

Departmental Spending

Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport



Day-to-day Spending (Resource DEL)

DCMS spends 0.5% of total Resource DEL

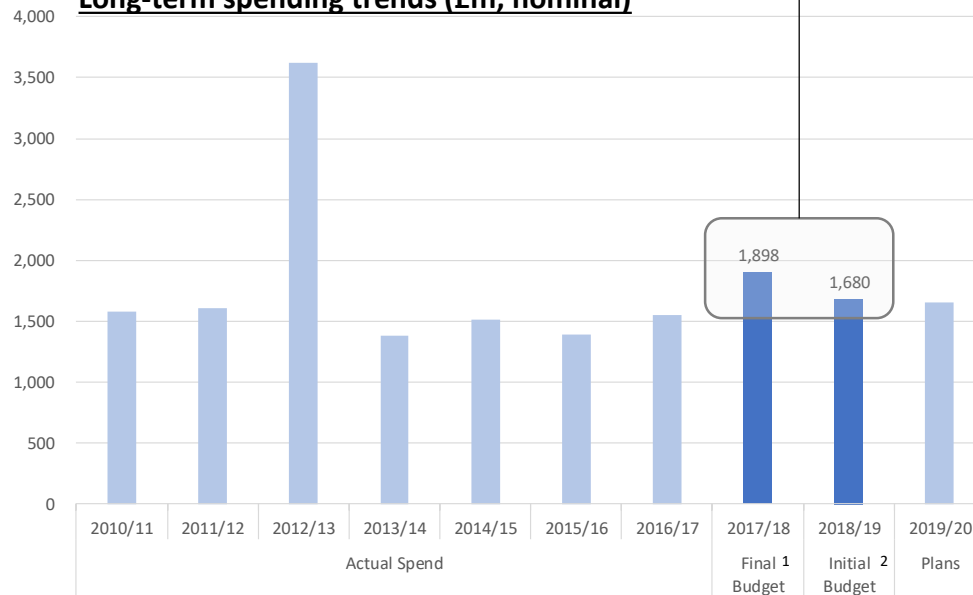
Spending Review 2015

- Planned day-to-day spending broadly flat across the SR period.
- Funding for arts, national museum and galleries protected in cash terms until 2019-20, with free museum entry maintained.
- Small reduction in core admin costs

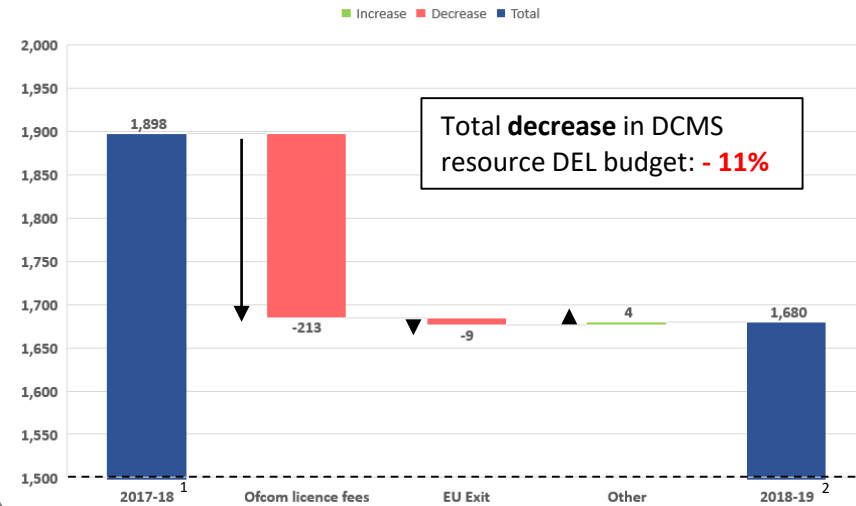
Trends

- Spending peaked during London 2012 Olympics
- Spending in 2018-19 is around 5% higher than in 2010-11 and 20% higher than 2015; however, this now includes the budget for the Office for Civil Society of around £300 million.

Long-term spending trends (£m, nominal)



Breakdown of changes in budget from 2017-18 to 2018-19, £m



Changes from last year

- Ofcom licence fees:** the 2017-18 Supp Estimate included £213 million for fee repayment liabilities, after a court ruling that increases in the annual licence fee Ofcom charges to mobile networks should be reversed. This is not included in the 2018-19 Main Estimate.
- EU Exit:** 2017-18 Supp Estimate included an additional £9 million for EU Exit that is not repeated in the Main Estimate. The Spring Statement 2018 committed a further £26 million to DCMS for EU Exit, but this only be included at the time of the next Supp Estimates in February 2019.
- Other:** once the changes above are removed from the 2017-18 budget, there is a minimal increase in the RDEL budget.

¹ Final budget at Supplementary Estimates 2017-18 (Feb 2018)

² Initial budget as at Main Estimates 2018-19 (April 2018)



Investment Spending (Capital DEL)

DCMS spends 1% of total Capital DEL

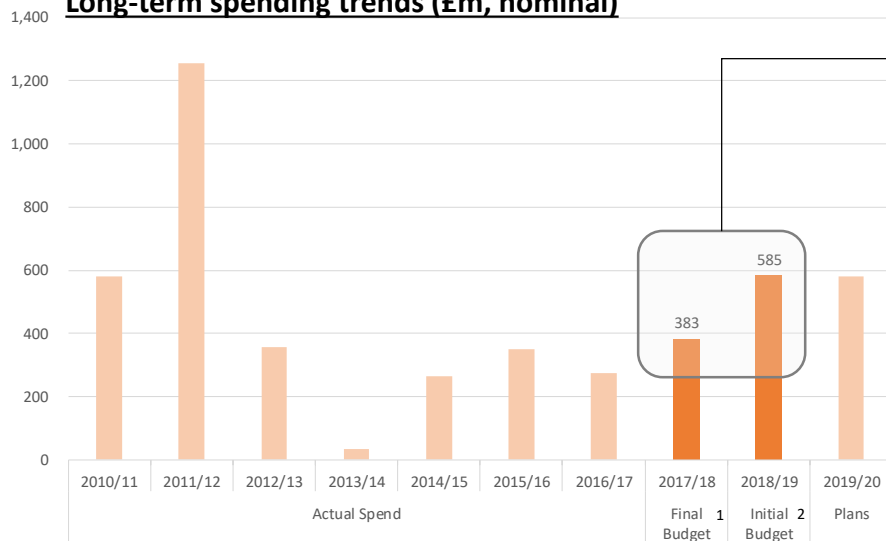
Spending Review 2015

- Main detail was for £550 million investment in mobile broadband; related commitment to have superfast broadband available to 95% of premises by 2017

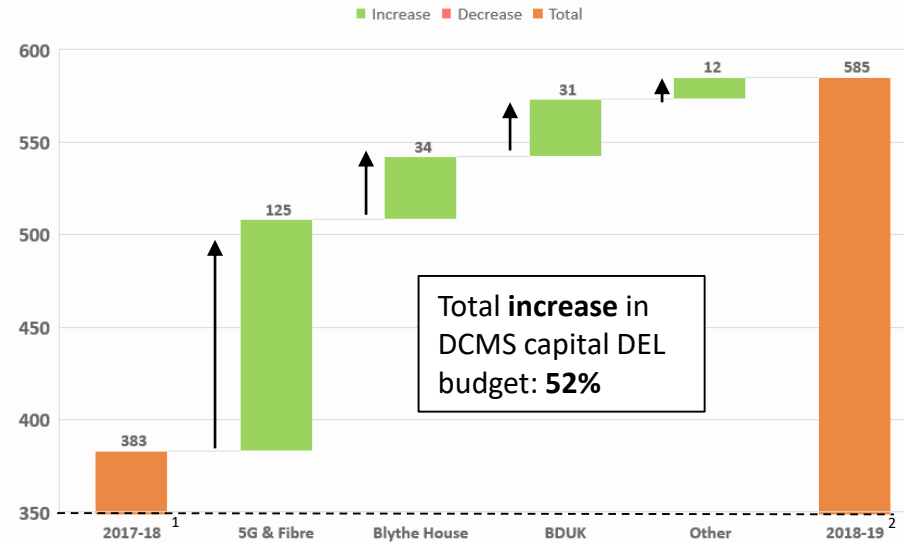
Trends

- Investment spiked at the 2012 Olympics, with income generated from the sale of Olympic infrastructure reducing net spend in the following years.
- Increased investment in recent years has largely been due to higher spending on 'broadcasting and media', which covers spending on digital infrastructure.

Long-term spending trends (£m, nominal)



Breakdown of changes in budget from 2017-18 to 2018-19, £m



Changes from last year

- **5G & fibre:** additional funding for mobile telephony and the internet; part of the £740 million planned spending though to 2020-21 from National Productivity Investment Fund.
- **Blythe House:** brought forward from last year. Blyth House is the archive for London museums, which is undergoing a substantial refurbishment.
- **BDUK:** £31 million Broadband Delivery UK investment, which was re-profiled last year following a £57 million underspend

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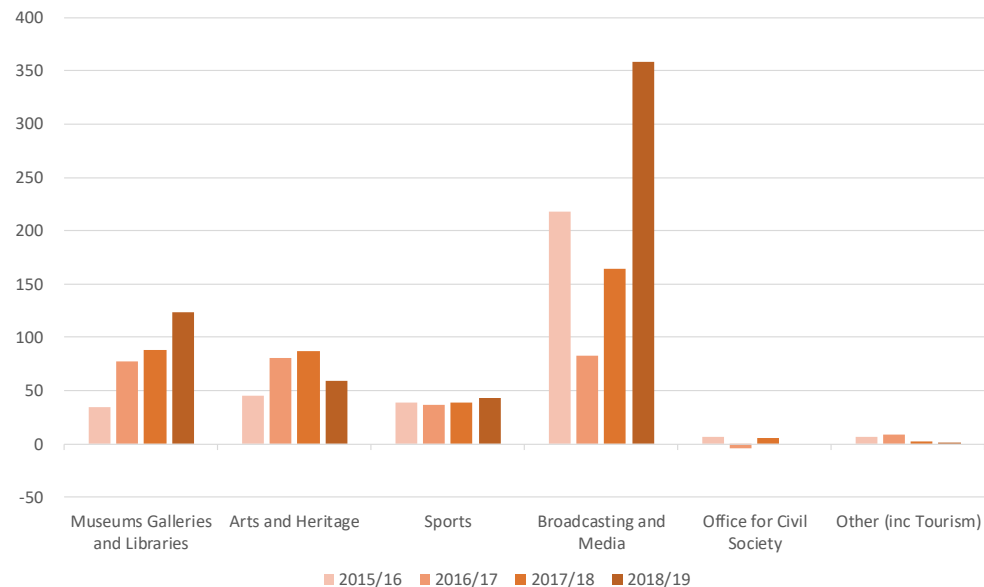
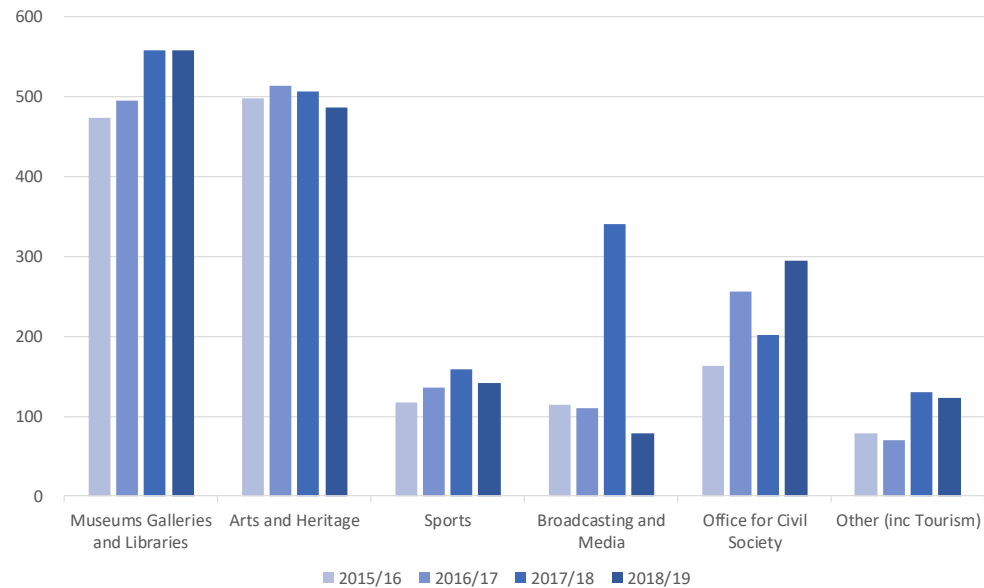
Breakdown of DEL spending: DCMS

Resource DEL

- Spending on museums, galleries and libraries has continued to increase in nominal terms; the museums freedoms scheme, which allows institutions easier access to finance, has required an increase in resource (and capital) budgets to enable them to spend self-generated reserves.
- Spending on broadcast and media peaked last year, but this reflects the increased budget for repayment of Ofcom licence fees, as detailed previously.

Capital DEL

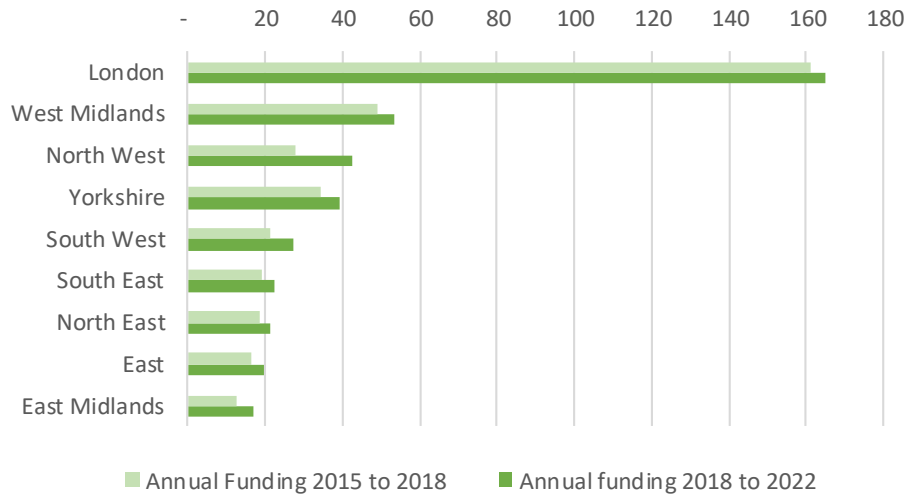
- Capital investment has been increasing for museums and galleries, but this is dominated by a few schemes such as the Blythe House archives refurbishment.
- Large increases in spending on broadcasting and media reflect the additional budget for the National Productivity Infrastructure Fund and the larger budget for Broadband Delivery UK.
- The budget for sports has been increased marginally following additional investment for World Road Cycling (2019) and the Rugby League World Cup (2021).



Departmental Context: Regional Variation

- DCMS policy areas often have significant regional focus, more so than many departments.
- There are often clear reasons for this variation (see below), but perceptions remains amongst many that this concentration is at the expense of other regions.
 - *Arts Council funding* is concentrated in London due to the concentration of national museums.
 - *Broadband connectivity* is partly driven by population concentration

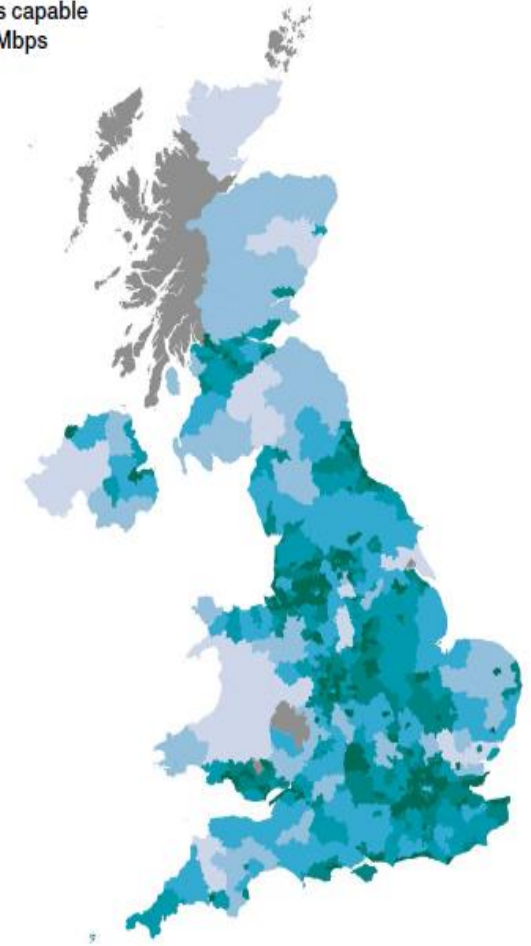
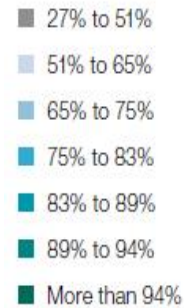
Arts Council Funding (£m)



Source: [Arts Council National Portfolio](#)

Superfast broadband availability

Percentage of connections capable of receiving speeds of 30 Mbps



Source: [NAO](#), based on Ofcom [Connected Nations](#) data

