

# A REVISED FEE MODEL FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

## CONSULTATION PAPER

A consultation on proposals to introduce a revised fee model to support the work of the Jersey Data Protection Authority.

DECEMBER 2025 - FEBRUARY 2026





# INTRODUCTION

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The Jersey Data Protection Authority (JDPA) is the independent statutory authority created to regulate the Data Protection (Jersey) Law 2018 (DPJL 2018) and the Data Protection Authority (Jersey) Law 2018 (DPAJL 2018).

The Jersey Office of the Information Commissioner (JOIC) encompasses two distinct statutory functions: the JDPA and the Information Commissioner. The JDPA (established under the DPAJL 2018) is responsible for overseeing, enforcing, and promoting compliance with the DPJL 2018. Alongside this, the Information Commissioner fulfils a separate mandate under the Freedom of Information (Jersey) Law 2011, which includes regulating and monitoring scheduled public authorities' compliance with their Freedom of Information (FOI) obligations, promoting openness and transparency, and handling appeals relating to access-to-information requests. Although these functions arise from different legislative frameworks, they are delivered operationally by the Information Commissioner and staff under the unified organisational structure of the JOIC.

The JDPA's core purpose is to administer and enforce the DPJL 2018 and DPAJL 2018. It does this through a balance of education and guidance to individuals and organisations, including both the public and private sectors, and enforcement action against those who fail to comply with their statutory obligations.

The importance of the JDPA's independent role in terms of the local economy cannot be overstated. Most Island businesses rely heavily on personal data flows between Jersey, and countries in the European Economic Area (EEA) to be able to carry on their business. Those data flows are permitted as a result of the Island's 'adequacy' assessment from the European Commission, which essentially allows personal data to be transferred between Jersey and countries in the EEA, as well as others deemed adequate, with certainty and ease. Adequacy has been granted based on individuals having access to a judicial remedy, access to an independent supervisory authority (the JDPA), and the JDPA having effective enforcement powers.

To ensure an effective and efficient independent regulator, the JDPA is currently primarily funded from registration income. All data controllers processing personal data in Jersey are required to register with the JDPA. In 2019, the JDPA consulted on a registration fee model, which was approved by the States Assembly in December 2019.

The JDPA is now consulting on a revised fee model for public and private sectors. This proposal aims to ensure fairness, affordability, and sustainability while supporting Jersey's economy and maintaining compliance with data protection obligations.

## Ways to Respond

### Responses can be submitted by:

**Online survey:** for ease you may select to complete your consultation response by completing our simple online [survey](#).

### Written responses via:

**Email:** [consultation@jerseyoic.org](mailto:consultation@jerseyoic.org)

**Post:** Jersey Office of the Information Commissioner, 5 Castle Street, St Helier, Jersey JE2 3BT

**Deadline for responses: Friday 20 February 2026**



## Consultation – about you

If responding in writing via email or post, please could you tell us if you are responding to the consultation as:

- As a Jersey resident (individual)
- As an employee or on behalf of an organisation, charity, club/association or as a business owner
- Other (please specify).

If responding as an organisation, please also include the primary sector you represent and if you are a sole trader or have between 1- 9, 10 to 49 or above 50 employees.

Please let us know, before reading this consultation, how familiar were you with the current Jersey Data Protection Authority fee model?

### How Your Information will be used

Your feedback will inform the final design of the revised funding model and any legislative amendments. Individual responses will not be published, but a summary will be shared publicly.



# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>DPAJL 2018</b>	Data Protection Authority (Jersey) Law 2018
<b>DPJL 2018</b>	Data Protection (Jersey) Law 2018
<b>DPRCJR 2018</b>	Data Protection (Registration and Charges) (Jersey) Regulations 2018
<b>EEA</b>	European Economic Area
<b>FOI</b>	Freedom of Information
<b>FSJL 1998</b>	Financial Services (Jersey) Law 1998
<b>FTE</b>	Full-Time Employees
<b>GDPR</b>	General Data Protection Regulation
<b>GOJ</b>	Government of Jersey
<b>JDPA</b>	Jersey Data Protection Authority
<b>JFSC</b>	Jersey Financial Services Commission
<b>JOIC</b>	Jersey Office of the Information Commissioner
<b>RPI</b>	Retail Price Index
<b>CONTROLLER</b>	Means the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body that, whether alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data, and where those purposes and means are determined by the relevant law, the controller or the specific criteria for its nomination may be provided for by such law.
<b>FEES/CHARGES</b>	The amount a controller/processor may pay for the data protection registration.
<b>ORGANISATION</b>	For the purposes of data protection registration the term organisation includes but is not limited to; individuals such as landlords and sole traders right through to large businesses as well as charities and social/sports clubs and associations.
<b>PROCESSOR</b>	Means a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body that processes personal data on behalf of the controller, but does not include an employee of the controller.
<b>PROCESSING</b>	Means any operation or set of operations that is performed on personal data or on sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means, such as collection, recording, organization, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction.
<b>PROVIDED SCHOOL</b>	Means a school listed at <a href="#">Schedule 1, Part 1 of the Education (Jersey) Law 1999</a> .
<b>PUBLIC AUTHORITY</b>	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the States Assembly including the States Greffe;</li><li>• a Minister;</li><li>• a committee or other body established by a resolution of the States or by, or in accordance with, standing orders of the States Assembly;</li><li>• an administration of the States;</li><li>• a Department referred to in Article 1 of the Departments of the Judiciary and the Legislature (Jersey) Law 1965;</li><li>• any court or tribunal;</li><li>• the States of Jersey Police Force;</li><li>• a parish;</li><li>• the holder of a public office;</li><li>• in relation to any country other than Jersey, any person exercising or performing functions or holding any office similar or comparable to any of the persons described in sub-paragraphs (a) to (i); and any other person or body (whether incorporated or unincorporated) that exercises functions of a public nature.</li></ul>
<b>SPECIAL CATEGORY DATA</b>	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs or trade union membership;</li><li>(b) genetic or biometric data that is processed for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person;</li><li>(c) data concerning health;</li><li>(d) data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation; or</li><li>(e) data relating to a natural person's criminal record or alleged criminal activity.</li></ul>

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# BACKGROUND

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## General Fee Model Principles

The current JDPa funding model became effective in January 2020 and is based on the principles of fairness, affordability, and risk. Prior to the introduction of the current fee model, industry responded to a broad fee model consultation. Fees have remained unchanged since their introduction, despite inflation and economic changes.

The existing fee model works on the basis of the following key principles:

- Affordability,
- Fairness and
- Risk.

Based on the requirements of Recital 89 of the GDPR a fee model should be non-discriminatory i.e. the model does not prejudice the smaller data controller vs a large corporate data controller.

As such, the model was built to recognise the difference in size of organisations, past-year revenues, and risk of processing activities to encompass those key principles. These factors form the basis of the current and the revised fee model.

For the purposes of data protection registration the term 'organisation' includes but is not limited to; individuals such as landlords and sole traders right through to large businesses as well as charities and social/sports clubs and associations.

The data protection registration fee payable annually to the JDPa, as detailed in the Data Protection (Registration and Charges) (Jersey) Regulations 2018 (DPRCJR 2018), is made up of several components (unless exempt from charges):

- A base fee which is dependent upon number of employees.
- An additional fee if the organisation uses Special Category Data, is registered with the Jersey Financial Services Commission and has past year revenues of over £100,000.
- If an organisation is subject to Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999 they will be subject to an additional fee charge. (NB an entity will only pay the Special Category fee or the Proceeds of Crime fee, but never both).
- An additional fee may be payable based on past-year's revenues.

There are a number of variables, as detailed above, regarding how much an organisation pays however, in all cases the model is designed to reflect fairness and equity across the private sector, with those earning more and carrying greater data protection risk paying more in registration fees. This supports smaller, less established organisations, with lower past-year revenues and carrying less data protection risk, in paying less in registration charges. Non-profit making organisations are exempt from the fee-paying provisions of the regulations, although they are still required to register. Public Authorities, Candidates for Election, Provided Schools and businesses that have ceased to conduct business but are required to retain personal data by law are also currently exempt from



paying fees but are required to register. These are discussed in more detail below.

For full details of the current fee model, please refer to Annex A and Articles [6a](#) and [6b](#) of the [DPRCJR 2018](#).

Guernsey and the Isle of Man (IoM) operate a broadly similar model which is reflective of the economic landscape, while the UK has a less complex framework, largely due to the higher number of controllers who register and pay a fee.

### Key issues include:

- There have been no fee increases for the private sector since 2020, despite Jersey RPI increasing by approximately 33.6% between December 2019 and September 2025<sup>1</sup>.
- The existing exemption for Public Authorities is creating imbalance of JDPA funding between private sector data controllers and public sector controllers.
- There is no ability for the JDPA to increase or decrease fees without changes to the DPRCJR 2018. This means registration revenue income does not keep pace with annual inflation applied to operational expenditure, and any changes to fees would require States Assembly approval, which does not represent good use of public money.
- Any revision to the fee model must be sustainable and secure the operational progress and the delivery of the JDPA's mandate.

## Consultation Questions: General Fee Model Principles

1. Do you agree that the revised fee model should continue to be based on the principles of:
  - Affordability,
  - Fairness and
  - Risk.
2. Are there any other principles you think should be considered when setting registration fees?
3. Do you support the proposal to allow JDPA to adjust fees in line with the Retail Price Index (RPI), within acceptable boundaries, such as no higher than cumulative RPI.
4. If you believe any additional boundaries should apply, please describe what these should be.

<sup>1</sup> - As calculated using the Government of Jersey, Statistics Jersey, inflation calculator (<https://stats.je/statistic/retail-prices/#inflation-calculator>)





# CONSULTATION PROPOSALS

## Private Sector

The JDPA is proposing a blend of fee changes to better reflect Jersey's economic landscape and to help support the Island's economic growth.

The first proposed change is a reduction in the fees chargeable to smaller businesses in our economy.

### Summary of Base Fee Reductions

- Sole traders: £70 decreasing to £30 (a 57% reduction in current fees).
- Businesses with between 1 and 49 Full-Time Employees (FTEs): 50% reduction in current fees for both categories.
- Fee exemption for ALL new businesses for the remainder of the calendar year in which they first start trading. For example, if you start trading in March 2026, there will be no fee payable in 2026, but you must still register for 2026. On renewal of the registration in 2027, the registration fees will be due as normal.

CATEGORY	CURRENT FEE	PROPOSED FEE	% CHANGE
SOLE TRADER	£70	£30	-57%
1-9 FTEs	£70	£35	-50%
10-49 FTEs	£90	£45	-50%

### Summary of Base Fee Increases

The fees for larger entities (with 50+ FTEs) would be the only fee increase in relation to the base fee.

- Large entities (50+ FTEs): £500 increasing to £650 (+30% increase in current base fees).

CATEGORY	CURRENT FEE	PROPOSED FEE	% CHANGE
50+ FTEs	£500	£650	+30%

### Change to Past-Year Revenue Band

Additional charges to the base fee may be added dependent upon an organisation's past-year revenue. Currently organisations with less than £5m in past-year revenue do not pay any additional charge. We are proposing to split the current band of between £100k and £5m (inclusive) to create:

- Between £100k and £1m (inclusive): £0 remaining at £0 (no change)
- More than £1m but £5m or less: £0 increasing to £100 (100% increase)





**Rationale for proposed changes:** The recent Value for Money (VFM) audit on the JDPA, conducted on behalf of Government (GoJ) in early 2025, suggested that the current annual registration fee for larger entities (over 50 FTEs) is set lower compared to those levied by other regulators.

The table below illustrates the fees applicable in 2026 for those organisations that would sit within the highest tiers of registration fees:

JURISDICTION	2026 DATA PROTECTION FEE
UK	£3,763.00
GUERNSEY*	£2,488.80
JERSEY	£1,600.00**

\* The fees above are inclusive of the 3.7% increase announced by Guernsey for 2026, across all tiers, to reflect RPI increases.

\*\* This is the maximum Jersey fee applicable, assuming all available 'bolt-ons' are applicable.

It is important to consider the balance between the increase of RPI over the last five years alongside the VFM report recommendations and the intentions of the [Common Strategic Policy](#) which sought to protect fee increases for local businesses.

It is also important to recall that the JDPA fee model is based on the principles of risk, fairness and affordability, as outlined above. Larger entities with 50 or more FTEs are more likely to have higher annual turnover of revenue and represent a greater risk in terms of personal data processing.

It was therefore considered reasonable that an increase of £150 on the current base fee and £100 fee for those with more than £1m but £5m or less in past-year revenue, would not be excessive, nor unaffordable, maintaining the current fee model rationale. This small rise in registration fees for larger organisations, with more than £20m in past-year revenue and subject to the Proceeds of Crime fee would result in a maximum fee payable of £1,750, which is still significantly lower than the corresponding fees in the UK or Guernsey, which are likely to be subject to RPI increases for 2027.

### Summary of Benefits of a Revised Private Sector Model for local businesses:

- A 50% reduction in registration fees for small and medium-sized businesses up to 50 FTEs which is significant given the economic structure of Jersey. According to data from [Jersey Business](#), this represents at least 89%<sup>2</sup> of organisations in Jersey.
- A new business will be exempt from paying a data protection registration fee for the first calendar year of trading.
- No annual base fee increases for small businesses of up to 9 FTEs for the duration of the 5-year term of the model.
- Ability for JDPA to manage setting the data protection registration fees within acceptable boundaries limited by the RPI which will avoid unnecessary law drafting and States Assembly time, thus saving public money.
- Removal of requirement for dissolved entities to register with the JDPA every year until they destroy all the data. This is explained in further detail in Annex E.

2 - Jersey Business states that 89% of businesses in Jersey have between 1 and 9 employees (<https://www.jerseybusiness.je/about-us/>)



## Consultation Questions: Private Sector

5. Do you agree with the proposed reduction in base registration fees for small and medium organisations (50% for organisations with under 50 FTEs and a 57% reduction for sole traders)?
6. Do you support the proposed increase for large organisations (50+ FTEs) from £500 to £650?
7. Do you support the introduction of a new revenue band for organisations with past-year revenues of more than £1m but £5m or less at a fee of £100?
8. Should dissolved organisations be exempt from ongoing data protection registration requirements?

### Administered Entities

The proposed reductions in base registration fees for small and medium businesses and increases in the other 2 fee bands, previously detailed, if agreed will create an estimated annual deficit in Authority revenue of £246,700, which will need to be recouped. The proposed new model has increases in other areas where affordability or risk is greater, aligned to the principles. Our proposed approach would align with the observations in the VFM report, which identified that the fees levied by other regulators were lower for smaller entities but higher for larger entities.

During the original design phase of the current fee model, in conjunction with GoJ policy officers and consultation with representatives from the finance industry, including Jersey Finance, it was decided to create a separate registration provision for 'administered entities'.

#### **The rationale for this decision was twofold:**

1. Firstly, to reduce the administrative burden of registration for company administrators, given that some administrators would be administering several hundred entities.
2. Secondly to reflect the minimal risk of processing activity of administered entities due to the administrator often undertaking much of the processing as well as some of the decision making on behalf of the administered entity.

In simple terms an administered entity engages in specified services via a trust company/funds services business, licensed for such with the Jersey Financial Services Commission, they are also known as the administrator. Instead of registering individually these entities have the ability to be registered for data protection by the administrator as an administered registration. It is worth noting that some administrators may be engaging with in excess of several hundred of such entities. Please refer to Annex C for a more detailed definition.

The provision provides qualification in that the trust company business or fund service business involved must meet the definition of such in Article 1(1) of the [Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#) (FSJL 1998). A trust company business may apply this provision with respect to any clients receiving any of the services listed in Article 2(4) of the FSJL 1998 including any other services that are wholly associated or allied to the licensed business, and fund services businesses under Article 2(10) of the FSJL 1998. It is for the administrator to determine whether they are providing relevant services for the purposes of the DPR CJR 2018 and whether that activity falls within the definitions as set out in the FSJL 1998.

The DPJL 2018 does not provide any 'de minimis' level of processing, it therefore does not make any difference as to how much or how little personal data is processed. For more details, please refer to Annex C.



As such, all administered entities are currently charged £50 per year, significantly lower than most data controllers, and the process for registration and payment has been simplified for company administrators so they can register/renew and pay for all administered entity fees in one transaction.

The registration of administered entities generates over half of the JDPA's annual income. Flexing this fee is critical to maintaining lower fees for non-administered entities, especially the smaller organisations.

### Summary of Administered Entity Fees:

- Current fee: £50.
- Proposed fee: £64 (+28%).

**Rationale:** Inflation adjustment and sustainability.

CATEGORY	CURRENT FEE	PROPOSED FEE	% INCREASE	FEE CHANGE
Administered Entities	£50	£64	+28%	+£14

**Rationale for proposed changes:** The data protection registration fees established by the DPR CJR 2018 have not increased since the current fee model was agreed late 2019. The intervening period has seen an unprecedented increase in RPI of 33.6% between December 2019 and September 2025. This means that a £50 fee in 2020 is worth only £33.20 today.

JURISDICTION	2026 ADMINISTERED ENTITY FEE
UK	n/a*
Guernsey	£62.22
Jersey	£50.00

*\*The UK does not recognise the concept of Administered Entities.*

In October 2025, we invited all those who currently have administered registrations to participate in a survey regarding the potential increase of administered registration fees. The results indicate that an increase of £14 per year for administered entities is acceptable and is unlikely to result in the relocation of administered entities to another jurisdiction.

Further evidence of this is provided in Annex D.

## Consultation Questions: Administered Entities

9. Do you support the proposed increase in the administered entity fee from £50 to £64 per year?
10. Do you think this change would have any impact on Jersey's attractiveness or competitiveness for administered entities?



# Public Sector

## Key changes proposed:

Currently, Public Authorities (which includes the GoJ) and [Provided Schools](#) are exempted from paying data protection registration fees. (Provided School means a school listed at Schedule 1, Part 1 of the [Education \(Jersey\) Law 1999.](#))

Our proposal includes:

- Removing this exemption
- Introducing a single aggregated annual registration fee for Public Authorities and Provided Schools

Taking into account the assumption stated earlier that the removal of the existing exemption for Public Authorities and Provided Schools in ([Paragraph 1 of the Schedule, DPRCJR 2018](#)) is agreeable, this would deliver the following benefits:

- Both GoJ and JDPA have certainty for planning purposes.
- Simplicity in its operational administration.
- The Information Commissioner's statutory remit and funding in relation to the FOI Law remains a separate agreement and not subject to this consultation.
- Longevity in the model is critical to ensure it is fit for purpose for the long term.

With this in mind, the JDPA propose a single fee chargeable to the GoJ reflecting an aggregated cost for the registration of Public Authorities (the definition of which we are recommending is reviewed) and Provided Schools with the exception of Candidates for Election. We are proposing the Candidates for Election would remain exempt from paying a registration fee.

There are currently 129 Public Authority registrations (not including Provided Schools) which include Arm's Length Organisations (ALOs) and, wholly owned States of Jersey bodies, such as Jersey Development Company (JDC) and corresponding property holding companies.

Whilst the private sector model cannot be directly applied to the public sector, in terms of the fee categories, the proposal is based on the overall principles of affordability, fairness and risk. These same considerations should be reflected in a public sector model to ensure fairness and equity. This is because Public Authorities and Provided Schools are some the Island's largest employers, and are processing high volumes of personal data including special category data.

Notwithstanding the above, all Public Authority data controllers will still be expected (as they are today) to register separately with the JDPA.

## Summary of Benefits of a Revised Public Sector Model

- A simpler mechanism for the GoJ to pay the required data protection registration fees in a single aggregated fee, reducing the administrative burden for GoJ departments in each having to make their own individual payments.
- Fee exemption for Candidates for Election to remain.
- Certainty of annual income for JDPA and expenditure for GoJ.
- An annual fee which represents a significantly lower amount than any previous Government grant awarded to the JDPA and is sympathetic to the current situation regarding Government expenditure.



- Fairness and equity, including alignment to the registration fee principles, is achieved across public and private sectors in terms of their contribution to the regulation of Data Protection in Jersey.
- Reduction in the data protection registration fees for smaller organisations, supporting the Common Strategic Policy, VFM report and Ministerial wishes.

## Consultation Questions: Public Sector

11. Do you support the removal of the current exemption for Public Authorities and Provided Schools?
12. Do you support the proposal for a single aggregated annual data protection fee, which is based on the principles of affordability, fairness and risk in the same way other registration fees are calculated, for the Public Authorities/GoJ, including Provided Schools?

## Consequential Legislative Amendments

Should the above model be agreed in principle, a number of changes to the DPRCJR 2018 are required. This will:

- Set out the new fee structure.
- Remove the exemption to pay a charge for Public Authorities and Provided Schools.
- Allow JDPA to adjust fees within RPI limits, without the need for States Assembly debate.
- Clarify annual renewal requirements.
- Update definitions of Public Authorities and non-profit associations.

## Conclusion

The JDPA believes these proposals strike the right balance between affordability for businesses and sustainability for the JDPA. Your feedback is essential to ensure the model meets the needs of all stakeholders.

## Ways to Respond

### Responses can be submitted by:

**Online survey:** for ease you may select to complete your consultation response by completing our simple online [survey](#).

### Written responses via:

**Email:** [consultation@jerseyoic.org](mailto:consultation@jerseyoic.org)

**Post:** Jersey Office of the Information Commissioner, 5 Castle Street, St Helier, Jersey JE2 3BT

Deadline for responses: **Friday 20 February 2026**

## How Your Information will be used

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# ANNEXES

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# Annex A

## Current Fee Tables

CHARGE CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES	Less than 10	£70
	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£90
	More than 50	£500
PROCEEDS OF CRIME*	Less than 10	£50
	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£150
	More than 50	£600
SPECIAL CATEGORY DATA**	Less than 10	£50
	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£150
	More than 50	£350
PAST-YEAR REVENUE	Less than £100k	£0
	Between £100k and £5m inclusive	£0
	More than £5m but £20m or less	£150
	More than £20m	£500
ADMINISTERED	Administered	£50

\* A controller/processor will never pay for Proceeds of Crime AND Special Category Data. They will only pay one or the other, if applicable, but never both.

\*\* The special category data charge only applies if the controller/processor is also registered with the Jersey Financial Services Commission (JFSC) and the past-year revenue is more than £100k.





# ANNEX B

## Impact of Fee Changes – Comparative Examples

CHARGE CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE	FEE CHANGE	% CHANGE
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (FTE)	Less than 10	£70	Sole Trader (No Employees)	£30	- £40	- 57%
			Between 1 and 9 (inclusive)	£35	- £35	- 50%
	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£90	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£45	- £45	- 50%
	More than 50	£500	More than 50	£650	+ £150	+ 30%
PROCEEDS OF CRIME (POC)*	Less than 10	£50	Sole Trader (No Employees)	£50	N/A	N/A
			Between 1 and 9 (inclusive)	£50	N/A	N/A
	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£150	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£150	N/A	N/A
	More than 50	£600	More than 50	£600	N/A	N/A
SPECIAL CATEGORY DATA (SCD)**	Less than 10	£50	Sole Trader (No Employees)	£50	N/A	N/A
			Between 1 and 9 (inclusive)	£50	N/A	N/A
	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£150	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£150	N/A	N/A
	More than 50	£350	More than 50	£350	N/A	N/A
PAST-YEAR REVENUE (PYR)	Less than £100k	£0	Less than £100k	£0	N/A	N/A
	Between £100k and £5m (inclusive)	£0	Between £100k and £1m (inclusive)	£0	N/A	N/A
			More than £1m but £5m or less	£100	+ £100	+ 100%
	More than £5m but £20m or less	£150	More than £5m but £20m or less	£150	N/A	N/A
	More than £20m	£500	More than £20m	£500	N/A	N/A
ADMINISTERED	Administered	£50	Administered	£64	+ £14	+ 28%

\* A controller/processor will never pay for Proceeds of Crime AND Special Category Data. They will only pay one or the other, if applicable, but never both.

\*\* Under the current model, the special category data charge only applies if the controller/processor is also registered with the Jersey Financial Services Commission (JFSC) and the past-year revenue is more than £100k. Under the proposed model, the special category data charge will only apply if the controller/processor has a past-year revenue of more than £100k.



**Please note:** the following examples are not based on real organisational data but have been created to demonstrate how the current fee model compares to the proposed fee model and the impact that will have on the data protection registration charges for different organisation types.

#### Example 1 – Sole Trader Electrician/Plumber

Sole trader, not subject to proceeds of crime, does not process special category, £95,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	Less than 10 employees	£70	Sole Trader	£30
POC	No	£0	No	£0
SCD	No	£0	No	£0
PYR	Less than £100k	£0	Less than £100k	£0
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£70</b>	-	<b>£30</b>

#### Example 2 – Sole Trader Private GP/Doctor/Specialist/Consultant

Sole trader, not subject to proceeds of crime, does process special category, £110,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	Less than 10 employees	£70	Sole Trader	£30
POC	No	£0	No	£0
SCD	Yes	£50	Yes	£50
PYR	Between £100k and £5m (inclusive)	£0	Between £100k and £1m (inclusive)	£0
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£120</b>	-	<b>£80</b>

#### Example 3 – Sole Trader Beautician

Sole trader, not subject to proceeds of crime, does process special category, £70,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	Less than 10 employees	£70	Sole Trader	£30
POC	No	£0	No	£0
SCD	Yes	£0*	Yes	£0*
PYR	Less than £100k	£0	Less than £100k	£0
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£70</b>	-	<b>£30</b>

\*SCD charge does not apply as PYR is less than £100k.

#### Example 4 – Small Café/Restaurant

3 employees, not subject to proceeds of crime, does process special category, £300,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	Less than 10 employees	£70	Between 1 and 9 (inclusive)	£35
POC	No	£0	No	£0
SCD	Yes	£50	Yes	£50
PYR	Between £100k and £5m (inclusive)	£0	Between £100k and £1m (inclusive)	£0
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£120</b>	-	<b>£85</b>

**Example 5 – Small Estate Agency**

9 employees, subject to proceeds of crime, £2,500,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	Less than 10 employees	£70	Between 1 and 9 (inclusive)	£35
POC	Yes	£50	Yes	£50
SCD	No	£0	No	£0
PYR	Between £100k and £5m (inclusive)	£0	More than £1m but £5m or less	£100
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£120</b>	-	<b>£185</b>

**Example 6 – Small Retail Store**

6 employees, not subject to proceeds of crime, does not process special category, £750,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	Less than 10 employees	£70	Between 1 and 9 (inclusive)	£35
POC	No	£0	No	£0
SCD	No	£0	No	£0
PYR	Between £100k and £5m (inclusive)	£0	Between £100k and £1m (inclusive)	£0
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£70</b>	-	<b>£35</b>

**Example 7 – Medium Accountancy Firm**

25 employees, subject to proceeds of crime, £3,000,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£90	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£45
POC	Yes	£150	Yes	£150
SCD	N/A	£0	N/A	£0
PYR	Between £100k and £5m (inclusive)	£0	Between £100k and £1m (inclusive)	£100
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£240</b>	-	<b>£295</b>

**Example 8 – Medium Veterinary Practice**

11 employees, not subject to proceeds of crime, processes special category data, £5,250,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£90	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£45
POC	No	£0	No	£0
SCD	Yes	£150	Yes	£150
PYR	More than £5m but £20m or less	£150	More than £5m but £20m or less	£150
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£390</b>	-	<b>£345</b>

**Example 9 – Medium Law Firm**

40 employees, subject to proceeds of crime, £25,000,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£90	Between 10 and 50 (inclusive)	£45
POC	Yes	£150	Yes	£150
SCD	N/A	£0	N/A	£0
PYR	More than £20m	£500	More than £20m	£500
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£740</b>	-	<b>£695</b>

**Example 10 – Large Construction Company**

60 employees, not subject to proceeds of crime, does process special category data, £18,000,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	More than 50	£500	More than 50	£650
POC	No	£0	No	£0
SCD	Yes	£350	Yes	£350
PYR	More than £5m but £20m or less	£150	More than £5m but £20m or less	£150
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£1,000</b>	-	<b>£1,150</b>

**Example 11 – Large Hotel Group**

125 employees, not subject to proceeds of crime, does process special category data, £21,500,000 past-year revenue.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	More than 50	£500	More than 50	£650
POC	No	£0	No	£0
SCD	Yes	£350	Yes	£350
PYR	More than £20m	£500	More than £20m	£500
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>£1,350</b>	-	<b>£1,500</b>

**Example 12 – Large Financial Services Company**

250 employees, subject to proceeds of crime, £38,000,000 past-year revenue and 725 administered registrations.

CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	CURRENT CHARGE	PROPOSED CHARGE SUB-CATEGORY	PROPOSED CHARGE
FTE	More than 50	£500	More than 50	£650
POC	Yes	£600	Yes	£600
SCD	N/A	£0	N/A	£0
PYR	More than £20m	£500	More than £20m	£500
<b>TOTAL (not including administered)</b>	-	<b>£1,600</b>	-	<b>£1,750</b>
ADMINISTERED	725 at £50 per administered registration	<b>£36,250</b>	725 at £64 per administered registration	£46,400
<b>TOTAL (including administered)</b>	-	<b>£37,850</b>	-	<b>£48,150</b>



## ANNEX C: Definition of Administered Entities

### What is an 'Administered Entity'?

The term 'administered' is not defined in the Data Protection (Jersey) Law 2018 (DPJL 2018), the Data Protection Authority (Jersey) Law 2018 (DPAJL 2018) or the Data Protection (Registration and Charges) (Jersey) Regulations 2018 (DPRCJR 2018).

Regulation 6B(2) of the DPRCJR 2018 provides that the amount of the annual charge for a registered controller or registered processor that is being administered by a trust company business or a fund services business is £50.

Regulation 6B(1) stipulates that "trust company business" and "fund services business" have the same meanings as in Article 1(1) of the Financial Services (Jersey) Law 1998 (FSJL 1998).

The rationale underpinning this provision in the Regulations was to avoid imposing a disproportionate administrative burden on financial services businesses registered and licensed with the Jersey Financial Services Commission that provide trust company and/or funds services business (including related services) to a large number of data controllers and processors processing a small amount of low risk data, who would otherwise have to register individually.

The provision provides qualification in that the trust company business or fund service business involved must meet the definition of such in Article 1(1) of the FSJL 1998. Trust company businesses may apply this provision with respect to any clients receiving any of the services listed in Article 2(4) of the FSJL 1998 including any other services that are wholly associated or allied to the licensed business. For fund services businesses it applies to clients receiving a service under Article 2(10). It is for the administrator to determine whether they are providing relevant services for the purposes of the DPRCJR 2018 and whether that activity falls within the definitions as set out in the FSJL 1998.

In terms of the application of the DPJL 2018, data controllers and processors who are 'established' in Jersey must register with the JDPA. The definition of 'established' is outlined below:

The Data Protection (Jersey) Law 2018 defines "established" as follows:

- (4) For the purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3), each of the following is to be treated as established in Jersey
- (a) a natural person who is ordinarily resident in Jersey;
  - (b) a body incorporated under the law of Jersey;
  - (c) a partnership or other unincorporated association formed under the law of Jersey;
  - (d) any person who does not fall within sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c) but maintains in Jersey –
    - (i) an office, branch or agency through which the person carries on any processing of personal data, or
    - (ii) a regular practice that carries on any processing of personal data; or
  - (e) any person engaging in effective and real processing activities through stable arrangements in Jersey.

Administered entities are captured by Article 4(e) of the DPJL 2018. This may include foreign data Controllers or Processors being 'administered' by a trust company business (TCB)/funds services business (FSB) in Jersey and who are 'engaging in effective and real processing activities through stable arrangements in Jersey'. The DPJL 2018 does not provide any 'de minimis' level of processing, therefore it does not make any difference as to how much or how little personal data is processed.

The DPJL 2018 applies equally to all controllers and processors established in Jersey and if personal information is being processed to any degree they need to register. Some companies may be acting as both controller and processor depending on the personal data being processed and their role in those processing activities, therefore those companies will need to register as both.



## ANNEX D: Survey Results on Administered Entities

As stated earlier, administered registrations account for over half of the JDPA's annual income. Because of this, and in conjunction with the earlier assertion that fees have not increased since the fee model's inception in 2020, and Government's wish to reduce fees for smaller businesses, a small increase in the administered registration fee would be required. Reducing fees elsewhere without an increase in the administered registration fee would not be sustainable over the 5-year period that the proposed model is intended to run.

Clearly, there was concern that such an approach would be contrary to the intentions of the Common Strategic Policy. However, in order to ensure no adverse impact upon industry, and in particular the administered entity sector, JOIC consulted with Jersey Finance Limited and with their support, conducted a survey of the 109 providers of administration services in Jersey.

The purpose of the survey was to understand the potential impact of any proposed changes in administered registration fees, and in particular whether it could impact upon the broader economy in terms of administered entities leaving the Island.

The survey gathered information for a period of 3-weeks. The response rate was 39% with 43 of the 109 bodies surveyed responding to the survey.

An analysis of the results highlight:

66%

of respondents feel that a charge for administered registrations of between £65 and £75 per year would be acceptable.

19%

suggested a higher fee of between £76 and £250 would also be acceptable.

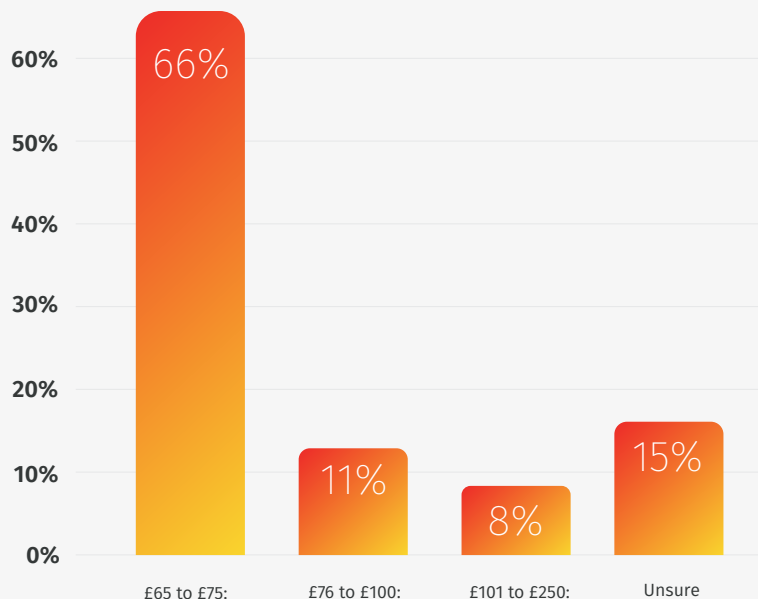
57%

of respondents suggested that anything in excess of that charge could raise concerns but would not likely be detrimental to business and administered entities would remain in Jersey.



In your view, what would be an acceptable annual registration charge (per administered entity) for the next 5-year period?

**Two-thirds (66%) of Administrators feel that £65 to £75 would be an appropriate charge.**



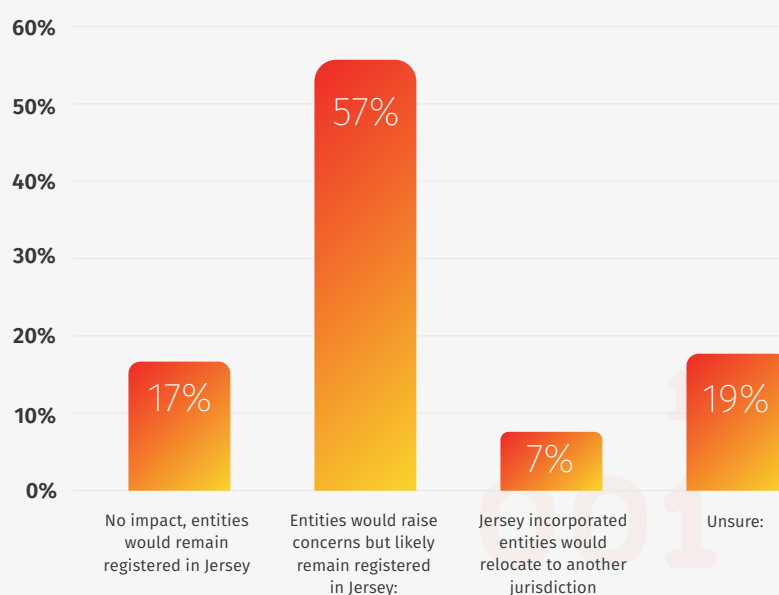
It should be noted that the intention of the proposed model is to increase the administered entities fee to a figure below the £65. Based on the survey evidence, it is felt this is acceptable.

One of our main concerns in terms of potential impact to the economy was whether a fee increase would result in the relocation of administered entities to another jurisdiction.

17% of respondents believed there would be no impact, whilst 57% said that concerns would be raised if the fee was in excess of £250, but those entities would likely remain in Jersey.

If annual charges were to exceed this amount, what would be the most likely consequence for administered entities under your administration?

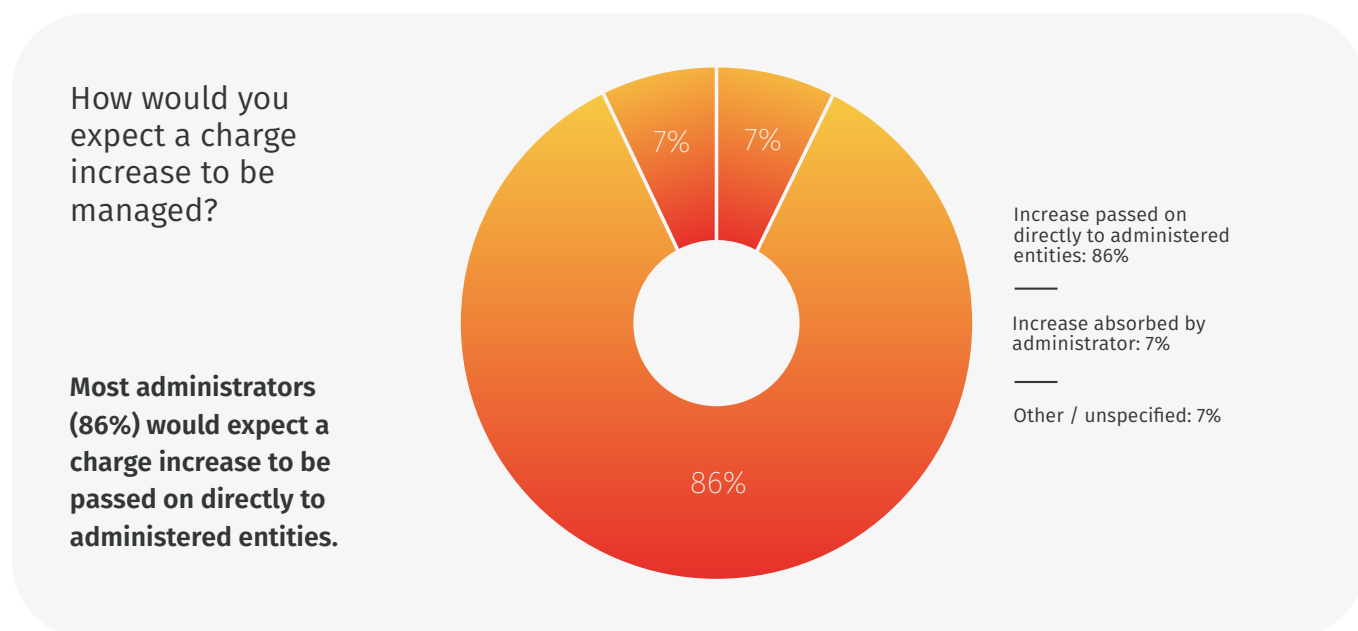
**Most Administrators don't believe that increases to registration charges would result in Jersey incorporated entities moving to another jurisdiction, however around a fifth are unsure about the consequences.**





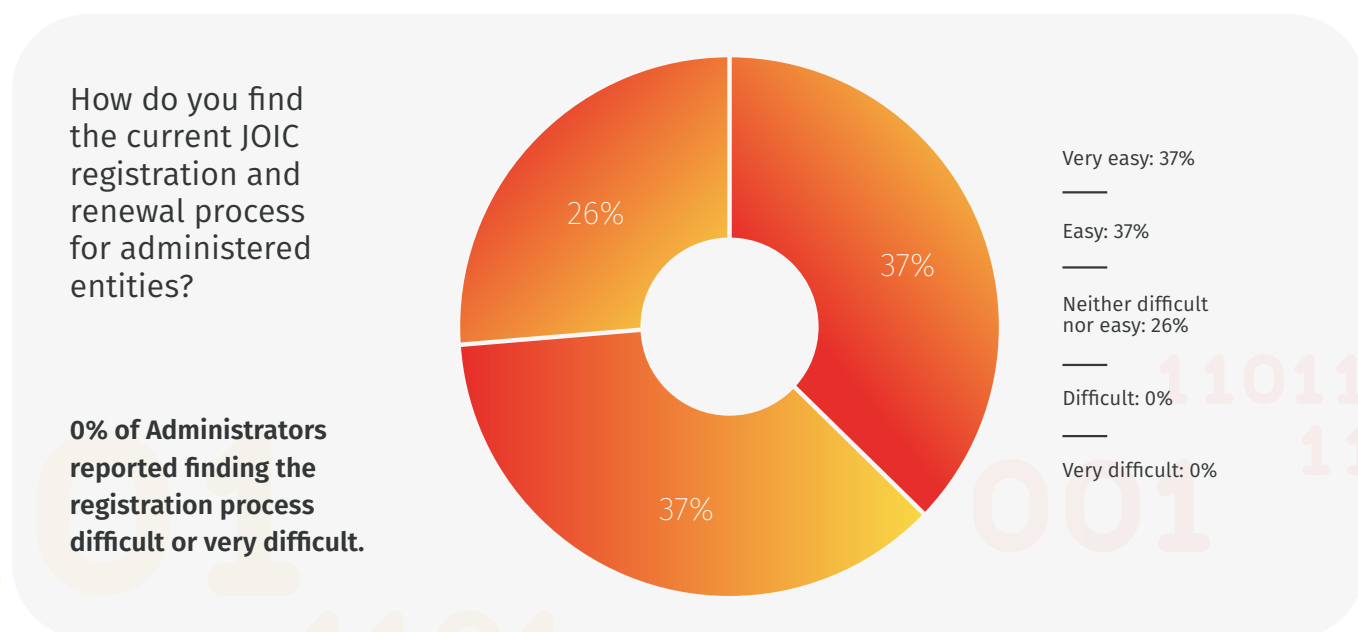


In terms of how administrators would manage the fee increase, 86% of respondents said they would expect the charge to be passed directly on to the entities they administer:



7% of respondents said they would absorb the cost themselves, while the remaining 7% suggested they would share the cost between themselves and the administered entity.

In addition to the survey questions around fee increases, the JOIC sought feedback in relation to the registration process for administered entities. This has proved to be a useful exercise with most company administrators confirming that the registration process is straightforward. However, as has been done previously, JOIC are working with company administrators to further improve the process and take note of any feedback which suggests specific improvements on specific areas of the process.





## ANNEX E: Consequential Legislative Amendments

Should the above model be agreed in principle, a number of changes to the Data Protection (Registration and Charges) Regulations 2018 would be required.

In addition, some risks of interpretation have been identified in the current Regulations, the consequences of which have resulted in lost revenue or confusion on the application of the Regulations and controllers/processors potentially being incorrectly registered. For ease, new requirements and suggested amendments are both detailed in the below table, along with other amendments which were first advanced in July 2021:

1	Ability for JOIC to control increase/decrease charges	<p>Add a provision in the Data Protection (Registration and Charges) (Jersey) Regulations 2018 which will have the effect of allowing the JDPA to increase or decrease registration fees.</p> <p>This provision will avoid unnecessary law drafting and States Assembly time, thus saving public money, and will allow the JDPA to increase or decrease fees within acceptable boundaries limited by the Retail Price Index. This will ensure the JDPA funding accurately reflects local market indexes and could allow for a degree of flexibility to also reduce fees, should the JDPA encounter underspends or surplus funds outside of their reserves policy framework.</p> <p>In practice, the addition could look similar to the provision contained in Article 15 of the Financial Services Commission (Jersey) Law 1998, which allows the Jersey Financial Services Commission to set their own fees, subject to the necessary controls detailed in the law (<a href="https://www.jerseylaw.je/laws/current/L_11_1998">https://www.jerseylaw.je/laws/current/L_11_1998</a>). This would allow for a public consultation window and JDPA Authority approval before any changes are made.</p>
2.	Clarity of wording	<p>Rewording the Regulations to make it clearer that it is an annual requirement to re-register/submit an annual return and clarity that all registrations expire 31 December each year and the renewal period is between January and the last day of February, each year.</p>
3.	Remove Charge Exemption for Public Authorities and Provided Schools	<p>Remove charge exemption for Public Authorities and Provided Schools but Candidates for Election to remain exempt from charges.</p> <p>This element essentially means reverting back to, but modernising the requirements of the Data Protection (Jersey) Law 2005, whereby all Government Departments registered and paid a registration fee. The removal of the exemption would apply to all public authorities and provided schools who can currently benefit from the exemption. See other change required for definition of Public Authorities.</p> <p>In practice, we would envisage a much simpler approach for ease of administration. Whilst each Public Authority/Government department will remain a data controller in their own right and (importantly) responsible for general compliance with the DPJL 2018, rather than each department having to pay individually, the Government Central Information Governance Department would act on behalf of all public authorities currently covered by the exemption and pay one registration fee whilst submitting one registration per ministerial department with their underlying controllers/processors to be registered as registered business names, which is what currently happens. The aggregated fee would be paid by the sponsoring Ministry in one payment covering all public authorities.</p> <p>The important aspect here will be to ensure risk of processing personal data across Government is accurately reflected in one aggregated payment, and all public authorities are listed in the one registration.</p>



4.	Definition of Public Authorities	<p>As well as removing the exemption from charges, consider redefining a Public Authority for the purposes of registration as currently, the number of registrations registered as Public Authorities is quite high and includes organisations such as JDC and all their property holding companies etc.</p> <p><b>Public authorities</b> Processing that is carried out by a registered controller who is a public authority.</p> <p>“public authority” means –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) the States Assembly including the States Greffe;</li><li>(b) a Minister;</li><li>(c) a committee or other body established by a resolution of the States or by, or in accordance with, standing orders of the States Assembly;</li><li>(d) an administration of the States;</li><li>(e) a Department referred to in Article 1 of the Departments of the Judiciary and the Legislature (Jersey) Law 1965;</li><li>(f) any court or tribunal;</li><li>(g) the States of Jersey Police Force;</li><li>(h) a parish;</li><li>(i) the holder of a public office;</li><li>(j) in relation to any country other than Jersey, any person exercising or performing functions or holding any office similar or comparable to any of the persons described in sub-paragraphs (a) to (i); and</li><li>(k) any other person or body (whether incorporated or unincorporated) that exercises functions of a public nature;</li></ul>
5.	Providing clarity to TCBs and FCBs about what functions are necessary to allow the utilisation of an administered entity charge	<p>Whilst we do not believe it was the intention of the legislature when the DPRCJR 2018 were brought into force, it has transpired that certain accountancy firms do provide certain of the services set out in Art.2(4) of the Financial Services (Jersey) Law 1998, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(3) A person carries on trust company business if the person carries on a business that involves –<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) the provision of company administration services;</li><li>(b) the provision of trustee or fiduciary services;</li><li>(c) the provision of services to foundations; or</li><li>(d) the provision of services to partnerships not being services described in sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c), and in the course of providing those services the person provides any of the services specified in paragraph (4).</li></ul></li><li>(4) Those services are –<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) acting as a company formation agent, a partnership formation agent or a foundation formation agent;</li><li>(b) acting as or fulfilling the function of or arranging for another person to act as or fulfil the function of director or alternate director of a company;</li><li>(c) acting as or fulfilling the function of or arranging for another person to act as or fulfil the function of a partner of a partnership;</li><li>(d) acting as or fulfilling the function of or arranging for another person to act as or fulfil the function of a member of the council of a foundation;</li><li>(e) acting or arranging for another person to act as secretary, alternate, assistant or deputy secretary of a company or a limited liability partnership;</li><li>(f) providing a registered office or business address for a company, a partnership or a foundation;</li><li>(g) providing an accommodation, correspondence or administrative address for a company, a partnership or a foundation or for any other person;</li><li>(h) acting as or fulfilling or arranging for another person to act as or fulfil the function of trustee of an express trust;</li><li>(i) acting as or fulfilling or arranging for another person to act as shareholder or unitholder as a nominee for another person</li></ul></li></ul>



5. (CON.)	Providing clarity to TCBs and FCBs about what functions are necessary to allow the utilisation of an administered entity charge	<p>For example, one large care home provider has an accountant that provides a registered office service, without any of the other services listed. This has had an impact on the charges generated/collected for registration of this particular controller and it also impacts on the case statistics generated when reporting on trends in certain sectors (including enforcement activity).</p> <p>The provisions of Art.6B will be clarified so that the provisions only become relevant in circumstances where a controller/processor is being provided with two/more of the services as set out above or exclude certain provisions such as (f) and (g). This better reflects that the majority of the processing risk sits with the administrator rather than when there are minimal services being provided by the administrator and the majority of the processing risk still sits with the controller.</p>
6.	Definition of Non-profit associations	<p>There is a discrepancy between the definition provided in the DPJL 2018 (which is relevant as non-profit associations enjoy an exemption from charges under the DPR CJR 2018) compared to that set out in the <a href="#">Non-profit organizations (Jersey) Law 2008</a> where, NPOs are defined as follows:</p> <p>1 Non-profit organization defined</p> <p>(1) An organization is a non-profit organization for the purposes of this Law if –</p> <p>(a) it is established solely or primarily for charitable, religious, cultural, educational, social, or fraternal purposes with the intention of benefiting the public or a section of the public; and</p> <p>(b) it raises or disburses funds in pursuance of those purposes.</p> <p>(2) In paragraph (1) “organization” means a body of persons (whether incorporated or unincorporated), any legal entity and any equivalent or similar structure or arrangement and for the purpose of this Law the expression “organization” also includes persons acting as trustees of a trust.</p> <p>(3) The States may amend this Article by Regulations.</p> <p>This definition has been adopted by the JFSC (it is relevant in the context of providing services from a trust company business under the Financial Services (Jersey) Law 1998) and the term “non-profit association” does not exist anywhere else in Jersey law, other than under the DPJL 2018 and the previous 2005 Law.</p> <p>It makes little sense for there to be a difference and the spirit of the legislation is to capture all non-profit associations and to provide an exemption from charges, not just for those with political etc. purposes. It will also provide consistency, clarity and prevent enquiries with regard to whether or not they meet the definition as any non-profit association as per Non-profit organizations (Jersey) Law 2008 will already know that they fit this definition.</p> <p>The current definition in the DPR CJR 2018 refers to a limited definition in the DPJL 2018 as follows:</p> <p>Data Protection (Registration and Charges) (Jersey) Regulations 2018</p> <p>3 Non-profit associations</p> <p>Processing that –</p> <p>(a) is carried out by a registered controller that is a non-profit association (as described in paragraph 10(a) of Schedule 2 to the Data Protection Law);</p> <p>Data Protection (Jersey) Law 2018</p> <p>10 Non-profit associations</p> <p>The processing –</p> <p>(a) is carried out in the course of its legitimate activities by any body, or association, that is not established or conducted for profit, and exists for political, philosophical, religious or trade union purposes;</p>



7.	Amendment to Art.6A(4)	<p>Following an amendment to Schedule 2 of the Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999, revisions need to be made to the following reference:</p> <p>“(4) A payer who is registered with the Jersey Financial Services Commission and is carrying on a financial services business as specified in Schedule 2 to the <a href="#">Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999</a> (other than in paragraphs 6, 8 and 10 of Part B)...”</p> <p>This is because those provisions of the POCL 1999 no longer exist in the way referenced.</p>
8.	JFSC Registered	<p>Remove the requirement to be ‘registered’ with the JFSC for the special category data charge to apply.</p> <p>This additional question causes much confusion and as at 28/05/2025, there were 326 registrations that appeared to have incorrectly answered this question as their registration name includes ‘Limited’ or ‘Ltd’ and they have declared a past-year revenue of more than £100k. We contacted 104 of these registrations, 80 of which confirmed they are registered with the JFSC, 65 of which confirmed they process special category data and therefore had not paid £13,950 in special category data charges. Users often misinterpret the question to mean being ‘regulated’ with the JFSC and even though the JOIC has clear published guidance available, clients often answer it incorrectly and are therefore not registered accurately. Many forget that the JFSC is also a registry function.</p> <p>The requirement for payers to be registered with the JFSC before attracting a charge for the processing of special category data does not accurately reflect the risk of processing special category data.</p> <p>Removing this requirement would reduce scope for confusion and assist in further simplifying the registration process by removing a question whilst ensuring accuracy in terms of the registration being properly reflective of the processing activity and level of risk with the relevant charges being paid.</p>
9.	Archiving	<p>Many entities mistakenly consider that, like the JFSC, there is no on-going requirement to register with the JDPA once they have ceased trading/dissolved.</p> <p>The JDPA has powers to remove entities from the register that fail to pay a charge, and an entity cannot process data without being registered with the JDPA. These powers do not sit well at all with dissolved entities and it would be disproportionate to try and take enforcement action against a dissolved entity, simply to deal with any failure in registration.</p> <p>Given the likely low risk in terms of processing purely for the holding of accounts and records after ceasing to conduct business, it is considered prudent to remove such entities from the registration requirement entirely.</p>



## ANNEX F: Consultation Questions

We are seeking views on the proposed changes to the registration fee model of the Jersey Data Protection Authority (JDPA).

This is an open public consultation. We welcome responses from a broad range of individuals and organisations, including Jersey residents, local business owners, landlords and sole traders right through to large businesses as well as charities and social/sports clubs and associations, data protection professionals, company administrators, public sector representatives, and other interested parties.

The consultation will close on 20 February 2026.

How your information will be used.

Your feedback will be used to inform the final design of the revised funding model and any required legislative changes. This survey is anonymous unless you choose to write something from which you can be identified.

Individual responses will not be published. A summary of the consultation findings will be made publicly available.

Thank you

### 1. ABOUT YOU

In what capacity are you responding to this consultation? (Please select the option that best applies)

☐  
☐  
☐

As a Jersey resident (individual)

As an employee or on behalf of an organisation, charity, club/association or as a business owner

Other (please specify)

### 2. ABOUT YOU

If you are responding on behalf of an organisation, what is the primary industry?

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

Agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry and welfare

Construction, trades and services

Financial and professional services

Education, childcare, health and wellbeing

Leisure, fitness, hospitality, tourism, travel or entertainment

Manufacturing, wholesale and retail

Legal services, real estate and property management

Professional bodies, professional associations or consultancy

Media, communications and advertising

Telecommunications, utilities and delivery services

Charity, faith, worship, religion, social club or association

Public authority, appointed regulator or statutory body



### 3. ABOUT YOU

If you are responding on behalf of an organisation, how many full-time equivalent (FTE) employees does it have?

- ☐ I am a sole trader
- ☐ 1 to 9 employees
- ☐ 10 to 49 employees
- ☐ 50 or more employees

### 4. UNDERSTANDING AND AWARENESS

Before reading this consultation, how familiar were you with the current Jersey Data Protection Authority (JDPA) fee model?

- ☐ Very familiar
- ☐ Somewhat familiar
- ☐ Not very familiar
- ☐ Not at all familiar

### 5. GENERAL FEE MODEL PRINCIPLES

Do you agree that the revised fee model should continue to be based on the principles of?

	YES	No	Not sure
Fairness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Affordability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 6. GENERAL FEE MODEL PRINCIPLES

Are there any other principles you think should be considered when setting registration fees?

### 7. GENERAL FEE MODEL PRINCIPLES

Do you support the proposal to allow JDPA to adjust fees in line with the Retail Price Index (RPI), within acceptable boundaries, such as no higher than cumulative RPI?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Yes, but only within additional boundaries
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure





## 8. GENERAL FEE MODEL PRINCIPLES

If you believe additional boundaries should apply, please describe what these should be.

## 9. PRIVATE SECTOR PROPOSALS

Do you agree with the proposed reduction in base registration fees for small and medium businesses (50% for businesses with under 50 FTEs and a 57% reduction for sole traders)?

☐

Yes

☐

No

☐

Not sure

## 10. PRIVATE SECTOR PROPOSALS

Do you support the proposed increase in the registration fee for larger organisations (50+ FTEs) from £500 to £650?

☐

Yes

☐

No

☐

Not sure

## 11. PRIVATE SECTOR PROPOSALS

Do you support the introduction of a new revenue band for organisations with past-year revenues of more than £1m but £5m or less at a fee of £100?

☐

Yes

☐

No

☐

Not sure

## 12. PRIVATE SECTOR PROPOSALS

Should dissolved organisations be exempt from ongoing data protection registration requirements?

☐

Yes

☐

No

☐

Note sure



### 13. ADMINISTERED ENTITIES PROPOSALS

**Do you support the proposed increase in the registration fee for administered entity fee from £50 to £64 per year?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

### 14. ADMINISTERED ENTITIES PROPOSALS

**Do you think this change would have any impact on Jersey's attractiveness or competitiveness for administered entities?**

- ☐ No significant impact
- ☐ Some impact
- ☐ Significant impact
- ☐ Not sure

### 15. PUBLIC SECTOR PROPOSALS

**Do you support the removal of the current exemption from registration fees for Public Authorities and Provided Schools?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

### 16. PUBLIC SECTOR PROPOSALS

**Do you support the proposal for a single aggregated annual data protection fee, which is based on the principles of affordability, fairness and risk in the same way other registration fees are calculated, for the Public Authorities/ Government of Jersey, including Provided Schools?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

### 17. OTHER COMMENTS AND FEEDBACK

**Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the proposed changes to the JDPA fee structure, including anything you think may not have been fully considered?**

