research Communication Prize which goes to an individual researcher or a team that has created broad public awareness of their work in a manner which is both stimulating and relevant. The Festival includes research by institutes, hospitals, companies and cultural bodies across Denmark, the 2010 event being the sixth of its kind.

On 19 May Prince Joachim awarded silver and bronze medals to 25 of Denmark's most highly skilled young craftsmen on completion of their apprenticeships. The presentation, which took place in Aarhus City Hall, is an annual event sponsored by Dansk Industri og Håndværks Medaljefond i Østjylland.

## Humanitarian and Social Activities

In her capacity as patron of The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) The Crown Princess visited Viborg on 5 September as part of a first-time initiative between DRC and Viborg town council. The aim of the event was to collect one million Danish kroner for former refugees who have returned to their home in the West African country of Liberia. Her Royal Highness also opened an auction of works by artists who had decorated Frederik VIII's Palace, the new home of The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess (cf. theme article on page 9). The proceeds of the auction also went to the returning refugees.

A newly instituted award, The Crown Prince Couple's Social Inclusion Award, was presented at a ceremony held in September at The Royal Library in Copenhagen. Amounting to 500,000 Danish kroner, the Award was presented by The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess to The National Association of Join-in Centres (LVS) for activities on behalf of disadvantaged and vulnerable people in Denmark. Two further awards, each of 50,000 Danish kroner, were made to the Amarnqivat Join-in Centre in Tasiilaq, Greenland, and to the Copenhagen branch of Home Base (Baglandet), an advisory centre and meeting point for homeless young people.

During her visit to Washington DC (cf. page 6) The Crown Princess, accompanied by the Development Minister, attended "Women Deliver 2010", a global conference on maternal mortality held on 7-9 September. The conference attracted an audience of more than 3,400 government ministers, experts and representatives of community organisations from 140 countries. The aim of the event was to put women's need for improved health care during pregnancy and childbirth firmly on the global agenda.

As President of the Mary Foundation The Crown Princess has continued her efforts to prevent and overcome social isolation and promote tolerance of diversity. The Foundation's current focus is on bullying and domestic violence. With regard to the former, attention is concentrated on "Free from Bullying", a joint programme run by the Foundation and Save the Children which has now been implemented in more than 340 schools and more than 960 day care centres. In just one year the programme reached 75,000 children, an increase of almost 50%. The programme is also being adapted to conditions in Greenland where it will be implemented in all schools and day care centres starting in summer 2011.

As part of efforts to combat domestic violence The Mary Foundation, partnered by LEGO, has distributed a total of 7,500 rucksacks containing practical necessities and toys to children at women's crisis centres in Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. Since 2009 the "Counsel for Life" project has helped almost 600 endangered and battered women. Voluntary expert mentors provide impartial economic advice, and Mothers Help and crisis centres around Denmark provide social and legal advice. The Mary Foundation acts as a catalyst to identify, develop and implement projects, achieving tangible results in close collaboration with the Foundation's panels of experts and partners.

## Sport and Health

In February The Crown Prince travelled to Vancouver for the IOC General Meeting and to attend the ensuing Winter Olympics. In August, The International Olympic Committee held its first ever Youth Olympics. Staged in Singapore, the event attracted some 3,600 competitors aged 14 to 18 from more than 200 countries. The purpose of the Youth Olympics is to bring together talented young athletes from all over the world so they can learn the Olympic ideals and become national sporting ambassadors for their contemporaries. Denmark was represented at the Youth Olympics by 45 athletes who all gained a foretaste of what the Olympic Games have to offer.

On behalf of The Crown Princess Mary's Heart Foundation, The Crown Princess presented a sum of 3.9 million kroner to women's heart research. The donation, made on 25 February at Hotel Skt. Petri in Copenhagen, reflected the significant progress made in women's heart research in just a few years. In 2009 The Danish Heart Association received significantly more projects applications relating to women's heart research than in previous years.

The centenary of the Girl Guide Movement was celebrated both by the movement itself and by its supporters in the international Olave Baden-Powell Society. As patron of the society Princess Benedikte took on a series of new tasks, partly within the existing organisation, partly as patron of the newly established "Global Girls Fund". Activities in this connection culminated at the end of the year with a successful trip to the Middle East where The Princess spoke on the importance of supporting girls and young women, so enabling them to develop their resources for the benefit of themselves and their families. In Dubai The Princess, as patron of the World Diabetes Foundation, visited the Novo Nordisk information campaign "Changing diabetes - World Tour" accompanied by the Dubai Health Minister.

## Defence

The Royal Danish Navy celebrated its 500th anniversary from 9 to 16 August. On 10 August The Royal Couple together with The Crown Prince, The Crown Princess and their children watched from the deck of the Royal Yacht Dannebrog as the long procession of naval ships sailed into the Port of Copenhagen. The flotilla, which also included vessels from the other Nordic nations, could be viewed from Langelinie quay but was also televised.

On 22 October The Queen visited wounded Danish servicemen in Copenhagen University Hospital and also witnessed rehabilitation procedures. Her Majesty later toured the newly-opened veterans' home in Frederiksberg where she spoke with former soldiers and voluntary helpers. A few days later The Crown Prince, in his capacity as patron of The Soldiers' Grant Foundation (Soldaterlegatet), and The Crown Princess, presented a gift from the Foundation to Copenhagen University Hospital. The gift, consisting of advanced, new equipment for the hospital's Ergotherapy & Physiotherapy Clinic, is aimed at improving soldier rehabilitation. The Royal visitors also watched the equipment in use.

The Crown Prince, together with the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Danish Minister for Defence, travelled to Afghanistan in December where he visited the Danish forces in Helmand Province. During his visit His Royal Highness had an opportunity to convey his personal appreciation to the Danish servicemen for their efforts. The Crown Prince was also able to meet with ordinary Afghan people for an informal discussion on how to create the best platform for safety and development in Helmand Province.

## The Wild Swans

The film *The Wild Swans* and the supporting exhibition were shown at several venues around the world in 2010 to considerable acclaim. In 2009, JJ Films, working closely with The Queen, filmed Hans Christian Andersen's fairytale from 1838 using new technology that allowed actors to move around in The Queen's imaginative decoupage sets.

In 2010 an exhibition based on the film was invited on a world tour. Depicting the making of the film and the technology used, the exhibition showed The Queen's active role as a set and costume designer and included a number of her decoupages, costumes and props.

Beginning its journey in March from Hans Christian Andersen's house in Odense, *The Wild Swans* exhibition headed for Museo Franz Mayer in Mexico City where it was opened by Prince Joachim and Princess Marie, also playing a part in the celebrations marking Mexico's 200th anniversary of independence. In June, the exhibition continued to Meridian International Center in Washington DC where it was opened by The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess who were present for the Danish embassy's 50th anniversary celebrations. *The Wild Swans* subsequently moved to Beijing where it was opened by Prince Joachim. By the end of the year more than 200,000 visitors had seen the exhibition in Beijing, while the film had been watched by around 10 million Chinese television viewers.

## Theme: Frederik VIII's Palace

Shortly before Christmas The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess and their children Prince Christian and Princess Isabella took up residence in their new home, Frederik VIII's Palace at Amalienborg. However, the palace, which was formerly the residence of King Frederik and Queen Ingrid, previously underwent a thorough but much needed renovation and refurbishment by the Palaces and Properties Agency in association with the Heritage Agency of Denmark.

Since 2004 when the refurbishment began the building had been hidden behind high wooden fencing and covered scaffolding which were removed in February 2010. To give interested members of the public a chance to view the results of the refurbishment The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess elected to open the palace to visitors for the following six months, an opportunity accepted by almost 500,000 people.

The renovation project faced numerous challenges. Principally these were to restore the palace to a more original look while creating an appropriate and contemporary residence for Denmark's future Royal Couple. These two objectives were not always reconcilable. Nothing of the building's original Rococo interior from around 1760 had been retained, and the internal restoration was therefore based on the Empire style introduced in 1828. At the same time due heed had to be paid to the requirement for a building capable of providing an efficient framework for official representative engagements and at the same time serving as a home for a modern family with children.

Due to the soft ground on which the palace is built the exterior refurbishment necessitated not only renovation of roof, facades, doors and windows but also installation of new concrete piles under the side wings. Inside, as many as possible of the building's earlier and characteristic features have been restored after having been more or less obliterated by countless changes. The original palace layout has as far as possible been reinstated by recreating the long suites of rooms (enfilades) on the ground and first floor along both the main and garden facade, removing inserted storeys, and creating an entirely new staircase in the middle of the palace as a vertical link between ground floor, mezzanine and first floor.

In consultation with conservators the many richly decorated stucco ceilings have been cleaned and repainted in the surprisingly vivid colours of the Empire period. The walls have been clad with taut canvas as they were originally and distempered. All woodwork in the palace has been painted with linseed oil paint in accordance with historic craftsmanship traditions, and the original gilt decorations have been painstakingly restored. In many of the rooms the existing pine floors have been uncovered from beneath a subsequent layer of oak parquet and supplemented with new pine boarding where necessary. As the icing on the cake, chandeliers, tapestries and paintings associated with the palace have been beautifully restored. These include several large floral paintings created by J.L. Jensen in 1828 for one of the first-floor rooms.

With funding from the Realdania Foundation the historical tradition of integrating existing architecture and contemporary art was reintroduced in the course of the refurbishment. The walls and ceilings of several of the building's official rooms have thus been decorated by 10 young Danish artists chosen in close consultation with the new residents. The artists are Olafur Eliasson, Jesper Christiansen, Morten Schelde, John Kørner, Eske Kath, Tal R, Kathrine Ærtebjerg, Erik Bonnén, Erik A. Frandsen and Signe Guttormsen. In addition the gardens behind the palace have been reinterpreted by landscape gardener Jacob Fischer. The palace floors, walls and ceilings now also contain high-tech installations for fire, communication and IT purposes. Energy-efficiency improvements, which are expected to pay for themselves in just a few years, have also been effected with insulation of floors, ceilings and eaves and replacement of electrical, water and central heating installations.



## Theme: The Royal Table Dresser

Few will be acquainted with the occupation of the Royal Table Dresser. As the designation implies, however, the job carries with it responsibility for setting the table for Royal Banquets and similar events, large and small, wherever they may be held. For example, the services of the Royal Table Dresser are called upon when guests are invited to attend a concert supper at Fredensborg Palace and for the traditional New Year Banquet at Amalienborg on 1 January. Everything is done with a perfect sense of order, precision, and respect for the historic porcelain, silverware and table decoration. Nothing is left to chance and each cover is adjusted with a ruler to make sure everything is perfectly aligned.

The banqueting table at the New Year Reception held by The Queen and The Prince Consort is among the year's most splendid. The occasion is very special in itself, but the beauty of the table is enhanced by the elegant ambience of the Great Hall in Christian VII's Palace.

The setting of the table for an official Royal Banquet is meticulously planned. As soon as the guest list and menu are known, work begins on the necessary preparations. Lists are compiled of the required tableware, which is duly collected from the stock-rooms at Fredensborg Palace, Christian IX's Palace or Christiansborg Palace. The actual task of setting the table can now begin.

The tablecloth literally forms the basis for table-setting. The tablecloths on the Royal table are of damask and were a gift to The Royal Couple on their Silver Wedding in 1992. However, those used for the New Year Banquet date from 1958 and after many years' wear have become extremely thin and uncooperative, making it difficult to avoid creases. Once the tablecloths are in place it is the turn of the large and heavy table decorations designed by the French-trained German architect Gustav Friedrich Hetsch (1788-1864). These decorations consist of a set of candelabra, mirror plateaux and epergnes made of bronze, terra cotta, porcelain and thick mirror glass. The epergnes are mounted with floral decorations, accentuating the beauty of the table.

The Royal Table Dresser selects the tableware appropriate to the occasion. The menu for the New Year Banquet always starts with soup served on "Order of the Elephant" tableware. The main course is usually served on silver plates, a long-standing custom which after being abandoned for several years has now returned to favour. Dessert is served on plates bearing motifs relating to

Danish towns and buildings. The cutlery used at the New Year Banquet comprises silver forks originally belonging to King Christian IX and dating from 1864, while the knives are new and were presented to The Queen on her 70th birthday. The knives formerly used, which also dated from 1864, had become so worn that they were withdrawn from use. The dessert cutlery on the head table differs from that on the other tables, being made of solid gold. This cutlery consists of 11 old and two new sets which The Queen and The Prince Consort received as gifts on the occasion of their Silver Wedding in 1992.

Finally, the table napkins must be folded and placed next to the cover together with the menu and music card. The table is now complete in all its magnificence. The tableware has been positioned with absolute precision, the table has been decorated with fresh and colourful flowers and the company can take their seats.

## Theme: The Royal Warrant

Royal Warrants have probably existed in Denmark for as long as a Royal court has existed. As in all other households, the King has always needed regular supplies of commodities which his own household was unable to provide. Only more recently, however, have regular suppliers to the Royal Household been formally designated "Purveyors to the Royal Danish Court".

The Royal Warrant appears in its earliest form as "Agent to the Royal Court". Starting from the reign of King Christian IV this title was granted to persons charged with effectuating orders for the Royal Household and providing information about new kinds of commodities. This activity was principally directed towards foreign commodities and the Court Agents were therefore usually based in various European cities where they also exercised a form of diplomatic function by reporting back on political developments. In the latter half of the 18th century there were some 40 such agents. When abolished by a reform in 1908 the title had long been an honorary one whose effectiveness had ceased with the development of the diplomatic corps and increasing foreign travel by the Royal Family.

From the 1630s onwards the prefix "Court" or "Royal" also began to appear in connection with other Court-related job titles, particularly in reference to the services of artisans and similar. Thus a "Court Tailor", "Court Shoemaker" or "Court Painter" could be an employee of the Royal Household, but he could also be an

independent craftsman licensed to supply services to the Court in return for a specific payment. In addition, a person, such as a tailor, who supplied clothing both directly to the Monarch and to the Royal Household would also be licensed as such.

The current Royal Warrant (Purveyor to the Royal Danish Court) has been in use since the mid-19th century, and must be seen in the light of the new situation created by the Royal Family's relocation to the Amalienborg Palaces following the fire at Christiansborg Palace in 1794. Whereas at Christiansborg Palace the Royal Household had been physically able to accommodate large numbers of artisans and other service providers, the much narrower confines of the Amalienborg Palaces meant this was no longer possible. It therefore became necessary to "outsource" a number of activities and to establish regular working relationships with external suppliers. This took place in the first half of the 19th century.

A similar Royal Warrant (Purveyor to the Royal Court of Denmark) was initially granted in 1904, principally to major export companies. This was undoubtedly to help them compete abroad in competition with foreign warrant holders. In some cases this Royal Warrant was granted expressly on condition that it was only used in the export market. However, it was also granted to foreign firms. The two Royal Warrants were additionally used to differentiate between companies supplying the Royal Family direct (Purveyor to the Royal Danish Court) and companies supplying the Royal Household as a whole (Purveyor to the Royal Court of Denmark).

Nowadays (since 2008) this distinction no longer applies as only one Royal Warrant (Purveyor to the Royal Danish Court) is now granted. Companies previously granted the other designation may apply to have it changed.

Holders of the Royal Warrant are entitled to use the Crown together with the designation and the name of their firm on signs, stationery, packaging, labels and websites. Since 2009 the Royal Warrant has been granted by The Queen for a five-year period, after which application can be made for renewal. The Royal Warrant is granted to a named individual in the firm, generally the proprietor, the managing director or the chairman of the board. However, this individual may not apply the designation to himself. On change of ownership the company must submit an application for renewal of the Royal Warrant to The Lord Chamberlain's Office.

In order to receive a Royal Warrant an applicant must have traded with the Royal Household on a regular basis for a significant number of years. The holders of the Royal Warrant represent a broad spectrum of goods and services ranging from arts and crafts, flowers, cars, furniture and wines to sanitary ware. There are currently 98 Danish and six foreign Royal Warrant holders.

## The Duties of the Monarchy

As Denmark's Head of State, The Queen provides a focus for national identity, unity and pride at home and abroad. The Queen is supported in her many representative duties by the other members of the Royal Family either individually or jointly. These duties include receiving visiting Heads of State and Heads of Government and fulfilling Royal engagements abroad. During State and other official visits abroad the Royal Family seeks to advance Denmark's commercial, cultural and social interests. Each year, members of the Royal Family undertake tours of the realm, opening exhibitions and taking part in anniversary celebrations and inauguration ceremonies.

### Patronages

Members of the Royal Family maintain contact with numerous aspects of Danish life through their patronage of societies, institutions and organisations, many of which have a charitable, humanitarian or cultural purpose. Through this association the Royal Family is instrumental in supporting and raising awareness of the objectives and work of these bodies. At present some 300 organisations list a member of the Royal Family as patron or president, The Queen and The Prince Consort jointly representing just over half of this number. In addition, members of the Royal Family act as patrons for single events such as conferences, exhibitions and sporting occasions.

### Audiences with The Queen

The Queen holds public audiences at Christiansborg Palace on selected Mondays each month. These occasions afford members of the public an opportunity to express their appreciation to The Queen for attending an event in which they have a particular interest, for conferring a decoration or other distinction, or in connection with an official appointment. In case of The Queen's absence the audience is held by The Crown Prince.

There were 21 public audiences in 2010. During the year a total of around 1,730 men and women were received in public audience by The Queen or The Crown Prince.

In special circumstances private audience is accorded to Heads of State, Heads of Government, foreign ministers and parliamentary delegations. In 2010 The Queen received the President of the Norwegian Parliament, Dag Terje Andersen, the President of the Czech Republic Vaclav Klaus and the President of the European Court of Human Rights in private audience. Her Majesty hosted a lunch for the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Horst Köhler and the Prime Minister of Saxony Stanislaw Tillich. The Royal Couple marked the centenary of the Corps Consulaire by hosting a reception for all foreign consuls in Denmark. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness also hosted a Chopin concert at Christiansborg Palace for foreign diplomats.

New ambassadors to Denmark are received by The Queen when they present their credentials, the authority vested in them by their country's Head of State. In 2010 newly appointed foreign ambassadors were received on 15 February, 21 September, 12 October and 19 November. Outgoing ambassadors are similarly received in audience.

## Royal Foundations

With the active chairmanship of members of the Royal Family, the Royal Household administers a large number of foundations established in connection with various Royal events and special occasions. A broad spectrum of objectives is supported, principally relating to humanitarian, cultural, scientific and educational causes.

The Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik Foundation, which is chaired by The Queen, made 75 grants to cultural, scientific and humanitarian causes in 2010. Humanitarian projects supported included a vocational training programme for Vietnamese street children (KOTO), advancement of international women's rights (Dannerhuset), treatment of trachoma in Kenya (AMREF), and mentor schemes for 9th grade schoolchildren in Greenland (Association Greenlandic Children). Special grants were also made to the Danish Red Cross to support efforts to help Haiti earthquake victims, and to Danmarks Radio's nationwide fundraising campaign for women in Africa. Cultural projects supported included the production of Shakespeare's *The Tempest* by Meridiano Teatret as a circus performance, the creation of a museum in Tranquebar by the Danish Tranquebar Association, and the production of a catalogue for an exhibition on Danish artist Preben Hornung staged by the Nivaagaard Gallery.

The King Frederik and Queen Ingrid Foundation, chaired by The Crown Prince, supported 38 projects with cultural or humanitarian objectives. The cultural projects included various events related to the 500th Anniversary of the Royal Danish Navy, as well as funding for book publications, film projects, exhibitions, art projects and musical events. Humanitarian projects included support for the establishment of a soldiers' home by YMCA Soldiers' Mission, a grant for Save the Children's Friendship Families and support for the Danish Sports Organisation for the Disabled.

The Prince Nikolai and Prince Felix Foundation (replacing The Prince Joachim and Princess Alexandra Foundation in May 2010), which is chaired by Prince Joachim, will continue to support cultural, educational and social projects. In 2010 the Foundation assisted 27 projects, the largest donation aiding the launch of UNICEF's project "A Better Life for Children in Greenland". As usual, the Foundation also funded various cultural projects as well as study opportunities for young people.

At a ceremony aboard the Royal Yacht Dannebrog The Prince Consort's Foundation made donations to three actors Cecilie Stenspil, Signe Egholm Olsen and Janus Nabil Bakrawi and to film director Pernille Fischer Christensen. The Foundation's purpose is to reward people who have been instrumental in improving the quality of life throughout Danish society or who have enhanced Denmark's reputation culturally, commercially or through research.

## New Year

In 2010 more than two million viewers saw The Queen's New Year's Eve speech, which again afforded a national rallying point on the last evening of the year. It has become a tradition in many homes to begin New Year's Eve by watching The Queen's address on television, and for the first time the event was also made available by webcast so that it could be followed by Danes abroad.

## The Royal Household

The Royal Household provides support and advice to the members of the Royal Family in the planning and discharge of their duties. The Royal Household, which today numbers some 130 staff, has a very long history and is steeped in tradition.

The Lord Chamberlain's Office, under the direct control of the Lord Chamberlain, has the overall responsibility for managing and

organising matters relating 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 planning State Visits and other major events involving the Royal Family, together with public relations, the library, financial control, staff matters, IT and properties. In addition, the Lord Chamberlain's Office deals with a number of service tasks, such as transport, housekeeping, catering, repair and maintenance.

Headed by The Queen's Private Secretary, the Private Secretary's Office is responsible for advising Her Majesty The Queen on matters of state, administering The Queen's diary, handling patronage enquiries and dealing with all matters related to honours and decorations.

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 The Crown Princess, Prince Joachim, Princess Marie and Princess Benedikte all maintain a small household.

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 Palace Steward, the State Surveyor to the Royal Household, the Master of the Royal Hunt and the Royal Chaplain.

### **Personnel Matters**

In 2010 an extensive competence development programme was implemented for the staff of the Royal Household enabling, for example, footmen to perform driving duties and cleaners to perform certain catering tasks. The programme is a product of the collective agreement for Royal Household staff introduced in 2008 and continuing until March 2011.

The management development programme continued in 2010, and the experiences gained in the course of this programme have led to the introduction of a simplified management structure. All supervisors report directly to senior management, and manager and supervisor functions in the Lord Chamberlain's Office have been combined into a single management group.

The focus on health and safety in the Royal Household was maintained and related activities were combined within a single safety committee.

Dialogue between top management and the various staff groups, and between supervisory staff and their subordinates, was strengthened in 2010. A number of recent health initiatives spotlighting the importance of diet and exercise have been made an integral part of personnel policy by the Royal Household. As a direct consequence a fitness room has been established.

In 2010 the Lord Chamberlain's Office continued the scheme under which young trainees are appointed on short-term contracts. As part of their studies, four university students were engaged on six-month traineeships which gave them opportunity to test themselves in work situations under professional guidance. The trainees were attached to the Communications Section and the Secretariat. The scheme is considered beneficial by all parties.

At the instigation of the Lord Chamberlain's Office and in partnership with City of Copenhagen Job Centre, skills development traineeships have been created for a number of young people in the Royal Stables, the kitchens, the Craft Workshop and the porter/chauffeur functions. The initiative is part of a mentor scheme under which employers provide the trainees with support and instruction for a period of three to six months.

### **Media Coverage**

To mark The Queen's 70th birthday Danmarks Radio produced a seven-part television documentary about the Royal Household - its functions, people and physical framework. A major new book on the Amalienborg Palaces was also published.

Produced by Danmarks Radio and entitled *Kongehuset indefra* (Inside the Royal Household) the TV documentary depicts the activities of the staff of the Royal Household both on an everyday basis and in connection with important events. A camera team spent a year filming the Royal Household at work and interviewing staff. The series was broadcast from 4 March to 8 April as a prelude to The Queen's birthday.

The book *Amalienborg* (Gyldendal, 2010) is a large work containing interviews with The Queen, The Prince Consort and The Crown Prince. It also provides a richly illustrated portrayal of the wide diversity of functions, activities and people behind the walls of the Amalienborg Palaces.

## Environmental and Energy Initiatives

By the end of 2010 all the Royal properties had been surveyed and a number of energy efficiencies introduced, primarily to the heating systems. The most radical improvements took place in conjunction with the major restoration of Frederik VIII's Palace.

All conventional bulbs in lamps and candelabra have now been replaced by low-energy equivalents, and introduction of automatic on/off switches has begun in selected rooms.

The Royal Household's car pool is another important area for energy efficiencies. Eight-seater minibuses have been purchased to reduce the number of car journeys, the pool has switched to diesel to reduce carbon emission, and a mini-car has been obtained for short trips and errands. Finally, the Royal Household has obtained a new horse transporter equipped with the latest environmental technology. In future, developments in car technology will be monitored and environmental considerations carefully weighed against travel needs when replacing existing vehicles.

## The Royal Website

A more detailed description of the Danish Monarchy and the Royal Family can be found on the Royal website. The site is regularly updated with details of the official engagements of the Royal Family and with news and information about audiences, the presentation of Royal orders and decorations, and official appointments. A photo gallery is also included. A transcript of The Queen's New Year Speech is published on the website immediately after the speech has been delivered.

The website also carries information about the Royal palaces, the Royal Yacht and the Royal collections, including the Crown Jewels, The Royal Stables and Carriages Museum, the tapestries at Christiansborg Palace, HM The Queen's Reference Library, and a history of the Danish Monarchy. Work began in 2010 on the construction of a new website expected to be completed in 2011.

The address of the Royal website is [www.kongehuset.dk](http://www.kongehuset.dk)

## 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.

### 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.

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 Marie and Princess Benedikte 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.

Total VAT rebate for 2010: 5,598,860 DKK.

## The Civil List

### Extract from financial statements

	2010 DKK	2009 DKK'000
<b>INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT</b>		
<b>Income</b>		
Parliamentary allowance	73,662,060	70,590
Other income	1,642,482	1,648
	<b>75,304,542</b>	<b>72,238</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Staff costs	44,296,701	44,358
Court expenses	9,529,059	8,050
Administrative expenses	3,881,924	3,756
Property expenses	4,339,108	4,535
Depreciations	1,452,166	1,761
The Queen and The Prince Consort expenditure cap	9,594,483	9,194
	<b>73,093,441</b>	<b>71,654</b>
<b>Net income before financial income and expenditure</b>	<b>2,211,101</b>	<b>584</b>
<b>Financial income</b>	<b>432,018</b>	<b>749</b>
<b>Financial expenses</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net income for the year</b>	<b>2,643,119</b>	<b>1,333</b>

#### BALANCE SHEET

<b>Assets</b>		
Fixed assets	7,275,397	7,699
Current assets	25,882,525	25,910
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>33,157,922</b>	<b>33,609</b>
<b>Reserve and liabilities</b>		
Reserve at 31 December	18,912,133	16,269
Current liabilities	14,245,789	17,340
<b>Total reserve and liabilities</b>	<b>33,157,922</b>	<b>33,609</b>

### 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 and the reimbursement of value added tax follow the same principles which are applied to the Civil List.

Total VAT rebate for 2010: 2,267,366 DKK.

## The Parliamentary Annuity

### Extract from financial statements

	2010 DKK	2009 DKK'000
<b>INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT</b>		
<b>Income</b>		
Parliamentary allowance	18,131,653	17,401
	<b>18,131,653</b>	<b>17,401</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Staff costs	9,658,118	10,397
Court expenses	3,544,088	1,959
Administrative expenses	595,391	439
Property expenses	422,873	870
Depreciations	253,251	249
The Crown Prince and The Crown Princess expenditure cap	3,626,331	3,475
	<b>18,100,052</b>	<b>17,389</b>
<b>Net income before financial income and expenditure</b>	<b>31,601</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Financial income</b>	<b>9,021</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Net income for the year</b>	<b>40,622</b>	<b>22</b>

#### BALANCE SHEET

<b>Assets</b>		
Fixed assets	1,774,147	1,772
Current assets	2,602,872	1,832
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,377,019</b>	<b>3,604</b>
<b>Reserve and liabilities</b>		
Reserve at 31 December	62,800	22
Current liabilities	4,314,219	3,582
<b>Total reserve and liabilities</b>	<b>4,377,019</b>	<b>3,604</b>

### Prince Joachim

The Parliamentary annuity paid to Prince Joachim and Princess Marie is laid down in the Act on the Annual Allowance to Prince Joachim, as last amended in 2008. 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 3,204,796 DKK and reimbursement of 303,600 DKK value added tax.

