ANNUAL STATEMENT TO THE MEMBERS OF GMB
[Required under Section 32A Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992]

1. Year Ended 31 December 2025

		£'000
Total Income		87,376
of which, income in respect of membership		74,493
Total expenditure		(75,767)
Movement in actuarial valuation of pension scheme		5,464
Political Fund	Income	1,390
	Expenditure	(1,281)

2. Remuneration

Name	Gross Salary	Benefits			Employer's NI Contributions
		Pension	Other Benefits	Total	
			Car		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gary Smith	127	28	5	176	16
Barbara Plant	37	2		43	4
Sonja Davis	15		3	19	1
Mohammad Akbar					
Kamran Ali					
Tracey Ashton					
James Barwise	2			2	
Tracy Beeson					
Janet Buoey					
Gwylan Brinkworth					
Kevin Buchanan					
Dian Burke					
Maxine Butler					
Linda Carr-Pollock					
Brenda Carson	1			1	
Ian Clarke					
Richard Clarke	5			5	
Margaret Clarke					
Carol Clarkson					
David Clegg					
Dave Clements					
John Colbert					
Rosemary Cooper					

Elaine Daley					
Simon Day	1			1	
Kay Doherty					
Dave Douglas	6			7	1
Lindsay England					
David Flanagan					
Connor Foggin	7			8	1
Gordon Gibbs	15			16	1
Dean Gilligan	2			2	
Christine Lamey-Golding	5			5	
Colin Gunter	4			4	
Gary Harris	4			4	
Paul Hunt	1			1	
Mary Hutchinson					
Catherine Jones					
Kevin Jones	4			4	
Warinder Juss					
Dawn Lovatt	1			1	
Geraldine MacVicar					
Lyubomir Marinov					
Steven McCue					
William McCluskey					
Lynette McGaffin					
Peter Meyrick	1			1	
Jacqueline Murphy					
Joe Olive					
Ruth Pitchford					
Syed Raza	1			1	
Penny Robinson	8			8	
Donna Spicer	4			4	
Catherine Sutton	6			6	
Nathaniel Tetteh					
Shona Thomson					
Paul Turner					
Mathew Williams					

3. Audit Report

Statement of Central Executive Council's Responsibilities

Trade union law requires the Central Executive Council (CEC) to prepare an annual report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Union and of the surplus or deficit of the Union for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the CEC is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Union will continue to operate.

The CEC is also responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Union and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with relevant United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Union and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities and must also establish and maintain a satisfactory system of control over its accounting records, its cash holdings and all its receipts and remittances.

Report of the General Member Auditors

We have examined the financial statements in accordance with Rule.

J Davies
K Fox
S Horton
} General Member Auditors

Independent Auditor's report to the members of the GMB

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GMB for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of GMB's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its transactions for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1992.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Central Executive Council's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

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

Other information

The Central Executive Council are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1992 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept.
- a satisfactory system of control over its accounting records, cash holdings and receipts and remittances has not been maintained; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

Responsibilities of members of Central Executive Council

As explained more fully in the Statement of Central Executive Council responsibility, the Central Executive Council are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Central Executive Council determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

We have been appointed as auditor under section 33 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1992 and report in accordance with section 36 of that Act.

In preparing the financial statements, the Central Executive Council are responsible for assessing the union's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Central Executive Council either intend to liquidate the union or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

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

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the union operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1992 together with the financial reporting standards. We assessed the required compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which might be fundamental to the union's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. We also considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the union for fraud. The laws and regulations we considered in this context for the UK operations were health and safety legislation, employment legislation and taxation legislation.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Central Executive Council and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be within the timing of recognition of income and the override of controls by management. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management and the Executive Committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for biases, reviewing regulatory correspondence and reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to union's members as a body. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to union's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the union and the union's members as a body, for our audit work, or for the opinion we have formed.

Crowe U.K. LLP

Statutory Auditor

London

4. Political Fund

Members who joined GMB on or after March 1, 2018 and who gave notice that they wished to contribute to the Political Fund, may withdraw that notice by giving notice to the Union (a "withdrawal notice").

5. Financial Affairs of the Union

A member who is concerned that some irregularity may be occurring, or has occurred, in the conduct of the financial affairs of the Union may take steps with a view to investigating further, obtaining clarification and, if necessary, securing regularisation of that conduct.

The member may raise any such concern with such one or more of the following as it seems appropriate to raise it with: the officials of the Union, the trustees of the property of the Union, the auditor or auditors of the Union, the Certification Officer (who is an independent officer appointed by the Secretary of State) and the police.

Where a member believes that the financial affairs of the Union have been or are being conducted in breach of the law or in breach of rules of the Union and contemplates bringing civil proceedings against the Union or responsible officials or trustees, he should consider obtaining independent legal advice.