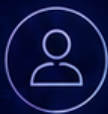


France vs Spain: Gambling Affiliate Rules Compared

Two of Europe's strictest
gambling-affiliate regimes,
analysed side by side.



VS



OPERATOR
ACCOUNTABILITY



LOI INFLUENCE



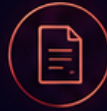
CRIMINAL
LIABILITY



AFFILIATE
REGISTRATION



DGOJ
OVERSIGHT



ROYAL DECREE
958/2020

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France and Spain at a glance

Two of the strictest gambling-affiliate regimes in Europe, reaching the same level of supervisory friction from opposite directions. France through operator accountability and the Loi Influence's personal criminal liability for influencers; Spain through direct DGOJ affiliate registration and the partially-rebuilt Royal Decree 958/2020 framework.

FRANCE · ANJ

Operator-routed supervision; influencer personal criminal liability

ANJ supervises affiliates through the licensed operator via mandatory six-monthly marketing-strategy filings. No direct affiliate licence. The Loi Influence (9 Jun 2023) applies personal criminal liability to commercial influencers: up to €300,000 and 2 years' jail, extraterritorial. Enforced by the DGCCRF. Promotion of illegal supply: criminal offence (up to 3 years' jail).

SPAIN · DGOJ

Direct affiliate registration; parallel operator + affiliate liability

Mandatory DGOJ registration under Law 13/2011 before any promotional activity. RD 958/2020 partially annulled by Supreme Court Ruling 527/2024 (April 2024); welcome bonuses and influencer endorsements reinstated pending primary-law rebuild. Affiliate fines €100,000 to €1,000,000; operator very-serious-offence tier €5m + 2-year ban.

Eight discriminating dimensions

Dimension	France	Spain
Regulator	ANJ (Autorité Nationale des Jeux)	DGOJ (Dirección General de Ordenación del Juego)
Framework statute	Loi n° 2010-476 + Loi n° 2023-451 (Loi Influence)	Ley 13/2011 + Real Decreto 958/2020 (partially annulled)
Affiliate licensing model	None direct; operator-routed via 6-monthly marketing-strategy filing	Mandatory DGOJ registration under Ley 13/2011 before promotion
Maximum sanction	€300k + 2 yrs jail (Loi Influence); 3 yrs jail (illegal supply)	Affiliate €100k-€1m; operator very-serious €5m + 2-yr ban
RGAP / register	No affiliate register; ANJ holds operator file	DGOJ affiliate register live since 2011
Post-2024 SC ruling	N/A (FR perimeter unchanged; tightening via ANJ strategy review)	RD 958/2020 partial annulment April 2024; perimeter under rebuild
Joint Nov 2025 statement	Co-signatory (with AT, DE, GB, IT, PT, ES)	Co-signatory (with AT, DE, FR, GB, IT, PT)
Operator-vs-affiliate liability	Operator primary; influencer personal criminal (DGCCRF)	Affiliate direct + operator parallel; both sanctioned for same conduct

Different perimeters, similar friction — France currently tougher for paid creators

Neither regime is light-touch. The Spanish framework is harder on the *affiliate as a business*: direct registration, an audit footprint with the regulator, and an affiliate-specific sanction band starting at €100k. The French framework is harder on the *paid creator*: the Loi Influence's personal criminal liability is unique in Europe, applies extraterritorially, and is actively enforced by the DGCCRF. Operators running affiliate programmes in both markets need two distinct compliance positions: DGOJ registration plus whitelist discipline on the Spanish side; ANJ marketing-strategy filing integration plus a Loi Influence test on every creator engagement on the French side. The single most important practical rule: build country-specific creative — the most common compliance failing is cross-posting between the two markets.

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Same destination, opposite directions

France and Spain have arrived at the two strictest gambling-affiliate regimes in Europe by completely different routes. The Spanish framework was always direct: from the 2011 opening of the online market, affiliates promoting gambling to Spanish residents have had to register with the regulator and have been subject to advertising obligations that flow directly to them as well as to the operators they promote. The French framework was indirect for over a decade. The original ARJEL era treated affiliate marketing as a sub-question of operator marketing, and the regulator supervised it through the operator. That changed in 2023 with the Loi Influence and then with the ANJ's mandatory six-monthly marketing-strategy filings, both of which significantly tightened the perimeter without actually licensing affiliates.

The result is two regimes that produce a similar level of supervisory friction on the ground but distribute liability very differently. A Spanish-targeted affiliate that fails to register with the DGOJ faces fines from €100,000 to €1,000,000 in its own right. A French-targeted affiliate that breaches the Loi Influence faces personal criminal liability up to €300,000 and two years in prison, with extraterritorial application that captures non-French-resident influencers as long as the content reaches French audiences. Neither regime is the kind of light-touch environment that exists in Curaçao or some smaller jurisdictions. Both demand a serious dual-market compliance plan.

The single most important practical difference: Spain holds the affiliate accountable directly; France holds the affiliate accountable through the operator and, for influencer-style promotion, through personal criminal law. Build the compliance plan around which liability route applies in each market.

Editorial · drawn from Law 13/2011, Royal Decree 958/2020, the Loi Influence of 9 June 2023, and ANJ marketing-strategy supervision practice

This profile sets out the architecture on both sides, the licensing or registration position for affiliates, who is liable for what, how the two regulators supervise the affiliate funnel in practice, the influencer-specific rules in each jurisdiction, the disclosure and creative obligations, and the recent enforcement record. For the underlying regulator cornerstones, see the [ANJ France profile](#) and the [DGOJ Spain profile](#); the full Spanish standards library is in the [DGOJ Standards Explorer](#).

Source. Loi n° 2010-476 (French online gambling opening law); Loi n° 2023-451 of 9 June 2023 (Loi Influence); Ley 13/2011 (Spanish Gambling Act); Real Decreto 958/2020 (Spanish commercial communications); Supreme Court Ruling 527/2024 (April 2024); ANJ marketing-strategy supervision practice 2024 to 2026.

Who regulates whom on each side

The architectural difference matters because it determines who an affiliate reports to, who an operator answers for, and where the supervisory tools live.

FRANCE · OPERATOR-ROUTED

ANJ supervises through the operator; Loi Influence supervises the influencer directly

The ANJ does not licence or register affiliates. It supervises affiliate activity through the licensed operator that engages them, primarily through the six-monthly marketing-strategy filing introduced in 2024. The Loi Influence is the parallel route: it applies personal criminal liability to commercial influencers (defined broadly as anyone who mobilises notoriety for paid promotion) and is enforced by the DGCCRF rather than the ANJ.

Affiliate registration: none direct · **Operator liability:** via marketing-strategy approval

SPAIN · DIRECT REGISTRATION

DGOJ registers and supervises affiliates directly; operator liability is parallel

Affiliates promoting gambling to Spanish residents must register with the DGOJ under Law 13/2011 and may only promote operators that hold a valid Spanish licence. The DGOJ supervises affiliate conduct directly under Royal Decree 958/2020, which applies obligations to anyone facilitating gambling advertisement, and operators are sanctioned in parallel for affiliate-attributable advertising breaches.

Affiliate registration: mandatory with DGOJ · **Operator liability:** parallel, with affiliate-specific sanction range

Two consequences flow from the architectural difference. First, audit footprint. A Spanish-targeted affiliate keeps a regulator file with the DGOJ; a French-targeted affiliate does not, but the operator's ANJ file reflects every affiliate relationship through the marketing-strategy filings. Second, enforcement counterparty. In Spain the DGOJ can act against the affiliate, the operator, or both for the same conduct; in France the ANJ acts against the operator and the DGCCRF acts against the influencer where the Loi Influence is in play, with limited overlap between the two enforcement bodies.

Registration with the DGOJ, no equivalent in France

Spain is one of a small number of European jurisdictions that requires gambling affiliates to register with the regulator directly. France does not, but the obligations on the licensed operator effectively bring affiliates inside the supervisory perimeter through a different mechanism.

Spain · DGOJ affiliate registration

Under Law 13/2011 and Royal Decree 958/2020, an affiliate that promotes gambling services to Spanish residents must register with the DGOJ before any promotional activity. The registration requires documented business registration, evidence of financial stability, a compliance plan covering the planned promotional channels and target audiences, and undertakings on the standing affiliate obligations (registration of every operator promoted, mandatory *publicidad* disclosure, no minor targeting, responsible-gambling messaging). The registration is the gating step. An unregistered affiliate that nonetheless promotes Spanish-licensed operators to Spanish residents is sanctionable in its own right.

France · no direct affiliate licence

France does not require affiliates to obtain a licence or register with the ANJ. The licensed operator is the regulator's counterparty, and the ANJ supervises affiliate activity through three mechanisms: the operator's six-monthly marketing-strategy filing (which must describe affiliate channels, targets, budgets and the planned creative direction); the operator's standing obligation to ensure that affiliates respect French gambling-advertising rules; and the Loi Influence regime for paid commercial influencers, which acts on the influencer personally rather than on the operator.

Key point. An affiliate that operates in both markets needs two distinct compliance positions. In Spain, register the affiliate entity with the DGOJ and limit promotion to the DGOJ-licensed operator whitelist. In France, work through the operator's ANJ marketing-strategy filing as the supervisory route, and treat every paid creator engagement as a Loi Influence question first and an affiliate-payout question second.

Where the penalty actually falls

The liability map is the most important practical difference between the two regimes. In Spain a single act of non-compliant promotion can produce a sanction on the affiliate **and** the operator. In France the operator carries the standing compliance obligation, while the Loi Influence creates a separate personal liability on the influencer that does not flow through the operator.

LIABILITY MAP AT A GLANCE

1. **Spain · Affiliate direct.** Affiliates that promote unlicensed operators or breach Royal Decree 958/2020 face fines of €100,000 to €1,000,000, plus suspension of affiliate operations and mandatory cessation of promotional activity. The fine sits on the affiliate.
2. **Spain · Operator parallel.** Operators are also sanctioned for affiliate-attributable conduct: the €162,500 fine on Codere Online in 2024 over a Facebook advert deemed to appeal to minors landed on the operator, not on the agency or affiliate that placed the creative.
3. **France · Operator primary.** The ANJ holds the operator responsible for affiliate conduct under the standing obligation to comply with French gambling-advertising rules. Affiliate breaches are processed through operator-level sanctions and through ANJ-compelled changes to the next six-monthly marketing-strategy submission.
4. **France · Influencer personal criminal.** The Loi Influence applies personal criminal liability to commercial influencers: up to €300,000 in fines and up to two years in prison. The DGCCRF enforces it. The liability does not require the influencer to be French-resident; it applies wherever the content reaches French audiences.
5. **Both · Illegal-operator promotion.** Promoting an unlicensed operator to French or Spanish consumers is a separate criminal offence in France (up to three years' imprisonment for facilitating illegal supply, including affiliation, influencer activity, directories and links) and a serious DGOJ-sanctionable offence in Spain with the €5 million very-serious-offence tier potentially applicable in egregious cases.

Six-monthly strategy filings in France; standing audit in Spain

The supervisory rhythm differs as much as the liability map. France runs a forward-looking review cycle; Spain runs a continuous audit with a more retrospective enforcement profile.

France · ANJ six-monthly marketing-strategy filing

Since early 2024, every licensed French operator must submit its marketing strategy to the ANJ every six months for approval. The strategy covers planned creative, channels, target audiences, affiliate and influencer relationships, and budgets. The ANJ examines the submission against the public-health objectives of French gambling policy and can compel changes, can partially or wholly reject a strategy, and can compel operators to reduce promotional spend. In early 2025 the ANJ ordered France's four largest operators to cut their marketing and sponsorship spending; in the 2024 review cycle the regulator partially rejected one operator's strategy outright.

The practical effect on affiliates is that the operator's ANJ-facing compliance team must surface the affiliate programme in detail twice a year. Affiliates that change creative direction, expand into new channels, or work with new influencer partners need to brief the operator early enough to be reflected in the next filing. Affiliates that operate on the assumption that the operator will absorb supervisory friction without changing the affiliate plan are setting up an ANJ-driven mid-year reset.

Spain · DGOJ standing audit and direct intervention

The Spanish supervisory model is continuous rather than cyclical. The DGOJ maintains the affiliate register, monitors licensed-operator advertising activity through routine and targeted inspection, and acts on specific complaints from consumers, competitor operators or other supervisors. The 2024 Codere Online sanction over the Facebook advert started with a 25 April DGOJ letter to the operator flagging the creative; the sanction followed. The €3.5 million coordinated round across 26 licensed operators in 2025 shows that the regulator will apply the same supervisory mechanism across the licensed base at once when a thematic compliance failing is identified.

Affiliates operating in Spain should expect that the DGOJ has visibility of every advertising placement involving a Spanish-licensed operator, that the regulator will act on complaints quickly, and that the affiliate's registration file becomes part of the audit trail. The 2025 Draft Royal Decree on a standardised risk-detection mechanism, the cross-operator deposit cap, and the rebuild of the post-Supreme-Court advertising perimeter all indicate that the DGOJ's supervisory toolkit is being extended rather than narrowed.

The Loi Influence and the post-Supreme-Court rebuild

Influencer marketing is the area where the two regimes have most visibly diverged. France enacted the toughest influencer-specific gambling regime in Europe in June 2023; Spain saw its influencer restrictions reinstated by judicial annulment of the relevant decree in April 2024 and is now rebuilding them through primary law.

FRANCE · LOI INFLUENCE (9 JUN 2023)

Personal criminal liability for influencers

The Loi Influence prohibits gambling promotion by commercial influencers unless the platform has technical means to exclude minors from the audience. Open social media platforms generally do not meet this test. Penalties: up to **€300,000 and two years' imprisonment**. Extraterritorial: applies wherever content reaches French audiences. Enforced by the DGCCRF, with a dedicated team monitoring "influence" activity. The ANJ's 2023 guidance separately restricts the use of athletes likely to appeal to minors in operator commercial communications.

Statute: Loi n° 2023-451 of 9 June 2023 · **Enforcer:** DGCCRF

SPAIN · POST APR 2024 REBUILD

Influencer restrictions in transition

Royal Decree 958/2020 originally prohibited the use of famous persons (real or fictional) in gambling commercial communications and severely restricted influencer endorsements. Supreme Court Ruling 527/2024 in **April 2024 annulled the relevant articles for lack of legal cover**, reinstating influencer and celebrity endorsements. The political and regulatory direction is to legislate the restrictions back through primary law; the August 2025 signals on a renewed welcome-bonus ban are part of the same rebuild. Until the new primary law lands, the standing advertising rules apply (no minor targeting, no risk-free portrayal, responsible-gambling messaging).

Statute: RD 958/2020 (partially annulled) · **Enforcer:** DGOJ

The practical result is that French gambling-influencer marketing is currently the tougher of the two perimeters. An influencer based outside France who runs a paid promotion for a sportsbook on Instagram faces personal exposure under French law if the content reaches French audiences; the same content reaching Spanish audiences from outside Spain currently sits inside the post-April-2024 freedom on influencer endorsements. That freedom is not permanent; operators and affiliates planning multi-year creator programmes in Spain should assume the perimeter will tighten back.

Disclosure obligations, minor-protection and creative limits

Standing creative and disclosure obligations apply on both sides. The specific rules are similar in substance and meaningfully different in detail.

Obligation	France · ANJ regime	Spain · DGOJ regime
Paid-promotion disclosure	Mandatory under standard commercial-advertising law; Loi Influence sharpens the disclosure for paid creator content	Mandatory “ publicidad ” or “ publi ” label on affiliate creative
Minor targeting	Prohibited; Loi Influence requires technical means to exclude minors from any influencer content	Prohibited; the 2024 Codere Online sanction was on this basis
Athletes & role models	Restricted under ANJ 2023 guidance where the figure is likely to appeal to minors	Originally banned under RD 958/2020; reinstated after April 2024 Supreme Court ruling pending legislative rebuild
Bonuses & inducements	Heavily supervised through six-monthly strategy review; loss-limit caps for 18–25 year olds consulted on	Welcome bonuses currently permitted (reinstated April 2024); existing-customer loyalty bonuses always permitted after 30-day verified account
Audiovisual time-slot	Whistle-to-whistle ban around live sports broadcasts proposed by ANJ; not yet legislated	1 a.m. to 5 a.m. audiovisual window was required under RD 958/2020; status post-ruling under rebuild
Responsible-gambling messaging	Mandatory inclusion in all commercial communications	Mandatory inclusion in all commercial communications
Promotion of unlicensed operators	Criminal offence (up to 3 years’ imprisonment) including affiliation, directories, links, search	Strictly prohibited ; affiliate fines €100k–€1m, operator very-serious-offence tier €5m + 2-year ban

Recent affiliate-relevant enforcement on both sides

The enforcement records confirm that both regulators are willing to act. The shape of the actions is different: France produces fewer but larger operator-level penalties tied to marketing-strategy and self-exclusion failings; Spain produces a high volume of mixed-target actions including direct affiliate sanctions, operator advertising fines and very-serious-offence supply sanctions.

AFFILIATE-RELEVANT ENFORCEMENT · 2024 → 2025

FR · Unibet €800,000

Jan 2025 · self-exclusion system failure (largest ANJ fine to date)

€800
k

FR · Nov 2024 multi-operator round

Betclic / Winamax €150k each, Unibet €100k, PMU/NetBet €15k/€10k for payout-ratio breaches

€425
k

ES · Codere Online

2024 · €162,500 for Facebook advert deemed to appeal to minors

€162.5
k

ES · 2025 coordinated round on 26 licensed operators

Betfair / 888 / Codere included; thematic advertising and compliance breaches

€3.5
m

ES · Illegal-supply 2024 totals

Approx. €142m across H1 + H2; 13 very-serious-offence €5m fines + 2-year bans on unlicensed operators

~€142
m

Two patterns are worth noting. First, the French operator-level enforcement tends to target self-exclusion and payout-ratio compliance rather than affiliate creative directly. The marketing-strategy filing model means most affiliate-direction friction is resolved before it becomes a sanction; the friction shows up as ANJ-compelled changes to the next strategy submission, not as a published fine. Second, the Spanish affiliate-creative enforcement is operator-routed in the most-cited example (Codere Online's €162,500 fine landed on the operator, not on the agency that placed the Facebook advert), but the underlying RD 958/2020 framework permits the DGOJ to sanction the affiliate as well. Whether the DGOJ exercises that direct route more often in 2026 and beyond will be one of the markers of how the post-Supreme-Court regime evolves.

The 25 November 2025 joint regulator statement

On 25 November 2025 the gambling regulators of Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal and Spain issued a joint statement warning of the increasing proliferation of online gambling advertisements by unauthorised overseas operators targeting consumers through digital channels: social media, video sharing platforms and affiliate networks. The statement was a signal of intent rather than a binding new rule, but it confirmed that cross-jurisdictional coordination on the affiliate funnel is now a priority for the European licensed-gambling regulators as a group.

Two practical consequences follow for affiliates and operators operating across France, Spain or both. First, regulatory information-sharing between the ANJ, the DGOJ and their European peers is increasing, which means that an affiliate or operator sanctioned by one regulator is more likely to come to the attention of the others. Second, the focus on affiliate networks as a route for unauthorised supply means that platform intermediaries (search, social, video, affiliate networks) are under joint pressure from multiple regulators at once. The 2026 enforcement direction on both sides points toward more coordinated action against unlicensed operators reaching consumers through affiliate funnels, not less.

A dual-market playbook for affiliates and operators

For an affiliate that operates in both markets, or an operator that runs an affiliate programme in both, the compliance positions are different enough to need separate workstreams. The shape that has emerged from counsel work over the past two years is the following.

FIVE WORKSTREAMS

1. **Register the affiliate entity with the DGOJ before any Spanish promotion.** Registration is the gating step. Maintain the file, keep the compliance plan current, and limit promotion to the Spanish-licensed operator whitelist. An unregistered affiliate that nonetheless promotes Spanish-licensed operators to Spanish residents is sanctionable in its own right.
2. **Build the French affiliate programme into the operator's ANJ marketing-strategy filing.** Surface every affiliate channel, every paid creator partner, every planned creative direction, and every budget in the operator's six-monthly submission. Treat strategy changes as inputs the operator needs to file, not as private affiliate decisions.
3. **Run two creative tracks.** French creative must respect the ANJ's athlete and minor-appeal guidance and the standing French gambling-advertising rules. Spanish creative must carry the *publicidad* disclosure, respect the (currently in-transition) advertising-perimeter rules, and avoid the Codere minor-appeal pattern. Cross-posting creative between the two markets is the most common compliance failing.
4. **Treat every paid creator engagement as a Loi Influence question first.** If the content can reach French audiences and the platform cannot technically exclude minors, the Loi Influence applies. Personal criminal liability on the influencer is not theoretical. Document the platform-level minor-exclusion analysis on every engagement before paying for the placement.
5. **Never promote unlicensed operators in either market.** France treats the promotion of illegal supply as criminal under the gambling-opening law and the Loi Influence; Spain treats it as a top-band DGOJ offence carrying €100k–€1m affiliate fines (and €5m + 2-year bans on the operator side). The November 2025 joint regulator statement signals that cross-border information-sharing on illegal-supply promotion is increasing.

Looking ahead. Three trajectories define the next eighteen months. France: the ANJ's call for a whistle-to-whistle ban around live sports broadcasts and a sponsorship crackdown look likely to advance through 2026 and into 2027. Spain: the rebuild of the welcome-bonus and influencer-restriction perimeter through primary law (rather than executive decree) is the working political objective; the August 2025 signals confirm renewed work on the welcome-bonus ban. Both: the November 2025 joint regulator statement is the start of a coordinated European response to illegal-operator promotion through affiliate networks, and operators and affiliates should plan for tighter, not lighter, supervision on a multi-year horizon.

Frequently asked questions

Q. Do affiliates need to register with the ANJ in France or the DGOJ in Spain?

A. Different answers. Spain requires direct registration: under Law 13/2011 and Royal Decree 958/2020, gambling affiliates that promote licensed operators in Spain must register with the DGOJ and may only promote operators that hold valid DGOJ authorisation. France does not licence or directly register affiliates; instead, the ANJ supervises affiliates through the operator, by requiring every licensed operator to submit a six-monthly marketing strategy that the regulator reviews and can compel changes to. The Spanish model is direct affiliate accountability; the French model is operator accountability for the affiliate.

Q. Can a social-media influencer legally promote gambling to French audiences?

A. Only in narrow circumstances. The Loi Influence of 9 June 2023 prohibits gambling promotion by influencers unless the platform has technical means to exclude minors from the audience, which open social media platforms generally do not. The law applies extraterritorially: an influencer based outside France remains liable for promotion that reaches French audiences. Penalties run to €300,000 and up to two years' imprisonment. The DGCCRF, the French consumer-protection enforcement agency, has a dedicated team monitoring influence activity.

Q. What can a gambling affiliate legally do in Spain after the April 2024 Supreme Court ruling?

A. Supreme Court Ruling 527/2024 of April 2024 annulled key articles of Royal Decree 958/2020 on the basis that the underlying primary statute did not give the executive sufficient legal cover for the breadth of restrictions. The immediate effect was to reinstate welcome bonuses to new customers, celebrity and influencer endorsements, and a broader set of digital advertising placements that had been off the table since November 2020. Affiliate-specific obligations that survived the ruling include the DGOJ registration requirement, the prohibition on promoting unlicensed operators, the mandatory "publicidad" or "publi" disclosure, the prohibition on targeting minors, and the responsible-gambling messaging requirement. The political direction is to legislate the wider restrictions back through primary law; until that happens the affiliate perimeter is more permissive than it was between 2020 and 2024.

Q. Are affiliate-related fines large in either jurisdiction?

A. Yes, and the structures are different. In Spain, affiliates who promote unlicensed operators or breach Royal Decree 958/2020 face fines from €100,000 to €1,000,000. Operators are also sanctioned for affiliate-attributable conduct: Codere Online received a €162,500 sanction in 2024 for a Facebook advert that the DGOJ found appealing to minors, with the operator held accountable for the publication. In France, the Loi Influence brings personal criminal liability for influencers (€300,000 fine and up to two years' jail), and the ANJ has imposed multi-operator sanction rounds for marketing-strategy breaches across the licensed base, including the November 2024 payout-ratio package and the €800,000 January 2025 Unibet fine. Both jurisdictions enforce hard against the affiliate funnel.

Q. What should a dual-market affiliate or operator plan for first?

A. Three things. First, register and document. In Spain, complete the DGOJ affiliate registration before any promotional activity; in France, build the affiliate programme into the operator's six-monthly ANJ marketing strategy submission so the ANJ has visibility from the start. Second, segregate the creative. Both jurisdictions enforce against minor-appeal and against celebrity or athlete imagery in ways that materially differ from the rest of Europe; build country-specific creative that respects each regime rather than trying to globalise. Third, monitor the legislative pipeline. France is moving toward a whistle-to-whistle ad ban around live sports; Spain is rebuilding the welcome-bonus and sponsorship restrictions through primary law. Both perimeters are tightening, not loosening, on a multi-year horizon.

Resources & continue reading

WEB ANJ official portal · anj.fr	WEB Loi n° 2023-451 of 9 Jun 2023 (Loi Influence) · legifrance.gouv.fr
WEB DGCCRF · French enforcement agency for influencers	WEB DGOJ official portal · ordenacionjuego.es
WEB Ley 13/2011 (Spanish Gambling Act) · boe.es	WEB Real Decreto 958/2020 (commercial communications) · boe.es
REF ANJ France cornerstone profile · /anj-licence-requirements/	REF DGOJ Spain cornerstone profile · /dgoj-licence-requirements/
REF DGOJ Standards Explorer · /jurisdictions/dgoj/	REF UKGC vs MGA comparison · /ukgc-vs-mga-licence-comparison/
REF AGCO vs AGLC comparison · /agco-vs-aglc-standards-comparison/	TOOL iGaming Tax Calculator · /tools/tax-calculator/

Two affiliate regimes, one compliance backbone

Build the dual-market affiliate plan from the source. Explore both regulators in depth, compare requirements across European jurisdictions, and stay current with enforcement and reform.

Continue reading at gamingcompliance.io/france-vs-spain-affiliate-rules. For the underlying regulator profiles see [/anj-licence-requirements/](#) and [/dgoj-licence-requirements/](#). For cross-jurisdiction comparisons see [UKGC vs MGA](#). To run scenario tax modelling see [/tools/tax-calculator/](#). Full atlas at [/jurisdictions/](#).

About this report. This comparison was authored by the GamingCompliance.io editorial team from primary sources: Loi n° 2010-476, Loi n° 2023-451 of 9 June 2023, Ley 13/2011, Real Decreto 958/2020, Supreme Court Ruling 527/2024, ANJ marketing-strategy supervision practice 2024-2026, DGOJ sanction records 2024-2025, and the 25 November 2025 joint regulator statement. Current to 28 May 2026. Published 30 May 2026. The PDF mirrors the on-page comparison at gamingcompliance.io/france-vs-spain-affiliate-rules/ and is free to share with attribution.