2025

Jersey Gambling Commission Annual Report and Accounts

R.134/2026

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Chairman's Statement

This is my last statement as Chair of the Commission and while I will focus upon the year in question, it is fitting to look back over my tenure and reflect on the changes that have occurred in that time. When I was appointed in October 2016, the Commission's role was under review as part of the aftermath of a consultation into the perceived risks of e-gaming and gambling and the possible undermining of Jersey's position as a Tier One offshore financial centre. That consultation ultimately concluded that

- *reputational risks exist in the sector, but evidence demonstrates that those risks can be effectively mitigated by robust and effective regulation*
- *Jersey should explore alternative opportunities for robust and effective regulation for the eGaming sector. In doing so Government should consult with relevant bodies*
- *greater consideration needs to be given to how Jersey can access an already well-established industry and market itself to the outside world in order to benefit from this area of the economy*
- *Jersey should explore opportunities to increase the effectiveness of marketing and promotion of the sector.*

Since then much has changed, not least the endorsement of meeting and mitigating risk internally rather than trying to export it elsewhere, or de-risk altogether, and that approach was endorsed by Moneyval after their most recent evaluation of the Island's defences against threats from money-laundering, terrorist financing and financing the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. However, the marketing and promotion piece, which had to be led by government failed to materialise and arguably an opportunity to benefit from the many synergies provided by the gambling industry, in terms of technology and design, job creation and economic diversification was lost. It is for this reason that the Commission's relationship with government is so important and it is one that I have been strongly engaged with, in support of the executive, to ensure that the Commission's statutory obligations are properly understood, but also to demonstrate that the Commission has always been a willing partner in delivering on the wider government objectives that fall within our purview.

The most important of these is of course our duty to protect the young and the vulnerable from the dangers of uncontrolled excessive gambling. The past ten years has seen improvements, but they have been patchy at best and I cannot help but think that a more coordinated commitment with public health in particular could have delivered more. That having been said, I am convinced that the understanding of gambling addiction as an issue requiring a public health response is now accepted and certainly the mental health services have been active in treating clients presenting with these types of challenges. That is clearly a good thing and it needs to continue and be adequately signposted for those who are either directly or indirectly impacted by problem gambling.

In terms of our other duties, keeping gambling crime free and fair protects both the public at large and the Island as a whole. We also remain open to change in terms of our duties and while the engagement in 2024 in respect of the licensing of alcohol ultimately did not come to fruition, it was a most valuable demonstration of our commitment to assist government and provided ample evidence that the framework of our relationship, based on our memorandum of understanding, is working well. The industry has also responded positively over the past ten years; increasing their level of interest and responsibility over the levels of play of their clients. To that end it was a disappointment that Entain chose to close down their Ladbroke shops on the Island, with whom the Commission had a particularly positive relationship.

As I prepare to leave the Commission, I want to offer my thanks and best wishes to my colleagues on the Board and to the staff of the Commission, for their support and consideration during my term in office. We have achieved a great deal, but more remains to be done. I remain confident, however, that the Commission will continue to diligently make progress and deliver upon its statutory duties well into the future.

I commend this report to the Minister and respectfully request that it be forwarded for submission to the Assembly.

Advocate Cyril Whelan, MBE
Chairman

Chief Executive's Statement

Having started as a year for optimism and anticipation, 2025 did not ultimately deliver in terms of either, albeit that came with the benefit of 2026 hindsight. My comment of last year that 'the outlook for further change and improvement remains good' at least held true in part, insofar as change is constant and not always a positive. The departure of Ladbroke was unfortunate on several levels. Materially it clearly had a negative onward pressure on revenue, but the real loss was the very good working relationship that the Commission had with the management of the shops and their clear commitment to improvement in terms of customer care. It also came as something of a shock, something that regulators are probably loath to generally admit, but there was no reason to anticipate the move as the shops were profitable and there had been investment in the business over a number of years. The decision to close, made by the parent company Entain, was of course one for them and the removal of a well known and strong brand from the market place will be viewed as opportunity by others. The loss of four shops is thus likely to be temporary, with at least one or two being replaced by other brands in due course. The other main focus of the year had been working with government and industry on reform of the Island's licensing laws on the sale and consumption of alcohol. Ironically, that had been an almost exclusively positive experience and so the ultimate decision not to progress with the Commission regulating that sector (after the debate in 2026) was a disappointment. The Commission had committed to the move because it made good sense in terms of the Commission's remit and the synergies between gambling and alcohol. A new law was to have provided not only a new name and remit, but more importantly, stronger regulatory and enforcement powers. These are now at best on hold, having been contained within an all-encompassing piece of legislation from which the Commission is now absent, rather than as an amendment to the Gambling Law. In that sense, no work is ever wasted and it should not be too difficult to take the previous law drafting instructions and rework them. Whether there will be a slot in the legislation programme remains to be seen.

The focus on reducing gambling harm remains key. While avenues for assistance remain few, the message that the Commission is there to help appears to be getting through and a small number of private practice counsellors have expressed an interest in principle to providing services and support. This is to be welcomed, but it will never be better than delivery through the health service and the continuity of care that it provides. Conversations with health remain positive and engaging, but decidedly light on output.

Other important features of 2025 included participation in the government's response to the Financial Action Task Force questionnaire which essentially involved a description of the scale and scope of regulation, together with a tender process to choose a new external auditor, chaired by the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Commission has been fortunate in having had the services of Alex Picot for many years and I wish to place on record my thanks to them for a very good relationship which has led to improvements in our financial preparations over the years. We also saw two important changes to our board structure. Advocate Whelan, MBE, was given a 12 month extension as Agent of the Commission in order to provide continuity leading to the recruitment of a new Chair in 2026 and Ms Debbie Sebire chose to retire. Both Commissioners have given sterling service over the duration of their tenure and their wise counsel and insights will be keenly missed. I wish them both well for the future and Ms Sebire a long and happy retirement.

Turning then to the financial position, given the above it may come as a surprise that the Commission has ended the year with an operational surplus of £72,686 a near 50% decrease over 2024, continuing the downward trend started two years ago. The exit of the Ladbroke brand did not impact the year, licences fees being payable in advance, but will increase financial pressures and it may well be that the Commission moves into a period of temporary deficits for a year or so. That having been said, this is no cause for concern. The Commission has had a policy of seeking to build its reserves from inception, born of the requirement to be financially independent and not be a burden on the public purse. The Commission has been most successful in that regard and there is no reason to suggest that this will change, albeit any reduction in income potentially reduces the scope for new developments.

Dr Jason Lane
Chief Executive and Commissioner

The Board and its Responsibilities

Membership of the Board of Commissioners is by Ministerial appointment from a list of applicants compiled by the sitting Chair. The position of Chair is by open competition under the auspices of the Jersey Appointments Commission and with representatives of both the Minister and the Commission. The last competition for Chair was in July 2015.

With a view of transition to a new structure, (the now defunct Jersey Alcohol and Gambling Commission) selection of a new Chair was deferred to 2026, but three new Board members were appointed after an open competition. The Commission is pleased to welcome Miss Jennifer Bridge, MBE, Mr Barry Faudemer and Mr Bruno Santos-Costa. Given that both Advocate Whelan MBE and Ms Sebire had served for 10 years, both ceased being Commissioners in November, but after discussion with both the Appointments Commission and Minister, Advocate Whelan was engaged directly by the Commission as its Agent to provide continuity and guidance for a further twelve months.

Dr Lane's appointment as Commissioner continues in accordance with Article 4(3)e of the Commission Law, the term of office being in line with his period of employment with the Commission. Dr Lane receives no additional remuneration for the role (Article 3(3) of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010 refers).

The Board undertook significant review of its own operations during 2025, in large part because of the perceived changes that alcohol licensing would bring, but also in response to its own experience over the past ten years. The initial model adopted by the Commission had been one where licensing decisions were taken by the Board after research and presentation by the executive. This model, while it functioned perfectly well, blurred the responsibilities and concomitant risks of the non-executive Board members and was somewhat of an outlier in terms of more conventional regulatory practice. For this reason the Board decided that it would cease holding this quasi-executive role and transfer responsibility for licensing decisions to the Chief Executive, based upon research and recommendation from the Deputy CEO and his team. This model brings the Commission into line with the JFSC and other agencies.

The Board further decided in June of 2025 to delegate all of those functions permitted in Law to the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission as provided for under Article 9(2)(c), but reserved a number of important powers to itself, of which the most important were:

1. Approval of the annual budget, annual report, final and interim (if any) financial statements and any financial forecasts which are to be published.
2. Approval of the creation, dissolution, composition and terms of reference of any Committee of the Board, or of any Executive committee established to report to the Board on a specific matter.
3. Decisions that are reserved to the Board of Commissioners under the Decision-Making Process policy, and
4. Changes to the Decision-Making Process itself.

In making this change the Board places on record that the right to refer a matter to the Board of Commissioners for a decision in the event such matters were both material and also either novel, controversial or involving fundamental matters of principle is maintained and that the power of delegation in no way absolves the Chief Executive from his duty of reporting to the Board on a quarterly basis.

Article 2 of Schedule 1 of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010 governs the Constitution and operation of Commission. It mandates the requirement of the Board to disclose any direct or indirect conflict of interest in the operations of the Commission and that thereafter any such conflicted Commissioner should take no further part in the proceedings in respect of that conflict. The declaration of interests is consequently a standing item on the agenda of Board meetings and no actual conflicts were declared during the period under review.

CYRIL WHELAN, MBE. CHAIRMAN

First Appointment, November 2015
Appointed Chair, October 2016
Re-Appointed November 2019, April 2022 and February 2023.
Period of Service completed November 2025. Appointed Agent of the Commission for 12 months.

Called to the English bar in 1979 and to the Jersey bar in 1982, Advocate Whelan spent 28 years as senior legal adviser in the Law Officers' Department in Jersey. He was appointed to the office of Crown Advocate immediately upon the creation of that office in 1987 and remains the Island's longest serving Crown Advocate. He has served from time to time as Jersey's acting Attorney General and has also acted on behalf of successive Attorneys General in the implementation of major regulatory and mutual assistance legislation in Jersey.

Advocate Whelan retired from the Law Officers' Department in 2007 and is currently a Senior Consultant at the local law firm Baker and Partners LLP. Among other positions of public service, Advocate Whelan completed the ten-year maximum tenure as a Commissioner of the Jersey Financial Services Commission in June 2020. He sits as an employment judge (Deputy Chair) of the Jersey Employment and Discrimination Tribunal, sits as one of Jersey's Coroners and chairs the Appeals Panel in respect of the fitness of medical professionals under the relevant legislation.

DEBBIE SEBIRE, COMMISSIONER

First Appointment, November 2015
Re-Appointed November 2019 and January 2023
Retired November 2025.

From 2004 to 2012 Ms Sebire was the Director of Trust Company Business for the Jersey Financial Services Commission. Prior to that from 1991 to 2004 Ms Sebire was a Director of Citigroup's Jersey Trust Company, responsible at various times for running the Jersey Trust Company and a Mutual Fund Unit. Ms Sebire is an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Bankers.

Ms Sebire retired from the Board of Highvern Trustees Limited as a non-executive director in November 2024 and from the Commission in November 2025.

JASON LANE, COMMISSIONER AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Dr Lane has been Chief Executive of the Commission since the organisation was created in 2010, having previously worked as a policy advisor on regulatory issues for the Government of Jersey. A former Chairman of the Gaming Regulators European Forum (2014-16), and Past President of the [nternational Association of Gaming Regulators (2021-23), he continues to serve as a Trustee of IAGR and is Co-Chair of its Membership Working Group.

A member of the International Masters of Gaming Law, Dr Lane also served on the Jersey Police Authority from 2014, becoming Chair in 2017 and completing his service in June 2023.

BARRY FAUDEMER, COMMISSIONER
First Appointment July 2025

Mr Faudemer is a former Executive Director of the Jersey Financial Services Commission with extensive regulatory experience. He holds the IOD diploma in company direction and has lectured at the annual Jesus College Cambridge Symposium on combating financial crime. He is currently the CEO of Baker Regulatory Services supporting businesses in the finance industry.

Prior to joining the JFSC, Mr Faudemer served in the States of Jersey Police for 27 years including as Head of the Joint Police and Customs Financial Crimes Unit. He is a graduate of the FBI Academy having studied money laundering typologies and how terrorist fund their activities across the globe. He continues to be a member of the FBI Academy and founded the Jersey Fraud Prevention Forum, authoring several published articles on the importance of good governance and promoting the right culture within a business.

JENNIFER BRIDGE, MBE, COMMISSIONER
First Appointment July 2025

A States Assembly Deputy from 1999 to 2005, Miss Bridge was a member of the Gambling Control committee for two years and contributed to early modernisation efforts, enhancing regulatory oversight and protection of vulnerable people. She has been an elected non-executive director of the Channel Islands Cooperative Society since 2022. Miss Bridge is a board member and lead researcher at Policy Centre - Jersey's a-political think tank. Miss Bridge is a governor of Highlands College and former Education Manager at HMP La Moye.

Miss Bridge is well known in the community for her support of literature and the arts, serving as chair of the Jersey Literary Festival Association from 2015 to 2024. Miss Bridge has also led Caritas Jersey's Living Wage campaign team and remains on the Advisory Board. She is the Co-Lead of the Jersey Repair Cafe.

BRUNO SANTOS-COSTA, COMMISSIONER
First Appointment July 2025

Mr Santos-Costa is an experienced Director with extensive experience of the Hospitality and Leisure Services sectors having worked and managed licensed premises in both Jersey and London, as well as being a non-executive director of a local travel firm.

When working in London, he collaborated within the Soho Society, a group of businesses in that part of London which worked together to manage the nighttime economy, make recommendations for licensing and generally maintain the 'Soho Standard'. Since returning to the Island, Mr Santos-Costa has managed both a restaurant and a wine bar and currently holds a Category 3 licence for a historic building in central St. Helier.

Meetings of the Commission

Meetings ofthe Board are ofthree main types. The first are standard meetings which are held quarterly and these touch upon all aspects ofthe Commission's functions, but particularly include a financial review ofactual income and expenditure against budget. The Commission's management accounts are compiled by their shadow Finance Director, a service supplied by local accountancy firm Allsorted (formerly Purpose). These management accounts are based upon the Commission's operational budget which is prepared by Allsorted after consultation with the Chief Executive. It is worth noting that the Commission receives no public funding whatsoever and must therefore ensure that it is fiscally responsible and makes best use ofthe fees which it charges to its licensees, permit holders and other stakeholders.

The Board will also be presented with an operational report during its quarterly meetings. These are prepared by the Executive and raise matters which are deemed notable and reportable. These are assessed on the basis of the application received and the Executive's report into the firm or individual concerned.

Finally the Board also meets on an ***ad hoe*** basis for particular or pressing matters that cannot wait until the next quarterly meeting and those matters subject to the pub Iished Decision Making Process. Due to its size, the Board does not consider it necessary to have any sub-committees with delegated roles and responsibilities.
In 2025, the Commissioners met formally on four occasions:

4th April 2025; 26th June 2025; 2nd September 2025; 12th December 2025.

Attendance:

	Present	Absent
Cyril Whelan, MBE	4	0
Debbie Sebire	3 (fenn ended Nov)	0
Jason Lane	4	0
Barry Faudemer	2 (Appointed June)	0
Jennifer Bridge, MBE	2 (Appointed June)	0
Bruno Santos-Costa	2 (Appointed June)	0

Board packs comprising agendas and reports are distributed to the Commissioners a week in advance of each meeting, and categorised accordingly:

- Confirmation ofthe Minutes
- Matters arising from previous meeting
- Report on Financial Matters
- Report on Operational Matters
- Matters for Decision
- Matters to Note
- Any other business & late items

The Chair governs the meeting and agrees the agenda proposed by the Chief Executive. The substance of the agenda ranges over issues arising locally and internationally and deals with updates related to the various licences and permissions granted by the Commission. The Board meetings address governance matters ensuring the Commissioners are satisfied that the Commission is being managed well and that financial stewardship is competently and transparently controlled. Whilst there were no formal declarations of interest, Commissioner Santos-Costa declared himself a licensee and that was recorded. It was noted that his experience in alcohol licensing had been part ofthe Minister's decision to appoint him, so there was no direct conflict. Commissioner Santos-Costa noted that if discussion touched on his businesses directly he would recuse himself.

The Board has a statutory duty in respect ofResponsible Gambling and oversight ofthe Social Responsibility Fund which is managed and accounted for separately from the Commission's funds. The importance ofthis work has grown significantly in recent years and, coupled with a modest decline in the number ofcommercial licensees, is now the main area where the Board exercises its leadership and strategic direction.

The Executive

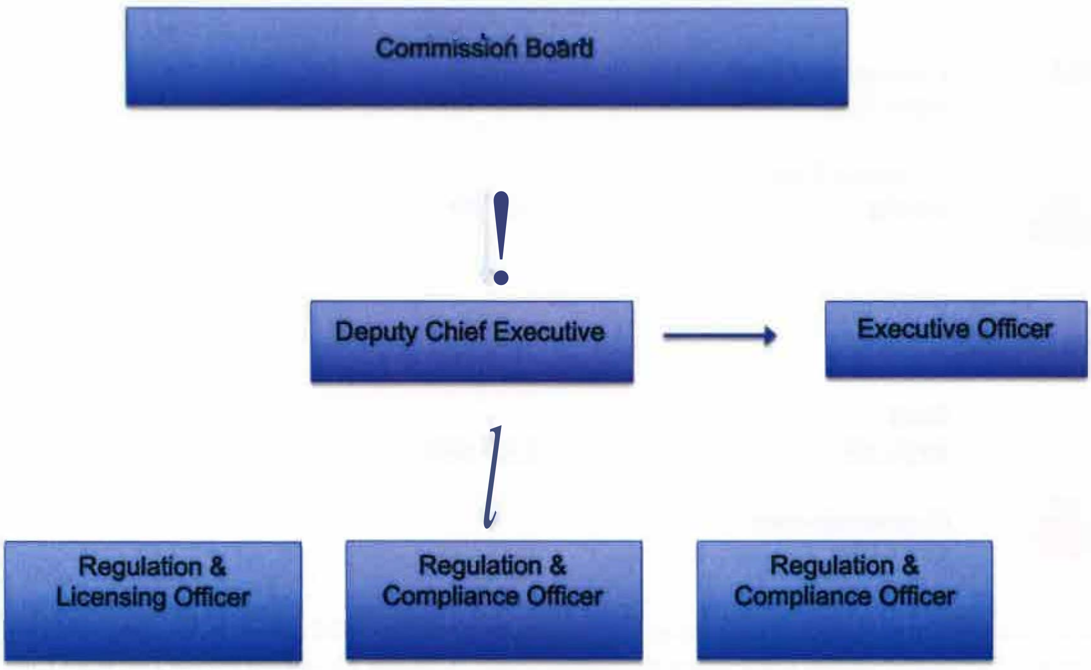
The Executive undertake the operational delivery o fthe work o fthe Commission under the scrutiny and oversight o f the Board. It is led by the Chief Executive, Dr Jason Lane (Commissioner from 2023) and the Deputy Chief Executive, David Evans, who sits as an ex-officio Board Member. They oversee a small team, including an Executive Officer who has oversight o fthe financial and administrative functions o fthe Commission, as well as acting as a case officer with particular oversight oflicensees financial reporting. The Executive Officer is in tum supported by three part-time Regulation and Compliance / Licensing Officers who undertake due diligence, monitor reporting and inspect for compliance.

David has worked for the UK Financial Services Authority and Pensions Regulator. In 2001 he joined the Gaming Board for Great Britain (latterly the Gambling Commission) as Inspector for Intelligence and Operations, also serving as the Board's Money Laundering Reporting Officer.

In 2006 he joined the Jersey Civil Service and transferred to the Jersey Gambling Commission in 2010. As Deputy ChiefExecutive, David has responsibility for probity investigations on applicants for licensing and the production o f guidance and Codes o f Practice.

DAVID EVANS
DEPUTY CIDEF EXE<;OJ'IVE

ORGANISATIONAL CHART: JERSEY GAMBLING COMMISSION



The Role of the Commission

Part 2, Article 3 of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law (2010) sets out the general_ functions and powers of the Commission as 'the general supervision of gambling', including in particular -

(i) supervision of providers of gambling services, and

(ii) investigation of whether any person is complying with, contravening, or committing an offence under an enactment relating to gambling.

The Commission must also directly apply its 'Guiding principles' in the performance of all of its functions to ensure that any gambling services provided -

(a) should be conducted responsibly and with safeguards necessary to protect children and vulnerable people;

(b) should be regulated in accordance with generally accepted international standards to prevent fraud and money laundering, and should not be permitted to be a source of crime; and

(c) should be verifiably fair to consumers of those services.

In undertaking these duties, the Commission applies the powers and responsibilities entrusted to it by the Gambling (Jersey) Law (2012).

Executive Overview 2025:

Staff

6 (6 in 2024)
Gender Balance M/F I: I

Commissioners **6** (3 in2024)
Gender Balance M/F 2: I

Income 2025	**Commercial Fees** **£806,713**	(2024) £837,049
	Jrd sector Fees **£4,658**	£3,899

Fees & Salaries 2025		(2024)
	Staff **£447,251**	£425,689
	Commissioners **£84,010**	£80,400

There were no formal arrangements requiring implementation of the Commission Decision-Making Process during the year. Recognising the need to ensure compliance with the Data Protection (Jersey) Law 2018 and as a result of the Commission's small head count, the Board do not consider it appropriate to provide more detailed salary or staff information on either the employees or the Board itself. There were no staff departures in the year, hence there were no exit packages agreed. The Commission has an equal opportunities employment policy in place. Furthermore, there were no personal data related incidents in the year that required reporting to the Jersey Office for the Information Commissioner.

Types of Permitted Commercial Gambling


Horse Racing


Internet Gambling


Sports Betting


Crown and Anchor

Types of Permitted Charitable Gambling


Cinema Racing


Raffles / Lotteries


Bingo

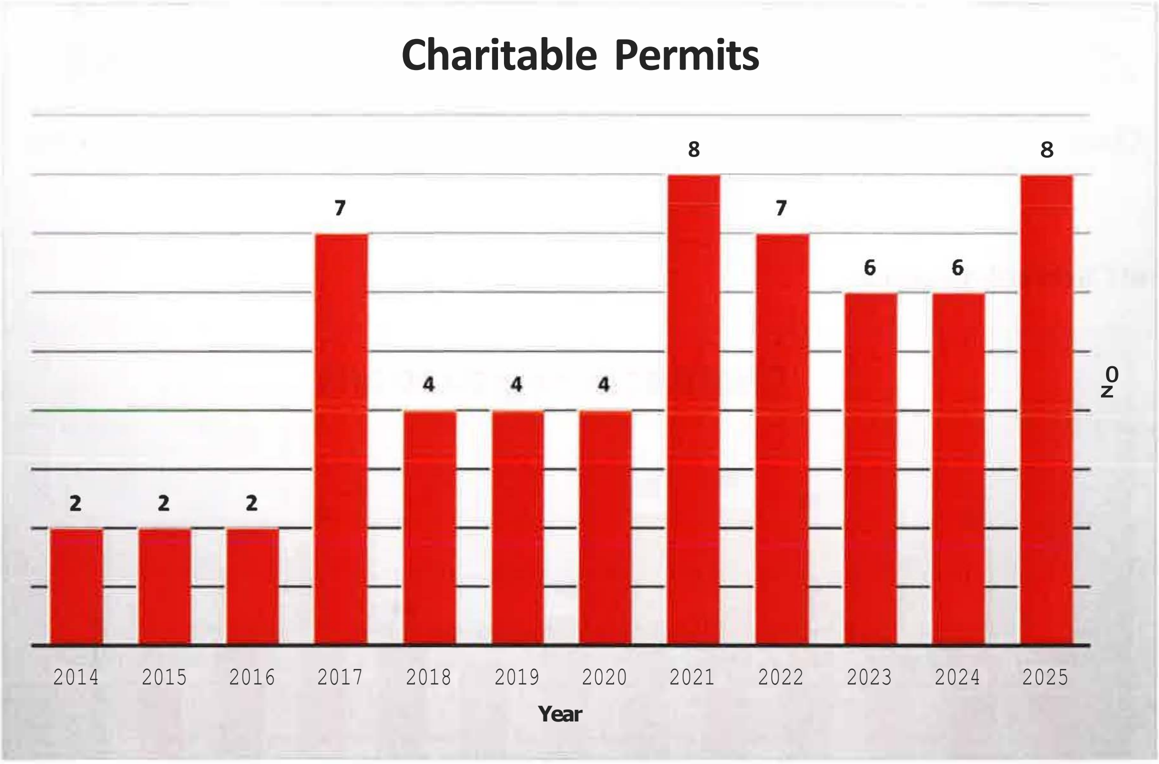

Crown and Anchor

Levels of Charitable Gambling

There is little additional activity to report on this year across the charitable sector. Levels of Charitable registrations remain broadly constant and the Commission continues to assist charities, clubs and societies to undertake this form of fundraising in a safe and transparent manner. As well as the fundraising covered by the Code on Charitable Gambling, 'exempt' status, allows charities to undertake small scale gambling (with a prize fund under £1,500) up to 3 times per year without regulation. This ensures that the sector is given an extra boost by providing access to gambling services for free, albeit the requirements of the Code still apply and the Commission is consulted and gives advice where appropriate and generally on request. One area where charities are exposed to risk is when members of the public undertake unsolicited gambling activities to support a good cause, but are not authorised by the club or society in question to do so. While the Commission accepts that most, if not all people doing so are acting in good faith, nevertheless there is nothing to prevent this becoming susceptible to abuse, fraud or manipulation. For this reason, the Commission mandates that all types of gambling activity by way of charitable fundraising be done with the knowledge and support of the charity it seeks to benefit.

In 2025 the Commission provided advice and support to 48 different charities, clubs and societies, with a further four receiving more in depth assistance requiring a number of in person meetings.

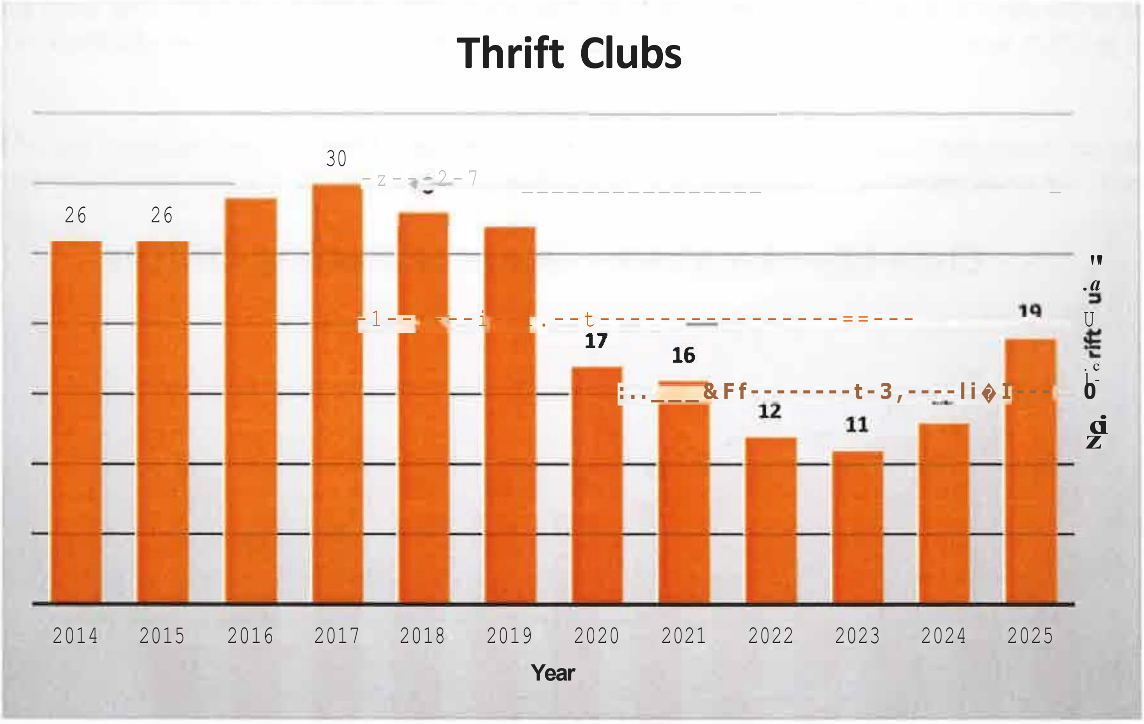
For those charities, clubs and societies that engage in more substantial fundraising, the permit regime is in place. The permit, effectively a licence, provides the Commission with greater oversight and gives reassurance to the charity and its principal persons that they are conducting the permitted type of gambling to an agreed standard. It also ensures that the public know that the activity is legitimate and sanctioned, ensuring confidence in the brand is not potentially compromised.



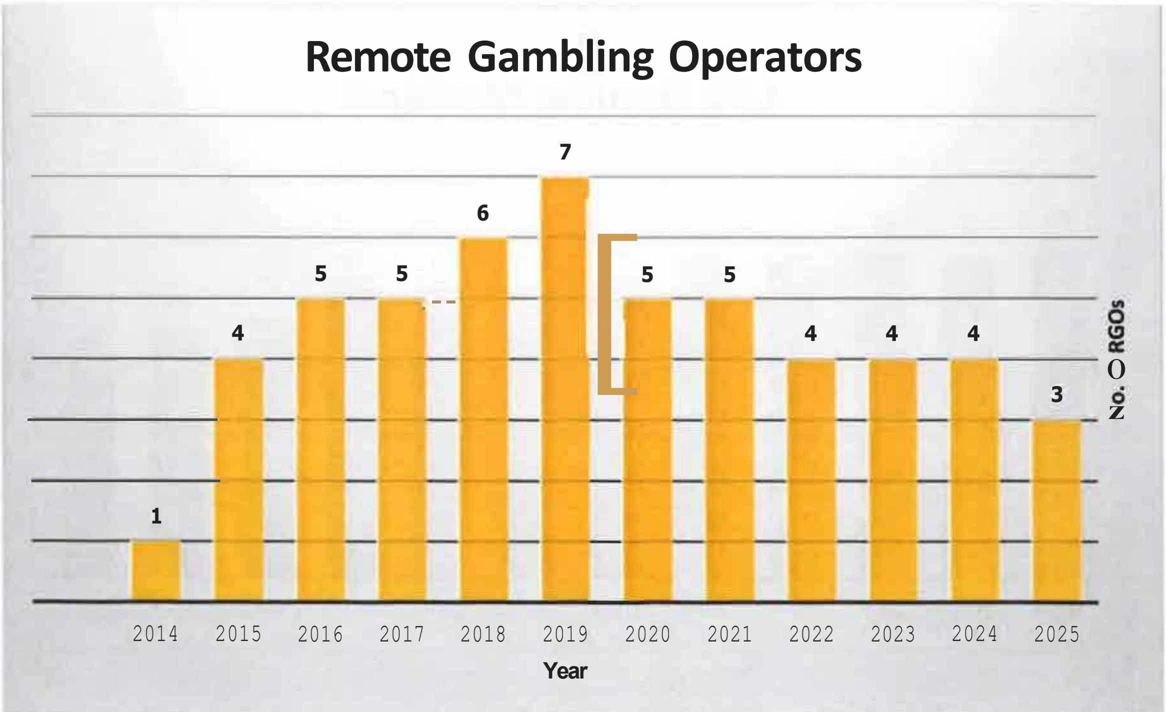
Numbers of Commercial Licences

Thrift clubs are private members clubs that are permitted, by dint of their licence, to offer a restricted number of gambling games to the public. Originally created as a tax saving scheme (when income tax was paid in arrears) within public houses, thrift clubs have evolved into a socially popular and benign form of commercial gambling, offering such games as 'open the box', 'meat draws' and 'football cards' as a supplement to the savings scheme. This form of gambling has been in decline for some time, initially because of the impact of the pandemic, but latterly because of the imposition of full commercial banking charges, where banking is offered at all.

The modest rise in numbers noted last year has continued, but the latest rise is due to the creation of a hybrid model whereby profits are distributed in prizes at each event rather than accumulated for distribution between the members at the end of the year. This is widely acknowledged to be a method of driving sales at the venue (which was a reason for the original concept as well of course) and as long as it complies with the licensing requirements the Commission sees no reason to prevent it.

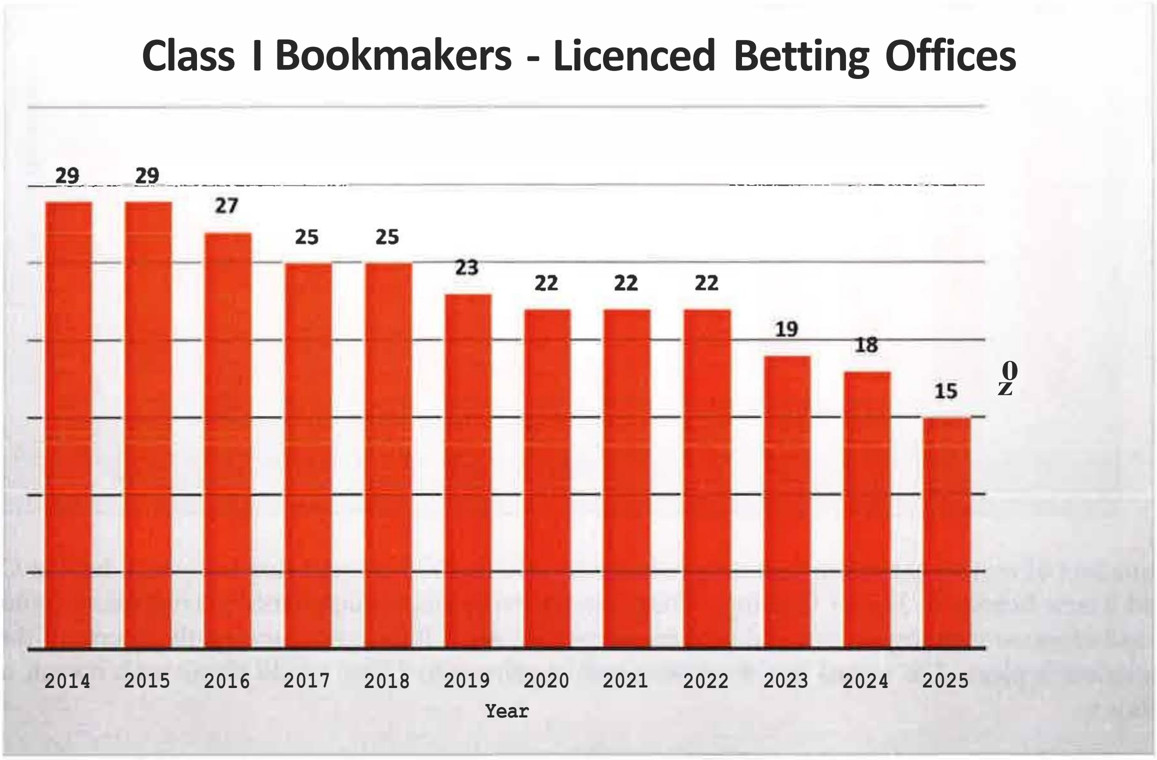


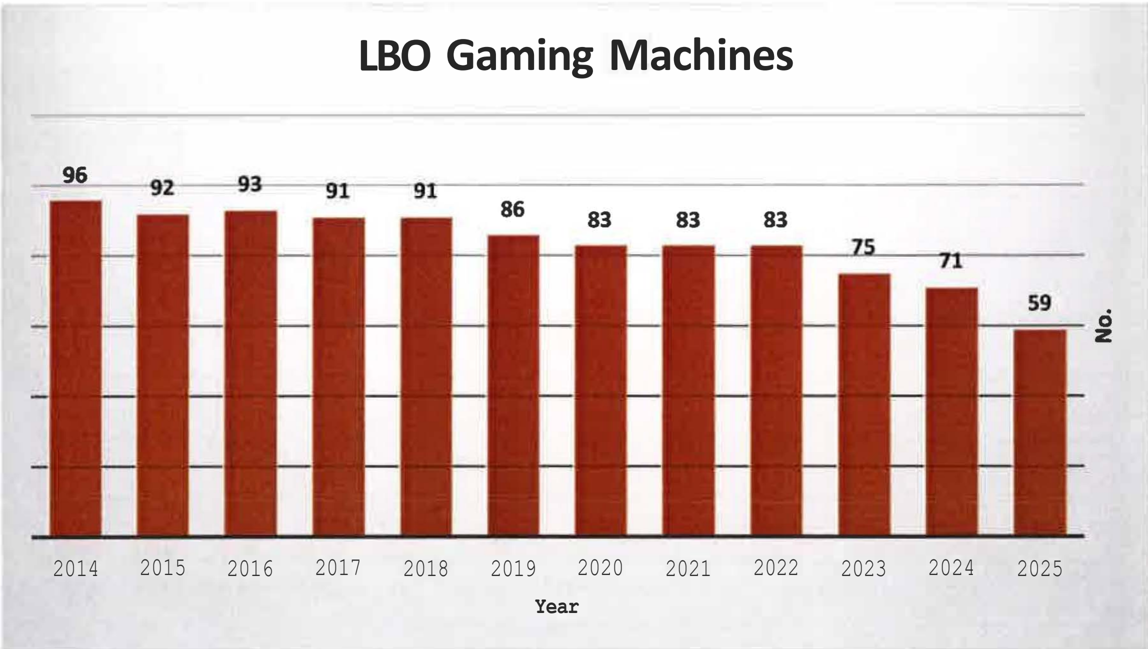
The numbers ofremote gambling operators reduced by two in 2025 (as reported last year), but the Commission granted a new licence to Jupiter Gaming. The Commission monitors compliance via regulatory returns, periodic visits and unannounced inspections and held meetings with all of its licensees during the course of the year. The Commission is pleased to record that there was nothing discovered that would represent a breach of licensing conditions.



Bookmaking is the largest gambling sector in the Island and while buoyant, the numbers reduced sharply and unexpectedly with the closure of the Ladbroke shops. This can be seen as an outlier insofar as the decision was taken at group level and did not reflect the hard work and commitment of the local staff and management. Associated declines were consequently also noted in the gaming machine estate. It is always hard to predict market reactions to such a move. Without doubt it would have been welcomed by those businesses still in the market (Jennings added a premises) and they will have benefited from the influx of most if not all of the former Ladbroke clients. Whether that leads to further expansion remains to be seen and will largely be based on whether the existing shops are performing optimally and have absorbed the increased demand well. Clearly though, in a manner also reflected in the alcohol trade, there are now only half of the number of premises that there were when the law was updated in 2012, reflecting increasing fixed costs and the option to purchase the product elsewhere, in this case online.

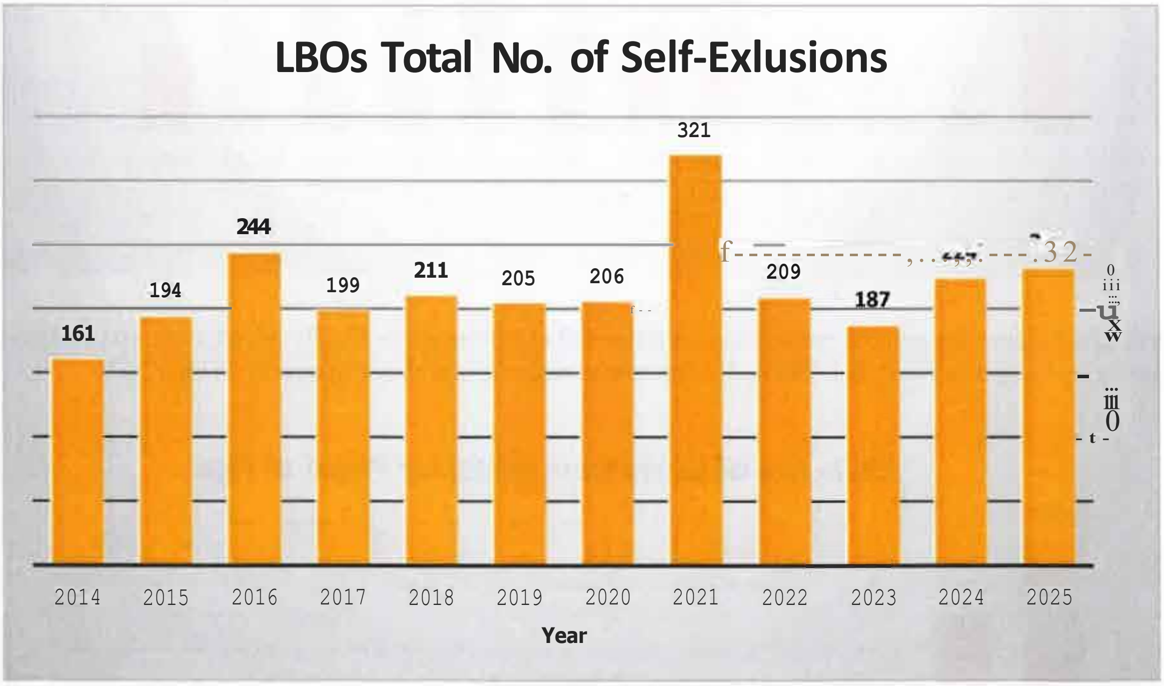
All shops are inspected at least annually, involving a full compliance check, as well as receiving *ad hoe* visits specifically for stated purposes, for example, anti-money laundering reviews or social responsibility checks.





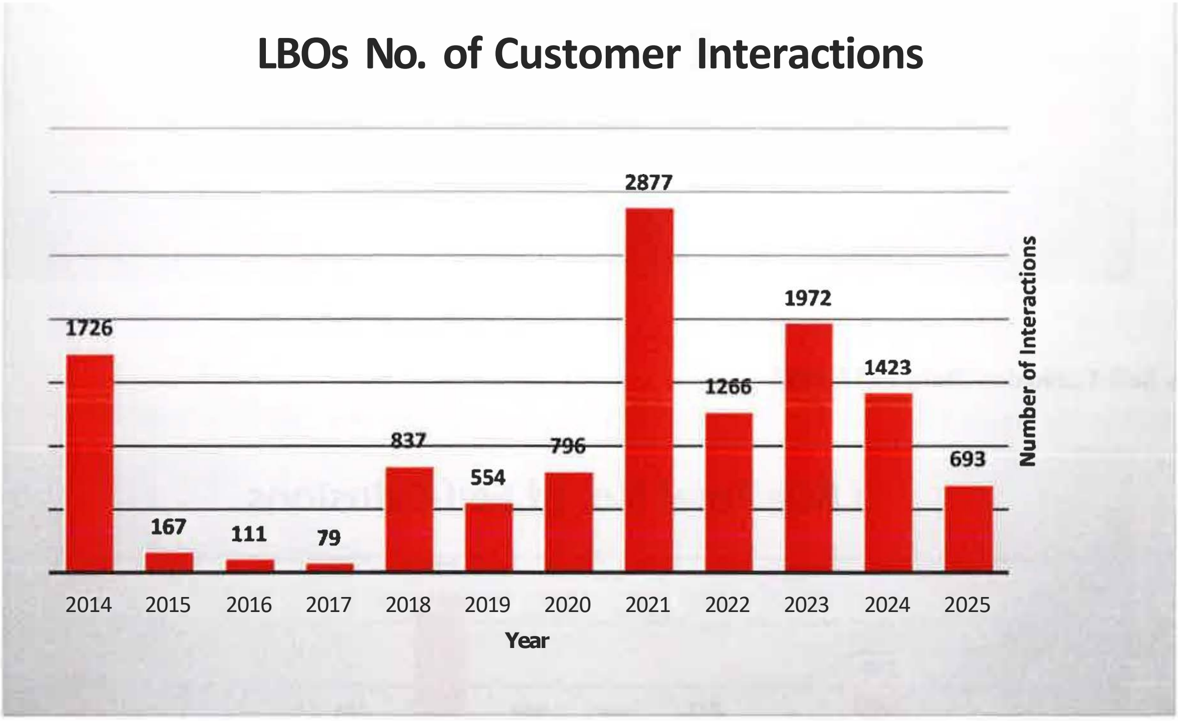
In terms of restaurants, pubs and clubs, the numbers of gaming machines (category 3) returned a small increase on the previous period.

LBOs Self-Exclusion Data 2014-2025

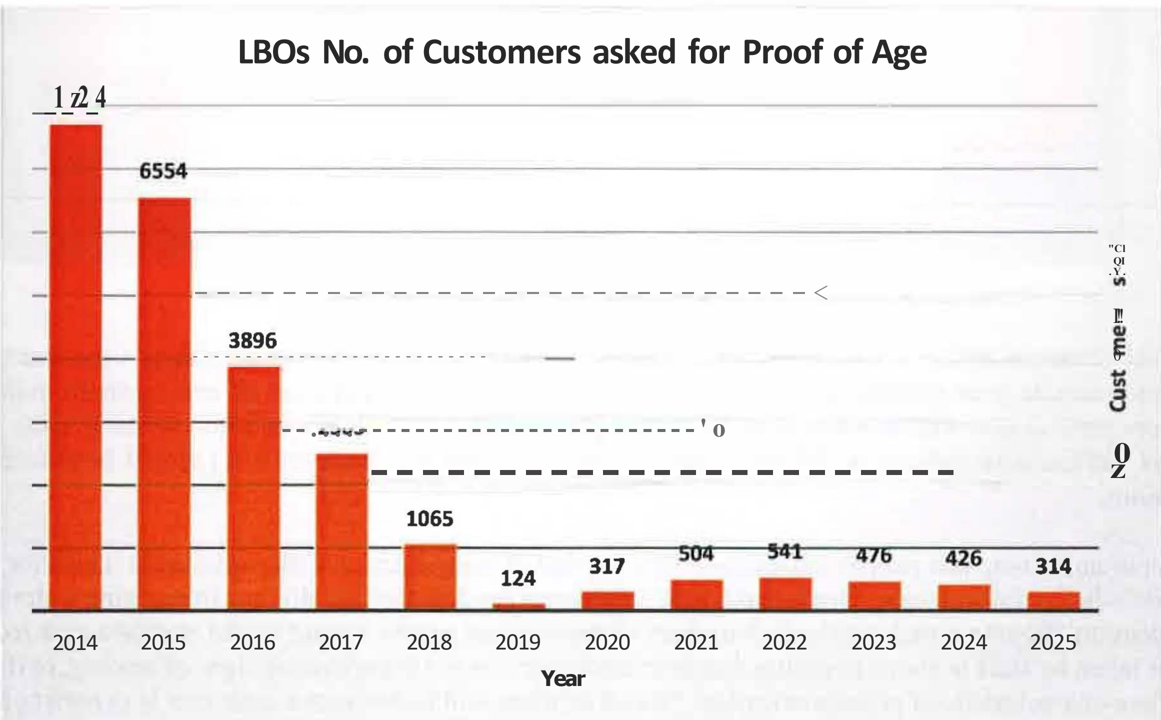


Self-exclusions are actions taken by customers to effectively ban themselves from gambling. Customers have the choice to exclude from a single shop, from the group (if part of a group) or from all betting shops in the Island. It is important to note that exclusions are recorded per premises, so a customer who excluded using the Multi-Operator Self-Exclusion Scheme, or 'MOSES' (the all-shops scheme run from the UK) would be recorded as 18 exclusions.

It is important to note that people self-exclude for a myriad of reasons and that they also self-exclude for different time periods. To that end care must be taken not to interpret the data too literally, but to examine it alongside the 'intervention' figures noted overleaf. Numbers of interactions can be a more useful measure as it records the actions taken by staff in shops to ensure that their customers are not experiencing signs of anxiety, or displaying behaviour characteristic of problematic play. Not all of these will be because a customer is experiencing harm, but it is hoped that more frequent interactions will encourage those potentially susceptible to excessive play to have an opportunity to reflect and reduce or stop their play. This past year has seen a decrease in the total number of interactions, which the Commission hopes reflects a more targeted approach to those perceived as most in need. Regardless, every interaction between staff and client builds relationships and can better inform staff of their clients' circumstances. It is important to recognise that notwithstanding the need to know their customers, staff will at best gain a recognition of what 'normal' behaviour is for an individual punter. That does not, however, always provide them with sufficient knowledge to make a judgment that approaches the level required to 'know' whether their customer is experiencing gambling harm or not. As part of business compliance reviews undertaken by the Commission, all counter staff are questioned in respect of their understanding of the requirement and usefulness of customer interactions as a means of reducing the incidence of problem gambling.



The final chart shows the general reduction in numbers of customers specifically asked to prove that they are over 18. Operators have improved the 'Think 21' scheme to now require proof of age by 'Think 25'.



Licensing and Regulatory Strategy

The Commission is not a promoter of Jersey, or the gambling industry and takes a neutral approach to the sector. It has a clear duty in law to regulate legitimate businesses and those who wish to make use of gambling for charitable, sporting, social or educational purposes. Given that there is no proactive equivalent to Jersey Finance championing the sector, it is, and in all likelihood will remain, niche.

The Commission licences and regulates four areas:

- Terrestrial Commercial Gambling;
- Remote Commercial Gambling;
- Ancillary (Gambling) Services;
- Charitable, Club and Social Gambling.

Articles 8 and 9: Gambling (Jersey) Law 2012

The Law is unambiguous; Article 8 states that it is an offence to provide a commercial gambling service from Jersey without a licence and the offence carries a maximum of 5 years imprisonment and an unlimited fine. Commercial gambling is where a gambling service is provided by at least one person by way of business, to at least one person who gambles as a customer (not by way of business). This is distinguished from an ancillary service, known as business to business or B2B where a gambling service is provided by way of business, but only to others who are also acting by way of a commercial gambling business.

Article 9 requires the Commission to consult on and publish its policies on what types of commercial gambling will be licensed, and what standard conditions will normally be imposed on licences for different types of commercial gambling. These statement and policy requirements also extend to gambling prom9tions of charities and societies with permissions defined under the Gambling (Charitable and Membership Gambling Services) (Jersey) Regulations 2012 and also those B2B arrangements outlined under the Gambling (Ancillary Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Regulations 2012.

Regulatory Risk

Given that Risk is inherent in everything that an organisation does, the Commission applies a risk-based approach to regulation, enabling it to prioritise its efforts and focus upon those sectors of the industry that have the greatest impact upon the Island. For that reason, the Commission considers the regulation of the commercial sector to be a higher priority than charitable and society gambling. The guiding principles governing our regulation are stated under Article 4 of the Commission Law. These principles state that we must ensure gambling services:

- should be conducted responsibly and with safeguards necessary to protect children and vulnerable people;
- should be regulated in accordance with generally accepted international standards to prevent fraud and money laundering, and should not be permitted to be a source of crime; and
- should be verifiably fair to consumers of those services.

Applying these principles to practice, a sound working relationship with the regulated sector is of the utmost importance. Self-reporting is a product of this relationship and bolsters trust between the regulator and regulated. While regular inspections and spot-checks are undertaken to verify compliance, it is the duty of a licensee to draw the attention of the Commission to an issue and take steps to resolve it. While a regulatory sanction may be appropriate depending upon the nature and scale of the breach, non-reporting immediately threatens a licence because of its clear breach of that trust previously mentioned. While self-reporting remains an appropriate means of lessening regulatory sanction and increasing compliance, it is vital that all licensees (and this extends to the charitable sector) are confident they can approach the Commission knowing they will be treated fairly.

Key Risks

The Commission operates a risk register to record and consider the possible risks that could have a substantial and unfavourable effect on the Commission. The executive review and update the register monthly and report to the Board at least annually. The register is organised around the following key themes:

Risk theme: Staff
The Commission is a small organisation, ordinarily comprising three Commissioners (currently 4) and six executives, three of whom work part-time or reduced hours. The risks concomitant with sickness were clearly brought home during the Covid pandemic that highlighted the vulnerabilities facing a small work force. Remote and flexible working is now embedded for those staff who wish to avail of it. The recruitment of successor Commissioners progressed well, albeit the evaluation took into account alcohol licensing which will now not form part of the Commission's remit. The outcome clearly shows the benefit of having a risk register. Recruitment in terms of staff in being reevaluated now again, with the previous plan falling into abeyance.

Risk theme: Finance
The Commission is not a publicly funded body, all income is derived from fees and it must manage its resources prudently. A reserve fund has been built up over a number of years to enable the Commission to mitigate any fluctuations in income, as well as meet any legal challenges. With the decrease in returns, diversification offunds has also become prudent and the Commission therefore has bank accounts with two providers, as well as an investment bond.

Risk theme: Technology
To ensure the ongoing robustness of our systems, management is outsourced to a trusted third-party technology company. With the planned-for changes in regulatory growth no longer in scope, the Commission is redesigning its plans for a new website and this will now form part of next year's report.

Risk theme: Reputation
The Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law makes it a specific duty of the Commission that in carrying out its functions under Article 7(5) the Commission must aim to secure the protection and enhancement of the reputation and integrity of Jersey in commercial and financial matters, as those are affected by gambling. Although a small regulator of a small industry, the impact of any misconduct in the facilitation of commercial or charitable gambling would seriously impact the Island's reputation as a finance centre and erode public confidence. The Commission must also observe its duty not to create an undue burden in its oversight of all its permissions, that regulation is proportionate, and that Jersey is not over-bureaucratic.

Operational Review 2025 Highlights

The Jersey Gambling Commission gears itself towards fulfilling five core aims:

1. To protect consumers, the young and the vulnerable;
2. To regulate fairly and responsibly in a manner proportionate to the sector;
3. To ensure that gambling legislation is kept up to date and fit for purpose;
4. To advise Ministers and government on all matters relating to gambling and gambling regulation;
5. To ensure that the Commission works to support government policy and the commitment to economic diversification.

Performance Report Overview Statement by CEO
As part of our review and performance evaluation process, the Commission has reconsidered its commitment to sustainability and the actual impact that we can and do have. To this end, our reporting of the minor levels of paper or electricity use will cease. The data provided little that was meaningful and staff already commit to trying to use our resources responsibly and economically. Instead we will consider our impact holistically, insofar as it relates to the other Pillars of Sustainability, namely the Social and the Economic. While the industry we regulate does provide economic value, and this is touched on indirectly throughout this report, the real strength of the Commission is in respect of the Second Pillar. This pillar evaluates how organisations impact

people, ensuring fair treatment and well-being. It promotes societal cohesion and strives to reduce inequalities'.

The Commission has a statutory duty to ensure that it manages the harms caused by gambling within our community and it does this by ensuring that the companies that it licences comply with its Codes, not least of which is the Code for social responsibility. The Commission regularly engages with its licensees in this respect. The other direct way in which we add to the Second Pillar deliverables is through direct engagement with people. People visit the Commission weekly. Some come to ask for forms, others for a steer or advice about the best way to undertake a social or community fundraising project. These all add to social cohesion and are broadly positive, but a very small number of people, probably in the region of 3 to 4 a year, visit us because they have reached a crisis point in their lives and want to get help to change. Assisting these people is a complex matter. Each set of circumstances is unique and each requires discretion, understanding and knowledge of the various pathways that might be appropriate for them to try. The Commission itself does not provide this help directly, but by experience and contacts we often know avenues to explore, people and organisations to contact and in so doing, can make the provision of help speedier than it might otherwise be.

In terms of fairness, the Commission insists that commercial products are thoroughly tested and require certificates for game testing before entering the market. Thereafter we review terms and conditions of play, causation and resolution of faults in systems and monitor levels of complaints by customers. In the financial space we measure our performance in terms of our ability to operate and invest in our staff and systems without recourse to any public funding. This means we adopt a flexible budget, adjusting our expenditure as needed and smoothing the impact of occasional deficits, using reserves as needed. Keeping gambling free from crime is centred upon appropriate levels of due diligence when applications are received and then ongoing reviews, working with colleagues in other sectors, particularly the JFSC, for compliance in terms of AML/CFT and the wider government programme of engagement to ensure the Island complies with international standards. During the period, all the Island bookmakers were inspected and senior management and shareholders vetted.

Protection of consumers, the young and the vulnerable: The Commission continues its engagement with the Government of Jersey in order to ensure that the dangers posed by gambling are better understood. The Commission continues to support Gordon Moody (GarnblingTherapy). This is vital work, because it aims to help those individuals for whom gambling has ceased to be an innocent form of recreation and enjoyment and who are experiencing varying levels of harm. In 2025 we recorded 9 direct interactions in respect of problem gambling issues involving six unique individuals.

Regulate fairly and responsibly in a manner proportionate to the sector: the Commission does not operate a 'one size fits all' policy and all physical premises that offer gambling services to the Jersey public will inevitably have at least one visit by the Executive in any one year. These may range from a low-key and unannounced visit to a pub or club operating gambling machines, to a more formal review of licence conditions in a bookmaker. A Remote Gambling Operator on the other hand, will likely only have one onsite inspection during the course of its licence (which may not be in Jersey), but will be subject to either monthly or quarterly review of its financials, systems and other reporting conditions. This level of scrutiny is generally not placed upon the charitable sector, save for specific examples where the scale of the permitted gambling is such that failure would have a disproportionate impact. In all of its undertakings the Commission remains cognisant of its duty in Law (Article 3(5) of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law refers) to ensure that it carries out its functions in a way that does not give rise to, or maintain, unnecessary burdens. There is, therefore, a clear need for consistency in approach and ultimately we recognise that we are subject to challenge and take account of this in our decisions.

Ensure that gambling legislation is kept up to date and fit for purpose: The Commission has, for a number of years, been discussing with government how best it can enhance its regulatory powers and these had been added to the package of legislation around alcohol licensing. With the removal of the Commission from this legislation, the new enforcement powers have also been lost and work will need to begin afresh to consider the best way to ultimately deliver them.

To advise Ministers and government on all matters relating to gambling and gambling regulation: Notwithstanding the change in direction over alcohol licensing, the Commission enjoys a positive relationship with Ministers and looks forward to engagement with the new government.

[1] http://wwwun-documents.net/our-common-future.pdf

To ensure that the Commission works to support government policy and the commitment to economic diversification: support of government policy in terms of keeping gambling crime free and ensuring it does not bring the Island into disrepute is clear and unambiguous. The Commission does not promote the industry, yet without a defined industry body to represent its interests, can find itself having to articulate what an industry view might be, simply because no-one else can do it. This is sub-optimal for all parties, but given the small scale of the sector, is unlikely to change. To that end, the Commission makes clear what its regulatory remit requires and what market-entrants could expect, but will not seek new business or promote Jersey as a jurisdiction.

Regulatory Review 2025

Commercial

As has been noted for a number of years, the position of the industry is one of managed decline in the land-based sector. While the loss of a further shop was not unexpected, the loss of an entire group certainly was and it is to be hoped that there will be no further seismic changes in the marketplace. As noted for some time, the Jersey marketplace suffers from a lack of size, but also because of the leakage caused by locals choosing to gamble online with firms licensed elsewhere. This activity reduces the economic benefit to the Island and reduces the interventions that we can make on their behalf, however, in a free society and without a legislative change toward consumption licensing (which would itself be almost impossible to enforce) there is little hope that this will change in any meaningful way.

The picture as of 31st December 2025 is as follows:

Licencee	2025	2024	Change 2025vs 2024	Comments
Class I Bookmaker	3	4	-1	Ladbroke (Channel Islands) Limited left Jersey
LIcenced Betting Office (LBOJ	15	18	-3	Ladbroke (Channel Islands} closed their remaining LBOs in March 2025
LBO Gaming Machines	59	71	-12	Reduction in gambling machines as a result of the exit of Ladbroke (Channel Islands)
Thrift Clubs	19	13	6	Additions: Dorset Tavern Thrift Club Beuvelande Thrift Club Earl Grey Savings Club Robin Hood Thrift Club The Cambridge Thrift Club The Pembroke Thrift Club
Racetrack	1	1	0	
Class II Bookmaker	4	4	0	
Promotional Prize Lottery	8	2	6	
Machine Suppliers	2	2	0	
Gambling Machine Operators Licence Cat 3	46	42	4	**t,;Iosures:** -3 Machines from 2 premises: CCDP- Jersey and The Gloster Vaults. **Machine Removal:** -1 Machine from Bagot Inn. **Additions:** +8 Machines from 8 premises: NOMU; The Forum Bar, Chambers Sports Bar & Nightclub; The Tenby; L'Auberge du Nord; Kitty O'Sheas; Lilly's Mini Market; Bodegon del Mojito
Amusements with Prizes	1	1	0	
Crown & Anchor	1	1	0	
Software Designers	1	1	0	
Personal Gambling Licence	0	1	-1	This was surrendered on 1 October 2024
Remote Gambling Operators	3	4	-1	Mohawk Online Limited and Avid International Limited surrendered in 2024.

				Jupiter Gaming Limited Ucenced as RGO in 2025
Platform Providers (B2B)	3	4	-1	Avid International Limited surrendered 29 October 2024
Hosting Providers	2	2	0	
Mirror and Load Balancing	0	0	0	

By conducting proactive and often unannounced inspections, the executive ensures that licensees and permit holders are operating in accordance with the regulatory framework and their specific licence/ permit conditions. The inspections also create the opportunity to develop and maintain good working relationships with staff at all levels. To that end, all LBOs can expect to receive a minimum of 1 full inspection, with a small number receiving additional *ad hoe* or thematic inspections. All holders of Class 1 and Class 2 Bookmakers Licences, are also required to complete and return to the Commission an annual Regulatory Return which provides data of gambling operations over the course of the year. This is an invaluable record of the state of the industry and provides a measure not just of business, but more importantly the levels of self-exclusions and other social responsibility data. Remote gambling operators also provide regular data in respect of their operations, exclusions and other reportable events.

Charitable and Social Gambling

Charitable Reg trations and Permits

The Commission issued 8 charitable permits, a slight rise on previous years. The numberofRegistrations remained constant, with 73 issued, (72 in 2024). As is usual, several meetings were requested by the Commission with some of the charities to explain and offer advice on conducting lotteries, but as per last year, most were in respect of wanting advice on how to offer part of their sales and marketing online.

Cooperation with overseas authorities and associations

The Commission continued to meet virtually with the Gambling Commission for Great Britain to discuss and agree regulatory strategies and provide updates on mutual licensees on an *ad hoe* basis. The Commission continued to interact and share information and regulatory experiences with the membership of the International Association of Gaming Regulators and the Gambling Regulators European Forum and has a positive dialogue with our newest regulatory colleagues, the Gambling Regulatory Authority oflreland. As is now the norm, periodic meetings take place with the Jersey Financial Services Commission.

In relation to fraud prevention, the Commission continued to participate in Gamshield, an industry group established to alert its membership to emerging threats and fraud typologies.

Anti-Money Laundering/ Countering the Financing of Terrorism/ Countering Proliferation Financing (AML/CFT/CPF)

The Commission is not a designated supervisory body under the Proceeds of Crime (Supervisory Bodies) (Jersey) Law 2008, and responsibility for the AML/CFT/CPF supervision of casinos therefore sits with the Jersey Financial Services Commission. That having been said, Article 16(3)(b) of the Gambling (Jersey) Law (2012) mandates that the Commission monitor and ensure that any ***'licensee and any employee or agent of the licensee must, in conducting gambling in or from within Jersey and any related activity, comply with all anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism legislation'.*** To that end, although not a designated body in terms of Schedule 2 of the Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law (1999), nevertheless the Commission must monitor its licensees for AML/CFT/CPF compliance and does so across its regulated entities, not just casinos. In this capacity, the Commission updated the relevant Code of Practice for bookmakers.

Social Responsibility

The Social Responsibility Fund

The decision to not extend the regulation and supervision of alcohol to the Commission has also had an impact on our plans for Social Responsibility and these will now need to be reevaluated. The Commission requires payments from its licensees into a Social Responsibility Fund. All licensees located in the Island must pay into this dedicated Fund, especially those operators directly contracting with Jersey residents. Remote licensees may elect to fund charities and help organisations dedicated to the promotion of responsible gambling and the treatment of problem gambling in those countries more representative of their client base.

Accounting for the Social Responsibility Fund is governed by Article 10 of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010 and these funds are kept separate from the main Commission accounts. The Fund is used by way of research, education, information, prevention, treatment, counselling or other measures to support vulnerable people from addiction and other forms of harm associated with gambling. Specifically, the Fund contributes to the costs of the https://gamblingtherapy.org/ website as well as published material distributed to public-facing licensees as well as radio and print media.

At the close of the year, there was £160,218 in the Fund (2024 £150,064). The Commission continues to offer support to Islanders needing to travel to the UK in order to receive in-house counselling treatment and continues to work with a number of providers to ensure dedicated support is available for Jersey residents. As indicated above, the Commission will continue to press for engagement on a partnership basis with public sector agencies and interested third sector bodies to identify ways in which the Fund can effectively be applied to achieve the most practical outcomes.

Social Responsibility Initiatives

One of the key duties placed on the Commission by the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010 is to maintain a social responsibility function, namely:

a) protect children and other vulnerable persons from addiction to gambling and from other forms of harm associated with gambling;

b) make assistance available to persons who are or may be affected by problems related to excessive gambling; and

c) otherwise avoid and reduce problems related to gambling.

Throughout 2025 the Commission sought to enhance awareness of problem gambling, the availability of support groups and build upon signposting for those wishing to self-exclude and making it easier for them to do so. With the withdrawal of Ladbroke, the co-funding of a place at a UK residential treatment service, has also been lost, but access to the facility remains and the Commission will evaluate if it can support individuals on a case by case basis.

Gamblers, Family and Friends in Recovery (GFFR)
This group was created to support compulsive gamblers, their families and friends affected by someone's gambling addiction. GFFR's online meetings have a global reach and meetings are accessed by using the following link: https:/l amblersinrecove1y_ .com/

Multi Operator Self Exclusion Scheme
The self-exclusion scheme for betting shops is now extended to Jersey. It is managed by the Multi-Operator Self Exclusion Scheme Limited. The MOSES scheme in addition to recording and notifying operators of registrants and the terms of their self-exclusion, the team also take reports of breaches by registrants and notifies the operators in question. Operators, generally, are accountable to the Commission under the terms of the licence for their management of self-exclusion. MOSES however affords a central point for self-exclusion and rather than have problem gamblers submit exclusion requests in person and to multiple operators, the scheme distributes the request and its terms to those betting shops listed on an exclusion. The MOSES scheme is funded by fees payable by each participating operator based on the number of betting shops owned.

Gamstop
Whereas MOSES deals solely with exclusion from retail bookmakers, Gamstop provides a self-exclusion service from online gambling operators. The scheme is limited to UK licensees because the British Gambling Commission (BGC) makes it a licence condition for online operators to sign up to the initiative. However, discussions with the BGC and Gamstop concluded that facilitating exclusions of Jersey residents from its licensees was the right thing to do. Once a person signs up to Gamstop they will receive an email confirming the registration. The email will contain information about further practical tools and support designed to help. It can take up to 24 hours for the self-exclusion to become effective. A person will then be excluded from gambling with all online gambling companies licensed in Great Britain for a period of either 6 months, I year or 5 years. Cancellation of the selected self-exclusion period is not possible and after this period concludes the exclusion will remain in force unless the person expressly contacts Gamstop to ask for its removal. It is important to note that UK licensees are not obligated to include Jersey residents who self-exclude within their list of banned players.

Self-Exclusion

Part of the data required from licensees is an annual return stating the numbers and changes in self-exclusions, that is, people who take the initiative to stop gambling and sign a statement with an operator noting their desire to stop gambling which the operator is contractually bound to honour.

In the terrestrial bookmaking sector 232 self-exclusions were in place across the whole Jersey estate during 2025, an increase from 224 in 2024 (187 in 2023). As an individual must self-exclude from several operators if they wish to stop gambling, inspections have confirmed duplication in these numbers, e.g. the same person across four operators - this can cause some distortion of the figures. Therefore, the self-exclusion figure noted above will represent a much smaller group of people who have elected to exclude across the estate. In 2025 127 individual self-exclusion agreements were made, the same as the previous year{l 27), with 54 returning to gambling after the self-exclusion period lapsed (40 in 2024).

The number of unsuccessful self-exclusion breaches (self-excluded persons identified while attempting to gamble) was 39, up modestly from 36 in 2024 (61 in 2023). There were only 2 reported transactions recorded for self-excluded persons managing to gamble which is an excellent result and demonstrates the real commitment of the industry to uphold their part of this vital social contract. 1,972 customer interactions were recorded in 2025 and the Commission believes that this contact, while not necessarily reflecting customers in difficulty, provides an important reality check for all players. As with self-exclusions, this number does not always reflect separate individuals and is more probably a statistic of recurring interaction with some customers. Interaction can also include a request for proof of identification which, more often than not, is a response to the Think 25 initiative, but can also be associated with the rules on affordability brought in across Great Britain. 314 such requests were made in this period compared with 426 in 2024.

Gambling Therapy

Since 2013, the Commission has utilised the Social Responsibility Fund to support Gambling Therapy (GT) and actively promoted the services offered via a dedicated Jersey webpage through posters and leaflets for this service. GT has undertaken a major restructuring and updating and consequently the Jersey specific page (.je) is no longer supported. Links are now directly to their UK site. Information regarding GT and other support services are available at all Licenced Betting Offices. While the numbers of people seeking help will always be low, the Commission takes the view that if its funded services provide help to even one Islander then this will have made it worthwhile.

As a result of this change and following consultation with industry we updated our Get Help & Self-Exclusion page of our website in 2025 to provide information on what gambling harm support is available in Jersey, viz:

GamCare

GamCare provides information, advice and support for anyone affected by gambling harms in Great Britain and while most of their services aren't available in Jersey, they list on their website a range of support services, tools and information related to gambling harms that you can access in Jersey. Gambling harm support in Jersey - GamCare

GAMSTOP

GAMSTOP is a free tool that allows UK residents to self-exclude from all GB-licensed gambling websites. It's quick, simple and easy to register. Operators integrated with GAMSTOP are encouraged to include Jersey registered customers in their checks, however it is important to note that residents of the Channel Islands will not necessarily be restricted from gambling by all participating companies. It is recommended that you register self-exclusion directly with each operator in order to ensure exclusion from gambling websites.
For more information, visit: www.gamstop.co.uk

Financial Commentary

Overall, the finances and funding of the Commission are in good shape and even with the relative decline in the size of the industry, the funding model will continue to function for many years to come. The core principle that the Commission has worked to since establishment has been financial independence and ensuring that the service that it provides is wholly funded by those companies and organisations that benefit from its work, rather than the public. This was one of the pillars upon which the Commission was founded and it takes this responsibility extremely seriously. To that end, the main regulatory functions of the Commission continue to be met and funding is available for regular sensible upgrades to technology. The Social Responsibility Fund is another matter. While it appears to be of a reasonable size(£ 160,218) these monies are only enough to help individuals and while this is a vital function with enormous benefit to those involved, it can only ever help at the margins. To that end the Commission remains committed to both growing and using the fund, but also working with third parties and government to increase the offers available for help and, hopefully in time, be part of a publicly operated and integrated service.

In terms of its operating costs, payroll remains the most significant. The difficulties of finding staff in Jersey are well known and the financial rewards offered by the finance industry only exacerbate this. The Commission must, therefore, strike a balance between resisting wage inflation against the need for professional staff who can be trained and developed in what is something of a niche area. The Commission considers itself particularly fortunate to have the staff that it does and offers flexible-working in order to accommodate their various needs and wishes. The Commission also sets a great importance upon its links with allied regulators overseas and commits approximately 2.8% of its income towards travel and conferences to maintain these links and deliver the learning and engagement that comes with it. This is a vital expenditure because liaising with other regulators and participating within GREF and IAGR provides the only gambling-specific regulatory CPD available and is therefore particularly good value given its additional benefits, such as identifying new technologies and typologies, their relevant threats and usages and hearing first-hand from practitioners about the impacts, both foreseen and not, of initiatives to treat gambling addiction. Finally, office, administration and technological costs make up the balance of the operating costs of the Commission. IT provision, particularly the specialist oversight and analysis tools required by the Commission are resource hungry and must be maintained and updated. The Commission also seeks to recover some of the costs of its inspection programme where it believes they are over and above the normal level maintained through its licence fees.

The income of the Commission, as noted above, comes from its commercial licensees, with a very modest amount generated from the charitable sector. The Commission will continue to regulate good causes at what is essentially a below-market rate as part of its contribution to the good work that these organisations do for the Island, but it was inevitable that these very low fees had to increase modestly to combat inflation. The commercial sector remains sensitive to the longer-term impact of the pandemic and increased global competition. The modest decline in the attractiveness of in-person bookmaking will likely continue as habits and demographics change. Remote gambling, while globally strong, faces increased competitive pressures and can also expect higher levels of regulation, reductions in advertising and punitive action for failures. Thus, while the outlook for the sector globally remains positive, the licence fee income to the Commission will continue to decrease if nothing is done to reverse it.

The Commission can report of surplus of £72,686, substantially down from the previous period (2024: £140,861)

In terms of financial controls, the Board reviews the finances of the Commission on a quarterly basis with its management accountants, the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive. Between meetings, governance is assured through a system of internal controls. These controls, as well as the actual expenditure and financial planning of the Commission is subject to independent external audit and any findings are required to be declared in this Report.

The following Accounts provide an overview of the Commission's income and expenditure for 2025 in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102.

In line with its policies, the Commission reviews its fees and charges annually in light of its audited accounts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF

JERSEY GAMBLING COMMISSION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2025

JERSEY GAMBLING COMMISSION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

The Commissioners present their report and the audited financial statements of the Jersey Gambling Commission (the "Commission") for the year ended 31 December 2025.

INCORPORATION

The Commission was incorporated in Jersey under the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010.

COMMISSIONERS

The Commissioners who served during the year were as follows:

Advocate C Whelan (Resigned 2 November 2025)
Ms D Sebire (Resigned 2 November 2025)
Dr J Lane
Ms J Bridge (Appointed 1 August 2025)
Mr B Faudemer (Appointed 1 August 2025)
Mr B Santos-Costa (Appointed 1 August 2025)

RESULTS

The financial statements provide an overview of the Commission's income and expenditure for 2025. The Commission reports a surplus for the year of £72,686 (2024: Surplus £140,861).

GOING CONCERN

The Commissioners have reviewed the Company's forecasts and projections and have a reasonable expectation that the Commission has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Commissioners therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Commission's financial statements and there are no material uncertainties that lead to significant doubt upon the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern.

REGULATIONS

This report has been prepared in accordance with Section Ia of Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FUND

Accounting for the Social Responsibility Fund is governed by Article 10 of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010 and these funds are kept separate from the main Commission accounts. The fund is used by way of research, education, information, prevention, treatment, counselling or other measures to support vulnerable people from addiction and other forms of harm associated with gambling. Specifically the Fund meets the costs of the www.gamblingtherapy.je website as well as published material distributed to public-facing licensees. The Commission is working with stakeholders both within the Government of Jersey and externally to assess evidentially other uses for the Fund.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT (continued)

COMMISSIONERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Commissioners are responsible for preparing the Commissioners' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010 requires the Commissioners to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Commissioners have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102. The Commissioners must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Commission and of the surplus or deficit for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Commissioners are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Commission will continue in business.

The Commissioners are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Commission's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Commission and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Commission and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Each of the persons who is a Commissioner at the date of approval of this report confirm that:

- so far as each Commissioner is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Commission's auditor is unaware; and
- each Commissioner has taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a Commissioner to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Commissioner's auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITOR

The Comptroller and Auditor-General exercised their power under Article 18(4)(a) of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010 (as amended by Article 27 of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Jersey) Law 2014), to appoint RSM Channel Islands (Audit) Limited as auditor of the Jersey Gambling Commission from the year ending 31 December 2025.

Registered Office:
The Jersey Gambling Commission
4th Floor, Osprey House
5-7 Old Street
St Helier
JE2 3RG

Dr Jason Lane
Chief Executive and Commissioner

Approved on 2/7/26

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF JERSEY GAMBLING COMMISSION

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jersey Gambling Commission (the “Commission”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income and retained earnings for the year then ended, and notes 1 to 19 to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Commission as at 31 December 2025 and of its results for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (‘ISAs (UK)’) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of this report. We are independent of the Commission in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Jersey, including the FRC’s Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the commissioner’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the commissioners with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The commissioners are responsible for the other information, which comprises the Commissioners’ Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusions thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the terms of our engagement require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of commissioners

As explained more fully in the Commissioners’ Responsibilities Statement set out on page 29, the commissioners are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the commissioners determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of commissioners (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the commissioners are responsible for assessing the Commission's 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 commissioners either intend to liquidate the Commission or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our 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 an auditor's report that includes our 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the commissioners.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the commissioners' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We 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 that we identify during our audit.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is explained below.

The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is explained below.

The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the Commission's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Commission operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included compliance with Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010.

Our testing included:

- enquiries of management and the commissioners regarding known or suspect instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- enquiries of management and the commissioners regarding known or suspect instances of irregularities, including fraud;
- undertaking analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected relationships;
- review of minutes of Board meetings throughout the period;
- testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; and
- agreement of the financial statements disclosures to underlying supporting documentation.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatement of the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK). However, the principal responsibility for ensuring that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error, rests with the commissioners who should not rely on the audit to discharge those functions.

In addition, as with any audit, there remains a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as this may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other matters

We have not audited the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2024, which were audited by Alex Picot Chartered Accountants who issued an unqualified audit opinion, and form the comparative period for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Minister, in accordance with Article 18 of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Minister those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Commission and the Minister, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM Channel Islands (Audit) Limited

RSM Channel Islands (Audit) Limited
Chartered Accountants
Jersey, C.I.

28 July 2026

JERSEY GAMBLING COMMISSION
FOR THE **YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

	Notes	Gambling Operations	Social Responsibility Fund	2025	2024
		£	£	£	£
TURNOVER	4	815,890	12,029	**827,919**	859,116
EXPENSES					
Administrative expenses		785,209	1,875	**787,084**	760,588
SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE INTEREST **AND TAXATION**		30,681	10,154	**40,835**	98,528
Changes in fair value of investments		7,172	-	**7,172**	13,237
Interest receivable and similar income		24,679	-	**24,679**	29,096
SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE **TAXATION**	6	62,532	10,154	**72,686**	140,861
TAXATION	7	-	-	-	-
SURPLUS FOR THE **FINANCIAL YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**		62,532	10,154	**72,686**	140,861
RETAINED SURPLUS AT 1 JANUARY		812,627	150,064	**962,691**	821,830
RETAINED SURPLUS AT 31 DECEMBER		875,159	160,218	**1,035,377**	962,691

The Commission's turnover and expenses all relate to continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than those shown above.

(The notes commencing on pages 35 to 43 form part of these Financial Statements)

JERSEY GAMBLING COMMISSION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	Notes	2025	2024
		£	£
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	8	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	9	14,483	17,220
Investment bonds	10	270,053	262,881
		284,536	280,101
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	11	403,069	219,106
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,076,135	1,234,792
		1,479,204	1,453,898
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
Trade, other payables and deferred income	13	728,363	771,308
NET CURRENT ASSETS		750,841	682,590
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,035,377	962,691
NET ASSETS		1,035,377	962,691
ACCUMULATED RESERVES			
Social Responsibility Fund	14	160,218	150,064
Income and Expenditure Account		875,159	812,627
		1,035,377	962,691

The financial statements on pages 7 to 17 have been prepared in accordance with the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010 and Section 1a of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

The accounts were approved and authorised for issue on .1{}{._;)b. by the Jersey Gambling Commission and signed on its behalf by:

Dr Jason Lane
Chief Executive and Commissioner

(The notes continuing on pages 9 to 17 form part of these Financial Statements)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General Information

The Jersey Gambling Commission (the "Commission") was created by the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010 and is responsible for the licensing, registration and regulation of gambling in the Island of Jersey. This law transferred all responsibilities for licensing, registration and regulation of gambling prescribed as the duty of the Minister, the former Licensing Assembly or other States bodies to this new Authority. The Commission is a body corporate and its registered office is 4th Floor, Osprey House, 5-7 Old Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3RG.

2 **Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principle accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are prepared in Pounds Sterling (GBP) which is the functional and presentational currency of the Commission.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The Commission has applied the small entities regime under FRS 102{1A), which allows qualifying entities certain disclosure exemptions. The Commission has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows under paragraph 7.lb.

Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying accounting policies. Accounting estimates involve management's judgment of expected future benefits and obligations relating to assets and liabilities (and associated expenses and income) based on information that best reflects the conditions and circumstances that exist at the reporting date. There have been no changes to the accounting estimates from the previous financial year.

Going concern

The Commission meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its available cash reserves. After reviewing the Commission's forecasts and projections, the commissioners have a reasonable expectation that the Commission has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The commissioners consider, given the financial condition of the Commission, the use of the going concern basis is appropriate for the current year and for 12 months from the date of signing these accounts.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Commission obtains the right to consideration in exchange for services rendered. Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable after discounts.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Licence fees
Under the terms of Gambling (Jersey) Law 2012 and subordinate legislation, licences granted by the Commission are valid for up to five years. Licence fees are payable on issue of the licence and at each anniversary of its issue. Licence fees are initially recorded as deferred income and released over the period of the licence as the commissioners believe that this treatment recognises the fact that the fees cover the cost of regulation and interaction with Commission staff over the term of the licence.

Social permits and registrations
Income from these permits and registrations is recognised when the permit is issued.

Social Responsibility Fund contributions
Contributions to the Social Responsibility Fund are recognised when the invoice is issued.

Pension costs
Staff initially employed by the Government of Jersey before 3 September 2010, of which there are two, are members of the Public Employees Pension Fund ("PEPF") which, whilst a final salary scheme, is not a conventional defined benefit scheme because the employer is not necessarily responsible for meeting any on-going deficit in the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the Government of Jersey. Contribution rates are determined by an independent qualified actuary so as to spread the costs of providing benefits over the members' expected service lives.

Because the Commission is unable to readily identify its share of underlying assets and liabilities of PEPF, contributions to the scheme have been accounted for as if they are contributions to a defined contribution scheme at a rate of 16% (2024: 16%).

Actuarial valuations are performed on a triennial basis; the most recently published was the PEPF Actuarial Valuation for 31 December 2024 in March 2026. The main purposes of the valuations are to review the operation of the scheme, to report on its financial condition, and to confirm the adequacy of the contributions to support the scheme benefits.

Copies of the latest annual accounts of the scheme, and Government of Jersey, may be obtained from the States Treasury, Union Street, St Helier, JE2 3DN or online at:
www.gov.je/Working/WorkingForTheStates/Pensions/PublicEmployeePensionFund/Pages/PublicServicePensionPublications.aspx

Expenses
Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the depreciable amount of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Amortisation is charged to administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income and retained earnings. The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation is removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal and is charged or credited to the statement of profit or loss.

Amortisation
Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Website costs	Over an estimated useful life of 3 years

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated on straight-line basis to allocate the depreciable amount on the assets over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Computer equipment	Over an estimated useful life of 3 years
Fixture & fittings	Over an estimated useful life of 5 years

The Commission's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment on an ongoing basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Financial instruments

The Commission has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) **Financial Assets**
Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Investments

Investments comprises of investment bonds. Investments are initially measured in the Statement of Financial Position at cost. Investments are subsequently measured at fair value as at the year end. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in the profit or loss in the period they arise.

4 Analysis of turnover by category	**2025**	**2024**
	£	£
Licence fees	**806,713**	837,049
Social permits	**2,290**	1,675
Social registrations	**2,368**	2,224
Software designers permits	**1,930**	1,840
Social Responsibility Income	**12,029**	13,774
Other income	**2,589**	2,554
	827,919	859,116

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5 Payroll costs

	2025	2024
	£	£
Staff salaries	**447,251**	425,689
Commissioners' fees	**84,010**	80,400
Employer pension contributions	**52,518**	52,467
	583,779	558,556

	2025	2024
Number of permanent staff employed during the year	6	6

6 Surplus for the financial year

Surplus for the financial year is stated after charging:	2025	2024
	£	£
Auditors remuneration	**11,184**	12,140
Depreciation	**7,100**	1,640
Amortisation	-	821
	18,284	14,601

7 Taxation

Article 17 of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010 provides that the income of the Commission shall not be liable to income tax under the Income Tax (Jersey) Law 1961. The Commission is registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) under The Goods and Services Tax (Jersey) Law 2007. At the year ended 31 December 2025 the Commission was due a repayment of £1,326 (2024: £3,307).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8 Intangible assets

	Website Costs	Total
	£	£
Cost		
Balance brought forward	24,383	**24,383**
Additions	-	-
Balance carried forward	**24,383**	**24,383**
Amortisation		
Balance brought forward	24,383	**24,383**
Charge for the year	-	-
Balance carried forward	**24,383**	**24,383**
Net book value		
Balance carried forward	-	-
Balance brought forward	-	-

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer Equipment	**Fixtures & fittings**	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
Balance brought forward	60,627	4,630	**65,257**
Additions	4,363	-	**4,363**
Disposals	(37,497)	-	**(37,497)**
Balance carried forward	**27,493**	**4,630**	**32,123**
Depreciation			
Balance brought forward	45,598	2,439	**48,037**
Charge for the year	6,474	626	**7,100**
On disposals	(37,497)	-	**(37,497)**
Balance carried forward	**14,575**	**3,065**	**17,640**
Net book value			
Balance carried forward	**12,918**	**1,565**	**14,483**
Balance brought forward	15,029	2,191	17,220

During the year ending 31 December 2025 a review of the Commission's fixed asset register was undertaken. The purpose of this review was to verify the existence, condition and continued use of all assets recorded on the register, a process which had not been carried out for a number of years.

As a result of this review, a number of assets were identified that were no longer in the possession or use of the company, having been disposed of in prior periods without being removed from the register at the time. These assets had no remaining economic benefit to the company and had been fully depreciated. In accordance with the Commission's accounting policy all assets identified as no longer held or in use have been derecognised from the fixed asset register in the current year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10 Investment

	2025	2024
	£	£
Investment bonds	270,053	262,881

The *Commission* holds investments in Prudential International Investment Bonds managed by Alexander Forbes Channel Island Limited. The investment of £249,000 was initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at fair value as at each year end.

11 Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
	£	£
Licence fees receivable	373,018	198,204
Other debtors	30,051	20,902
	403,069	219,106

All debtors are receivable within one year.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

The cash includes £150,990 (2024: £150,311) relating to the Social Responsibility Fund. The use of the Social Responsibility Fund is restricted by Article 10 of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010.

13 Trade, other payables and deferred *income*

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts due in less than one year:		
Bank overdrafts	-	26
Licence fees billed in advance (deferred income)	670,678	711,740
Other creditors and accruals	57,685	59,542
	728,363	771,308

14 *Social* Responsibility Fund

To comply with Article 10 (1) of the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010, the Commission accounts for the Social Responsibility Fund separately from *its* general funds.

	2025	2024
	£	£
Balance brought forward	150,064	143,790
Amounts billed	12,029	13,774
Amounts used	(1,875)	(7,500)
Surplus	10,154	6,274
Balance carried forward	160,218	150,064

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15 Statement of Comprehensive Income and Retained Earnings - 2024

	Gambling Operations	Social Responsibility Fund	2024
	£	£	£
TURNOVER	845,342	13,774	859,116
EXPENSES			
Administrative expenses	753,088	7,500	760,588
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXATION	92,254	6,274	**98,528**
Changes in fair value of investments	13,237	-	**13,237**
Interest receivable and similar income	29,096	-	**29,096**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	134,587	6,274	**140,861**
TAXATION	-	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	134,587	6,274	**140,861**
RETAINED SURPLUS AT 1 JANUARY	678,040	143,790	**821,830**
RETAINED SURPLUS AT 31 DECEMBER	812,627	150,064	**962,691**

16 Related party transactions

During the year salaries paid to the Commissioners totalled £84,010 (2024: £80,400). The Commissioners did not receive any other benefits for services rendered in the current or prior year.

During the year Advocate C Whelan resigned as a Commissioner. In connection with their resignation, the Commission entered into a fixed-term agreement under which Advocate C Whelan continues to act as an agent for the Commission for a period of 12 months from the date of resignation. Fees of £8,171 were charged during the year.

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, including FRS 102 and the Gambling Commission (Jersey) Law 2010.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

17 Leases

On the 1 November 2018, the Commission entered into a lease agreement in respect of its offices at Osprey House until 31 October 2027. Included in the lease was a break out option on 31 October 2023, subject to notice, this option was not taken. The Commission pays all property related expenses.

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2025	**2024**
	£	**£**
Not later than a year	41,560	25,975
Later than one year and not later than five years	34,633	76,193
	76,193	102,168

18 Ultimate controlling party

The Jersey Gambling Commission is a corporate body without share capital. It is independent of the Government of Jersey and as a result there is no ultimate controlling party.

19 Events after the statement of financial position date

No events occurred after the balance sheet date which are required to be disclosed by the entity.

2025

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