

Notes to the accounts

Notes to the Accounts

4.1 Basis of financial statements preparation

a. Introduction

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements to the extent they have not been disclosed in the other notes. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b. Purpose

The purpose of this note is to outline the basis on which the consolidated financial statements for the SOJ Group have been prepared.

Significant accounting policies that are relevant to understanding the consolidated financial statements are provided throughout the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Except as otherwise noted, the accounting policies detailed in this note and throughout the consolidated financial statements are applicable to all entities consolidated within the Group.

c. Basis of preparation

Compliance with the 2024 JFReM

These consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the 2024 States of Jersey Financial Reporting Manual (JFReM) issued by the Minister for Treasury and Resources to meet the requirements of the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2019. The accounting policies contained in the JFReM apply UK adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in place as at 1 January 2024 as adapted or interpreted for the Public Sector in Jersey. These accounts are prepared on a going concern basis. The JFReM includes details of all material interpretations and adaptations of IFRS applied by the States of Jersey. It can be found in full on the States Assembly website.

The JFReM applicable to the 2024 financial year (including comparators) is based on the UK Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) for the UK financial year ending 31 March 2024 which is prepared by HM Treasury following consultation with the Financial Reporting Advisory Board (FRAB).

Where the JFReM permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which has been judged to be most appropriate to the circumstances of the States of Jersey for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. The accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

In adopting the going concern basis for preparing the financial statements, the Treasurer has considered the government's power to set tax rates to meet its funding requirements, as well as controls over public spending, which ensure that the government will continue to exercise its functions.

Accounting convention

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified where appropriate to account for the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities as set out in these accounting policies.

Accounting standards in issue but not yet effective in the JFReM

The following new standards and amendments to standards have been issued but not yet effective:

Accounting standard	Key dates	Summary
IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IASB effective date 1 Jan 2023 • UK effective date 16 May 2022 • FReM 2025-26 • Expected in JFReM 2026 	IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It is not possible at this time to quantify the impact of IFRS 17 on the States, as this will be dependent on choices made on the scope and applicability of the standard to the public sector.

There are no other IFRS or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on these accounts.

Future Accounting Intentions

As outlined in Note 4.24, [Entities within the accounting boundary](#), the accounting boundary of these financial statements is planned to change for the financial year ending 31 December 2025.

d. Basis of consolidation

These accounts consolidate all material entities within the States of Jersey consolidation boundary (the 'accounting boundary') as set out in the JFReM. Entities that fall within the accounting boundary, but which are immaterial to the accounts, as a whole, have not been consolidated. Entities that fall within the accounting boundary but not consolidated are listed as Minor Entities in Note 4.24.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. In accordance with the interpretation of direct control applied in the JFReM which is based on the States, Council of Ministers or a Minister exercising in year control over operating practices, four entities are not consolidated in these accounts and are held as strategic investments.

The group controls an entity where the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its

power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. Where this principle is not met and an entity within the accounting boundary has an investment in an entity outside the accounting boundary, this holding is treated as an investment in the group accounts.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

The Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SoCNE) has been split to show results for Core Entities (excluding subsidiary companies) and the Group (Note 4.24).

e. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in British Pounds (GBP), which is the States' functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions undertaken in a foreign currency are translated into GBP at the rate ruling at the date of each transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates, are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss, and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

f. Taxpayers' equity

Taxpayers' Equity represents the taxpayers' interest in the States of Jersey, which equates to both the total value of Net Assets held by the States, and an accumulation of Net Income and other gains and losses over the years. Reserves are split based on how the interest has arisen (as explained below).

Accumulated Revenue and Other Reserves

The Accumulated Revenue and Other Reserves represent the cumulative balances of surpluses and deficits recorded by the States of Jersey.

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve reflects the unrealised balance of cumulative revaluation adjustments to Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Non-Current Assets. When an asset is disposed any balance in the revaluation reserve is transferred to the Accumulated Revenue and Other Reserves.

Investment Reserve

The Investment Reserve reflects the cumulative balance of unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments classed as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). Gains and losses on FVTOCI instruments are only recognised as income within Net Revenue Expenditure when the instruments are disposed.

4.2 Critical accounting judgements

Judgements and estimates are subject to periodic review, including through the receipt of actuarial advice. Judgements and estimates are based on historical experience, various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and, where appropriate, practices adopted by other entities.

Judgements and estimates made by States of Jersey Group entities that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in these financial statements include:

Significant accounting judgements/estimates	Notes
Taxation revenue - Personal Tax Forecast ⁱ	4.5
Revenue recognition - whether revenue from contracts with customers is recognised over time or at a point in time	4.5
Impairment - key assumptions and methodologies used to estimate the recoverability of accounts receivable, statutory debts and the value of inventory and fixed assets	4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12
Fair value - assumptions used in valuation techniques for the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives	4.10

a. Recognition of pension schemes:

Public Employees Pension Fund (PEPF) and Jersey Teachers Superannuation Fund (JTSF)

The PEPF is a combination of the final-salary section known as the Public Employees Contributory Retirement Scheme (PECRS) and the career average section known as the Public Employees' Pension Scheme (PEPS). The schemes are recognised as defined contribution schemes in accordance with IAS 19 on the following basis:

The employer contributions rate to the PEPS is 16% with a legal cap of 16.5% so the States of Jersey cannot legally be required to make additional contributions. Whilst the employer contribution rate is not currently at the cap set in legislation, there is only scope for a 0.5% increase and it is considered to be fixed at the current rate of 16% on the basis that:

- Scheme contribution rates have never been increased;
- Scheme member communication materials clearly inform scheme members that a pension increase in line with Jersey RPI is not guaranteed and is dependent on the performance of the funds; and
- Precedent has demonstrated that employee/scheme member benefits were reduced in 2010, 2011 and 2012 to address actuarial deficits in the scheme.

The Jersey Teacher Superannuation Fund shares many attributes with the PECRS and has been recognised as a defined contribution scheme accordingly. The employer contribution into JTSF is fixed at 16.4% and defined in the Teachers' Superannuation (New Members) (Jersey) Order 2007 which was introduced at the point in time the Pension Increase Debt was established. There is no facility in Regulations for employers to pay a different amount other than to fund ill-health or early retirement of scheme members.

This judgement has been written in to the JFReM as an interpretation of IAS 19.

ⁱ The Personal Tax Forecast represents a key accounting estimate, which is subsequently adjusted each year based on the variance between prior-year estimates and actual tax revenues.

4.3 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparing financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the year-end and the amounts reported for income and expenditure during the year. Estimates and assumptions are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, the nature of estimation means that the actual results could differ from the assumptions and estimates.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions	Carrying amount (£'000)
Valuation of Social Housing	Social Housing is valued using an Existing Use Value for Social Housing (EUV-SH) method via a discounted cash flow of future rental streams. A discount rate ranging from 5.25% - 6.0% (5.75%) has been applied by the external valuers Jones Lang LaSalle to reflect their judgement of the risk associated with the long term income.	While the impact has not been quantified, any variation in the discount rate will have a significant impact on the valuation.	1,171,100
Valuation of drainage within networked assets	Due to the age and nature of the Island's drainage network, the records held do not include details of all pipe depths and infrastructure characteristics which can have a significant bearing on replacement cost of these assets. A judgement has been made to apportion the lengths of the drainage network where no depth or pipe characteristic data is held using information available for drains that do have this data on record. The value of drainage assets uses an estimated base cost factor for Jersey. This factor is based on UK replacement costs but inflated to the higher costs of tender prices and professional fees in Jersey.	Drainage assets are valued at £233m (2023: £220m). If drainage pipes were 5% larger than estimated this would increase the value of drainage assets by £11.6m (2023: £11m). Conversely a 5% reduction in estimated pipe diameter would reduce the value of drainage assets by £11.6m (2023: £11m). An increase/(decrease) to the base cost factor by +/- 5% would increase/ (decrease) the value of this asset class by £11.6m (2023: £11m).	233,000
Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment - General	Valuations require a number of judgements around key inputs on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit material costs for modern equivalent depreciated replacement cost valuations; • Location factors to determine the local prices based on build cost indices; • Useful economic lives; • Condition of assets; and • Dimensions of the networked assets where historical records do not exist. 	While the impact has not been quantified, any variation in these inputs will have a significant impact on the valuation.	2,576,300
Personal Income Taxation	In recognising personal income taxation (PIT) based on forecasts for the year, there is a degree of uncertainty involved as the actual outcome could differ from the estimate used. The main uncertainty relates to the impact to the Jersey economy of tightening monetary policy. This is partially mitigated by using Revenue Jersey data on earnings reported by employers through the Income Tax Instalment System (ITIS). And by using the latest (July) economic forecasts from the Fiscal Policy Panel (FPP) and any available outturn data since then.	Several sensitivity analyses have been carried out. 1. Statistical analysis indicates that there is a 2/3 likelihood that the impact of any variation in earned income will be within a range of +/- £5.8m around the central forecast (0.9%). 2. There is a 2/3 likelihood that the impact of any variation in pension income will be within a range of +/- £4.2m (0.6%). 3. There is a 2/3 likelihood that the impact of any variation in investment income will be within a range of +/- £3.4m (0.5%).	705,448

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions	Carrying amount (£'000)
Our Hospital Impairment	The government is undertaking a transformative initiative aimed at delivering a state-of-the-art healthcare facility to meet the island's future needs.		
	The approved Government Plan 2024–2027 includes indicative costs for the first phase of the New Healthcare Facility (NHF), totalling £710 million.		
	This replaced the previous "Our Hospital" project, but much of the work on that project will be utilised.		
	Throughout 2024, work has continued to advance the concept designs for the Acute Facility, enhancing cost certainty for this initial phase of the project.	All capitalised costs that have not been written down retain value within the current identified plans under consideration.	129,069
	The next key milestone for the program was submission of the planning application. The planning application was approved on 20 th February 2025. Securing planning approval brings the programme closer to ensuring construction of the acute facility remains on track meeting our Government priority as set out in the Common Strategic Policy.		
Strategic Investments	The fair value of investments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These company valuations apply judgement in the selection of comparable companies and use company outturn versus forecasts and market multiples. Differences in geographical area, markets, regulatory environments and organisation structure make direct comparisons for valuation uncertain.	See sensitivity analysis in Note 4.10d. Any valuation movement is recognised through the OCI and does not affect the operating net revenue expenditure/income.	295,580
Valuation of level 3 Other Financial Instruments	The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The investment managers use their judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.	For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions see note 4.10d / 4.10e	1,499,757

4.4 Segmental analysis

The Segmental analysis is presented to be consistent with the elements of the group set out within Note 4.24. Further breakdowns of expenditure approved by the States Assembly are also included in the Statement of Outturn against Approval.

Reporting Segments	Operational Activity
Consolidated Fund	The Consolidated Fund is the fund through which the majority of the States' income and expenditure is managed, including Net General Revenue Income and departmental income and expenditure. Departments provide a range of services which include educational tuition, planning control, healthcare, police, firefighters, the States' legal system as well as the States Assembly. The main source of funding is taxation revenue.
Social Security Funds	The Social Security Funds exist to provide certain benefits to Islanders. The main source of funding is social security contributions, and grants from general taxation.
Trading Operations	Income consists of fees for the provision of parking services by members of the public that use the service and maintaining a central fleet of vehicles that are leased/hired out to other SOJ departments to gain efficiencies.
Other States Funds	This segment holds amounts which are attributable to funds established for specific purposes as decided by the States Assembly. The primary revenue source is from investment income.
States of Jersey Development Company	Purpose is to purchase and receive surplus States' land and buildings for development to sell. The primary revenue source is from property development.
Andium Homes Limited	Holding and development of property for the purposes of providing Islanders sufficient and affordable housing. Income consists of rental income, capital appreciation and development to sell (in combination with housing bonds).
Ports of Jersey Limited	Providing necessary infrastructure to allow Jersey Airport and Harbours' operations to take place. Income sources consist of airport and harbour charges as well as concession fees on retail sales.

The tables below illustrates the disaggregated information presented in the Consolidated Primary Statements.

a. Segmental Analysis - Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2024

States of Jersey Comprehensive Net Expenditure 2024	Consolidated Fund	Social Security Funds	Trading Operations	Other States Funds	Total States of Jersey Core Entities	States Of Jersey Development Company	Andium Homes Limited	Ports of Jersey Limited	Total States Of Jersey Group
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revenue									
Levied by the States of Jersey	1,160,677	481,926	793	15	1,643,411	-	-	20	1,643,431
Earned through Operations	178,512	1,129	14,115	36,950	230,706	7,561	89,324	63,209	390,800
Less: Internal Core Revenue					(190,115)				(190,115)
Less: Internal Subsidiary Revenue									(56,595)
Total Revenue	1,339,189	483,055	14,908	36,965	1,684,002	7,561	89,324	63,229	1,787,521
Expenditure									
Social Benefit Payments	(219,311)	(450,049)	-	-	(669,360)	-	-	-	(669,360)
Staff Costs	(660,903)	(23)	(2,472)	(1,286)	(664,684)	(2,042)	(6,069)	(31,552)	(704,347)
Other Operating Expenses	(373,696)	(12,823)	(4,955)	(26,408)	(417,881)	(2,933)	(21,907)	(20,867)	(463,588)
Grants and Subsidies Payments	(82,000)	-	(2,075)	(8,580)	(92,655)	-	(2)	(123)	(92,780)
Depreciation and Amortisation	(63,003)	(744)	(3,080)	(2)	(66,829)	(162)	(18,802)	(15,518)	(101,311)
Impairments	(21,949)	(2,188)	-	-	(24,137)	(25)	15,700	(1,014)	(9,476)
Finance Costs	(22,039)	(3)	(81)	(9,492)	(31,615)	(3,135)	(14,686)	(2,104)	(51,540)
Net Foreign-Exchange Gain / (Loss)	(117)	-	-	14	(103)	-	-	397	294
Less: Internal Core Expenditure					183,506				183,506
Less: Internal Subsidiary Expenditure									27,683
Total Expenditure	(1,443,018)	(465,830)	(12,663)	(45,752)	(1,783,758)	(8,297)	(45,766)	(70,781)	(1,880,919)
Operating Net Revenue Income / (Expenditure)	(103,829)	17,225	2,245	(8,788)	(99,756)	(736)	43,558	(7,552)	(93,398)
Other Non-Operating Revenue/Expenditure									
Gain / (Loss) on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	(6,555)	-	59	(12)	(6,508)	-	(71)	(28)	(6,607)
Fair value Gain / (Loss) on Other Financial Assets	(56)	279,342	-	119,475	398,761	-	(33,460)	-	365,301
Movement in Past Service Liability	(104)	-	-	-	(104)	-	-	-	(104)
Secondary Costs	44	-	(42)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Internal Core Expenditure					5,917				5,917
Less: Internal Subsidiary Expenditure									29,124
Net Revenue Income / (Expenditure)	(110,500)	296,567	2,262	110,673	298,310	(736)	10,027	(7,580)	300,233
Other Comprehensive Income									
Revaluation Gain / (Loss) of Property, Plant and Equipment	14,754	(47)	-	-	14,707	-	114,555	-	129,262
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Pension Scheme Liability	(540)	-	-	-	(540)	-	-	-	(540)
Gain/(Loss) on Revaluation of Financial Instruments held at FVTOCI	(11,625)	-	-	-	(11,625)	-	-	-	(11,625)
Other Adjustments	25,256	-	-	(24,694)	562	-	(336)	-	226
Other Comprehensive Income	27,845	(47)	-	(24,694)	3,104	-	114,219	-	117,323
Total Comprehensive Income / (Expenditure)	(82,655)	296,520	2,262	85,979	301,413	(736)	124,246	(7,580)	417,555

b. Segmental Analysis - Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2023

States of Jersey Comprehensive Net Expenditure 2023	Consolidated Fund	Social Security Funds	Trading Operations	Other States Funds	Total States of Jersey Core Entities	States Of Jersey Development Company	Andium Homes Limited	Ports of Jersey Limited	Total States Of Jersey Group
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revenue									
Levied by the States of Jersey	1,021,958	349,945	720	5	1,372,628	-	-	24	1,372,652
Earned through Operations	169,821	2,027	13,517	35,118	220,483	14,107	66,589	51,108	352,287
Less: Internal Core Revenue					(98,898)				(98,898)
Less: Internal Subsidiary Revenue									(44,015)
Total Revenue	1,191,779	351,972	14,237	35,123	1,494,213	14,107	66,589	51,132	1,582,026
Expenditure									
Social Benefit Payments	(130,924)	(416,737)	-	-	(547,661)	-	-	-	(547,661)
Staff Costs	(589,133)	-	(2,250)	(1,016)	(592,399)	(1,436)	(5,785)	(24,536)	(624,156)
Other Operating Expenses	(345,712)	(11,621)	(5,098)	(28,198)	(390,629)	(4,452)	(16,102)	(17,699)	(428,882)
Grants and Subsidies Payments	(71,516)	-	(1,775)	(3,747)	(77,038)	0	(1)	(42)	(77,081)
Depreciation and Amortisation	(59,658)	(749)	(3,368)	(3)	(63,778)	(44)	(18,369)	(17,296)	(99,487)
Impairments	(4,388)	264	-	20	(4,104)	(66)	(30,845)	16,416	(18,599)
Finance Costs	(19,106)	(2)	(129)	(9,491)	(28,728)	(504)	(10,921)	(1,098)	(41,251)
Net Foreign-Exchange Losses/(Gain)	(69)	-	-	(55)	(124)	-	-	(80)	(204)
Less: Internal Core Expenditure					95,992				95,992
Less: Internal Subsidiary Expenditure									14,955
Total Expenditure	(1,220,506)	(428,845)	(12,620)	(42,490)	(1,608,469)	(6,502)	(82,023)	(44,335)	(1,726,374)
Operating Net Revenue Expenditure/(Income)	(28,727)	(76,873)	1,617	(7,367)	(114,256)	7,605	(15,434)	6,797	(144,348)
Other Non-Operating Revenue/Expenditure									
(Gains) / Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	5	-	135	-	140	-	(5)	-	135
Fair value Loss / (Gains) on Financial Assets	-	242,831	-	104,416	347,247	-	(30,144)	24	317,127
Movement in Past Service Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Internal Core Expenditure					3,003				3,003
Less: Internal Subsidiary Expenditure									29,061
Net Revenue Expenditure/(Income)	(28,722)	165,958	1,752	97,049	236,134	7,605	(45,583)	6,821	204,978
Other Comprehensive Income									
Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	34,364	-	-	-	34,364	-	7,897	-	42,261
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Pension Scheme Liability	(799)	-	-	-	(799)	-	-	-	(799)
(Gain)/Loss on Revaluation of Financial Instruments held at FVTOCI	(20,616)	-	-	-	(20,616)	-	-	-	(20,616)
Other Comprehensive Income	12,949	-	-	-	12,949	-	7,897	-	20,846
Total Comprehensive Expenditure/(Income)	(15,773)	165,958	1,752	97,049	249,083	7,605	(37,686)	6,821	225,824

Notes supporting the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

4.5 Revenue



Accounting Policy

Revenue recognition

Revenue from transactions arise from interactions between the States of Jersey and other entities, including households, private corporations, the not-for-profit sector and other governments. It excludes gains and losses on financial assets, which are disclosed separately in Note 4.10b.

Whilst IFRS 15 does not cover non-exchange transactions that are “Levied by the States of Jersey” such as taxation, fines and penalties, the JFRm extends the standard to this type of expenditure. Non-exchange income is therefore accounted for on an accruals basis, provided that a reasonable estimate of that income can be determined. Recognition points for non-exchange income are:

Revenue type	Recognition point
Social Security Contributions, Long-term Care Contributions and Personal income tax	Accrued for in the year the assessable income is earned.
Corporation tax	Accrued for in the year company tax returns are due unless no return was submitted and it is impracticable to make an estimate of tax due, i.e. year after assessable income is earned based on company returns.
Goods and Services Tax (GST)	Accrued for in the year the taxable activity occurs.
Impôts Duties	When the goods are landed in Jersey.
Island rates	Accrued in the year the Island Rates are charged for on a calendar year basis. Income is recognised in the period for which the rates are charged.
Fines and penalties	Accrued for when the fines and penalties are imposed. Generally, subsequent remissions and write-offs of such penalties and interest are treated as an expense. Penalties and interest that are imposed by law and immediately cancelled are not recognised as revenue or expense.

Taxpayers are entitled to dispute amounts assessed by the States of Jersey. Where the States considers that the probable outcome will be a reduction in the amount of tax owed by a taxpayer, an allowance for credit amendment (if the disputed debt is unpaid) or a provision for refund (if the disputed debt has been paid) will be created and there will be a corresponding reduction in revenue.

Earned through operations

Goods, services and rental income under “Earned through Operations” do meet IFRS 15’s application criteria.

Revenue from sale of goods and services is measured based on the fair value of the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

In general, income is recognised in the period when good or services are provided. Non-refundable fees and other income are treated as income on receipt.

GST charged/paid is fully recoverable, and so income and expenditure is shown net of GST.

Investment income



Accounting Policy

Interest is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method. Interest income includes interest from cash and cash equivalents and from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive a dividend payment is established. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is recognised as a current receivable.

Revenue

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Levied by the States of Jersey		
Taxation Revenue		
Personal Income Tax	705,448	623,535
Corporation Tax	191,496	142,245
Goods and Services Tax (GST)	126,576	115,706
Total Taxation Revenue	1,023,520	881,486
Total Social Security Contributions	334,446	288,453
Island rates, duties, fees, fines and penalties		
Impôts Duty	68,058	71,394
Stamp Duty and Land Transfer Tax	40,336	39,537
Island Wide Rates	17,852	16,429
Fines and Penalties	11,725	13,859
Total Island rates, duties, fees, fines and penalties	137,971	141,219
Total Levied by the States of Jersey	1,495,937	1,311,158
Earned through operations		
Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Sale of Goods	13,521	10,600
Sale of Services	114,295	107,521
Other Fees and Charges	13,836	14,731
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	141,652	132,852
Investment Income		
Interest Income	6,623	6,577
Dividend Income	16,164	16,964
Total Investment Income	22,787	23,541
Other Revenue		
Hire & Rentals	94,403	87,885
Other Income ⁱ	32,742	26,590
Total Other Revenue	127,145	114,475
Total Earned through operations	291,584	270,868
Net Revenue Expenditure/(Income)	1,787,521	1,582,026



Highlights

Analysis providing an explanation of the key year on year movements in revenue can be found in the Financial Review within the Performance Report.

ⁱ Other income includes: Financial Services returns, recovered costs, coverage payments and other income that does not fall into any other category.

4.6 Social Benefit Payments



Accounting Policy

Social benefits payments are accounted for as expenditure in the period to which they relate.

Social benefits payments include income support, which are recognised over the period for which the claim assessed is due. Where under or overpayments are identified, either during the award year or subsequently, adjustments are made to expenditure.

	2024	2023
Social Benefits	£'000	£'000
Pensions	255,437	239,898
Income Support	83,773	79,152
Incapacity Allowance, Pensions and Survivors' Benefits	60,777	57,101
Long Term Care Benefits	82,992	75,609
Health Benefits	51,877	45,424
Education and Other: Allowances and Student Grants	17,705	17,061
Total Social Benefits	552,561	514,245



Highlights

While most benefit lines saw increases due to changes in volumes and the uprating of payment amounts, the most significant change in 2024 is the increase in Income Support, which took effect in January 2024. Additionally, the Health Benefits support, which commenced in 2023, has now had a full year of impact as well as an additional £10 per health visit during 2024, in addition the scope has been expanded to include children and students, further contributing to the rise in Social Benefit expenses.

From 2024 payments made under the "Nursery Education Fund" have also been classified as social benefits.

4.7 Staff costs



Accounting Policy

Staff costs include salaries and wages, the costs of pensions and other employee benefits. Staff costs that can be attributed directly to the construction of an asset have been capitalised. Average staff numbers reported in the Staff Report include staff engaged on capital projects.

2024	Notes	Salaries and Wages	Pension Contributions	Social Security	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Departments & Trading Operations		527,143	72,464	30,782	630,389
Subsidiary Companies	i	34,299	3,574	1,788	39,661
Non-States Staff Costs	ii	36,789	-	-	36,789
States Members Remuneration		3,064	-	-	3,064
Other Staff Costs	iii	2,142	50	-	2,192
Capitalised Staff Costs		(8,935)	-	-	(8,935)
Elimination of Social Security Contributions	iv	-	-	(32,570)	(32,570)
Total		594,502	76,088	-	670,590

2023	Notes	Salaries and Wages	Pension Contributions	Social Security	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Departments & Trading Operations		458,506	63,313	26,861	548,680
Subsidiary Companies	i	28,327	3,267	1,527	33,121
Non-States Staff Costs	ii	47,586	-	-	47,586
States Members Remuneration		2,820	-	-	2,820
Other Staff Costs	iii	1,369	-	-	1,369
Capitalised Staff Costs		(12,409)	-	-	(12,409)
Elimination of Social Security Contributions	iv	-	-	(28,388)	(28,388)
Total		526,199	66,580	-	592,779



Highlights

There has been an increase in staff numbers and costs in 2024. The increase in costs includes the impact of pay awards in 2024 of 8%.

More information on the number of staff and what pay awards were given in 2024 is provided in the Staff and Remuneration Report.

ⁱ Further details can be found in the separately published Jersey Development Company / Andium Homes / Ports of Jersey accounts.

ⁱⁱ Non-States staff costs includes the costs of individuals who do not hold an employment contract with the States, but who are acting as States Employees.

ⁱⁱⁱ Other staff costs include redundancy, voluntary redundancy, severance payments and adjustments for the cost of accumulated compensated absences.

^{iv} Social Security Contributions paid by States Entities to the Social Security Fund and Health Insurance Fund are internal to the States Accounts, and so eliminated on consolidation. This note has been drafted to show the full staff costs as well as the consolidated position.

4.8 Grants



Accounting Policy

Grants made are recognised as Grants and Subsidies Payments within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SoCNE) to match the underlying event or activity that gives rise to a liability.

When considering Grant Schemes, we consider the applicants as the Grantee and not the intermediaries.

Issuing Department	Grantee	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	Reason for Grant
Significant Grants (£75,000 and over)				
CLS	Jersey Employment Trust (JET)	1,069	1,629	Grant to support employment for people with a Disability and / or Long-Term Health Conditions - employment and employability skills training, a range of paid, unpaid and voluntary employment opportunities, assistance in their induction period and through to sustained employment
CLS	Jersey Employment Trust (JET)	785	-	One off payment to support Cost of Living increase
CLS	Jersey Employment Trust (JET) - Workforce Solutions Ltd (VDS)	831	800	Grant to support a program offering life and social pre-employment skills for people with a learning disability, those on the Autistic Spectrum or others with a disability or long-term health condition who require support to move them towards entering the employment market
CLS	Shelter Trust	1,558	1,501	Grant to continue providing accommodation and support as well as outreach for the homeless and those without income or housing on the island
CLS	FREEDA (formerly Jersey Women's Refuge)	429	300	Grant to support the charity to protect and empower women and children who have experienced domestic abuse
CLS	Jersey Citizens Advice Bureau	293	282	Grant to support championing the rights of individuals and promote equality and justice for all citizens by providing free advice and maintaining the Jersey online Directory including upgrading its development
CLS	Beresford Street Kitchen	310	-	Financial Support to help provide access to training and employment opportunities
CLS	Home Call	111	107	Grant to support providing services to elderly and vulnerable Islanders - Services include organising home grocery and prescription deliveries, arranging transport to appointments at the hospital, organizing social events
CLS	Salvation Army	128	-	Grant to fit out Jersey's first food pantry which will provide choice and affordable food for low-income families, reducing the need to access foodbanks
CLS	Sanctuary Trust	188	-	The Sanctuary Trust provides accommodation for homeless men (30 in total) as well as outreach support. The grant has enabled them to continue to deliver this vital service as part of the island's homelessness strategy
CYPES	Beaulieu Convent School	2,422	2,367	Grant to support the operation of the schools in delivering the Jersey Curriculum to its students
CYPES	De La Salle College	1,919	1,889	Grant to support the operation of the schools in delivering the Jersey Curriculum to its students
CYPES	FCJ Primary School	290	270	Grant to support the operation of the schools in delivering the Jersey Curriculum to its students
CYPES	Jersey Child Care Trust	134	134	To support the operation of Jersey Child Care Trust who promote high quality, affordable childcare for families in Jersey and deliver a variety of programmes to enable all children to have the best start

Issuing Department	Grantee	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	Reason for Grant
CYPES	Jersey Child Care Trust	278	-	This funding is allocated to support the provision of free nursery hours for 2 to 3-year-olds in Jersey. It forms a key component of the Common Strategic Policy outlined in the Government Plan for 2025 to 2028
CYPES	Jersey Child Care Trust	100	-	- Education Reform CPD Grant, paid out to support CPD delivery for staff including staff from JCCT
CYPES	Digital Jersey (Geek Talent)	-	435	To provide financial support for the running costs of the Digital Jersey Academy
CYPES	Brighter Futures	104	332	To support the operation of Brighter Futures who supports parents, carers, children and young people in Jersey
CYPES	Jersey Cares	124	500	To support the operation of Jersey Cares
I&E	Serco (Jersey) Limited	1,303	307	To provide financial support for the running costs of the Waterfront Pool
I&E	Parish of St Helier	300	-	- Halkett Street public realm improvements
JOA	Overseas Aid Grants (Grant Aid)	10,116	9,731	To provide life-changing assistance to people in developing countries since 1968
JOA	Overseas Aid Grants (Local Charities)	3,085	2,835	To support local community work project initiatives
JOA	Overseas Aid Grants (Disaster Fund)	4,704	4,441	To provide disaster and emergency relief
JOA	Overseas Aid Grants	228	203	To provide humanitarian aid for Ukraine residents
MER	Government of Jersey London Office	793	646	Grant to support Jersey's position is known and understood by decision makers and commentators throughout the UK, in defending the Island's interests and in assisting colleagues to attract visitors and inward investment
MER	Bureau de Jersey Ltd	124	125	Grant to support relations with France in areas such as energy, fisheries, civil contingencies, transport links, tourism, education and language links, and business development
MER	Channel Islands Brussels Office	369	359	Grant to promote the interests of the Channel Islands in Europe, to represent the Governments and public authorities of the Channel Islands to the EU institutions, and to advise Guernsey and Jersey on EU policy issues
ECON	Jersey Finance Ltd	6,316	6,354	Grant to support the operation of the business which promotes the finance sector and provides technical support to Government
ECON	Digital Jersey Ltd	2,102	2,325	To provide financial support for the operating costs of Digital Jersey Ltd, which promotes the digital sector and provides technical support to Government
ECON	Digital Jersey Ltd	63	-	- Top-up grant to provide financial support for the operating costs of Digital Jersey Ltd, to support objectives included within the core grant
ECON	Digital Jersey Ltd	160	-	- Top-up grant to provide financial support for Digital Jersey Ltd elements of the Digital Economy Strategy
ECON	Jersey Competition Regulatory Authority	897	747	Grant to cover the cost of administering and enforcing competition law
ECON	Jersey Island Genetics Ltd	230	188	Grant to support the unique heritage of the Island breed by providing individual animal identification systems, health and traceability programmes in supporting international product marketing
ECON	Jersey National Park Ltd	200	250	Grant to support safeguarding and development of Jersey landscapes
ECON	Jersey Arts Centre Association	885	850	Grant to promote the arts in the Island, and provide financial support for the operating costs
ECON	Jersey Opera House	400	511	To provide financial support for the operating costs
ECON	Jersey Heritage	6,087	5,500	Grant to protect and promote Jersey's unique culture and heritage
ECON	Jersey Heritage	2,088	2,547	Grant for the refurbishment of Elizabeth Castle
ECON	Jersey Rugby Football Club	-	370	Grants provided for the maintenance of the Rugby Club
ECON	Jersey Battle of Flowers (Events) Ltd	285	150	Grant to support initiatives to enhance the presentation and atmosphere of the Parades with objective of increasing visitors numbers
ECON	Art House Jersey	1,268	1,130	Grant to support artists in the creation of ambitious work that has a positive impact on our Island community and international audiences
ECON	Jersey Business Limited	1,680	1,650	Grant to support delivery of the objectives contained within the JBL's business plan
ECON	Jersey Business Limited	92	-	- Top up grant to provide additional financial support for the operating costs
ECON	Jersey Sport Limited	1,929	2,142	Grant helping to drive sport and physical activity forward in Jersey

Issuing Department	Grantee	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	Reason for Grant
ECON	Jersey Sport Limited	113		- Top up grant to provide additional financial support for the operating costs
ECON	Jersey Sport Limited - Performance Sport	120		- To provide funding for off-island travel for high performing athletes
ECON	Jersey Consumer Council	137	137	To continue the operation of the JCC
ECON	Visit Jersey Limited	4,787	5,650	Grant to promote the Island's unique history, culture and community
ECON	Visit Jersey Limited	184		- Top up grant to provide additional financial support for the operating costs.
ECON	Ballet d'Jèrri Limited	340	330	To provide financial support for the Jersey National Ballet
ECON	Jersey Products Promotion 2017 Limited	189	189	Core grant to support Jersey farming
ECON	Jersey Products Promotion 2017 Limited	56		- Additional top-up grant to support Jersey Farming
ECON	Jersey Products Promotion 2017 Limited	70		- Additional funding to support the Jersey Royal Marketing Campaign (annual grant)
ECON	Jersey Office of the Information Commissioner	205	70	Grant to provide financial support to an organisation that enforces data protection legislation
ECON	The Jersey Literary Festival Association	80		- To support the literary festival, Jersey Festival of Words
ECON Funds	Digital Jersey Ltd - Impact Jersey	1,033	325	Grant from the Technology Accelerator Fund to accelerate the use of technology which supports economic, environmental and social priorities
ECON Funds	Jersey Community Foundation	1,000	1,000	Grant from the Jersey Reclaim Fund to support distribution of funds transferred under the Dormant Bank Accounts (Jersey) Law 2017 for charitable purposes
SPPP	Jersey Advisory and Conciliation Service (JACS)	473	455	To continue the operations of the employment relations service
NM-LOD	ICAR - International centre for Asset recovery	275		- International centre for Asset recovery three-year sponsorship
NM-LOD	Comite des Connetables	86		- To fund laptops for the Honorary Police, funded from the COCF
T&E Funds	Association of Jersey Charities	549		- The distribution of funds for charitable purposes made through the Channel Islands Lottery
T&E Funds	Jersey Community Foundation	549		- The distribution of funds for charitable purposes made through the Channel Islands Lottery
Total Significant Grants		67,023	62,063	
Significant Grant Schemes (total over £75,000)				
ECON	Rural Initiative Scheme	1,308	1,026	Grant to support businesses adapt to meet future challenges in the marketplace by supporting diversification, enterprise and innovation
ECON	Rural Support Scheme	4,199	3,046	Transitional support to allow the industry to implement their Dairy Industry Recovery Programme
ECON	Marine Support Scheme	438	321	Grant to support the fishing and associated industries manage rising costs while encouraging businesses to become more environmentally friendly and efficient
ECON	Culture Support	86	95	Grant to support the development of a new project or artistic skills on island
OCE	Provision For Pilot Scheme	-	497	A one-off grant to a third party to support with set up costs
I&E	Country access scheme	113	142	Grant to support an environmental improvement scheme which offers financial incentives to support and reward initiatives designed to look after Jersey's countryside

Issuing Department	Grantee	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	Reason for Grant
SPPP - CEF	Electric Vehicles Grant	3,436	814	The purchase incentive aims to speed up Jersey's transition to electric vehicles by bringing down the cost of electric vehicles to be closer to petrol or diesel alternatives
SPPP - CEF	Low carbon heating systems Grant	1,064	630	Grant to support Islanders to move to low carbon heating systems (greenhouse gas emissions)
SPPP - CEF	Energy Performance Certificate Grant	305	227	Grant supporting homeowners with the cost of Home Energy Audits which includes both a carbon dioxide emissions rating and an energy costs rating
CYPES	Nursery Education Fund (NEF)	-	3,379	Grant for a funded nursery place at a Government of Jersey primary school or a NEF registered provider. From 2024 these have been reclassified as Social Benefit Payments
CYPES	Other Subsidies	-	156	Grants regarding school functionalities and focus on assistance to needs
CYPES	Private School Bursaries	-	424	Grant to assist students in the payment of fees - bursaries are awarded based on means testing criteria
CLS	Ukraine Support	161	172	Subsidy payments provided as part of the Ukraine framework agreement
CLS	Community Compass	151	485	Grant to support projects that promote mental or physical health for Islanders that may have been affected by the pandemic
CLS	Various Back to Work	218	179	Grant to support a range of measures to encourage additional employment opportunities for the unemployed, including employment incentives, Community Jobs Fund and industry specific training
Total Significant Grant Schemes		11,479	11,593	
Other amounts including Grants under £75k, adjustments and eliminations		841	447	
Total Grants and Subsidies expense recorded		79,343	74,103	



Highlights

In 2024, total grants and subsidies expenses increased by £5.2 million, representing a 7.1% rise. The most significant increases in grant expenditures were observed in the Electric Vehicles Grant, the Low Carbon Heating Systems Grant, and payments to cover deficits of Serco (Jersey) Limited, the operator of the Aquasplash facility in 2023 and 2024. Additionally, the Nursery Education Fund (NEF) has been reclassified as a social benefit payment in 2024 to better reflect the nature of this expenditure.

Notes supporting the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

4.9 Property, plant and equipment



Accounting Policy

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the States and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Property, Plant and Equipment is recognised where the initial cost or value exceeds £10,000. There is no threshold for the capitalisation of subsequent expenditure on an asset. On completion, Assets Under Course of Construction are transferred into the appropriate asset category.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- The purchase price;
- Any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management;
- The cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured as follows:

Asset category	Measurement basis
Non-specialised operational assets	Existing Use Value (EUV)
Social housing	Existing Use Value – Social Housing (EUV-SH)
Specialised assets and networked assets	Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC)
Surplus assets with access to the market	Fair value
Surplus assets with restrictions preventing access to the market	Existing Use Value (EUV)
Assets under Construction	Cost
Short life and low value assets	Depreciated historical cost (DHC) ⁱ

Non-specialised assets are valued in accordance with the RICS Valuation Global Standards 2022, as updated for the UK, on a 5-yearly cycle with a 3-year revaluation for higher value assets. The value of assets not revalued in the current year is indexed to the year-end using available appropriate indices. Assets are independently valued by RICS registered valuers, the Valuation Office Agency.

Social housing stock is valued annually at EUV-SH in line with the UK Housing Statement of Recommended Practice (SoRP) using the discounted cashflow approach. The stock is independently valued by RICS registered valuers, Jones Lang LaSalle.

Specialised assets and networked assets are valued in accordance with the RICS Valuation Global Standards 2022, as updated for the UK, on a 5-yearly cycle with a 3-year revaluation for higher value assets using the modern equivalent basis of DRC valuation. Cyclical valuations are supplemented by annual desktop valuations by the external valuer.

ⁱ The States has elected to use DHC as a proxy for fair value for assets with a short useful life or a low value.

Subsequent expenditure on assets is capitalised where it enhances or replaces the service potential. Spending that does not replace or enhance service potential is expensed.

Revaluation

Revaluation gains are recorded in the revaluation reserve and presented in Other Comprehensive Income. Revaluation gains can be taken to Other Comprehensive Income to the extent of previous losses allocated to Other Comprehensive Income.

Downward revaluations are recorded in the revaluation reserve to the extent that they reverse previous upward revaluations. Downward revaluations that do not reverse a previous upward valuation charged to the revaluation reserve are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. Downward revaluations below the historic cost of the asset are recorded as an impairment in Net Revenue Expenditure/Income.

Where assets are transferred from Assets Under the Course of Construction into Land, Buildings, Social Housing, Networked Assets and Other Structures upon completion, they will be revalued according to their measurement basis, dependant on their asset category.

Depreciation

Depreciation for Property, Plant and Equipment, other than for networked assets, is calculated by amortising the carrying value of the asset less its estimated residual value over its useful economic life on a straight-line basis. Depreciation is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SoCNE). The principal asset categories and their range of useful economic lives are outlined below:

Asset category	Life
Land	Not depreciated
Buildings	Up to 75 years
Social housing	Up to 80 years
Other structures	Up to 100 years
Plant, machinery, furniture & fittings	3 to 50 years
Transport equipment	2 to 20 years
Information Technology Equipment	3 to 10 years
Antiques and Works of Art	Depreciation is not required on heritage assets which have indefinite lives
Networked assets (Road networks, sewer systems and sea defences)	The annual depreciation charge for networked assets is the value of the service potential replaced through the maintenance programme, adjusted for any change in condition as identified by a condition survey. The value of the maintenance work undertaken is used as an indication of the value of the replaced part.

Residual Values and Useful Economic Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed annually and, if appropriate, amended at the end of each reporting period.

Where an asset consists of several components which are significant in relation to the overall cost of the asset and with different useful economic lives, these will be componentised.

Disposal

On disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment, gains or losses on disposal are measured by deducting the carrying value of the asset and any directly attributable transaction costs from the sale proceeds and are reported in Net Revenue Expenditure/Income.

The Right of Use Assets accounting policies are disclosed at Note 4.17.

2024	Land	Buildings	Social Housing (inc Land)	Networked Assets (inc Land)	Other Structures	Right of Use Assets (RoU)	Transport Equipment	Plant and Machinery, Furniture and Fittings	Information Technology Equipment	Antiques and Works of Art	Assets Under Course of Construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost												
At 1 January 2024	446,295	1,043,987	1,142,766	1,554,444	471,998	-	19,055	327,905	7,678	5,073	371,198	5,390,399
Additions / RoU at initial recognition	2,184	406	5,633	-	1,592	17,661	-	15,745	(10)	-	185,256	228,467
Disposals	(9,078)	(32,063)	-	-	(343)	-	(699)	(14,622)	(129)	-	-	(56,934)
Transfers	17,356	8,949	47,292	17,900	26,220	-	630	3,462	2,613	-	(125,028)	(606)
Revaluations/Revaluation Reversal	(13,070)	(2,825)	89,772	30,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,009
Impairment/Impairment Reversals	(91)	(83)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(174)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Non-Current Assets Held For Sale and Other Adjustments			(33,012)							-	-	(33,012)
At 31 December 2024	443,596	1,018,371	1,252,451	1,602,476	499,467	17,661	18,986	332,490	10,152	5,073	431,426	5,632,149
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment												
At 1 January 2024	(66,777)	(299,482)	(104,084)	(21,550)	(103,923)	-	(12,370)	(197,270)	(6,272)	(61)	(8,052)	(819,841)
Depreciation charge	-	(36,697)	(18,388)	(2,535)	(10,233)	(3,148)	(1,596)	(23,006)	(905)	-	-	(96,508)
Disposals	5,626	29,464	-	-	163	(386)	619	14,377	129	-	-	49,992
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations/Revaluation Reversals	-	(137)	22,334	943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,140
Impairment/Impairment Reversals	(2,447)	(5,542)	18,789	(488)	(271)	-	-	(49)	-	-	1,397	11,389
Assets reclassified (to)/from Non-Current Assets Held For Sale and Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	(63,598)	(312,394)	(81,349)	(23,630)	(114,264)	(3,534)	(13,347)	(205,948)	(7,048)	(61)	(6,655)	(831,828)
Net Book Value: 31 December 2024	379,998	705,977	1,171,102	1,578,846	385,203	14,127	5,639	126,542	3,104	5,012	424,771	4,800,321
Net Book Value: 1 January 2024	379,518	744,505	1,038,682	1,532,894	368,075	-	6,685	130,635	1,406	5,012	363,146	4,570,558

2023	Land	Buildings	Social Housing (inc Land)	Networked Assets (inc Land)	Other Structures	Transport Equipment	Plant and Machinery, Furniture and Fittings	Information Technology Equipment	Antiques and Works of Art	Assets Under Course of Construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost											
At 1 January 2023	452,354	1,015,549	1,068,801	1,477,296	473,612	18,943	279,958	7,383	5,073	385,906	5,184,875
Additions	-	1,630	6,903	-	-	36	31	53	-	182,778	191,431
Disposals	(250)	-	-	-	-	(601)	(256)	-	-	-	(1,107)
Transfers	355	2,252	94,112	13,389	39,604	59	47,634	81	-	(197,486)	-
Revaluations/Revaluation Reversal	(7,189)	(1,129)	(2,102)	20,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,374
Assets reclassified (to)/from Non-Current Assets Held For Sale and Other Adjustments	1,025	25,685	(24,948)	42,965	(41,218)	618	538	161	-	-	4,826
At 31 December 2023	446,295	1,043,987	1,142,766	1,554,444	471,998	19,055	327,905	7,678	5,073	371,198	5,390,399
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment											
At 1 January 2023	(62,841)	(258,710)	(62,990)	(18,775)	(102,676)	(10,470)	(184,998)	(5,156)	(61)	(8,376)	(715,053)
Depreciation charge	-	(36,427)	(17,840)	(10,000)	(12,837)	(1,814)	(12,163)	(875)	-	-	(91,956)
Disposals	-	-	31	-	-	525	251	-	-	-	807
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations/Revaluation Reversals	-	13,908	9,764	8,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,886
Impairment/Impairment Reversals	(1,621)	6,140	(33,049)	688	11,598	-	-	-	-	324	(15,920)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Non-Current Assets Held For Sale and Other Adjustments	(2,315)	(24,393)	-	(1,677)	(8)	(611)	(360)	(241)	-	-	(29,605)
At 31 December 2023	(66,777)	(299,482)	(104,084)	(21,550)	(103,923)	(12,370)	(197,270)	(6,272)	(61)	(8,052)	(819,841)
Net Book Value: 31 December 2023	379,518	744,505	1,038,682	1,532,894	368,075	6,685	130,635	1,406	5,012	363,146	4,570,558
Net Book Value: 1 January 2023	389,513	756,839	1,005,811	1,458,521	370,936	8,473	94,960	2,227	5,012	377,530	4,469,822

The table below includes valuation details of assets measured using the valuation model and the amount at which assets stated at revalued amounts would have been stated at had those assets been carried under the cost model:

	Land	Buildings	Social Housing (inc Land)	Networked Assets (inc Land)	Other Structures	Right of Use Assets	Transport Equipment	Plant and Machinery, Furniture and Fittings	Information Technology Equipment	Antiques and Works of Art	Assets Under Course of Construction
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revaluation	Revaluation	Revaluation	Revaluation	Revaluation	Revaluation	Revaluation	Cost as an approximation for Fair Value				
Independent Valuer	Valuation Office Agency	Valuation Office Agency	Jones Lang LaSalle	Valuation Office Agency	Valuation Office Agency & Buckley	Valuation Office Agency	N/A				
Valuation Methodology	Market Value	Market Value and Depreciated Replacement Cost	Existing Use Value	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Depreciated Replacement Cost	Existing Use Value					
Valuation Process	Desktop Valuation	Desktop Valuation	Desktop Valuation	Desktop Valuation	Desktop Valuation	Valuation Report					
Frequency of Full Valuation	Quinquennial	Quinquennial	Quinquennial	Quinquennial	Quinquennial	Quinquennial					
Date of last full valuation	December 2022	December 2022	December 2022	December 2023	December 2022	December 2024					
Effective Date of Valuation	December 2024	December 2024	December 2024	December 2024	December 2024	December 2024					
Carrying Amount at Cost	330,378	380,694	769,517	1,003,360	150,025	14,127	5,639	126,591	3,104	5,012	431,426
Revaluation Surplus / Deficit	49,620	325,283	401,585	575,486	235,178	-	-	(49)	-	-	(6,655)
Revaluation /Impairment Movement in Year	(15,608)	(8,587)	130,895	30,587	(271)	-	-	(49)	-	-	1,397

The Right of Use Assets disclosures are disclosed at Note 4.17.



Highlights

The increase in the overall net book value of property, plant and equipment assets is largely driven by the net revaluation increases during 2024 as well as additional expenditure recognised as 'Assets under course of construction' during the year. These increases are partly offset by depreciation and disposals.

Additions during the year primarily relate to Andium's ongoing developments at key sites including Ann Street Brewery, the Mayfair, and the Northern Quarter. Further capital investment was also made in other significant projects, notably the Healthcare Facilities programme.

The Valuation Office Agency performed an interim infrastructure valuation as at 31 December 2024 increasing the value of assets by £7.3 million, including:

- Increased valuation of Sea Defences by £29.9 million
- Increased valuation of Drainage Network by £6.9 million
- Decreased valuation of Land and Buildings associated with Infrastructure Assets by £15.6 million
- Decreased valuation of Road Network by £10.1 million

The valuation of Sea Defences and the Drainage Network is primarily influenced by construction costs. In 2024, increased construction expenses resulted in a higher valuation of these assets, reflecting the significant investment required for their development.

The valuations for Land and Buildings were adjusted in line with the Tender Price Index (TPI), which rose in 2024, leading to an overall increase in valuation. However, this was fully offset by a decline in land values, driven by a combination of falling residential property prices and rising construction costs.

Social Housing experienced a net increase in value, primarily due to revaluations, which led to both a higher valuation and a reversal of previous impairments. This growth was driven by a 3.75% annual rent uplift, effective from 1st January 2025, and a reduction in the yield rate applied by the external valuer.

Capital Commitments

This amount includes the following amounts which are committed via a contractual arrangement, but not yet incurred/provided for.

Capital Commitments	2024 ⁱ	2023
	£'000	£'000
Tangible		
Andium: Ann Street Brewery	43,270	64,185
Andium: Northern Quarter	14,341	36,130
Andium: The Mayfair	11,923	29,601
HCS: Health Service Improvements	7,753	5,496
I&E: Orchard House	6,012	-
HCS: Healthcare Facilities	2,701	4,452
I&E: Prison Improvement Works	2,256	-
HCS: Replacement Assets	1,676	-
POL: SoJ Police Firearms Range	948	1,227
HCS: Learning Difficulties	823	-
I&E: Upgrades to CYPES Estates	802	109
Andium: The Limes	792	4,705
Ports: Departures Lounge	765	-
Ports: Elizabeth Harbour	660	-
COO: Digital Care Strategy	542	636
I&E: Major Refurbishments and Upgrades	523	-
I&E: Fort Regent	434	94
I&E: Liquid Waste Key Infrastructure	395	1,757
Other Tangible	5,852	36,052
Total Tangible	102,468	184,444
Intangible		
COO: Digital Services Platform	876	-
COO: Cyber Programme 2.0	614	-
COO: Replacement Assets	132	-
COO: Integrated Technology Solution	104	796
Ports: Port Management Information System	47	-
Ports: Digital Professional Services	28	-
Other Intangible	-	303
Total Intangible	1,801	1,099
Total Capital Commitments	104,269	185,543

ⁱ The table above is based on the 2024 projects. The breakdown of the 2023 commitments is set out in the Annual Report and Accounts for the States of Jersey 2023, which is available on the gov.je website.

4.10 Financial Instruments



Accounting Policy

Classification

The group classifies its financial assets at amortised cost or fair value either through profit or loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Category	Criteria for classification	Financial Assets
Amortised Cost	Amortised cost for financial assets whose cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest and the business model of which is to hold those financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. They are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of recognising and allocating interest income over the relevant period.	Loans and advances, contractual trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents
FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) for any financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI. This category includes derivatives and investments in equity instruments, unless an irrevocable election is made on initial recognition to classify as FVTOCI. The election is only available to equity instruments that are not held for trading. Transactions costs and any subsequent movements in the valuation of assets held at FVTPL are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SoCNE).	Investments units in the Common Investment Fund, housing property bonds and derivatives
FVTOCI	FVTOCI includes debt instruments whose cash flows are the sole payments of principal and interest and held within the business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets. The SoJ accounts do not hold any debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. FVTOCI also includes equity instruments where an irrevocable election has been made to fair value through other comprehensive income. The group has made the irrevocable election to present the Strategic Investments (as defined in Note 10(a)) as fair value through other comprehensive income.	Strategic investments

The group classifies its financial liabilities at either amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Category	Criteria for classification	Financial Liabilities
Amortised Cost	Most of the government's financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost.	Bank borrowings, bond, credit facility and contractual trade payables
FVTPL	Meets the IFRS 9 definition of a financial guarantee contract, contingent consideration or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that arise where a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition. Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate.	Derivatives

Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Differences between derecognised financial instruments' carrying value and cashflows received to transfer ownership are recognised as realised gains/losses in the SoCNE.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive future cash flows have expired or are transferred and the risks and rewards of ownership have been substantially transferred.

Measurement

At initial recognition, an entity shall measure FVTPL financial instruments at their fair value. Amortised cost and FVTOCI financial instruments shall be measured at their fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument. Except for contractual trade receivables which are initially measured at IFRS 15's transaction price.

Subsequent measurement of Financial Assets is as follows:

Category	Subsequent measurement
Amortised Cost	Interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate method. Any gain/(loss) arising on derecognition is presented in finance income or cost.
FVTPL	Changes in fair value movements are recognised through the profit and loss under (Gains)/Losses on Financial Assets.
FVTOCI	Changes in fair value movements are recognised through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Impairment losses or reversals, interest income (using the effective interest rate method) and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss. On derecognition, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of Financial Liabilities is as follows:

Category	Subsequent measurement
Amortised Cost	Interest expenses are included in finance costs using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid to establish loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates. Any gain/(loss) arising on derecognition or remeasurement is presented in finance income or cost.
FVTPL	Fair value movements are recognised through the profit and loss.

Derivative contracts within the Common Investment Fund (CIF) have the legal right of set-off and thus can be settled net.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets other than equity instruments and those at FVTPL are assessed for impairment at each reporting date using the expected credit loss model as introduced by IFRS 9, and impairments are recognised in the SoCNE.

The group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses, and annual assessments for impairment are carried out. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

IFRS 9 impairment requirements for financial assets apply to:

- Debt instruments – loans, trade receivables and debt securities measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Lease receivables

- Contract assets within the scope of IFRS 15
- Certain financial guarantees and loan commitments.

Trade receivables

The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 31 December 2020 or 1 January 2021 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

a. Financial Instruments by Category

Financial Instruments by Category	2024		2023	
	Long term £'000	Short Term £'000	Long term £'000	Short Term £'000
Financial Assets				
Amortised Cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	92,265	-	75,636
Trade and other receivables	15,571	118,156	6,946	91,465
Loans and advances	17,721	1,416	17,524	2,779
Liquid Investments	-	11,458	-	33,531
Preference shares	7,400	-	7,400	-
Total Amortised Cost	40,692	223,295	31,870	203,411
Fair value through OCI				
Strategic investments	295,580	-	307,205	-
Total Fair value through OCI	295,580	-	307,205	-
Fair value through profit and loss assets				
Housing Bonds	54,459	-	49,820	-
Investment Units in the CIF	3,866,293	-	3,487,716	-
Derivatives	864	4,590	-	1,404
Total Fair value through profit and loss assets	3,921,616	4,590	3,537,536	1,404
Total financial assetsⁱ	4,257,888	227,885	3,876,611	204,815
Financial Liabilities				
Amortised Cost				
Trade and other payables	(1,049)	(86,189)	(39)	(64,905)
External borrowing	(974,477)	(163,273)	(880,195)	(108,313)
Total Amortised Cost	(975,526)	(249,462)	(880,234)	(173,218)
Total financial liabilities	(975,526)	(249,462)	(880,234)	(173,218)

Loans and advances

Loans and advances include:

- a loan to Blue Islands furthering the continuity of a business which was critical to the economic recovery following the restrictions placed on islanders as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic,
- loans to assist first time house buyers from the Dwelling Houses Loan Fund,
- loans to housing associations from the Housing Development Fund
- other smaller loans from specific Funds.

ⁱ Other Financial Assets excludes Cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and Trade and Other Receivables which are already presented on the Statement of Financial Position and disclosed separately as referenced above.

Strategic Investments

Strategic Investments are the investment holdings in utility companies (JT Group, Jersey Electricity and Jersey Water) and a logistic company (Jersey Post) summarised below. The irredeemable preference shares are a separate holding in Jersey Water.

Strategic Investments			
Company Name	Shareholding	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Jersey Electricity PLC	62% (19,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p)	82,650	81,700
JT Group Limited	100% (20,000,000 £1 Ordinary shares)	144,656	157,497
Jersey Waterworks Company Limited	74% (4,620,000 (100%) "A" Ordinary Shares, 2,520,000 (50%) Ordinary Shares) ⁱ	45,967	44,015
Jersey Post International Limited	100% (5,000,000 £1 Ordinary shares)	22,307	23,993
Total Jersey Strategic Investments		295,580	307,205



Highlights

Strategic Investments

The marginally downwards movement in the valuation of the strategic investments is largely the result of a reduction in the value of JT Global following a decrease in the cash balance held due to capital investment.

The Jersey Post valuation has slightly decreased primarily due to a lower cash balance at the year end, offset by industry multiples used in valuation continuing to recover. Jersey Electricity increased in value (based on share price), and Jersey Water increased – mostly driven by a marginally improved performance in 2024 offset by less buoyant multiples in the industry.

These valuation estimates are based on a single investment valuation methodology and represent an estimate based on those calculations as at the balance sheet date for the purposes of compiling these accounts.

Investment Units in the Common Investment Fund ("CIF")

Value of Investment Units held by the States of Jersey		
CIF Unit Name	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Equity Pool CIF Units	1,826,129	1,692,886
Government Bond CIF Units	129,512	127,504
Corporate Bond CIF Units	-	7
Absolute Return Bond CIF Units	-	115
Absolute Return CIF Units	580,350	531,176
Property CIF Units	74,708	92,629
Opportunities CIF Units	600,247	503,519
Alternative Risk CIF Units	167,427	152,114
Cash Investments CIF Units	137,782	90,444
Risk Seeking Credit CIF Units	350,138	297,321
	3,866,293	3,487,715

ⁱ 900,000 (100%) 10% Cumulative Fifth Preference shares are also held

Investment Units in the CIF are those held across various investment managers and asset classes. Within the Financial Review there is a detailed description of the performance of the CIF during 2024.

Total CIF Balance Sheet Breakdown

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Non-Current Assets		
Equity Class	2,069,701	1,972,716
Corporate Bond Class	128,714	-
Property Class	132,907	159,745
Absolute Return Class	746,404	681,046
Absolute Return Bond Class	-	-
Opportunities Class	750,237	611,841
Alternative Risk Premia Class	250,537	228,832
Risk Seeking Credit	441,241	351,850
Liquid Investments and gilts	141,810	104,250
Total Non-Current Assets	4,661,551	4,110,280
Current Assets		
Trade and other receivables	43,673	3,715
Cash, cash equivalents and Liquid Investments	75,939	178,882
Derivatives	-	17,848
Total Current Assets	119,612	200,445
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(7,112)	(6,357)
Derivatives ⁱ	(18,480)	-
Total Current Liabilities	(25,592)	(6,357)
Net Assets	4,755,571	4,304,368
Effective percentage of CIF units held within the accounting boundary	81.3%	81.0%
States of Jersey Share of net assets	3,866,293	3,487,715

Interest Rate Swap Derivatives

The Group has two subsidiaries that have entered into interest rate swap agreements.

Andium Homes limited entered into three interest rate swaps in July and August 2023 to mitigate their interest rate risk on their Revolving Credit Facility, in addition to the swap entered into in July 2022. The swaps have a notional value of £100m as at 31 December 2024 (2023: £100m) with a weighted average interest rate of 3.51% (2023: 3.51%) and maturities of 27 February 2027 and 27 February 2029, in line with the RCF. The carrying value of this swap is a asset of £0.9m (2023: liability £1.2m) as at 31 December 2024.

Jersey Development Company has an interest rate swaps agreement in place with a notional amount of £22m (2023: £22m) whereby they receive a fixed rate of interest of 1.21% (2023: 1.21%) and pays interest at a variable rate equal to Compounded SONIA on the notional amount. The swap is being used to hedge the exposure to changes in the fair

ⁱ The balances stated above are recorded as a net derivative basis. The gross derivative asset value is £1,202 million and the gross liability value is £1,220 million.

value of its floating rate secured loan. The carrying value of this swap is £3.3 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: £2.6 million).

Financial guarantee contracts

Jersey Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme

The Jersey Business Disruption Loan Guarantee Scheme was introduced in response to fears that the COVID-19 might result in temporary shortages in funding to otherwise viable local businesses causing avoidable longer term damage to the economy. The method of the scheme is to guarantee qualifying bank lending by 80% for a limited period of time, enabling £50 million of new lending capacity by local banks. The scheme became live on 1 April 2020 with 30 September 2020 being the initial pre-defined closing date for applications.

The scheme was thereafter extended a number of times until finally closing to new applications on 31 December 2021. Whereas the guarantees issued up to and including 30 September 2020 were issued under emergency legislation, subsequent approvals to extend the scheme were issued under Ministerial orders.

There are five banks participating in the Scheme: RBSI; HSBC; Lloyds; Barclays; and Santander. Each bank has a £5 million limit on the amount of loans they can issue under the scheme (with the exception of Santander which agrees amounts per customer as required).

As 31 December 2024, 26 (2023: 31) of the facilities that had been granted by banks remained active. These facilities had a total facility value of £1.1 million (2023: £1.6 million) at their respective dates of award. At 31 December 2024, reflecting repayments made in the period to the year's end, the remaining value of guarantee exposure from these facilities (including accrued interest) is £0.4 million (2023: £0.7 million). Loan repayments will continue to diminish this guarantee exposure over time, notwithstanding that balances continue to accrue interest until full repayment.

There were no claims in 2024 (2023: two claims). No other liability provision was recorded in the accounts as at 31 December 2024 based on the fact that default rates in equivalent non-pandemic Business & Commercial loans have been historically very low (1%) and that the terms of the Scheme ensure banks conclude equivalent lending processes prior to issuing guaranteed loans.

Students Loans Scheme

The States of Jersey has provided financial guarantees to four banks in respect of student loans under its Students' Loans scheme. The loan scheme provided loans of up to £1,500 per year towards tuition fees. The scheme was stopped in the academic year 2018/19 to new students but remains in place for students who were already in the scheme. The total value of loans guaranteed is £0.2 million (2023: £0.3 million). There has been insignificant default on the Jersey scheme. The equivalent scheme in the UK experiences default of around 1% per annum on the balance.

Other Financial Liabilities

Housing Trusts Letters of Comfort

The States of Jersey has provided 21 letters (2023: 22 letters) of comfort to four Housing Trusts covering loans totalling £51.51 million (2023: £59.78 million). The letters of comfort provide that the States will provide a subsidy (through the Housing Development Fund) to the housing trusts if interest rates exceed an agreed threshold. The subsidy payable would be equal to the excess interest payable. The letters of comfort cover a range of periods up to 2034. No subsidies have been paid since 2009, but changes in financial market conditions

and interest rates during 2024 have exceeded the threshold for triggering subsidy payments towards the end of the year, the potential liability for the year ended 31 December 2024 is expected to be £0.9 million (2023: £0.6 million).

One of the trusts, holding the largest volume of letters (16), will fall away from 2025, due to re-negotiated loans with new lenders. Forecasts for future interest rates suggest that subsidies will be payable in future years for the remainder, but it is expected to continue being insignificant in value for the foreseeable future.

For those guarantees which are required to be disclosed under IAS 37, but not recognised within the Statement of Financial Position (SoFP), these are disclosed in Note 4.20.

b. Amounts Recognised in the SoCNE

2024	Financial Assets			Financial Liability	Total
	Amortised Cost	Fair value Through OCI	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Interest income	6,623	-	-	-	6,623
Dividend income	-	16,164	-	-	16,164
Total Investment Income	6,623	16,164	-	-	22,787
Net Realised Financial Asset Gain / (Loss)	-	-	78,606	-	78,606
Net Unrealised Financial Asset Gain / (Loss)	-	-	322,122	-	322,122
Total Gains / (Losses) on Financial Asset	-	-	400,728	-	400,728
Interest expense	-	-	-	(39,658)	(39,658)
Fee expense	-	-	-	(1,981)	(1,981)
Total Finance Costs relating to Financial Instruments	-	-	-	(41,639)	(41,639)
Impairment loss	(20,600)	-	-	-	(20,600)
Total Impairment relating to Financial Instruments	(20,600)	-	-	-	(20,600)
Total Income / Expenditure in Net Revenue Expenditure relating to Financial Instruments	(13,977)	16,164	400,728	(41,639)	361,276
Gain / (Loss) on Other Financial Assets	-	(11,625)	-	-	(11,625)
Surplus / deficit on revaluation of assets in Other Comprehensive	-	(11,625)	-	-	(11,625)
Net Gain / (Loss) for the year	(13,977)	4,539	400,728	(41,639)	349,651

Investment Management and other Fees relating to the CIF of £53.7 million are included as part of the Gain / Losses on CIF investments (2023: £39.0 million).

2023	Financial Assets			Financial Liability	Total
	Amortised Cost	Fair value Through OCI	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Interest income	4,474	-	2,103	-	6,577
Dividend income	-	16,964	-	-	16,964
Total Investment Income	4,474	16,964	2,103	-	23,541
Net Realised Financial Asset Gain / (Loss)	-	-	45,752	-	45,752
Net Unrealised Financial Asset Gain / (Loss)	-	-	303,439	-	303,439
Total Gains / (Losses) on Financial Asset	-	-	349,191	-	349,191
Interest expense	-	-	-	(28,889)	(28,889)
Fee expense	-	-	-	(1,722)	(1,722)
Total Finance Costs relating to Financial Instruments	-	-	-	(30,611)	(30,611)
Impairment loss	(2,669)	-	-	-	(2,669)
Total Impairment relating to Financial Instruments	(2,669)	-	-	-	(2,669)
Total Income / Expenditure in Net Revenue Expenditure relating to Financial Instruments	1,805	16,964	351,294	(30,611)	339,452
Gain / (Loss) on Other Financial Assets	-	(20,616)	-	-	(20,616)
Surplus / deficit on revaluation of assets in Other Comprehensive	-	(20,616)	-	-	(20,616)
Net Gain / (Loss) for the year	1,805	(3,652)	351,294	(30,611)	318,836

Reconciliation to SoCNE Finance Costs

Expenses Breakdown	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Interest Expense	(38,989)	(28,889)
Interest on lease liabilities	(669)	-
Fee Expense	(1,981)	(1,723)
Finance Costs	(41,639)	(30,612)

Reconciliation to SoCNE Impairments

Expenses Breakdown	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Impairment (Loss) / Reversals of Trade and Other Receivables	(20,600)	(2,669)
Impairment (Loss) / Reversals of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	11,124	(15,930)
Impairments	(9,476)	(18,599)

Impairments include amounts recorded in Note 4.12 Trade and Other Receivables, where an increase in expected credit losses and write-offs has been recognised. Further details on this increase are provided within that note.

Additionally, PPE has seen a reversal of previous impairments, primarily related to Andium Social Housing, as outlined in Note 4.9 Property, Plant, and Equipment.

c. Fair Value Hierarchy

Fair values of financial and non-financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table combines information about:

- a) classes of financial instruments and non-financial assets based on their nature and characteristics;
- b) the carrying amounts of financial instruments and non-financial assets;
- c) fair values of financial instruments and non-financial assets; and
- d) fair value hierarchy levels of financial instruments and non-financial assets for which fair value is disclosed.

Fair value hierarchy levels 1 to 3 are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- **Level 1** fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- **Level 2** fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- **Level 3** fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Transfers between levels

The States' policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

31 December 2024	Carrying Value	Fair Value Level			Total Fair Value
	£'000	1 £'000	2 £'000	3 £'000	£'000
Financial Assets					
Amortised Costⁱ					
Cash and cash equivalents	92,265	92,265	-	-	92,265
Trade and other receivables	133,727	133,727	-	-	133,727
Loans and advances	19,137	-	13,119	-	13,119
Short-term liquid investments	11,458	11,458	-	-	11,458
Preference shares	7,400	-	7,400	-	7,400
Fair value through OCI					
Strategic investments ⁱⁱ	295,580	82,650	-	212,930	295,580
Fair value through profit and loss					
Housing Bonds	54,459	-	-	54,459	54,459
Investment Units in the CIF	3,866,293	1,571,906	1,068,855	1,225,532	3,866,293
Derivatives	5,454	-	5,454	-	5,454
Total financial assets	4,485,773	1,892,006	1,094,828	1,492,921	4,479,755
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised costⁱ					
Trade and other payables	(87,238)	(87,238)	-	-	(87,238)
External Borrowings	(1,137,750)	(387,750)	(497,348)	-	(885,098)
Total financial Liabilities	(1,224,988)	(474,988)	(497,348)	-	(972,336)

ⁱ There is a difference between amortized cost and fair value due to the differing measurement objectives and methodologies. Amortized cost focuses on the historical cost adjusted for specific factors, while fair value captures the current market value of the asset.

ⁱⁱ The States' Strategic Investments are held through instruments that are unlisted. Therefore, they are all classified as Level 3 instruments following the fair value basis of "Unquoted Strategic Investments" except for Jersey Electricity PLC which has been valued using publicly traded quoted ordinary share price therefore being deemed as level 1.

31 December 2023	Carrying Value	Fair Value Level			Total Fair Value
	£'000	1 £'000	2 £'000	3 £'000	£'000
Financial Assets					
Amortised Cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	75,636	75,636	-	-	75,636
Trade and other receivables	98,411	98,411	-	-	98,411
Loans and advances	20,303	-	15,829	-	15,829
Short-term liquid investments	33,531	33,531	-	-	33,531
Preference shares	7,400	-	7,400	-	7,400
Fair value through OCI					
Strategic investments	307,205	81,700	-	225,505	307,205
Fair value through profit and loss					
Housing Bonds	49,820	-	-	49,820	49,820
Investment Units in the CIF	3,487,716	1,418,210	972,158	1,097,348	3,487,716
Derivatives	1,404	-	1,404	-	1,404
Total financial assets	4,081,426	1,707,488	996,791	1,372,673	4,076,952
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Trade and other payables	(64,944)	(64,944)	-	-	(64,944)
External Borrowings	(988,508)	(221,284)	(573,883)	-	(795,167)
Total financial Liabilities	(1,053,452)	(286,228)	(573,883)	-	(860,111)

Valuation processes

The Treasury and Investments Team of the Treasury & Exchequer Department is responsible for obtaining valuations of financial instruments used for financial reporting, including level 3 fair values.

Discussions of valuation processes and results for financial instruments are subject to internal review within the Treasury and Investment Team and their advisor, Aon, with oversight provided by the Treasury Advisory Panel.

Valuation of pooled investments at level 3 are based on the latest manager valuation reports adjusted for any capital calls and distributions since the valuation report. Valuations are subject to a layered assurance process comprising:

- e) independent review of valuations applied by the custodian, Northern Trust;
- f) review of the valuation process by the independent investment advisor, Aon;
- g) where they are available, review of the SOC1 internal controls reports for fund managers, custodian and administrators; and
- h) back testing to validate manager valuations to compare published audited outturn results against the valuations.

The valuation of Strategic Investments is subject to internal review and sign off within the Treasury and Investment Team, including the selection of appropriate comparable companies in similar sectors and the calculation of the income multiples. The valuation for

Jersey Post International Ltd, JT Global Ltd and Jersey New Waterworks Ltd is based on a “market pricing” approach using the comparable companies technique. The valuation of Jersey Electricity plc is based on the quoted share price.

d. Sensitivity of assets valued at Level 3

Having analysed historical data and current market trends, and consulted with independent investment advisors, the States has determined that the valuation methods described above are likely to be accurate to within the following ranges, and has set out opposite the consequent potential impact on the closing value of investments held at 31 December 2024.

Description of asset 2024	Assessed valuation range		Value at 31 December 2024	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	+%	-%	£'000	£'000	£'000
Property Class	10.00%	-10.00%	74,242	81,666	66,818
Absolute Return Class	10.00%	-10.00%	577,250	634,975	519,525
Opportunities Class	12.50%	-12.50%	574,040	645,795	502,285
Housing Bonds	4.26%	-4.26%	54,459	56,780	52,138
Total			1,279,991	1,419,216	1,140,766

Please refer to Note 4.10(e) for sensitivity analysis of unquoted strategic investments.

2024	Opening balance	Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	Purchases	(Sales)	Unrealised gains/ (losses)	Closing balance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Common Investment Fund						
Property CIF Pool	92,629	-	150	(21,800)	3,729	74,708
Absolute Return CIF Pool	684,154	-		(11,000)	77,562	750,716
Opportunities CIF Pool	651,867	-	112,460	(50,260)	74,308	788,375
Total Investment in the CIF	1,428,650	-	112,610	(83,060)	155,599	1,613,799
SOJ's proportion of level 3 CIF units						
Property CIF Units	92,408					74,242
Absolute Return CIF Units	528,763					577,250
Opportunities CIF Units	476,178					574,040
Total SOJ's proportion of level 3 CIF units	1,097,349					1,225,532
Unquoted Strategic Investments	225,505	-	-	-	(12,575)	212,930
Housing bonds	49,820	-	10,277	(1,287)	(4,351)	54,459
Total SOJ Level 3 financial assets	1,372,674	-	10,277	(1,287)	(16,926)	1,492,921

Description of asset 2023	Assessed valuation range		Value at 31 December 2023	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	+%	-%	£'000	£'000	£'000
Property Class	10.0%	-10.0%	92,408	101,649	83,167
Absolute Return Class	10.0%	-10.0%	528,763	581,639	475,887
Opportunities Class	12.5%	-12.5%	476,178	535,700	416,656
Housing Bonds	6.2%	-6.2%	49,820	52,902	46,738
Total			1,147,169	1,271,890	1,022,448

2023	Opening balance	Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	Purchases	(Sales)	Unrealised gains/ (losses)	Closing balance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Common Investment Fund						
Property CIF Pool	100,086	-		(3,900)	(3,557)	92,629
Absolute Return CIF Pool	647,686	-	3,376	(14,376)	47,468	684,154
Opportunities CIF Pool	585,834	-	91,065	(66,265)	41,233	651,867
Total Investment in the CIF	1,333,606	-	94,441	(84,541)	85,144	1,428,650
SOJ's proportion of level 3 CIF units						
Property CIF Units	99,675					92,408
Absolute Return CIF Units	465,218					528,763
Opportunities CIF Units	425,039					476,178
Total SOJ's proportion of level 3 CIF units	989,932					1,097,349
Unquoted Strategic Investments	230,921	-	-	-	(5,416)	225,505
Housing bonds	46,423	-	4,905	(422)	(1,086)	49,820
Total SOJ Level 3 financial assets	1,267,276	-	4,905	(422)	(6,502)	1,372,674

e. Fair value - Basis of valuation

The basis of the valuation of each class of asset and liability measured at fair value is set out below. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. All assets and liability have been valued using fair value techniques based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximising the use of market-based information.

The value of Units in the Common Investment Fund equals the underlying net assets value of the holdings within each specific pool. The basis of valuation of these underlying assets is set out below.

Description of asset or liability	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities
Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables	1	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value, because of the short-term nature of the instruments.	Not required.	Not required.
Quoted bonds and equity	1	Quoted price.	Not required.	Not required.
Quoted strategic investments	1	Share price.	Not required.	Not required.
Forward Foreign Exchange derivatives	1	Market forward exchange rates at the year-end.	Exchange rates.	Not required.
Interest Rate Swaps	2	The present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.	Interest rates.	Not required.
Loans and advances, finance leases and external borrowing	2	Fair values have been estimated by discounting the remaining cashflows of the instruments using the rates from the Public Works Loans Board as a proxy for the rates at which the States might lend and borrow.	Observable inputs: rates vary depending on the remaining period of the financial instrument. Unobservable inputs: remaining period of the financial instruments varies from 1 to 34 years.	Not required.
Pooled equity	2	Closing bid price where bid and offer price are published	NAV based pricing though pricing underlying listed equity.	Not required.
Corporate bonds	2	Closing bid price where bid and offer price are published	NAV based pricing though pricing underlying listed debt.	Not required.
Special equity pooled fund	2	Closing bid price where bid and offer price are published	NAV based pricing though pricing underlying listed equity.	Not required.
Alternative Risk Premia	2	Closing bid price where bid and offer price are published	NAV based on third party valuation of underlying assets, all of which are level 1/2.	Not required.
Absolute Return bond	2	Closing bid price where bid and offer price are published	NAV based on third party valuation of underlying assets, all of which are level 1/2.	Not required.

Description of asset or liability	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities
Return seeking credit	2	Closing bid price where bid and offer price are published	NAV based on third party valuation of underlying assets, all of which are level 1/2.	Not required.
Pooled property fund	3	Valuations are calculated monthly by the manager on the basis of the open market value as defined in the 'Appraisal and Valuation Manual' of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.	NAV based on unaudited quarterly valuation statement, which is valued by the Manager.	The Fund holds a diversified portfolio of UK property, but is exposed to the material events impacting the UK property market. Valuations will be impacted by factors such as occupancy rates, lease terms, covenant terms, transactional activity in sector.
Absolute Return Pool	3	Valued monthly at NAV based on manager valuation models.	Investment valuations are determined by the Manager. Hedge Funds apply proprietary models to value assets, using a variety of sources. The manager will utilise mark to model values which are derived from a variety of asset specific models.	Valuation models apply numerous subjective judgments by the Investment Manager. These are subject to assumptions around factors such as Liquidity discounts, EBITDA multiples etc.
Opportunities Fund	3	Valued quarterly at NAV based on manager valuation models. Valuations are adjusted to capital calls / distributions in the quarter.	Investment valuations are determined by the Manager. Managers apply proprietary models to value assets, using a variety of sources. The manager will utilise mark to model values which are derived from a variety of asset specific models.	Valuation models apply numerous subjective judgments by the Investment Manager. These are subject to assumptions around recent arm's length transactions, referring to other instruments that are substantially the same and/or discounted cash flow analysis.
Housing bonds	3	Fair value of the bonds is initially calculated as the proportionate difference between the fair market price of the property and the agreed cash price. Subsequently, fair value is obtained at each year end by applying the latest published Jersey Housing Price Index (HPI) to the bonds initial fair value.	Fair market or agreed cash price of the property (at purchase)	Fair value of the bonds is initially calculated as the proportionate difference between the fair market price of the property and the agreed cash price. Subsequently, fair value is obtained at each year end by applying the latest published Jersey Housing Price Index (HPI) to the bonds initial fair value.
Unquoted strategic investments	3	Priced using income multiples based on similar companies.	Forecast EBITDA of the companies. Industry valuation multiples. Financial results of the comparable companies.	Valuations are primarily influenced by the income multiple and the discount factor. An increase / (decrease) in the income multiple of 1 would increase / (decrease) the value by £27.226m and a 5% increase / (decrease) in discount rate (decreases) / increases the value by £9.978m

f. Financial Risks

Risk and Risk Management

The primary long-term risk to the States is that it fails to meet its investment objectives. The States recognises that risk is inherent in any investment activity. The objective of risk management is to identify, manage and control risk exposure within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on that risk. The States has an active risk management programme in place and the measures it uses to control key risks are set out in the States of Jersey Investment Strategies Document (ISD).

The ISD is subject to ongoing review by the Treasury Advisory Panel (TAP) who recommend its adoption to the Minister. On approval by the Minister the strategy is presented to the States.

The ISD sets out the investment strategies for all the participant States' funds invested in the Common Investment Fund (the CIF). The CIF is a pooling arrangement allowing States' funds together with charitable funds administered by the States, to be managed as a cohesive whole to maximise investment opportunity and reduce risk, while recognising that participant Funds have different investment objectives depending on their purpose.

The overall approach is to reduce risk to a minimum where it is possible to do so without compromising returns (e.g. in operational matters), and to limit risk to prudently acceptable levels otherwise (e.g. in investment matters). The means by which the States minimises operational risk and constrains investment risk is set out in further detail in its ISD.

In addition, the States has controlling interests in seven subsidiary companies, four of which are referred to as Strategic Investments. The purpose for holding these investments is to provide security of key utility services for the Island and to assist with the delivery of Government policy.

These companies will face many of the same risks to which the States is exposed but these are managed directly by the individual Boards and Executive Management teams. Details on how these risks are managed can be found in each company's own annual report.

Market risk

Market risk is the level of volatility in returns on investments caused by changes in market expectations, interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and other factors. Market risk is inherent in all asset classes but is considered to be higher in the more volatile asset classes such as equity.

The States seeks to limit its exposure to market risk through diversification and through active management by its underlying portfolio of managers. The level of exposure to market volatility is determined at a Fund level and controlled through the asset allocation set in individual Funds strategies.

i) Price Risk

Price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

The States is exposed to price risk from the equity securities and Strategic Investments held by the Group.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the States diversifies its Equity Class portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Treasurer. Price risk is managed via asset allocation at the strategic level but also managed by Investment Managers at the operational level through tools such as diversification and selection of individual securities. The operational controls employed by the managers are included within their investment management agreements, scheme rules or equivalent.

In consultation with its investment advisors, the States has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible for 2024, assuming that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates and interest rates, remain the same:

Asset type	Value at 31 December 2024 £000	Potential market movements (+/-)	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Equity Pool CIF Units	1,826,129	19.5%	2,182,224	1,470,034
Strategic investments	295,580	17.6%	347,602	243,558
Total	2,121,709		2,529,826	1,713,592

Asset type	Value at 31 December 2023 £000	Potential market movements (+/-)	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Equity Pool CIF Units	1,692,886	19.3%	2,019,613	1,366,159
Strategic investments	307,205	17.4%	360,567	253,843
Total	2,000,091		2,380,180	1,620,002

ii) Interest Rate Risk

Fixed interest securities and cash are subject to interest rate risks, which represent the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The States is exposed to interest rate risk through holdings in interest bearing assets held both directly or indirectly through Fund structures such as: return seeking credit and the Opportunities class.

UK Government Bonds are held directly within the Short-Term Government Bond and Index Linked Government Bond Pool of the CIF, which are passively managed and interest rate risk managed by limiting the duration of the States holdings.

Cash, return seeking credit and Opportunities class assets are actively managed by external managers within the scope of their respective investment management agreements. Some managers may utilise derivative instruments such as futures, options and swap agreements to modify duration, subject to restrictions.

External borrowings are subject to interest rate risk to varying degrees with actions having been taken to mitigate this risk; within the subsidiaries, interest rate swaps have been implemented to hedge against the majority of this exposure. Additionally, the interest rates on the States of Jersey's bonds are fixed until maturity in 2052 and 2054, providing stability and mitigating the impact of interest rate fluctuations.

The States of Jersey Revolving Credit Facility pays a variable rate of interest, based on a fixed margin above SONIA. The States of Jersey Overdraft Facility pays a variable rate of interest Interest, based on a fixed margin over the prevailing Bank of England Base Rate.

The table below illustrates a 1% change in value on the assets deemed to be affected by interest rate movements.

Financial Asset / Liability exposed to interest rate risk	Value at 31 December 2024	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Alternative Risk CIF Units	167,427	1,674	169,101	165,753
Absolute Return CIF Units	580,350	5,804	586,154	574,546
Risk Seeking Credit CIF Units	600,247	6,002	606,249	594,245
Opportunities CIF Units	350,138	3,501	353,639	346,637
Gilt CIF Units	129,512	1,295	130,807	128,217
Total change in assets available	1,827,674	18,276	1,845,950	1,809,398
States of Jersey Revolving Credit Facility	(96,200)	962	(97,162)	(95,238)
States of Jersey Overdraft	(36,283)	363	(36,646)	(35,920)
Total change in liabilities	(132,483)	1,325	(133,808)	(131,158)

Assets exposed to interest rate risk	Value at 31 December 2023	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Alternative Risk CIF Units	152,114	1,521	153,635	150,593
Absolute Return CIF Units	531,176	5,312	536,488	525,864
Risk Seeking Credit CIF Units	297,321	2,973	300,294	294,348
Opportunities CIF Units	503,519	5,035	508,554	498,484
Gilt CIF Units	127,626	1,276	128,902	126,350
Total change in assets available	1,611,756	16,117	1,627,873	1,595,639

iii) Currency Risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The States is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments denominated in currencies other than sterling. Exposure to currency risk is controlled in line with the Statement on Currency Hedging included within the ISD. The ISD aims to mitigate this risk as follows:

- Exposure to currency risk is typically managed by the underlying investment managers whose performance is linked to a sterling benchmark.
- Where a non-sterling share class is utilised, a hedging decision will be made on investment under the advice of the TAP and will typically see 95% of the exposure hedged.
- Under advice of the TAP a special hedging arrangement was entered into to protect some of these gains from a sudden recovery in sterling and remains in place.

The following table demonstrates the change in value of the States investments had there been a 6% strengthening/weakening of the pound against foreign currencies.

Assets exposed to currency risk				Value on decrease
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	Value at 31 December 2024	Potential market movement	Value on increase	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equity Pool CIF Units	1,608,012	96,481	1,704,493	1,511,531
Opportunities CIF Units	247,474	14,848	262,322	232,626
Absolute Return CIF Units	203,191	12,191	215,382	191,000
Alternative Risk CIF Units	159,791	9,587	169,378	150,204
Cash and cash equivalents	11,686	701	12,387	10,985
Liquid Investments	-	-	-	-
Total change in assets available	2,230,154	133,808	2,363,962	2,096,346

Assets exposed to currency risk	Value at 31 December 2023	Potential market movement	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equity Pool CIF Units	1,145,220	68,713	1,213,933	1,076,507
Opportunities CIF Units	149,273	8,956	158,229	140,317
Absolute Return CIF Units	33,741	2,024	35,765	31,717
Alternative Risk CIF Units	147,967	8,878	156,845	139,089
Cash and cash equivalents	237	14	251	223
Liquid Investments	3,206	192	3,398	3,014
Total change in assets available	1,479,644	88,777	1,568,421	1,390,867

iv) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a loss for the other party by failing to pay for its obligation.

The main exposure to credit risk arises from investment in fixed income, loans and advances, trade and other receivables and cash class assets, which includes cash and cash equivalents held for operational purposes. Credit risk is managed as follows:

- UK Gilts are held within the Short-Term Government Bond Pool and Index Linked Gilt Pool depend on the solvency of the UK Government. The credit rating of the UK Government is AA (Moody's). Credit rating is monitored regularly by the States. UK Corporate bonds and absolute return bonds are invested via collective investment vehicles, which indirectly expose the States to credit risk. Credit risk within the vehicles is managed through diversification and selection of securities/counterparty which is delegated to individual Investment Managers. Risk management within the collective investment vehicles is undertaken in line with the investment mandate for each Manager, which may also include use of derivatives for hedging purposes, subject to restrictions.
- Cash held for investment purposes is managed on the States' behalf by Ravenscroft Asset Management (RAM) on a daily basis. RAM operate within a mandate which manages credit risk through limits on counterparty rating, concentration and maturity.
- Housing bonds are issued to eligible purchasers of housing stock initially valued as the difference between the agreed cash price and the fair market value of the property. The bond is repaid to the Company when the property is next conveyed. Subsequently, the bond value is measured at fair value which is linked to the fair value of the underlying housing property. All housing bonds are fully backed by collateral. Following the adoption of IFRS 9 Expected credit loss (ECL) "forward-looking model", it is no longer necessary for a loss event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised. States of Jersey entities are now required to recognise either a 12-month or lifetime ECL, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The ECL model applies to both debt instruments accounted for at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. Significant judgement may be involved where there is an absence of market comparisons.

v) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the States will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Cashflows are forecast for relevant States Funds to ensure that sufficient short-term cash is available to meet monthly cash requirements. Sufficient liquid assets are maintained in the Consolidated Fund to meet all States' short-term requirements. Liquidity requirements are monitored regularly by the TAP throughout the year.

The CIF has committed capital within the Opportunities Class. Capital call notifications are usually given with 10-20 days' notice with the purpose of acquiring investments and working capital requirements. The Treasury and Investment Management team request that Opportunity investment Managers provide estimated drawdown forecasts on a quarterly basis to ensure sufficient cash can be made available within the portfolio. The Government's proportion of the residual undrawn commitment still available to be called by the Opportunity investment Managers is as follows:

Opportunities Pool Undrawn Committed Capital		
Currency	2024 '000	2023 '000
GBP	141,789	100,992
USD	116,203	124,082
EUR	-	10,492
Total	257,992	235,566

The States' financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, stated at their gross, contractual and undiscounted amounts, fall due as indicated in the following table:

Financial Liabilities - 2024	Less than one year	Between one to five years	Greater than 5 years	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade and other payables	(86,190)	(1,049)	-	(87,239)
External borrowing	(310,244)	(176,448)	(1,425,000)	(1,911,692)
Total	(396,434)	(177,497)	(1,425,000)	(1,998,931)

Financial Liabilities - 2023	Less than one year	Between one to five years	Greater than 5 years	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade and other payables	(64,906)	(39)	-	(64,945)
External borrowing	(276,378)	(96,247)	(1,353,712)	(1,726,337)
Total	(341,284)	(96,286)	(1,353,712)	(1,791,282)

4.11 Inventories



Accounting Policy

Inventory includes:

- Raw materials, consumables, work-in-progress and finished goods;
- Development property; and
- Currency not issued.

Inventory comprising raw materials, consumables, work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

In the case of property held as inventory by the States of Jersey Development Company, costs represent the purchase price plus any directly attributable costs including professional fees and expenses incurred directly associated with the land's development since acquisition. Directly attributable costs also include salaries and related expenses. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less costs to complete redevelopment and selling expenses.

Currency not issued is recognised at cost.

Type of Inventory

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Raw Materials, Consumables, Work in Progress and Finished Goods	13,296	13,562
Development Property Inventories	84,404	83,312
Total Inventories	97,700	96,874

During the year the following amounts relating to Inventory were recognised as expenditure:

	Raw Materials, Consumables, Work in Progress and Finished Goods		Development Property Inventories	
	2024 £'000	2023 £'000	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Inventory used during the year	42,842	38,985	-	-
Inventory written off	106	982	25	-
Total	42,948	39,967	25	-



Highlights

The majority of the inventory pertains to the International Finance Centre 6 and is held by Jersey Development Company. No new developments were undertaken or classified as inventory during the year, resulting in no material changes to the inventory balance.

4.12 Trade and Other Receivables



Accounting Policy

Tax Receivables

Tax receivables are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (SoFP) on an accruals basis based on individual tax assessments less payments received from the individual taxpayer.

Impairment of statutory receivables - taxes due

Impairment losses for taxes due are recognised as incurred. Impairment for large tax receivables are estimated on an individual assessment basis, with a default percentage impairment rate (based on historical collectability rates) applied to debts where the taxpayer is insolvent or has entered into a payment arrangement. The remaining tax receivables impairment loss is derived using a model which allows large debt populations to be examined and provides for statistical credibility, in conjunction with interpretive judgement.

Accrued Income

Taxation revenue is recognised as tax accrued income which is the estimated tax revenue accruing to the year of economic activity, based on economic forecasts produced by the States' Economic Unit in the case of Personal Income Tax. Other tax revenue is accrued by Revenue Jersey based on relevant taxpayer data.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Non-financial assets are assessed at the year-end as to whether there is any indication that they may be impaired. Where indications exist and possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, and where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

Type of Receivable	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Receivables - Income Levied by the States of Jersey - Amounts falling due within one year		
Income Tax Receivables	280,758	231,387
Income Tax Accrued Income	83,338	105,057
GST Receivables	30,312	26,180
GST Accrued Income	31,571	28,878
Social Security Receivables	43,878	36,300
Social Security Accrued Income	3,576	16,953
Island Rates, Duties, Fines and Penalties Receivables	22,441	21,600
Island Rates, Duties, Fines and Penalties Accrued Income	13	129
Provision for Levied by the States of Jersey Receivables	(23,924)	(13,568)
Total Levied by the States of Jersey Receivables due within one year	471,963	452,916
Receivables – Income Earned Through Operations - Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade Receivables	60,480	49,854
Prepayments and Accrued income	67,124	44,566

Type of Receivable		
	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Other Receivables	219	3,584
Expected Credit Loss Allowance for Earned through Operations Receivables	(9,667)	(6,539)
Total Receivables – Incomes Earned Through Operations due within one year	118,156	91,465
Total Receivables due within one year	590,119	544,381
Receivables - Income Levied by the States of Jersey - Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Taxation Receivable ⁱ	293,198	303,413
Social Security Receivables	-	5,869
Total Receivables – Incomes Levied by the States of Jersey due after more than one year	293,198	309,282
Receivables – Income Earned Through Operations - Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Trade and Other Receivables	15,571	6,946
Total Earned Through Operations Receivables due after more than one year	15,571	6,946
Total Receivables due after more than one year	308,769	316,228
Total Receivables	898,888	860,609

The provision for impairment of receivables is analysed below:

Trade and Other Receivables Categories		
	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Income Tax Receivables	20,164	9,113
GST Receivables	1,352	485
Social Security Receivables	2,408	3,660
Island Rates, Duties, Fines and Penalties Receivables	745	310
Trade Receivables	8,922	6,539
Total Trade and Other Receivables Provisions	33,591	20,107



Highlights

Receivables have increased by £43 million (5.0%) in 2024 which is less than the increase in income.

Income tax receivables increased by £49.4 million (21%), much of which related to the timing of collection of Corporate Taxation. Receivables for other areas of Income levied by the States of Jersey were more stable or decreased. Receivables relating to operational income also increased across both departments and subsidiary companies, including a number of debts becoming due within one year.

Over recent years, receivables have continued to rise, leading to an increase in ECLs in 2024. To reflect this trend, a more targeted review of income tax receivables was undertaken during the year, contributing to a higher provision.

ⁱ On 4 November 2020 the States Assembly agreed to move all prior year taxpayers onto a current year basis of assessment. From 2021 all taxpayers became current year taxpayers and 2019 tax bills were frozen but will have to be paid in the future. This frozen tax debtor has been recognised within Taxation Receivables falling due after one year.

4.13 Cash and Cash equivalents



Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, current balances with banks and similar institutions and amounts on deposits that are immediately available without penalty. The carrying amount of these assets approximates to their fair value. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with low risk of change in value.

Overdrafts are shown as part of Borrowings in line with IAS 7.

Cash and Cash equivalents

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Bank Deposit Accounts	16,751	5,263
Bank Current Accounts	18,866	30,396
Cash in Hand and in Transit	2,075	344
Cash Equivalents	54,573	39,633
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	92,265	75,636
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand and used for cash management purpose	(36,283)	-
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flow	55,982	75,636



Highlights

The cash balances presented above are maintained for operational purposes and fluctuate in accordance with the Group's funding requirements. Included within borrowings is an cash overdraft, which reduces the reported cash balance. Overall, there has been a decrease in cash during the year, when the overdraft is included. The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (SoCF) for the year ended 31 December 2024 provides further details on the cash outflows during the period.

4.14 Trade and Other Payables



Accounting Policy

Tax Receipts in Advance

Tax receipts in advance are recognised where cash receipts from the taxpayer exceed the tax assessments processed to date and there are no outstanding appeals on the taxpayers' account. Tax receipts in advance are applied to future year's tax liability.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables, including accruals, are recorded when SOJ entities have a triggered a service obligation as a result of a purchase of assets or services. Payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Most payables are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Trade and other payables

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Trade and Other Payables due within one year		
Payables – Income Levied by the States of Jersey		
Income Tax Payables and Receipts in Advance	114,363	115,746
GST Payables and Receipts in Advance	14,853	17,016
Social Security Payables and Receipts in Advance	-	14,732
Total Payables – Income Levied by the States of Jersey falling due within one year	129,216	147,494
Payables – Income Earned Through Operations		
Trade Payables	86,190	64,905
Accruals and Deferred Income	58,332	58,668
Receipts in Advance	18,901	17,192
Total Payables – Incomes Earned Through Operations falling due within one year	163,423	140,765
Total Payables falling due within one year	292,639	288,259
Trade and Other Payables due in more than one year		
Trade Payables	1,049	39
Total Payables due after more than one year	1,049	39
Total Payables	293,688	288,298

The average credit period taken for purchases in 2024 was 33 days (2023: 32 days).

The States considers that the carrying value of trade payables approximates to their fair value.

4.15 External borrowings



Accounting Policy

All external borrowings are financial liabilities, refer to Note 4.10 which includes the accounting policy for financial instruments

External borrowings

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
States of Jersey Revolving Credit Facility	96,200	52,800
States of Jersey Overdraft	36,283	-
Jersey Development Company (JDC) Limited Bank Borrowings	790	35,513
Ports of Jersey Bank Borrowings	30,000	20,000
Total borrowings due within one year	163,273	108,313
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Jersey Development Company (JDC) Limited Bank Borrowings	35,908	8,197
Andium Bank Borrowing	203,525	140,287
Ports of Jersey	3,003	-
Government of Jersey £500m Bond 2022 Issuance	488,023	487,811
Government of Jersey £250m Bond 2014 Issuance	244,018	243,900
Total borrowings due after more than one year	974,477	880,195
Total Borrowings	1,137,750	988,508

Movement during the year:

External borrowings movements

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Opening Balance	988,508	878,707
Proceeds of External Borrowings	224,995	143,500
Repayment of External Borrowings	(111,604)	(33,737)
Bank Overdraft drawdown	36,283	-
Finance Cost	43,056	28,889
Bond Interest Paid	(23,755)	(24,705)
Other Finance Cost Paid	(19,733)	(4,146)
Closing Balance	1,137,750	988,508

States of Jersey Revolving Credit Facility: On 7 May 2020, a £500m (2023: £500m) revolving credit facility was agreed with a range of local banks. An option was exercised to extend the term to 7 May 2023.

In May 2023 the Minister for Treasury and Resources approved the replacement of the existing revolving credit facility (RCF) with a new facility for £300m (2023: £300m), with an accordion option of £200 million, expiring in 2028. There is an option to extend the facility to 2030. As of 31 December 2024, £25m (2023: £0m) of the facility was utilised as a short-term overdraft, while the remaining balance was allocated to funding the New Healthcare Facility.

Interest is at a margin over SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average).

States of Jersey Bond 2022 Issuance: This Bond was issued on 6 May 2022 - the proceeds may be used for general government purposes.

The unsecured Bond was issued at £489m (nominal amount of £500m but issued at a discount) with a coupon rate of 2.875%, and a term of 30 years with the final instalment due to be repaid in 2052. The effective interest rate for the year was 3.0% (2023: 3.0%).

States of Jersey Bond 2014 Issuance: The Bond was issued in June 2014, and the proceeds may be used to fund affordable housing through providers such as Andium Homes Limited. The unsecured Bond was issued at £244m (nominal amount of £250m, issued at a discount) with a coupon rate of 3.75% and a term of 40 years, with the final instalment due to be repaid in 2054. The Bond's effective interest rate for the year was 3.9% (2023: 3.9%).

States of Jersey Overdraft: Cash balances may be ringfenced within specific States Funds, while other Funds may have short term deficits and so be overdrawn. The gross overdraft position has been appropriately classified under borrowings in the financial statements.

Jersey Development Company bank borrowings: This loan is secured on inventory and investment property and bears an average interest rate of 6.48% (2023: 5.16%).

Ports of Jersey bank borrowing: Ports of Jersey secured a £40m RCF with three-year commitments from RBSI and Lloyds during 2020, this facility was refinanced to £60m during 2023 for a further five years with equal commitments from RBSI, HSBC and Lloyds. As at 31st December 2024 the Company had drawn £30m (2023: £20m) of borrowing under the RCF to fund capital investments. The balance of £30m remain available to be utilised to support our future investment programme and maintain liquidity as required.

Ports of Jersey Mortgage: During 2024 Ports of Jersey obtained a loan for €3.9m (£3.3m), which is secured against one of the Ports of Jersey's workboats. The loan is to be repaid in 35 equal monthly instalments and a final lump sum payment in December 2027.

Andium Homes Ltd Revolving Credit Facility: A revised £225m revolving credit facility was agreed on 23 December 2021 with HSBC Bank Plc (£75m), NatWest International (£75m) and Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets Plc, Jersey Branch (£75m). The facility terminates on 28 February 2027, with an option for two further 1-year extensions. The facility is subject to an asset cover and interest cover covenant. Interest is at a margin over the SONIA.

Andium Homes Ltd Private Placement: On 25 November 2024, Andium Homes Ltd issued a £100m Private Placement which is repayable on 25 November 2032. Interest is fixed at 5.11%.



Highlights

In 2024, Andium issued £100 million in private placements, resulting in a significant increase in the balance. The States of Jersey continued to draw down on the revolving credit facility (RCF) to finance expenditure related to new healthcare facilities and

ongoing operational costs. At the year-end, one of the States of Jersey's bank accounts was overdrawn, further contributing to the increase in borrowings.

Additionally, subsidiary companies have drawn down borrowings to finance various capital projects.

4.16 Currency in Circulation



Accounting Policy

Under the "Currency Notes (Jersey) Law 1959" the States produce and issue bank notes and coins. These are accounted for, at cost, as stock until they are formally issued by the States Treasury and Exchequer department. Once issued the liability value of the currency is recognised at its face value in Currency in Circulation in liabilities within the Statement of Financial Position (SoFP). Cash received in payment for this currency is held in the Currency Fund against this liability.

Currency in Circulation

	2024 £'000	Movement £'000	2023 £'000
Jersey Notes issued	111,619	(4,992)	116,611
Less: Jersey Notes held	(24,377)	4,599	(28,976)
Total Jersey Notes in Circulation	87,242	(393)	87,635
Jersey Coinage issued	10,305	-	10,305
Less: Jersey Coinage held	(693)	(12)	(681)
Total Jersey Coinage in Circulation	9,612	(12)	9,624
Total Currency in Circulation	96,854	(405)	97,259

4.17 Leasing



Accounting Policy

These Financial Statements have adopted IFRS 16 - leases from 1 January 2024 using the adaptations and interpretations set out by the JFReM. The net cumulative impacts of the initial application of applying IFRS 16 have been recognised as an adjustment to the taxpayers' equity at 1 January 2024, and prior year comparatives have not been restated.

For lessees, IFRS 16 removes the distinction between operating and finance leases and introduces a single accounting model that recognises in scope leases on the Statement of Financial Position (SoFP) as right of use (ROU) assets and corresponding lease liabilities. The definition of a lease has been updated under IFRS 16 with more emphasis on being able to control the use of an asset identified in a contract. For the SoJ this has increased the value of assets and liabilities as leases formerly classified as operating leases are now recognised on the SoFP.

IFRS 16 represents a significant change in lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating leases (off- SoFP financing) and finance leases (on-SoFP financing) and introducing a single lessee accounting model.

IFRS 16 requires recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases in the SoFP, with exemption given to low value leases and short-term leases. The adoption of the standard results in the recognition of a ROU asset, representing a right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability, representing an obligation to make lease payments.

The States as lessor

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a ROU asset and a lease liability in its consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the Group's estimated incremental borrowing rate. The ROU asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, plus any initial direct costs incurred by the Group.

For ROU assets held under peppercorn lease agreements, which have a minimal or no payment, the lease liability is not deemed a suitable proxy for the asset's value. The determined existing use value is instead the valuation method chosen.

ROU assets measured under existing use value are independently valued by RICS registered valuers, the Valuation Office Agency.

Leasing arrangement category	Asset measurement basis
Standard	Present value of future payments
Minimal or no payments	Existing Use Value (EUV)

After the initial measurement, the ROU assets are depreciated over their useful economic lives in accordance with the relevant accounting policy.

After the initial measurement, the liability will be reduced by lease payments that are allocated between repayments of principal and finance costs. The finance cost is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability.

No finance leases or sale and lease back transactions have been identified.

The States as lessee

Operating leases are charged to Net Revenue Expenditure/Income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Where the arrangement includes incentives, such as rent-free periods, the value is recognised on a straight-line basis over the minimum non-cancellable period of the lease.

The States as lessor

The States leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- a) for the provision of affordable housing through its subsidiary, Andium Homes Limited
- b) to utilise existing property and other assets for the direct provision of services or to supplement the funding of services.

Total income within the statement of net expenditure is £94.5 million (2023: £87.9 million).

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

Leases: Lessor		
	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Within one year	30,255	31,632
Within two to five years	48,772	63,455
Later than five years	41,451	117,909
Total	120,478	212,996

The States as lessee

The States leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- a) for the provision of affordable housing through its subsidiary, Andium Homes Limited
- b) to utilise existing property and other assets for the direct provision of services or to supplement the funding of services.

Category of Lease	Operational Activity
Unindexed Leases	For leases which have a fixed payment amount.
Indexed Leases	For Leases which have their payments adjusted by an index related to that asset.
Peppercorn Leases	For leases which have a minimal or no payment for the use of an asset.
Short-Term or Low Value Leases	Short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones)

The SoFP shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Notes	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Right of Use		
Land	13,713	-
Buildings	415	-
Total	14,128	-
Lease Liabilities		
Current	650	-
Non-current	9,168	-
Total	9,818	-

ROU: This table reflects the adoption of IFRS 16 and the initial recognition represents the reporting of the former operating leases as right of use assets in accordance with the new standard.

	Land £'000	Buildings £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2024 - Initial Recognition	17,114	547	17,661
Adjusted opening balance as at 1 January 2024	17,114	547	17,661
At 31 December 2024	17,114	547	17,661
Depreciation			
Adjusted opening balance as at 1 January 2024			
Charges in year	3,015	132	3,147
Disposals	386	-	386
At 31 December 2024	3,401	132	3,533
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	13,713	415	14,128
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	-	-	-

The lease liability movements in 2024 are presented below. Please note the accounting policy section of this note for treatment.

Reconciliation of lease liabilities	Lease liability £'000
Initial Recognition	
At 1 January 2024 - Initial Recognition	12,570
Adjusted lease liability as at 1 January 2024	12,570
Movements	
Finance costs	669
Lease payments	(3,421)
Lease liability as at 31 December 2024	9,818

Other IFRS 16 Disclosure requirements of amounts recognised within the statement of net expenditure:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	669	-
Expense relating to short-term leases	3,894	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above	2	-

The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was £7.3 million.

The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

Operator leases: Lessee		
	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Within one year	2,852	6,168
Within two to five years	6,841	19,197
Later than five years	4,726	7,712
Total	14,419	33,077

In the above table we have eliminated all intercompany leases in 2024. Within 2023 the intercompany leases have been included which is why there has been a significant decrease in 2024.

Implementing IFRS 16, eliminating leases within the group, the £33.1 million commitments as December 2023 were subsequently recognised as £12.4 million of lease liability in January 2024.

Of the lease liabilities as at 31 December 2024, 97.9% related to indexed arrangements. Most change alongside movements in Jersey RPI and market values.

A maturity analysis of unindexed leases as at 31 December 2024 are shown below:

Maturity analysis of unindexed leases	Minimum future payments	Present value
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	125	118
Within two to five years	107	93
Later than five years	-	-
Lease liability as at 31 December 2024	232	211

4.18 Provisions



Accounting Policy

Provisions are recognised where the States has a legal or constructive obligation arising from a past event that will probably require settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SoCNE) in the year that the States becomes aware of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

In 2024, the composition of significant provisions underwent changes. Accordingly, the breakdown has been revised to accurately reflect the most material provisions.

Provisions as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were made up of:

2024	2024 Balance b/f	Increase in provision	Used in year	Written back	2024 Balance c/f	Due within 12 months	Due after 12 months
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Dormant bank accounts	42,383	25,649	(290)	-	67,742	-	67,742
Civil asset recovery fund	242	10,253	(242)	-	10,253	-	10,253
Asset sharing agreement	4,385	7,542	(3,026)	-	8,901	-	8,901
Insurance provision	8,002	-	(640)	-	7,362	-	7,362
Other Provisions	4,957	1,432	(595)	-	5,794	2,227	3,567
Total	59,969	44,876	(4,793)	-	100,052	2,227	97,825

In 2024, the composition of significant provisions has changed, and we have adjusted the groupings accordingly. However, the 2023 comparative figures remain unchanged.

2023	2023 Balance b/f	Increase in provision	Used in year	Written back	2023 Balance c/f	Due within 12 months	Due after 12 months
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Dormant Bank Accounts	37,726	3,634	(487)	1,510	42,383	-	42,383
Insurance Provision	8,267	-	(265)	-	8,002	-	8,002
Decommissioning Provision	1,003	-	-	-	1,003	-	1,003
Other Provisions	3,175	6,012	(56)	(550)	8,581	1,589	6,992
Total	50,171	9,646	(808)	960	59,969	1,589	58,380

Dormant bank accounts

The Jersey Reclaim Fund serves to hold money from accounts deemed dormant, where banks have been unable to trace owners for an extended period of time in line with the provisions of the Dormant Bank Accounts (Jersey) Law 2017.

A provision is made to maintain a sufficient reserve to repay any subsequently identified account owners.

Insurance provision

A provision has been made to meet known and anticipated liabilities on claims under the States' insurance arrangements. This is assessed by a professional insurance advisor on an annual basis. This includes the Rheumatology provision as disclosed in Note 4.20
Contingent assets and liabilities.

Asset sharing agreement

The Fund was established to receive money collected under Article 24 of the Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999.

The assets under the provision are subject to a confiscation order or forfeiture and subject to a return of funds on conclusion of the case by the Court, or asset sharing agreement with another jurisdiction, as advised by the Law Officers Department.

Civil asset recovery fund

The Fund hold monies collected under Article 11 of the Civil Asset Recovery (International Co-operation) (Jersey) Law 2007 (the Law), 'to receive forfeits under the Law (and any other Law under which money recovered by any process is required to be paid into the Civil Asset Recovery Fund)'.

The assets under the provision are forfeited and subject to a return of funds on conclusion of the case by the Court, or asset sharing agreement with another jurisdiction, as advised by the Law Officers Department.

Other provisions

Other provisions include property dilapidations, court decisions and other potential liabilities.

4.19 Defined benefit pension schemes



Accounting Policy

In addition to the two main schemes which are not included in these accounts (see Note 4.2), the States of Jersey operates three defined benefits pension schemes closed to new members which operate under the following legislation. All three schemes are final salary schemes and all current members of these schemes are receiving pension benefits.

- The Jersey Post Office Pension Fund (JPOPF) providing benefits to employees of Jersey Post International Limited. The scheme is in run-off as the last active member left in 2009;
- The Discretionary Pension Scheme (DPS) which is in run-off as it only has one member; and
- The Civil Service Scheme (CSS) which is a non-contributory scheme predating the formation of the PEPF in 1967. The scheme is governed under the Civil Service Administration (Pensions)(Jersey) Rules 1963 and there are no active members remaining in service.

The JPOPF and DPS are funded schemes with scheme assets invested in funds administered by the States of Jersey. The CSS is an unfunded scheme. All three schemes are accounted for as defined benefits schemes under IAS 19.

The liabilities of the defined benefits pensions schemes are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position (SoFP) on an actuarial basis. The basis of calculation of the defined benefit obligation is the projected unit method undertaken by Aon Hewitt, independent actuaries to the States.

The present value of the projected future liability is determined by discounting the future cashflows by reference to market yields for high quality corporate bonds at the year-end date.

The assets of the two funded schemes are included in the SoFP at their fair value.

Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

The following transactions have been recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Net Expenditure:

Recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Net Expenditure		
	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Net Revenue Expenditure		
Current service cost	-	-
Net interest expense	104	110
Total Post-Employment Benefits charged to Net Revenue Expenditure	104	110
Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	172	-
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(194)	799
Total Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Pension Scheme Liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(22)	799
Total Earned Through Operations Payables falling due within one year	82	909

The amount included in the Statement of Financial Position (SoFP) arising from the States' obligation in respect of its defined benefits plans is as follows:

2024	Asset £'000	Liability £'000	Net Liability £'000
Jersey Post Office Pension Fund	3,858	(3,722)	136
Discretionary Pension Scheme	142	(402)	(260)
Jersey Civil Service Scheme (pre-1967)	-	(2,078)	(2,078)
Total defined benefits schemes	4,000	(6,202)	(2,202)

2023	Asset £'000	Liability £'000	Net Liability £'000
Jersey Post Office Pension Fund	4,374	(4,298)	76
Discretionary Pension Scheme	157	(438)	(281)
Jersey Civil Service Scheme (pre-1967)	-	(2,316)	(2,316)
Total defined benefits schemes	4,531	(7,052)	(2,521)

All scheme liabilities have been estimated by Aon Hewitt Ltd, an independent firm of actuaries, based on the latest full valuation of each scheme, which was 31 December 2024.

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method.

Other Notes and Disclosures

4.20 Contingent assets and liabilities



Accounting Policy

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised as liabilities or assets in the statement of financial position (SoFP), but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reported at the point at which the contingency is evident or when a present liability is unable to be measured with sufficient reliability to be recorded in the financial statements (unquantifiable liability). Contingent liabilities, including unquantifiable liabilities, are disclosed if the possibility that they will crystallise is more than remote. Contingent assets are disclosed if it is probable that the benefits will be realised.

Unless otherwise stated, the amount of each contingent liability cannot be determined with sufficient reliability or to quantify it would jeopardise the outcome of the legal case.

Contingent assets

There are no contingent assets as at 31 December 2024 (2023: none).

Contingent liabilities

Legal claims, potential legal claims and proceedings

In addition to the claims individually set out below, there are numerous legal actions that have been brought against the States of Jersey or expected to be brought against the States of Jersey, which relate to the following:

- COVID Vaccinations
- Failure to Remove
- Inappropriate Removal
- Medical Malpractice
- Health and Safety

However, in the majority of these actions it is considered a remote possibility that the Government would lose the case, or if the States of Jersey were to lose it would be unlikely to have greater than £6.5 million impact in total. Based on these factors, not all legal actions are individually disclosed.

Rheumatology Case

An amount has been included within the Insurance Provisions, [Note 4.18 Provisions](#), to account for the financial outflows related to the Rheumatology cases brought against Jersey's General Hospital in 2023 and 2024.

In the 2023 financial statements, these cases were classified as a contingent liability, as a reliable estimate of the potential costs could not be determined at the time. However, since then the cases have been confirmed as covered under the States of Jersey's insurance agreements. As a result, a provision has been recognized in the 2024 financial statements to reflect these obligations.

Benefit applications

At the year end there were a number of social benefit claims for the social security funds where the probability of payment or the estimate of value were insufficient to warrant a provision in the accounts. It is estimated that these would total up to £1.5m if they were all to be successful at full value

Uncalled capital in Common Investment Fund

As disclosed in Note 4.10.f.v) there is capital committed to the underlying investments within the Common Investment Fund. These will become due as drawdown notices are issued.

Guarantees

Guarantees have been set out and described within the Note 4.10a.

4.21 Losses and Special Payments



Accounting Policy

Special Payments are those which fall outside the normal day-to-day business of the entity.

Losses are recognised when they occur. Special Payments are recognised when there is a legal or constructive obligation for them to be paid.

Losses and Special Payments		
	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Losses		
Losses of cash		
Overpayment of Social Benefits	511	-
Other losses of cash	1	8
Total losses of cash	512	8
Fruitless Payments		
Fruitless Payments	2	51
Total Fruitless Payments	2	51
Bad debts and claims abandoned		
Uncollectible Tax	4,619	1,985
Other claims abandoned	227	(20)
Total bad debts and claims abandoned	4,846	1,965
Damage or loss of inventory		
Write off of expired stock	-	195
Other inventory write offs	128	321
Total damage or loss of inventory	128	516
Impairment of fixed assets		
Impairment of fixed assets	-	2,016
Total impairment of fixed assets	-	2,016
Total Losses	5,488	4,556
Special Payments		
Total compensation payments	13	210
Total ex gratia and extra contractual payments	1,909	647
Total Severance Payment	2,845	220
Total Regulatory Payments	74	119
Total Special Payments	4,841	1,196
Total Losses and Special Payments	10,329	5,752

4.22 Related Party Transactions



Accounting Policy

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the States of Jersey.

- a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the States of Jersey if that person:
 - i) has control or joint control of the States;
 - ii) has significant influence over the States; or
 - iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the States.
- b) An entity is related to the States if any of the following conditions applies:
 - i) The entity and the States are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the States or an entity related to the States.
 - vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the States.

Transactions between entities within the States of Jersey Group are eliminated on consolidation so are not disclosed in this note.

Transactions with utility companies and government departments that are a result of their role as such are excluded in line with accounting standards. This includes:

- Electricity provided by Jersey Electricity
- Water provided by Jersey Water
- Postage services provided by Jersey Post
- Telephone charges from JT

Transactions relating to salaries and statutory amounts such as taxes are excluded.

Where the party is related through a Minister, only transactions occurring whilst in office are included. Further information is available on this within the Corporate Governance section of this annual report,

Further to the transactions listed in this note, the States of Jersey acts as an agent in some cases to administer transactions with related parties. For example, there are cases where recipients of benefits instruct the States to pay their designated care provider directly rather than receive the benefit and pass it on to the provider. These transactions with the care provider do not form part of the balances included in the States of Jersey financial statements but the associated benefits expenditure does.

2024	Income	Expenditure	Balances Due to the States	Balances Due by the States	Notes
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Directly Controlled Entities - Strategic Investments					
Jersey Electricity plc	7,502	184	54	22	Income includes dividends of £4,304k.
Jersey Post International Limited	322	104	11	99	No dividend income was received in 2024.
JT Group Limited	10,282	861	72	38	Income includes dividends of £10,000k.
The Jersey New Waterworks Company	1,226	48	87	13	Income includes dividends of £971k.
Directly Controlled Entities - Other					
School funds	388	552	37	-	
Indirectly Controlled Entities - Subsidiaries of Strategic Investments					
JE Building Services	-	135	-	14	Subsidiary of JEC.
Jersey Deep Freeze Ltd	-	24	-	58	Subsidiary of JEC.
Jersey Energy	-	-	-	3	Subsidiary of JEC.
Retirement Schemes					
PEPF	1,133	-	-	-	Income related to services provided by the Treasury Department.
JTSF	303	-	-	-	Income related to services provided by the Treasury Department.
Controlled or influenced by Key Management Personnel or members of their close family					
NatWest Group	20	-	20	-	Andrew McLaughlin was seconded from NatWest Group until May 2024.
National Trust for Jersey	3	3,760	-	-	Alec le Sueur is the Vice-President of National Trust for Jersey.
Clifford Wilding Design	-	14	-	-	The spouse of Alec le Sueur is a Director and Owner of Clifford Wilding Design.
Bureau des Iles Anglo Normandes	-	124	-	-	Kate Halls-Nutt is co-chair
Channel Islands Brussels Office	-	577	-	-	Kate Halls-Nutt is a director.
Jersey London Office	-	793	-	-	Kate Halls-Nutt is a board member.
Please FREEDA (Jersey Women's Refuge)	-	431	-	-	Lisa Hart is the Honorary Secretary for FREEDA.
Jersey Community Foundation	-	232	-	-	The spouse of Mark Harris is an Honorary Director of Jersey Community Foundation.
Intro	9	-	-	-	The spouse of Mark Harris is a Founder.
De La Salle College	36	1,919	1	-	Mike Cutland is a Vice Chair for the De La Salle College Board of Governors
Jersey Heritage	121	8,303	67	-	Steven Cartwright is a trustee.
Jersey Cares Limited	1	124	-	-	Deputy Ian Gorst (Minister) is a Chair and Director.
Brighter Futures	-	119	-	-	Deputy Kirsten Morel (Minister) is a Honorary Non-Executive Director.
City Pay Limited / Ivisum Holdings Limited	-	30	-	-	Deputy Lyndsay Feltham (Minister)'s partner is a Director and shareholder.
Jersey Oyster Company	10	-	10	-	Deputy Steve Luce (Minister) receives interest income.
The Infuse Group Limited	1	-	22	-	Deputy Steve Luce (Minister) is a shareholder.
Ernie Le Feuvre Limited	1	93	-	-	Deputy Tom Binet (Minister) is a shareholder.
Old Mates Limited	2	-	2	-	Deputy Tom Binet (Minister) is a shareholder.
The Jersey Farmers (Trading) Union Limited	1	135	1	-	Deputy Tom Binet (Minister) is a shareholder.
Pathways	-	-	1	-	Deputy Helen Miles (Former Minister) is a Committee Member.

2024	Income	Expenditure	Balances Due to the States	Balances Due by the States	Notes
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Autism Jersey	-	3	-	-	Deputy Helen Miles (Former Minister) was a Trustee for part of 2024.
Dickinson Gleeson	3	-	-	-	Deputy Kristina Moore (Former Chief Minister) is a shareholder of the company.

2023	Income	Expenditure	Balances Due to the States	Balances Due by the States	Notes
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	

Directly Controlled Entities - Strategic Investments

Jersey Electricity plc	6,970	560	201	824	Income includes dividends of £4,465k.
Jersey Post International Limited	346	292	481	95	No dividend income was received in 2023.
JT Group Limited	9,917	1,834	109	39	Income includes dividends of £9,700k.
The Jersey New Waterworks Company	2,759	174	41	33	Income includes dividends of £2,571k.

Directly Controlled Entities - Other

School funds	153	350	52	3	
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Indirectly Controlled Entities - Subsidiaries of Strategic Investments

JE Building Services	-	954	-	56	Subsidiary of JEC.
Jersey Deep Freeze Ltd	-	238	-	42	Subsidiary of JEC.
Jersey Energy	-	5	-	3	Subsidiary of JEC.

Retirement Schemes

PECRS	531	-	-	-	Income related to services provided by the Treasury Department.
JTSF	263	-	-	-	Income related to services provided by the Treasury Department.
PEPF	407	-	-	-	Income related to services provided by the Treasury Department.

Controlled or influenced by Key Management Personnel or members of their close family

As at 31 December 2023

Autism Jersey	10	2,280	4	6	Helen Miles (Minister) is a trustee.
Brighter Futures	-	355	-	-	Kirsten Morel (Minister) is a director.
Bureau des Iles Anglo Normandes	-	125	-	25	Kate Halls-Nutt is co-chair.
Channel Islands Brussels Office	-	408	-	-	Kate Halls-Nutt is a director.
Clifford Wilding Design	-	18	-	4	Alec le Sueur's partner has a 50% shareholding.
De La Salle College	28	2,001	1	-	Mike Cutland is a governor.
Dickinson Gleeson, Advocates	5	-	-	-	The spouse of Deputy Kristina Moore (Former Chief Minister) is a partner.
Ernie Le Feuvre Ltd	-	161	-	6	Tom Binet (Minister) is a director/ shareholder.
Fairway Pension Trustees Ltd	1	3	1	-	Mike Cutland's spouse is an investment manager for Fairway Trust.
Focus on Mental Illness	-	2	-	-	Deputy Karen Wilson (Former Minister) and Deputy Tom Binet (Minister) are trustees.

2023	Income	Expenditure	Balances Due to the States	Balances Due by the States	Notes
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
FREEDA (Women's Refuge)	5	300	4	-	- Lisa Hart is the Honorary Secretary.
Institute of Law	73	197	101	12	Deputy Elaine Miller (Minister) was a governor until March 2023.
Island Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy	-	2	-	-	- Andy Scate's wife is 100% owner.
Jersey Community Foundation General	13	317	-	317	Mark Harris's spouse is a non-executive director.
Jersey Heritage	30	8,177	9	1	Steven Cartwright is a trustee.
The Jersey Farmers (Trading) Union Ltd	2	94	1	4	Deputy Tom Binet (Minister) is a director and shareholder.
National Trust for Jersey	2	18	-	-	- Alec le Sueur is a council member.
NatWest Markets Plc	-	63	-	-	- Andrew McLaughlin was on Secondment from NatWest Markets Plc.
Sanctuary Trust Limited	2	-	-	-	- Kristina Moore (Former Chief Minister) is a trustee.

4.23 Third Party Assets



Accounting Policy

The States of Jersey holds certain monies and other assets on behalf of third parties. These are not recognised in the accounts where the States of Jersey does not have a direct beneficial interest in them.

The States of Jersey, in the course of its normal activities, has reason to hold assets on behalf of third parties. The Viscount's Department is a non-ministerial department and, as a matter of law, third party assets held by the Viscount are not held for the States of Jersey.

The Viscount of the Royal Court undertakes a number of activities that give rise to holding assets on behalf of third parties. The largest proportion by value is held pursuant to court orders made in connection with proceeds of crime legislation. The main activities that give rise to this are:

- **Désastres:** assets gathered in by the Viscount as part of administration of bankruptcies for onward distribution to creditors under the relevant law.
- **Delegates:** funds held on behalf of those who cannot manage their own property and affairs and where the Viscount has been appointed as delegate of last resort.
- **Enforcement:** judgements and compensation monies for onward payment to creditors and beneficiaries.
- **Bail:** monies held on behalf of bailors.
- **Saisies Judiciaires /Civil Asset Recovery:** assets seized pending investigation and court cases relating to drug trafficking and proceeds of crime. Following a conviction, property adjudged to represent the benefit of proceeds of crime is liquidated and the proceeds remitted to statutory funds such as the Criminal Offences Confiscations Fund; if a third party is found not guilty or the saisie is discharged, property is returned. (Assets can also be seized pursuant to laws relating to anti- terrorism, forfeiture and civil asset recovery).

Monies held on behalf of third parties are set out below:

Liquid Assets		
	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Viscount's	376,923	371,825
Judicial Greffe	25,132	-
Health and Community Services	482	327
Justice and Home Affairs	108	49
Charitable Funds	44,309	41,143
Total Liquid Assets held on behalf of third parties	446,954	413,344

In addition to the liquid assets listed above the Viscount's Department holds investments, property and contents with an approximate total value of £6.7 billion (2023: £5.6 billion).

The Judicial Greffe holds funds that have been paid into court for various legal reasons, such as security for costs to ensure potential legal expenses are covered or disputed

payments where one party withholds payment for works alleged to be improperly completed. In such cases, the disputed amount may be deposited with the court until a ruling is made.

In addition to monies listed above the Health and Community Services Department holds equipment on trial and various consignment stocks, valued at £1.4 million (2023: £0.4 million).

In addition to the items listed above the Non-Ministerial Department holds various works of art, valued at £1.2 million (2023: £0.7 million). Increase is due to the additional pieces of works of art held in 2024.

The States arrangement to pool funds for investment purposes, is known as the 'Common Investment Fund' (CIF). Included within the CIF are monies held on behalf of entities outside of the States of Jersey group boundary, referred to as Out of Group Funds.

4.24 Entities within the accounting boundary

The Accounting Boundary is set out in the JFReM based on direct control of entities as evidenced by the Government, Council of Ministers or a Minister exercising in year control over operating practices, income, expenditure, assets of liabilities of the entity.

Government Departments	Non-Ministerial Bodies	Consolidated Fund	Core entities	Group
Cabinet Office	Bailiff's Chambers			
Children, Young People, Education and Skills	Judicial Greffe			
Employment, Social Security and Housing (formerly Customer and Local Services ⁱ)	Law Officers' Department			
Department for the Economy	Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General			
Health and Care Jersey (formerly Health and Community Services ⁱ)	Office of the Lieutenant Governor			
Infrastructure and Environment	Probation Department			
Justice and Home Affairs	Viscount's Department			
Treasury and Exchequer				
External Relations				
The States Assembly and its Services	Other			
Assemblée Parlementaire de la Francophonie - Jersey Branch	Jersey Overseas Aid			
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association - Jersey Branch	Official Analyst			
States Funds				
Dwelling Houses Loan Fund	Insurance Fund			
Assisted House Purchase Scheme	Jersey Reclaim Fund			
99 Year Leaseholders Fund	Climate Emergency Fund			
Agricultural Loans Fund	Ecology Fund			
Tourism Development Fund				
Channel Islands Lottery (Jersey) Fund				
Jersey Innovation Fund	Social Security Funds			
Housing Development Fund	Health Insurance Fund			
Criminal Offences Confiscation Fund	Social Security Fund			
Civil Asset Recovery Fund	Social Security (Reserve) Fund			
Technology Accelerator Fund	Long-Term Care Fund			
Strategic Reserve	Jersey Dental Scheme			
Stabilisation Fund	Trading Operations			
Currency Fund (comprising Jersey Currency Notes and Jersey Coinage)	Jersey Car Parking			
	Jersey Fleet Management			
Consolidated Subsidiary Companies				
States of Jersey Development Company (and its subsidiaries)				
Andium Homes Limited (and its subsidiaries)				
Ports of Jersey Limited (and its subsidiaries)				
Strategic Investments (not consolidated however elected to be held at Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income)				
Jersey Electricity PLC				
JT Group Limited				
Jersey Waterworks Company Limited				
Jersey Post International Limited				

ⁱ During the year, Customer and Local Services was renamed Employment, Social Security and Housing, while Health and Community Services was renamed as Health and Care Jersey. In these financial statements, the departments are referred to by their new names. However, for consistency with the Government Plan, their Heads of Expenditure retain their original designations.

Future Accounting Intentions

The accounting boundary of these financial statements is planned to change for the financial year ending 31 December 2025. One of the key differences between the UK FReM and the JFReM has been the Accounting Boundary. The UK FReM uses a control criteria by the Office for National Statistics to determine the sector classification and will only consolidate entities which are classified as 'government sector'. The JFReM used a historically agreed boundary based on direct control.

From 1 January 2025 the States of Jersey will more closely align with the UK FReM and implement a statistical boundary, based on Eurostat's guidance: Section 20.18 of the European system of accounts (ESA) 2010 and Section 1.2.3.1, 24 of the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (MGDD) 2022. Based on analysis conducted, this change will result in the deconsolidation of the three wholly owned companies that are currently consolidated:

- States of Jersey Development Company (and its subsidiaries);
- Andium Homes Limited (and its subsidiaries); and
- Ports of Jersey Limited (and its subsidiaries).

The Annual Report and Accounting from 2025 onwards will therefore only consolidate Core Entities (i.e. Departments and States Funds).

The companies which are no longer consolidated will be held at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income in line with the Strategic Investments.

2024 figures will be restated (in line with accounting standards).

Minor Entities not consolidated but within the accounting boundary

There are a number of smaller entities which fall within the accounting boundary of the States of Jersey but which are not consolidated as they are immaterial to the financial statements as a whole. These are referred to as "Minor Entities" and comprise:

- Government of Jersey London Office
- Digital Jersey Limited
- Jersey Legal Information Board
- Jersey Business Limited
- Bureau des Iles Anglo-Normandes
- Jersey Finance Limited
- Visit Jersey Limited
- Channel Islands Brussels Office

4.25 Social Security Funds

Statements of Comprehensive Net Expenditureⁱ

	2024					2023				
	Social Security Fund	Health Insurance Fund	Social Security (Reserve) Fund	Long Term Care Fund	Jersey Dental Scheme	Social Security Fund	Health Insurance Fund	Social Security (Reserve) Fund	Long Term Care Fund	Jersey Dental Scheme
Revenue										
Social Security Contributions	269,035	50,754	-	47,215	-	228,352	51,595	-	36,879	-
States Grants to Social Security Funds	77,596	-	-	37,325	-	-	-	-	33,119	-
Sales of goods and services	-	-	-	-	38	(23)	-	-	-	-
Investment income	-	5,362	273,082	898	-	344	4,847	237,013	1,741	111
Other revenue	649	-	-	392	51	(145)	-	-	970	-
Total Revenue	347,280	56,116	273,082	85,830	89	228,528	56,442	237,013	72,709	111
Expenditure										
Social Benefit Payments	(315,198)	(52,434)	-	(82,417)	-	(296,329)	(45,046)	-	(75,362)	-
Staff Costs	(16)	(3)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Operating expenses	(6,238)	(4,776)	-	(1,716)	(93)	(5,593)	(4,351)	-	(1,573)	(104)
Grants and Subsidies payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	(744)	-	-	-	-	(749)	-	-	-	-
Impairments	(1,962)	(132)	-	(94)	-	272	59	-	(68)	-
Finance costs	(2)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Total Expenditure	(324,160)	(57,345)	-	(84,231)	(94)	(302,400)	(49,338)	-	(77,003)	(105)
Net Revenue (Expenditure) / Income	23,120	(1,229)	273,082	1,599	(5)	(73,872)	7,104	237,013	(4,294)	6
Other Comprehensive Income										
Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(47)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	(47)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive (Expenditure) / Income	23,073	(1,229)	273,082	1,599	(5)	(73,872)	7,104	237,013	4,294	6

ⁱ These are the financial information of Social Security Funds and not the primary statements of States of Jersey.

Statements of Financial Positionⁱ

	2024					2023				
	Social Security Fund	Health Insurance Fund	Social Security (Reserve) Fund	Long Term Care Fund	Jersey Dental Scheme	Social Security Fund	Health Insurance Fund	Social Security (Reserve) Fund	Long Term Care Fund	Jersey Dental Scheme
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Non-Current Assets										
Property, Plant and Equipment	6,531	-	-	-	-	5,702	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	4,621	-	-	-	-	4,682	-	-	-	-
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	102,240	2,451,801	17,837	-	-	96,878	2,178,719	16,904	-
Trade and Other Receivables	-	-	-	8,325	-	-	-	-	5,869	-
Total Non-Current Assets	11,152	102,240	2,451,801	26,162	-	10,384	96,878	2,178,719	22,773	-
Current Assets										
Trade and Other Receivables	48,306	3,941	-	14,049	-	34,188	2,445	19	12,959	-
Amounts due from the Consolidated Fund	51,214	8,778	19	7,900	-	31,926	15,938	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,829	-	-	3,896	49	1,156	-	-	8,946	65
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	-	-	4,198	-	10,974	-	-	26,667	-
Total Current Assets	105,349	12,719	19	30,043	49	78,244	18,383	19	48,572	65
Total Assets	116,501	114,959	2,451,820	56,205	49	88,628	115,261	2,178,738	71,345	65
Current Liabilities										
Trade and Other Payables	(8,580)	(4,389)	-	(9,525)	(15)	(3,780)	(3,462)	-	(7,465)	(26)
Amounts due to the Consolidated Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,799)	-
Total Current Liabilities	(8,580)	(4,389)	-	(9,525)	(15)	(3,780)	(3,462)	-	(26,264)	(26)
Assets Less Liabilities	107,921	110,570	2,451,820	46,680	34	84,848	111,799	2,178,738	45,081	39
Taxpayers' Equity										
Accumulated Revenue and Other Reserves	101,380	110,570	2,451,820	46,680	33	78,260	111,799	2,178,738	45,031	39
Revaluation Reserve	6,541	-	-	-	-	6,588	-	-	-	-
Total Taxpayers' Equity	107,921	110,570	2,451,820	46,680	33	84,848	111,799	2,178,738	45,031	39

ⁱ These are the financial information of Social Security Funds and not the primary statements of States of Jersey.

4.26 Events after the reporting period



Accounting Policy

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 10, events after the reporting period are considered up to the date on which the accounts are authorised for issue. The Minister for Treasury and Resources approved the Annual Report and Accounts to be presented to the States Assembly on the date in the Audit Report in section 2.4.

We have not identified any events after the reporting period that should be recognised by the States of Jersey Group as at the reporting date. If any costs are incurred during 2025, they will be included in the 2025 financial statements.

4.27 Publication and distribution of the annual report and accounts

In accordance with the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2019, the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been approved by the Minister for Treasury and Resources and were presented to the States for publication and distribution.