

The Office of Communications
**Section 400 Licence
Fees and Penalties
Accounts**

For the period
1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

The Office of Communications Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts

For the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 400(6) of the Communications Act 2003

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 9 July 2026



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ISBN 978-1-5286-6664-0

E03632414 07/26

Printed on paper containing 40% recycled fibre content minimum

Printed in the UK by HH Associates Ltd. on behalf of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office

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Section 400 Accounts

Annual Review

Introduction

These accounts present receipts collected on behalf of Parliament and surrendered to the Exchequer. The receipts and payments shown in these accounts are not included in Ofcom's corporation accounts. The administrative costs of maintaining the Section 400 accounts are borne by, and shown in, the main corporation accounts which can be found here:

<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/about-ofcom/annual-reports-and-plans>

Background

Under Section 400 of the Communications Act 2003, Ofcom is required to collect fees and payments. The revenue collected is from five main sources:

- Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 (WT Act) licence fees and Spectrum auctions.
- Government Department spectrum fees
- Financial Penalties
- Additional Payments from television and radio licensees; and
- Geographic Numbering

The Digital Economy Act 2017 introduced legislative amendments which permit Ofcom to retain sums received in connection with its functions under the WT Act. Ofcom may retain such sums to fund its general spectrum management functions, as well to meet the costs of undertaking its other functions for which it cannot levy fees and charges.

The remaining revenue collected is passed to the UK Consolidated Fund at HM Treasury, the Department of Finance (Northern Ireland) and to the Treasuries of the Isle of Man, the Bailiwick of Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey under Statutory Instrument 1991, Numbers 998, 1710 and 1709 respectively, directly or via the Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (DSIT) as Ofcom's sponsoring body.

Total receipts 2025/26	£520.4m
WT Act Retention	£155.1m
Payments to the Exchequer	£356.2m

*Ofcom paid across £39.0m to DSIT following the Spectrum Auction in 2025/26

Wireless Telegraphy Act licence fees – and Auction receipts

In 2025/26 there were 413,169 (2024/25: 406,390) WT Act licences in issue. WT Act licences are held by a wide variety of spectrum users, from taxi companies and amateur radio providers to mobile phone operators and television and radio broadcasters.

In 2025/26, Ofcom passed £356.2m (2024/25: £422.4m) collected from WT Act licensees, spectrum auction and the interest earned on cash balances to DSIT. The balance of £48.8m was passed on to the Consolidated Fund.

Ofcom retained £155.1m (2024/25: £151.1m) primarily to fund spectrum management, and Online Safety ahead of the funding regime being set up.

Auctions

Ofcom's principal statutory duties under the 2003 Communications Act include securing the optimal use of Spectrum to further the interest of both citizens and consumers.

Spectrum auctions are conducted where there is competitive demand.

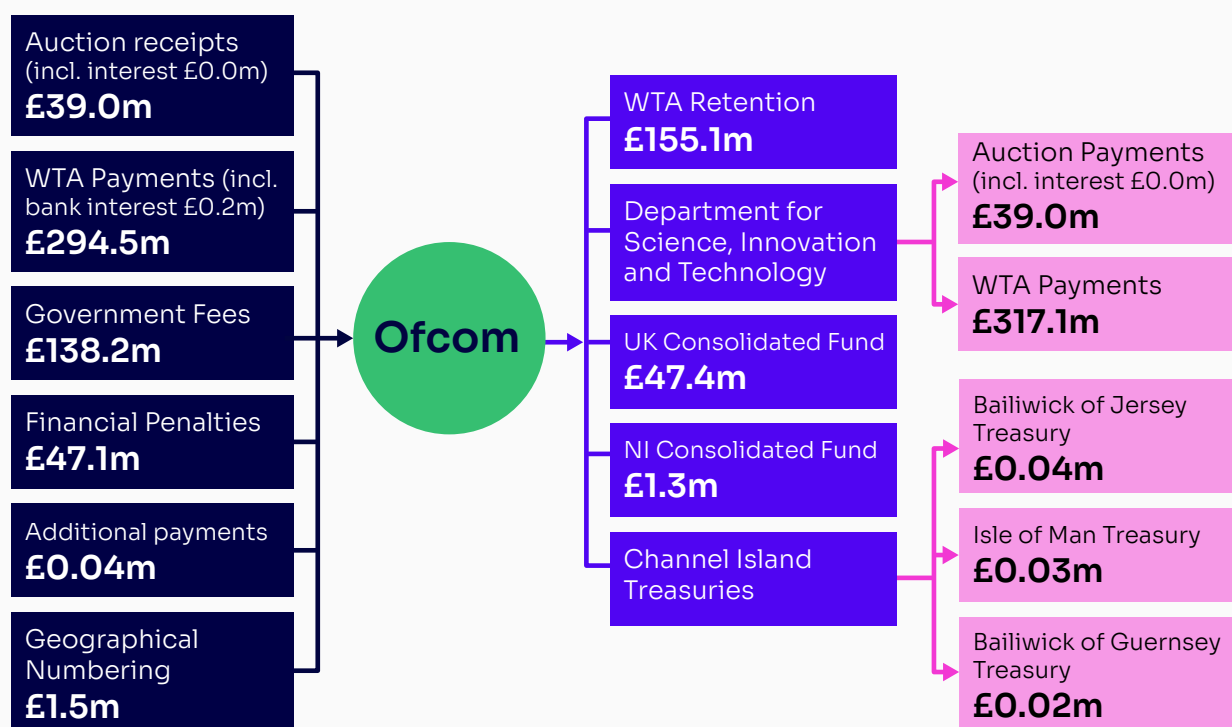
In 2025/26, Ofcom received £39.0m (2024/25 nil)

Government Department spectrum fees

Under Section 163 of the Communications Act 2003, Ofcom receives fees for spectrum use from certain Government departments. 2025/26: £138.2m (2024/2025: £138.6m). These include Ministry of Defence, Department for Transport, Department for

Science, Innovation and Technology and the Home Office. The fees are agreed by HM Treasury as part of the spending review settlements. These receipts are not Wireless Telegraphy Act payments but are treated in the same manner as cash received from commercial licences.

Figure 1 summarises the total receipts and payments for Section 400



Additional Payments

Television

Holders of the Channel 3 and Channel 5 television licences and the national radio and additional services licences are required to make an annual fixed payment (known as cash bids).

In December 2024, Ofcom renewed the Channel 3 (ITV and STV) and Channel 5 (Paramount) licences for a further ten years following their expiration on 31 December 2024. Ofcom determined that the financial terms for each licence in the renewed period would be set an annual cash bid of £1,000 (increasing by inflation each year). Details of the financial terms can be found on the Ofcom website at:

<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/tv-radio-and-on-demand/public-service-broadcasting/determination-of-financial-terms>

In 2025/26 Ofcom received £0.02m (2024/25: £0.02m) in additional payments from TV broadcasters.

Radio

National radio licensees (Classic FM and Talk Sport) are also required to pay a cash bid of £10,000 annually. The cash bid amount will increase by RPI each year.

In February 2022 Ofcom awarded the additional service license by auction to INRIX UK Ltd. As part of the license condition, the licensee is required to pay a fee based on percentage of its qualifying revenue in addition to the annual cash bid payment.

In 2025/26 Ofcom received £0.02m (2024/25: £0.02m) in additional payments from Radio broadcasters.

Financial Penalties

Under the Communications Act 2003, the Broadcasting Act 1990 and 1996 and Online Safety Act 2003, Ofcom has the power to issue a penalty to individuals and organisations for breaches of a code or licence terms.

During 2025/26, Ofcom issued penalties totalling £47.2m (2024/25: £34.7m). The higher balance in 2025/26 is driven largely by a fine levied on Virgin Media for putting vulnerable customers at risk of harm after it disconnected telecare customers during its programme to migrate customers to digital landlines. Penalties totalling £47.1m were collected in 2025/26 (2024/25: £32.9m).

A list of penalties imposed during 2025/26 is published on Ofcom’s website and can be found at:

<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/about-ofcom/annual-reports-and-plans/other-financial-reporting>

Penalties collected in 2025/26	£47.1m
Received from Networks & Services sectors	52%
Received from Post, Broadcasting, Online Safety & video sharing platform sectors	48%

Geographic Telephone Numbers

Ofcom has a duty under section 63(1) of the Communications Act 2003 to secure the best use is made of numbers and encourage efficiency and innovation for that purpose. Ofcom’s power to charge for the allocation of geographic numbers is based principally on section 58(1)(g) of the Act and is implemented by way of requirements in the General Condition relating to the allocation, adoption and use of telephone numbers (General Condition B1).

The annual charging year runs from 1 April to 31 March, and invoices are generated one year in arrears. In 2025/26 Ofcom collected £1.5m (2024/25: £1.4m).

Accountability

Annual Review

Governance

The Section 400 accounts share the same governance arrangements as Ofcom's main accounts. The Ofcom Board leads the organisation and its core activities. The Board meets regularly and is provided with regular strategic updates and reports on Ofcom's operational and policy activities.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that proper records are maintained, which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of Ofcom, and enable it to ensure that the Statement of Accounts complies with the Communications Act 2003.

In addition, the Board is responsible for safeguarding Ofcom's assets and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Full details on Ofcom's Board and full governance structure can be found in the main accounts.

Statement of Ofcom's Responsibilities with respect to the Financial Statements

Under Section 400(4) of the Communications Act 2003 Ofcom is required to prepare a statement of accounts for each financial year in respect of the Licence Fees and Penalties listed in Section 400(1), and the payment of such receipts to the Consolidated Funds of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland respectively. The accounts also show payments to the Treasury of

the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Treasury of the Bailiwick of Guernsey, and the Treasury of the Isle of Man.

The accounts are prepared on a cash receipts and payments basis and must properly present the receipts and payments for the financial year, and the cash balances held at the beginning and end of the year.

As the senior full time official of Ofcom, the Chief Executive is the Accounting Officer for these accounts. Her relevant responsibilities as Accounting Officer include responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which she is responsible and for the keeping of proper records. The Chief Executive has specific responsibilities for ensuring that the terms of the Framework Document issued by the Secretaries of State are complied with. Other responsibilities include, ensuring that the Annual Report and accounts as a whole is fair, balanced, and understandable; internal controls are in place to enable the preparation of financial statement to be free from material misstatement, and assessing the Office of Communications' ability to continue as a going concern.

The Accounting Officer is also responsible for providing the C&AG with:

- all information of which management is aware that is relevant to the preparation of the accounts,
- additional information and information that is relevant to the audit,
- unrestricted access to persons within Ofcom from whom the auditor determines it necessary to obtain audit evidence.

The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the Houses of Parliament

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Office of Communications Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2026 under the Communications Act 2003.

The financial statements comprise the Office of Communications Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts:

- receipts and payments account;
- statement of cash balances; and
- the related notes including the significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and the Communications Act 2003.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- properly present the Office of Communications Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts' receipts and payments for the year ended 31 March 2026; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Communications Act 2003.

Opinion on regularity

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

Basis for opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs UK), applicable law and Practice Note 10 *Audit of Financial Statements and Regularity of Public Sector Bodies in the United Kingdom* (2024). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my certificate.

Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the *Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard 2024*. I am independent of the Office of Communications in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK. My staff and I have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the Office of Communications' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Office of Communications' ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Accounting Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this certificate.

The going concern basis of accounting for the Office of Communications Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts is adopted in consideration of the requirements set out in HM Treasury's Government Financial Reporting Manual, which requires entities to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements where it is anticipated that the services which they provide will continue into the future.

Other Information

The other information comprises information included in the Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's certificate thereon. The Accounting Officer is responsible for the other information.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my certificate, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

My responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which I report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Office of Communications or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the financial statements subject to audit are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer with respect to the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Ofcom's Responsibilities with respect to the Financial Statements, the Accounting Officer is responsible for:

- maintaining proper accounting records;
- providing the C&AG with access to all information of which management is aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
- providing the C&AG with additional information and explanations needed for his audit;
- providing the C&AG with unrestricted access to persons within the Office of Communications from whom the auditor determines it necessary to obtain audit evidence;
- ensuring such internal controls are in place as deemed necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- preparing financial statements which are in accordance with the Communications Act 2003; and
- assessing the Office of Communications' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Accounting Officer anticipates that the services provided by the Office of Communications will not continue to be provided in the future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Communications Act 2003.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a certificate that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud

I design procedures in line with my responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud. The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud is detailed below.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, I:

- considered the nature of the sector, control environment and operational performance including the design of the Office of Communications Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts accounting policies.
- inquired of management, the Office of Communications' head of internal audit and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to the Office of Communications' policies and procedures on:
 - » identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations;
 - » detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
 - » the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations including the Office of Communications' controls relating to the Office of Communications' compliance with the Communications Act 2003, and Managing Public Money
- inquired of management, the Office of Communications' head of internal audit and those charged with governance whether:
 - » they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
 - » they had knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud,
- discussed with the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, I considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the Office of Communications Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: revenue recognition, posting of unusual journals, and complex transactions. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), I am required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

I obtained an understanding of the Office of Communications Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts' framework of authority and other legal and regulatory frameworks in which the Office of Communications Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts operates. I focused on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of Office of Communications Section 400 Licence Fees and Penalties Accounts. The key laws and regulations I considered in this context included Communications Act 2003 and Managing Public Money.

Audit response to identified risk

To respond to the identified risks resulting from the above procedures:

- I reviewed the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described above as having direct effect on the financial statements;
- I enquired of management, the Risk and Audit Committee and in-house- legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- I reviewed minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and the Board; and internal audit reports;

in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, I tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business. I communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential risks of fraud to all engagement team members remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of my certificate.

Other auditor's responsibilities

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

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

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Gareth Davies

Comptroller and Auditor General

National Audit Office
157-197 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria
London
SW1W 9SP

7 July 2026

Financial Statements

Receipts and Payments Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2025 £'000
Payments received under the Wireless Telegraphy Act		294,317	440,247
Fees received from Government Departments	3	138,188	138,616
Interest Received		160	434
WT Act Auction Receipts	2B	39,000	-
Interest Received on Auction Receipts		47	-
Total Spectrum Fee Payments received		471,712	579,297
Additional Payments received from licensees		42	45
Net Additional Payments by licensees received		42	45
Financial Penalties received	5	47,146	32,936
Geographic Numbering receipts		1,529	1,385
Total Receipts for the year		520,429	613,663
WT Act Payments to DSIT	2A	(317,111)	(422,411)
Auction Receipt Payments to DSIT	2B	(39,047)	-
WTA Act Receipts Retention (s.401)	4	(155,113)	(151,117)
Payments to the United Kingdom Consolidated Fund		(47,362)	(33,421)
Payments to the Northern Ireland Consolidated Fund		(1,331)	(1,013)
Payments to the Treasury of the Isle of Man		(28)	(20)
Payments to the Treasury of the Bailiwick of Jersey		(35)	(24)
Payments to the Treasury of the Bailiwick of Guernsey		(23)	(16)
Net Payments to Consolidated Funds and Treasuries		(48,779)	(34,494)
Total Payments for the year		(560,050)	(608,022)
(Deficit)/Excess of Receipts over Payments for the year		(39,621)	5,641

Statement of cash balances for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2025 £'000
Balance at beginning of the year		69,851	64,210
Refund to auction bidders		(37,000)	-
Auction proceeds transferred to DSIT		(39,047)	-
(Deficit)/Excess of receipts over payments for the year		(39,621)	5,641
Total cash balance (exc. Spectrum auction deposits)		(45,817)	69,851
Spectrum Auction Deposits and bids		76,047	-
Total cash balance		30,230	69,851
Cash balance owed to			
UK Dept of Digital of Science, Innovation & Technology		17,570	55,730
Consolidated Funds and Treasuries		24	86
Amount to be retained by Ofcom (April 2026/2025)		12,636	14,035
	6	30,230	69,851

The Notes on pages 15 to 17 form part of these accounts.

Melanie Dawes

Dame Melanie Dawes DCB

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

Office of Communications

7 July 2026

Notes to the Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2026

1. Basis of Accounting

These accounts are prepared on a receipts and payments basis in accordance with the provisions of Section 400(4) of the Communications Act 2003. They also show the amounts paid to the Treasury of the Isle of Man, the Treasury of the Bailiwick of Jersey, and the Treasury of the Bailiwick of Guernsey under Statutory Instrument 1991, Nos. 998, 1710, and 1709 respectively.

2. Payments under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1998

Section 400(2) of the Communications Act requires that, subject to any refunds and the retention of funds to cover costs as described in Note 5, all amounts from the list in Section 400(1) paid to Ofcom, including payments under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1998 (c.6), should be passed to the appropriate Consolidated Fund. The exception to this is Wireless Telegraphy Act receipts, which are paid to DSIT, as directed by the Treasury in accordance with its powers under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 and the annual Appropriation Act.

2a. WT Act licence fees

In the period of these accounts, Ofcom paid £317.1m (2024/25: £422.4m) collected from WT Act licensees and the interest earned on any cash balances held to DSIT.

Spectrum Fees Transferred	31 March 2026 £'000	31 March 2025 £'000
Wireless Telegraphy Act Cash Transferred to DSIT	178,923	283,795
Fees received from Government Departments	138,188	138,616
Total spectrum fees transferred by Ofcom	317,111	422,411

2b. WT Act licence fees – Licence Fees received from the Auction of Spectrum

Ofcom's principal statutory duties under the 2003 Communications Act are to further the interests of citizens in relation to communications matters and to further the interests of consumers in relevant markets, where appropriate by promoting competition. In doing so, Ofcom has a duty to secure the optimal use of spectrum.

Spectrum auctions are conducted where there is competitive demand for access to spectrum. In this auction, we awarded 5.4 GHz of spectrum in the 26 GHz and 40 GHz bands across 68 towns and cities in the UK, the most ever made available in an Ofcom auction. Known as 'mmWave' because of its short wavelengths of around 10 millimetres, this spectrum will enable 5G services requiring very high capacity and speeds. It can therefore help improve mobile connectivity in busy locations such as train stations, dense urban areas, and sports and music venues, where many people use their phones at the same time.

A total of £39.0m (2024/25: nil) was transferred to Government on 24 October 2025 once the licences were issued. A further £0.0m interest was transferred to Government on 03 December 2025. Excess deposits of £37m were returned to bidders. The table below provides details of the winning bidders and the prices they paid for licences.

Each company won 800 MHz of spectrum in the 26 GHz band and 1 GHz of spectrum in the 40 GHz band and has paid £13m.

Full details including the licences granted and the licences fees paid can be found on our website.

<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/siteassets/resources/documents/consultations/category-1-10-weeks/237135-enabling-mmwave-spectrum-for-new-uses/associated-documents/oct-25-updates/regulation-120-results-of-the-mmwave-auction.pdf?v=406750>

Name of bidder to whom licence granted	Frequencies	Total base price £'000	Total licence fee £'000
British Telecommunications Public Limited Company	26.7-27.5 GHz		
	41.5 – 42.5 GHz	13,000	13,000
Telefónica UK Limited	25.1-25.9 GHz		
	40.5-41.5 GHz	13,000	13,000
Vodafone Limited	25.9 GHz – 26.7 GHz		
	42.5 GHz – 43.5 GHz	13,000	13,000
Total		39,000	39,000

3. Fees Received from Government Departments

During the period under review, £138.2m (2024/25: £138.6m) was received from Government departments.

4. Sums Retained from Wireless Telegraphy Act Payments

Under Section 401 of the Communications Act 2003, Ofcom has the power, subject to Treasury approval, to make a statement of principles under which any or all the amounts collected under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, can be retained to offset the costs of carrying out the spectrum functions detailed in subsection 401(4) of the Act.

The Digital Economy Act 2017 introduced legislative amendments which permit Ofcom to retain sums received in connection with its functions under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. A total of £155.1m (2024/25: £151.1m) was retained to fund its general spectrum management functions and other relevant activities including Online Safety and Video Sharing Platform duties.

Spectrum Fees Transferred	31 March 2026 £'000	31 March 2025 £'000
Spectrum Management	56,271	53,286
Online safety and VSP	88,699	78,044
Orphan expenditure (inc. Media Act)	4,730	14,193
Telecoms Security Regulation	5,413	5,594
Total Wireless Telegraphy Act receipts retained	155,113	151,117

The Statement of Principles underpinning this funding model can be found at:

https://www.ofcom.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/107702/statement-principles-wta.pdf

5. Financial Penalties

Penalties received in the year were as follows:

Sector	31 March 2026 £'000	31 March 2025 £'000
Broadcasting TV	394	260
Radio	0	1
Post	21,000	10,500
Networks & Services	24,640	20,300
Online Safety	1,112	1,875
	47,146	32,936

During 2025/26, Ofcom issued penalties totalling £47.2m (2024/25: £34.7m) and collected penalties totalling £47.1m (2024/25: £32.9m). Details of all the penalties issued in 2025/26 can be found on the Ofcom website at:

<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/about-ofcom/annual-reports-and-plans/other-financial-reporting>

6. Balance at End of the Financial Year

The cash balance of £30.23m (2024/25: £69.8m) at the end of the year, relates to funds due to be transferred to the relevant stakeholders. £12.64m was retained from March 2026 Wireless Telegraphy Act receipts relating to April 2026 budgeted expenditure.

- £17.57m: Wireless Telegraphy Act fees to be transferred to DSIT.
- £12.64m: Ofcom's April 26 retention amount to fund relevant expenditure.
- £0.02m: Additional Payments to be transferred to the Consolidated Fund.

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978-1-5286-6664-0