

Impact Analysis Statement

Summary IAS

Details

Lead department	Department of Justice
Name of the proposal	Review of bailiff fees prescribed in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 Part 2 of the <i>Uniform Civil Procedure (Fees) Regulation 2019</i>
Submission type	Summary IAS
Title of related legislative or regulatory instrument	<i>Uniform Civil Procedure (Fees) Regulation 2019</i>
Date of issue	June 2025

What is the nature, size and scope of the problem? What are the objectives of government action?

Background

Bailiffs (also known as Enforcement Officers) perform a range of service and enforcement functions in accordance with legislation, court practices and procedures, and the direction of the registrar of the court. These functions, often referred to as out-of-court service and enforcement functions, facilitate the progression of a civil matter through the court process. Whilst service functions may be carried out by private process servers or bailiffs, enforcement functions can only be performed by bailiffs, making them essential to ensure the will of the court is carried out.

Bailiffs are entitled to claim the fees prescribed in [Schedule 1](#) and [Schedule 2 Part 2](#) of the *Uniform Civil Procedure (Fees) Regulation 2019* ('UCPFR') for the out-of-court service and enforcement functions they perform but are not applicable to in-court services. The employment relationship of bailiffs is complex and varies depending on the jurisdiction(s) they are appointed to and the functions they perform. Due to the inter-operation of Commonwealth and Queensland legislation, bailiffs who perform only out-of-court functions are considered to be pieceworkers or akin to independent contractors, depending on the court jurisdiction they operate within. As such, the fees claimable under the UCPFR are not a wage or salary in the technical sense, as defined in applicable legislation, but they nevertheless are an important source of income for bailiffs in the general sense.

In December 2022, bailiffs raised concerns regarding the adequacy of the UCPFR fees and the sustainability of the industry, noting that they operate at a loss at times, as the current fees do not cover the costs of performing the work.

Bailiff fees were last reviewed in 2019, however, no substantive changes were made at that time. Bailiff fees are indexed annually according to the Government Indexation Rate (GIR). Low or 0% GIR rates applied to regulatory fees with the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, while assisting the general public with the rising costs of living, has the opposite effect for bailiffs relying on bailiff fees as a source of income.

The Department of Justice (DoJ) has undertaken detailed analysis to consider adequacy of fee issues and sustainability of the industry, and impact analysis of options to address these concerns.

Scope of fee review

The fee review relates only to fees prescribed under the UCPFR that are retained by bailiffs for the performance of out-of-court functions.



Not all bailiff fees prescribed under the UCPFR are retained by bailiffs. For example, while a portion of poundage may be retained by a bailiff in the Magistrates Courts (Magistrates Courts) jurisdiction, the remainder is paid into central revenue, as is all poundage within the Supreme and District Court (SDC) jurisdictions. In the Supreme and District Courts, prescribed fees may be retained by the court as Marshal's fees for functions performed by an employee of the court if the services are performed during business hours.

See **Appendix 1** for a summary of fees within scope of this review.

See below '*Appointment of and service provided by bailiffs*' section for further details about in-court and out-of-court functions of bailiffs.

Objectives of government action

Enforcement services performed by bailiffs are essential for the effective functioning of the justice system and must be maintained to ensure enforcement of court orders and recovery of unpaid debts from debtors within Queensland. It is also essential that the costs of these services are affordable to ensure access to justice for would-be court users.

The primary objectives of this fee review are to ensure bailiff fees are:

- appropriately balanced to ensure the financial viability and sustainability of bailiff services while safeguarding access to justice for court users by ensuring the quantum of bailiff fees are not a deterrent to accessing bailiff services in Queensland; and
- fit -for-purpose to deliver responsive, accessible and timely services that promote confidence in the justice system.

Ensuring the sustainability, accessibility and effectiveness of bailiff services aligns with the Queensland Government priority of *Backing our frontline services: deliver world-class frontline services in key areas such as health, education, transport and community safety*.

Achieving the objectives outlined above will support the purpose of the [*Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*](#), which is to facilitate the just and expeditious resolution of the real issues in civil proceedings at a minimum of expense.

Context

The Queensland court system is pivotal to administering justice throughout the state and comprises a hierarchy of courts including the Magistrates Courts, District Court and Supreme Court. Each court adjudicates matters and disputes across a range of jurisdictions (civil, criminal, etc) and also has jurisdiction to hear matters on appeal from lower courts. Within the civil jurisdiction, the courts adjudicate conflicts involving two or more parties, including individuals or organisations, in which one party (the plaintiff or applicant) commences legal action against another party (the defendant or respondent) generally seeking redress or compensation for damages incurred or losses sustained. The Magistrates Court has civil jurisdiction over disputes for damages up to \$150,000, while the District Court adjudicates civil claims between \$150,000 and \$750,000 and the Supreme Court holds unlimited civil jurisdiction, dealing with disputes where damages exceed \$750,000. The Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) also handles minor civil disputes up to \$25,000. This tiered system allows for efficient resolution of civil matters based on their complexity and monetary value.

Parties involved in a civil proceeding bear the responsibility of advancing their case through the court process. This includes initiating relevant procedures to ensure proper service of documents and enforcement of orders ultimately awarded in their favour, should the opposing party fail to comply with the orders. Bailiffs are key stakeholders in this process.

Appointment of and service provided by bailiffs

As of May 2024, there were 21 appointed bailiffs across the Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts in Queensland. Most of these bailiffs are appointed to multiple court jurisdictions. Table 1 provides a breakdown of these appointments.

Table 1 – Bailiffs appointed to the Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts (May 2024)

Court jurisdiction	Number of appointed bailiffs
Magistrates Court	15
Supreme and District Courts	14

Bailiffs are appointed pursuant to section 3C of the *Magistrates Court Act 1921* ('MCA'), section 41 of the *District Court of Queensland Act 1991* ('DCA') and section 73(2) of the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991* ('SCA'). A bailiff is appointed separately under each legislative instrument and may be appointed to perform bailiff functions for one or more jurisdictions.

In the Supreme Court and District Court, bailiffs may be appointed separately to perform in-court orderly or other administrative functions ('in-court functions'), or out-of-court service and enforcement functions ('out-of-court functions'). In the Magistrates Courts, there are no in-court bailiffs; bailiffs only perform out-of-court functions in this jurisdiction.

The employment relationship of bailiffs is complex and varies depending on the jurisdiction they are appointed to and whether they are performing in-court or out-of-court functions. A summary of bailiff employment relationships, including their wage / salary entitlements, is in **Appendix 2**.

Under the SCA, bailiffs, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs are each an 'enforcement officer'. Enforcement officers, marshals and marshal's officers perform similar functions. Where fees in the UCPFR apply to these other types of officers as well as bailiffs, any proposed changes to bailiff fees must also be considered in relation to performance of functions by the other officers.

Most bailiffs appointed under the DCA and SCA are also appointed as full time or part time public service employees and perform in-court functions. For these bailiffs, out-of-court service and enforcement functions performed during normal working hours are paid to the court. Consequently, these bailiffs typically perform any out-of-court functions outside of normal working hours in order to retain the regulated fees in addition to the wage or salary they receive in relation to their primary employment.

Bailiffs appointed to undertake only out-of-court service and enforcement functions are not entitled to a wage, salary or other allowances, and may only retain fees prescribed under the UCPFR. This includes all bailiffs appointed to the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction and some bailiffs who only perform out-of-court functions in the SDC jurisdictions. While bailiff fees claimable under the UCPFR are not a wage or salary, they nevertheless are an important source of income for bailiffs and, for those bailiffs who only perform out-of-court functions, it is the only income they receive for performing those court services.

Bailiffs perform a range of service and enforcement functions in accordance with legislation, including:

- serving documents on people or corporations at nominated addresses, including service of foreign legal processes;
- executing enforcement warrants, which may involve the seizure and sale of property and organising the sale of property at auction;
- executing enforcement hearing warrants, including apprehension of persons with police assistance to bring the person before the court; and
- bringing any necessary applications (such as an Enforcement Officer's Interpleader) before the court to facilitate the service and execution of other processes, judgments, and orders according to the law.

Service is the legal process by which a party delivers a court document to another party. Service can be affected in different ways depending on the Rules of the Court and the type of document being served. In Queensland, civil proceedings initiated by an originating application must be served personally under the *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. Service of legal documents may be performed by a bailiff or by a private process server. Process servers operate in an independent, private capacity and do not provide the function on behalf of the court. The fees for process servers are typically higher than the bailiff fees prescribed by the UCPFR and, therefore, are less affordable for some court users. Bailiffs may also operate as process servers while being appointed as a bailiff.

Process servers cannot undertake enforcement functions, which can only be performed by bailiffs by virtue of their statutory appointment. Enforcement functions performed by bailiffs are not required by enforcement creditors in every matter. Enforcement creditors can decide whether they initiate enforcement proceedings by filing the relevant enforcement documents with the court.

Appendix 3 provides an overview of civil files with an enforcement document filed by an enforcement creditor over the last five financial years (2018-2019 to 2022-2023). While bailiffs may be impacted every time their services are engaged for a fee that provides little, if any, profit in the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction, the reverse cannot be said for court users. The percentage of court users who require enforcement functions provided by bailiffs in the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction has consistently been less than 10% of total civil enforcement claims filed each year over the past five financial years.

Fee types and the cost of providing bailiff services

Bailiffs are entitled to claim the fees prescribed in the UCPFR in Schedule 1 for Supreme and District Court matters, and Schedule 2, Part 2, for Magistrates Court matters. These arrangements have remained consistent since at least 1999 under the now repealed *Uniform Civil Procedure (Fees) Regulation 1999* and *Uniform Civil Procedure (Fees) Regulation 2009*. Prior to these regulations, bailiff fees were prescribed under various legislative instruments including the *Magistrates Courts Rules 1960*, *District Courts (Court Fees) Order 1992* and *Rules of the Supreme Court*.

Fees are paid into the court by an enforcement creditor in the form of a security deposit before bailiff functions are performed. The court holds the fees payable to bailiffs until the required action is undertaken and disburses the fees to the bailiff upon receipt of the bailiff's report detailing the fees claimed and evidence of functions performed. All claims by bailiffs for payment of prescribed fees are administered by a court registrar to ensure the fees are appropriately claimed and paid in line with the UCPFR.

There are some nuances between SDC and Magistrates Court fees, however, fees in all jurisdictions can be broadly grouped into the following categories:

- Service and enforcement - for serving or enforcing court documents, as described above.
- Additional time - for time necessarily spent beyond the first hour on service, enforcement, apprehension or attempts to perform these functions.
- Travel - for each kilometre or part of a kilometre necessarily travelled from the registry to the place of service or enforcement, one way in excess of 8km (SDC) or 12km (Magistrates Courts) from the issuing registry.
- Poundage - if bailiff executes an enforcement warrant or other process resulting in money being received by the bailiff or the enforcement creditor. A maximum of \$200 is paid to bailiffs in the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction. Poundage is retained by the court in the SDC jurisdictions.
- Drawing an advertisement of sale - if the sale of property is executed under an enforcement warrant for the seizure and sale of property.
- Miscellaneous - the reasonable costs as determined by a registrar of board and lodging, travelling, clerical assistance at sales, advertising, feeding livestock or removing to a place of safekeeping, hire of transport, warehouses or yards, and other necessary out-of-pocket expenses.

Table 2 provides an overview of the total amount of fees paid to bailiffs annually from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2023, for each jurisdiction. Figures are based on available data, however, some data limitations apply so figures should be considered as estimates only.

Table 2 – total amount of fees paid to bailiffs annually

	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	2022 - 2023
Magistrates Courts	\$212,608	\$161,013	\$127,419	\$150,970	\$167,306
Supreme and District Courts	\$130,270	\$95,675	\$35,379	\$30,642	\$43,620

Principles for Fees and Charges

The Queensland Treasury *Principles for Fees and Charges* provide a framework for setting or revising user charges and principles for reviewing or adjusting the existing level of fees and charges. These apply to two types of fees:

- general fees and charges, where there is a direct relationship between the payer and the user, and
- regulatory fees and charges, where there may not be a direct relationship between the payer and the user.

Full cost recovery

The full cost of providing the goods or services must be considered in deciding charges for goods and services. Fees or charges should reflect full cost recovery unless government has made a deliberate decision otherwise. Given the Government's commitment to a competitive tax environment and the fact that the government is often a monopoly provider of goods and services, full cost recovery should represent an efficient cost. An efficient cost reflects the minimum costs necessary to provide the activity while achieving the policy outcomes and legislative functions of government.

Beneficiary pays

The beneficiary pays principle requires that those individuals and groups who benefit from the provision of a good, product or service should pay for it. Bailiff services are engaged by individuals or companies who are usually the sole beneficiary of the service and/or enforcement action taken.

Efficiency

The efficiency principle requires departments to consider whether the administrative costs of charging and collecting the charges are more than, or may be more than, the revenue collected.

Avoidable costs

The fees payable to bailiffs for out-of-court functions are an example of general fees and charges and should therefore be calculated using an 'avoidable costs' methodology. Avoidable costs represent those costs that would not be incurred if an activity were suspended or ceased and include employee expenses.

Superannuation entitlements

While the employment relationship of bailiffs is complex and dependent on the particular wording in various Acts under which bailiffs are appointed and/or 'deemed' employees (see Appendix 2), under section 12(1) of the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* the terms 'employee' and 'employer' have their ordinary meaning as extended by subsections 12(2) to (11). These provisions are very broad and capture out-of-court enforcement work performed by bailiffs in all jurisdictions. Accordingly, bailiffs are entitled to superannuation on the following regulated fees:

- Service fee / attempted service fee / additional service fee,
- Additional person/document/warrant fee,
- Enforcement fee / attempted enforcement fee / additional enforcement fee,
- Additional time,
- Custody and possession fee,
- Drawing an advertisement fee,
- Payment into court fee,
- Poundage.

Bailiff superannuation entitlements are not currently recovered from fees paid under the UCPFR. Superannuation entitlements are paid by Queensland Government, effectively providing a subsidy to users of bailiff services.

Principles for fees and charges note that full cost recovery should apply unless government has made a deliberate decision to offer free or subsidised services. As superannuation expenses are not incorporated into the fees charged, DoJ is providing a subsidy to enforcement creditors for bailiff services, though it has not made a deliberate decision to do so. A recommendation for government to continue to provide a subsidised service would require evidence of a policy problem that would be best addressed via subsidised provision.



See “*What options were considered?*” and “*What are the impacts?*” sections for case study modelling that provide detailed costings and consideration of the impacts of cost recovery of superannuation expenses for out-of-court bailiff functions.

Jurisdictional comparison

A review of equivalent Australian jurisdictions indicates the Magistrates Court bailiff fees in Queensland are comparatively lower or similar to other jurisdictions, while SDC bailiff fees are higher than most jurisdictions.

The fee for service in the Queensland Magistrates Court (\$56.60), which can be claimed for each attempt at service if necessary and reasonable, is:

- similar to fees prescribed for service in Victoria (\$56.00) and South Australia (\$53.00),
- lower than service fees in New South Wales (\$78.00),
- lower than service fees in Western Australia (\$101.00 in the Magistrates Court and \$103.50 in the Supreme and District Courts), although a single WA fee covers up to three attempts at service at the same address, so the Queensland fee would be cumulatively higher if three attempts were required, and
- considerably lower than the fee for service in the Queensland Supreme and District Courts (\$118.70), which is the highest fee prescribed for service across the jurisdictions analysed.

Private process servers charge commercial rates when they serve documents, which vary depending on the nature of the document, service requirements and the location of service. Private process servers generally charge between \$90 to \$150 per service attempt.

The enforcement fee in the Queensland Magistrates Court (\$82.55), which can be claimed for each attempt at enforcement if necessary and reasonable is:

- slightly lower than the enforcement fees in South Australia (\$99.50) and New South Wales (\$100), which can also be claimed per attempt,
- lower than the enforcement fee in the Queensland Supreme and District Courts (\$118.70) which is also claimable per attempt, and
- considerably lower than the fees for enforcement in Victoria (\$218 in the Magistrates Court and \$228.20 in the Supreme and County Courts) and Western Australia (\$369.50), although these fees cover the first two to four attempts at enforcement, so the Queensland fee would be cumulatively higher if three or more attempts were required.

There are notable differences which impact direct fee comparisons, such as:

- Western Australia and New South Wales have a tiered scale of fees in their respective Regulations which prescribe different execution and enforcement fees for different types of actions,
- a reduced fee is prescribed in Victoria after the first four attempts at enforcement,
- additional allowances are prescribed in Queensland (Supreme and District Courts only), Victoria and South Australia if the warrant is to be enforced at more than one address, or there is more than one warrant to be served at the same address, and
- allowances are prescribed in Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia for additional time spent performing certain enforcement actions.
- while the mileage rates in Queensland are higher than other jurisdictions where rates are prescribed in the regulations, there are restrictions in Queensland which limit the start and end point of travel for which the rate may be claimed.

Bailiff functions are performed and remunerated differently across the Australian states and territories. In some jurisdictions, bailiffs are departmental officers and in others these are contracted services. Each jurisdiction prescribes different fee structures for bailiff functions and may implement different policy instruments or procedures for administering bailiff fees. Consequently, the above comparisons with Queensland fees for service, enforcement and mileage are indicative only. A detailed fee comparison is provided in **Appendix 4**.

Fees are lower in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction

Prescribed fees are inconsistent between the Magistrates Courts and SDC jurisdictions, as follows:

Service and execution fees	
Magistrates Court	<p>Bailiffs can claim \$56.60 for service or attempted service of a document. This amount can be claimed for each person served and includes up to 12km travelled from the registry.</p> <p>Bailiffs can claim \$82.55 for enforcement or attempted enforcement of a warrant. This amount includes up to 12km travelled from the registry.</p>
Supreme and District Courts	<p>Service and execution functions attract the same fee in the higher courts.</p> <p>SDC bailiffs can claim \$118.70 for service, or attempted service, or enforcement or attempted enforcement of a document or warrant. This fee can be claimed for each person or ship served or enforced and includes up to 8km travelled from the registry. SDC bailiffs can also claim \$21.35 for each additional document served or warrant enforced ('additional service/enforcement fee') in the following circumstances –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> multiple documents are served or enforced simultaneously against the same person, the same document is served or enforced against multiple people, or the same proceeding is enforced against them, or multiple proceedings are enforced at the same time at the one address.
Additional hours	
Magistrates Court	Bailiffs can claim \$26.80 per hour, or part of an hour, for time necessarily spent after the first hour on enforcement or attempted enforcement of a warrant, apprehension or attempted apprehension. This additional hour fee can only be claimed after the first hour spent on the enforcement.
Supreme and District Courts	Bailiffs can claim \$37.20 per hour, or part of an hour, for time necessarily spent after the first hour on service, attempted service, enforcement or attempted enforcement of a warrant, process or document, or arranging or conducting an auction. This additional hour fee can only be claimed after the first hour.
Travel	
Magistrates Court	Bailiffs can claim \$4.20 per kilometre travelled, or part of a kilometre travelled, from the registry to the place of service or enforcement. This mileage fee can only be claimed one way from the issuing registry and only after the first 12km travelled from that registry.
Supreme and District Courts	Bailiffs can claim \$4.20 per kilometre travelled, or part of a kilometre travelled, from the registry to the place of service or enforcement. This mileage fee can only be claimed one way from the issuing registry and only after the first 8km travelled from that registry.
Poundage	
Magistrates Court	Poundage is paid to a bailiff if they enforce an enforcement warrant or other process under or because of which money is received by the bailiff or enforcement creditor. A bailiff is entitled to receive the greater of 5% on the first \$200 and 2.5% on the balance, or a minimum amount of \$77.33. If poundage of more than the minimum amount is payable, the first \$200 is paid to the bailiff, up to a maximum of \$200 , and any poundage in excess of \$200 is paid into Consolidated Revenue. The maximum \$200 fee is static and not subject to indexation.
Supreme and District Courts	Bailiffs are not entitled to a proportion of poundage in the Supreme and District Courts, where poundage is paid into Consolidated Revenue instead. The amount of poundage to be paid is either 2.5% of the amount of money received or the annual rent or market value of the annual rent, or a minimum amount of \$171.93, whichever is greater.
Drawing an advertisement of sale	



Magistrates Court	Bailiffs can claim \$106.11 for drawing an advertisement of sale, if the sale is under an enforcement warrant for the seizure and sale of property.
Supreme and District Courts	Bailiffs can claim \$171.93 for drawing an advertisement.
Miscellaneous expenses	
Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts	Bailiffs in all jurisdictions can claim reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses reasonably and necessarily incurred as part of the enforcement process. This fee item does not prescribe a specific fee unit and allows for cost recovery of expenses actually incurred by the bailiff during the enforcement process. Miscellaneous expenses may include board and lodging, travelling expenses, clerical assistance at sales, advertising, feeding livestock or removing to a place of safekeeping, hire of transport, warehouses or yards, or other necessary out-of-pocket expenses.

Magistrates Court bailiffs have expressed concern that the quantum of fees they can claim in the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction are comparatively lower than fees that can be claimed for the same or similar work performed by a bailiff in the SDC jurisdiction. A review of enforcement officer reports across Supreme, District and Magistrates Court jurisdictions shows the complexity, personal risk to bailiffs and effort of work performed in each jurisdiction is generally very similar, meaning the disparity of fees across the different jurisdictions may no longer be justifiable.

Aside from Victoria, who have one set of fees for the Magistrates Court and another set for Supreme and District Courts, other Australian jurisdictions generally prescribe consistent fees across court jurisdictions.

Effects of fees that are insufficient to cover costs

Depending on the services being provided, bailiffs have reported that the quantum of Magistrates Court fees prescribed in the UCPFR can be insufficient to cover actual costs, meaning that bailiffs are operating at a loss and are personally subsidising the cost of providing enforcement services to enforcement creditors. Several negative effects are associated with such low fees.

Instability of industry and risk of service failure compromising access to justice

When fees are relied upon as a source of income and the income stream is not appealing, attraction and retention of bailiffs becomes increasingly difficult. Low income coupled with challenging service delivery conditions, such as extensive travel and dealing with aggressive behaviours of enforcement debtors may encourage prospective bailiffs to seek work elsewhere or to only provide service functions as a private process server charged at a higher, self-determined rate. If bailiffs offering out-of-court services fall below the minimum threshold to service the state, service failure of enforcement functions could occur.

Quality of service compromising access to justice

When fees are not sufficient to cover costs, the quality of services and ability to provide services in a timely manner are compromised. These impacts may be exacerbated in regional and remote areas of Queensland given the large geographical area serviced by bailiffs. Bailiffs have indicated they may wait until sufficient work is available in regional and remote areas to justify costs associated with travel to these areas. If service or enforcement is unsuccessful, it may be months before another trip is financially sustainable. This impacts parties by delaying resolution of their matter.

Value perception, income and impacts on morale

When the value of services is not adequately costed, it may imply that the work is not valuable. When fees are relied upon as a source of income and the income stream is lower than the value of the work, this may have the effect of arbitrarily lowering the socioeconomic status of bailiffs as service providers. Reduced value perception and income that is not representative of the value of work has a higher likelihood of negatively impacting morale, which may lead to lower quality service, withdrawal of services and impacts to the wellbeing of bailiffs.

The effects of indexation

Bailiffs have reported that the main cost driver for bailiff services is the large increase in costs for insurance premiums, fuel prices and vehicle costs due to cost-of-living increases following the Covid-19 pandemic.



The fees in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2, Part 2 of the UCPFR were last reviewed in 2019. No changes to the quantum of fees occurred at that time. Annual increases in line with the Government Indexation Rate (GIR) have continued to apply since the previous review.

The GIR is adjusted annually to account for inflation or changes to the cost of providing services and is informed by a variety of factors including budgetary considerations, inflation rates and cost-of-living implications. The inflation 'actuals' published in Queensland Treasury Budget Papers use the year-average of 'Percentage Change from Corresponding Quarter of Previous Year, All Groups, CPI, Brisbane', drawn from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, to measure inflation in Queensland. The year-average approach may provide a 'smoother' measure of CPI for indexation purposes because quarterly fluctuations experienced throughout the course of the year are averaged, rather than using a single June quarter result.

Table 3 shows a comparison of GIR and CPI / Inflation for the past ten years.

Table 3 – increases to bailiff fees compared to increases to costs of goods and services				
Fee increases		Goods and services increases		
Financial Year	Government Indexation Rate (GIR)	Quarter	Consumer Price Index (Percentage Change from Corresponding Quarter of Previous Year; All groups CPI; Brisbane)	Consumer Price Index (Year-average of 'Percentage Change from Corresponding Quarter of Previous Year; All groups CPI; Brisbane')
2014-2015	3.5%	June 2015	1.5%	1.9%
2015-2016	3.5%	June 2016	1.5%	1.6%
2016-2017	3.5%	June 2017	1.8%	1.7%
2017-2018	3.5%	June 2018	1.7%	1.7%
2018-2019	3.5%	June 2019	1.7%	1.6%
2019-2020	2.25%	June 2020	-1.0%	1.2%
2020-2021	1.8%	June 2021	4.9%	2.1%
2021-2022	1.7%	June 2022	7.3%	5.4%
2022-2023	2.5%	June 2023	6.3%	7.3%
2023-2024	3.4%	June 2024	3.4%	4.1%
2024-25	0%	June 2025	Not yet available	Not yet available
Cumulative 2020-21 to 2023-24	9.40%		21.90%	18.90%
Cumulative 2014-15 to 2023-24	29.15%		29.10%	28.60%

Across the past ten years, GIR has a higher cumulative total when compared with CPI, meaning bailiff fees are higher today than they would have been if CPI had been used as a measure to index fees. From 2012-13 through to 2018-19, the Government Indexation Policy was to apply an indexation rate of 3.5 per cent per annum. During this period, GIR was outpacing the Consumer Price Index (CPI), with GIR (and consequently bailiff fees) increasing by 19.75% compared to CPI of 9.7%. From 2019-20 onwards, with the impacts of Covid-19, lower GIRs have been applied to address cost-of-living increases, stem inflation and limit the economic impacts of recession. Since 2019-20, cumulative totals for CPI (18.9%) are more than double those of GIR (9.4%). In 2024-25, a GIR of 0% was applied.

Applying a low GIR to combat the rising costs of living is appropriate for most statutory fees, as it reduces price increases for many common items such as driver's licenses and permits to undertake certain activities that individuals and companies rely upon to conduct business. Bailiff fees, while statutory fees, are unique



in that they are relied upon as a source of income for services rendered to enforcement creditors. Applying a low GIR to bailiff fees has the effect of limiting a source of income in the face of rising costs of living and devaluing the fees over time. As such, bailiffs are disadvantaged when the fees they can claim do not increase and they must individually absorb cost-of-living increases.

Other measures that may be used for indexation of bailiff fees are discussed in the '*What options were considered?*' section.

Stakeholder needs

Any increase to bailiff fees will result in an increase to fees payable by court users accessing bailiff services. In Queensland, the costs of enforcement are paid by the enforcement creditor, however in some instances these costs can be recovered from the enforcement debtor in addition to the debt and any interest accrued on the debt.

A significant increase in bailiff fees may result in bailiff services becoming financially inaccessible for some court users, hindering their ability to pay for the services necessary to enforce court orders. Individuals and organisations already facing debt recovery, and those on a lower income, are most dependent on fees striking an appropriate balance to enable the services to continue to be provided and ensure that they are provided at an affordable rate.

Not all court users will be equally impacted by bailiff fee increases. Only those involved in civil proceedings requiring bailiff services will bear increased costs, which limits the scope of court users potentially impacted. The necessity of enforcement measures depends on the circumstances of each matter and preference of court users. Enforcement fees only apply if the court user elects to use bailiff services to advance their matter through to enforcement.

Most court users involved in enforcement proceedings are companies. Companies typically possess greater financial capacity to cover fees, however, those fees may ultimately be passed on to customers of the company depending on the company's pricing model. **Table 4** provides a comparison of civil files with an enforcement document by creditor type between 2018-19 and 2022-23.

Table 4 – comparison of enforcement creditor types

Court	Enforcement creditor type	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
		% of files				
Magistrates Court	Company	75%	77%	72%	72%	76%
	Individual	25%	23%	28%	28%	24%
District Court	Company	89%	87%	88%	85%	89%
	Individual	11%	13%	12%	15%	11%
Supreme Court	Company	76%	80%	56%	66%	61%
	Individual	24%	20%	44%	34%	39%

What options were considered?

In the Discussion Paper provided to stakeholders during consultation, the following options were considered for each theme of fees:

- Maintaining the status quo,
- Increasing fees to reflect if CPI had applied since the previous review,
- Increasing and amending Magistrates Courts fees to match SDC fees.

A full list of options considered in the Discussion Paper is available in **Appendix 5**.

Four options were considered in detail having regard to consultation feedback, including variants to consider



- including or excluding superannuation for the purpose of assessing the feasibility of achieving full cost recovery, calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases, and
- alternative indexation measures including CPI and GIR.

Option 1 – Maintain the status quo

Option 1A	No amendment to existing bailiff fees and continued indexation using GIR.
Option 1B	No amendment to base bailiff fees, but inclusion of superannuation entitlements in bailiff fees, and continued indexation using GIR.

Option 2 - Increase fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review

Option 2A	Uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and continue applying GIR as indexation rate
Option 2B	Uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and continue applying GIR as indexation rate (with superannuation)
Option 2C	Uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and apply CPI as indexation rate moving forward
Option 2D	Uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and apply CPI as indexation rate moving forward (with superannuation)

Option 3 – Increase Magistrates Court fees to match Supreme and District Court fees

Option 3A	Uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and continue applying GIR as indexation rate
Option 3B	Uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and continue applying GIR as indexation rate (with superannuation)
Option 3C	Uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and apply CPI as indexation rate moving forward
Option 3D	Uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and apply CPI as indexation rate moving forward (with superannuation)

Options 3A through 3D explore uplifting prescribed fees to match the current prescribed fees in the Supreme and District Court jurisdictions. Per kilometre travel fees for Magistrates Courts matters would be applicable after the first 8km, rather than the existing 12km for the Magistrates Court jurisdiction. Payment of poundage to bailiffs for Magistrates Court matters would be removed to align with SDC fees.

Option 4 – Increase fees to reflect the value of work

Consideration was given to amending the fees to reflect the value of work actually performed by bailiffs, with regard to the complexity and risks involved in the performance of these functions, and any factors relevant to the performance of these functions in different jurisdictions.

To analyse the value of the work performed, consideration was given to fees charged for comparable work, or elements of the work, and relevant information from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) regarding Selected Living Cost Indexes (SLCIs) and the Producer Price Index (PPI), including:

- Fees to engage private process servers. Process servers charge commercial rates when they serve documents, which vary depending on the nature of the document, service requirements and the location of service. Private process servers generally charge between \$90 - \$150 per service attempt but no direct comparison of a per hour fee could be obtained.
- As of 1 July 2024, the National Minimum Wage prescribed under the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth) is \$24.10 per hour. Compensation data tools indicate average hourly rates for process servers in Australia range

between \$28.00 and \$32.00 per hour, however, the functions of out-of-court bailiffs are generally more specialised, involves a greater scope of responsibilities, risk and complexity, particularly in relation to enforcement, and bailiffs exercise statutory functions under a statutory appointment.

- PPI information was considered for the transport, postal and warehousing services industry category on the basis that couriers and delivery roles share similarities with the travel and service (delivery) of documents elements of bailiff work. The Australian PPIs measure the price change of products (goods and services) as they leave the place of production or as they enter the production process. This price change is measured from the perspective of the industries that produce goods and services, whereas other measures, such as CPI, measure price change from the consumer's perspective. Increasing the existing additional hour fee and per kilometre travel fee for bailiffs by the percent increase for this PPI industry category was considered, however the quarterly percent changes from September 2020 onwards fluctuated greatly, primarily due to the impacts of Covid-19, and was therefore not considered to be a reliable indicator.
- The Wage Price Index (WPI), in relation to coverage and classifications includes full-time, part-time, permanent, casual, managerial and non-managerial jobs within scope. Costs incurred by businesses for work undertaken by self-employed persons such as consultants and subcontractors (to which out-of-court bailiff functions are akin) are out of scope of the WPI. Workers paid commission without a retainer are also excluded, as a large number of such workers operate in a similar fashion to self-employed persons. On this basis, and given that the industries used as inputs to determine WPI are variable, WPI alone was not considered an appropriate measure. Additionally, WPI focusses on the cost of labour, measuring changes in the price of wages and salaries, whereas bailiff fees must consider labour costs but also the cost of overheads necessary to provide those bailiff services. Consideration was given to using WPI and CPI in a weighted measure but this was ultimately discounted on the basis that CPI is a more suitable method of indexation for bailiff fees which include both labour and non-labour costs that are subject to price increases with inflation.
- The SLCI weights reflect the relative expenditures of the SLCI population subgroups as a whole. The weights reflect average expenditure of households and not the expenditure of an 'average household'. Transport is listed as one of the contributors to change of SLCI and is likely relevant to bailiffs given their comments regarding cost of fuel and vehicle maintenance. Bailiffs appear to form part of the Employee Household SLCI. According to the *Expenditure weights, household type by commodity group(a)(b)* tables from September 2019 (when the last fee review was completed) to September 2023, CPI was greater from Sept 2019 to Sept 2020, inclusive. From Dec 2020 to September 2023, the Employee SLCI percentage for transport slightly exceeds CPI, however this is only for one of the contributors to shifts in the economy and only for the Employee SLCI. CPI provides a more holistic view of economic drivers and more closely tracks the economic outlook at any given time. As such, the Employee SLCI was not considered to be an appropriate measure to consider the value of work performed by bailiffs.

To assess the value of work, a comparison of hourly rates for in-court and out-of-court bailiffs was undertaken. In-court bailiffs perform other duties beyond those of out-of-court bailiffs but are also able to undertake out-of-court work. When undertaken in business hours, the in-court bailiff does not collect the fee for the out-of-court function performed. In these circumstances the bailiff is paid the same wage or salary associated with their appointment as administrative officers under the PSA.

For comparative purposes, the role description for out-of-court bailiff functions was assessed using the Job Evaluation Management System (JEMS) and benchmarking methodology for classifying roles. The role was assessed to be equivalent to an Operational Officer Level 4 (OO4) position. The award rate for this classification level is \$37.35 per hour. Comparatively, the prescribed hourly rate under the UCPFR is \$37.20 for SDC and \$26.82 for Magistrates Courts. This assessment indicates that:

- the additional hour fee in the Magistrates Courts does not currently reflect the value of work performed,
- the additional hour fee in the SDC is comparable (and nearly identical) to the assessed position level, and
- the fees in the SDC jurisdiction are appropriate for the work performed.

Recovery of superannuation entitlements

Superannuation is currently set at 11.5% under the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*. A legislated super increase to 12% will occur from 1 July 2025.



DoJ are currently subsidising superannuation expenses for out-of-court bailiff fees that attract superannuation, contrary to Queensland Treasury's *Principles for Fees and Charges*, given that no deliberate decision to do so has been made. The department considered:

- adopting the avoidable cost methodology (as discussed in the '*Nature, size, and scope of problem*' section) and increasing bailiff fees to which superannuation applies to account for superannuation so that the enforcement creditor, as the user and primary beneficiary of bailiff services, must pay for the cost of providing the service; and
- continuing to subsidise the payment of superannuation.

Pursuing full cost recovery and the other principles for fees and charges ensures a consistent approach to public policy design and that appropriate responsibility to meet the cost of services is directed at beneficiaries of those services.

Good government policy considers the impacts of charging fees for disadvantaged or marginalised Australians. Where appropriate, government may decide to subsidise a service for all or a select group of users. Where permitted, the courts have regard to individual circumstances and take these into account when making a judgement order.

Alternative measures for indexation of fees

GIR, CPI and the Wage Price Index (WPI) were considered as alternative indexation options.

CPI is an important economic indicator and measures price changes experienced by households. CPI fluctuations are used to assess cost of living pressures and economic stability, making it a frequently used statistic for identifying periods of inflation or deflation. A weakness of CPI in this circumstance is that the measure considers metropolitan areas and may be less accurate in regional, rural, or remote areas where some bailiffs work. Given that CPI closely tracks inflation, use as an indexation measure may safeguard the stability of bailiff services because fees would increase to match rising inflation and cost of living increases and remain steady or decrease in times of greater economic stability.

WPI measures and tracks changes in the price employers pay for labour that arise from market factors. Specifically, the WPI measures changes in the price of wages and salaries. Wages and salaries reflect payments in cash or kind that are made at regular intervals (e.g. weekly, monthly) and include piecework payments, enhanced or special allowances for working overtime or nights/weekends, regular supplementary allowances (e.g. housing allowances, allowances to cover travel to and from work) and bonus and incentives. The WPI measures the change in the price between the current period and the price at a given base period with the quantity of and quality of labour services being held constant. The WPI informs wages policy in Australia and is considered by Fair Work Australia when determining award wages, however, due to its limitations, it cannot be used to accurately compare employer costs between states, industries or sectors.

Options considered but deemed not suitable

Consultation resulted in several alternative suggestions. Other options considered but ultimately determined to be not suitable are described in **Appendix 6**.

What are the impacts?

Sustainability of bailiff services for court users

DoJ is dedicated to facilitating access to justice, which is vital to upholding the rule of law and protecting human rights. Access to justice means Queenslanders can equally use the justice system and related court services to resolve their disputes and enforce their rights in a fair, timely and affordable manner, which is fundamental in a liberal democracy and a fair and just society. Bailiff services are critical to achieving access to justice in the civil jurisdiction because they:

- allow court users to progress their matter and recover debts owed to them, and
- provide the means through which the court can enforce its judgments, increasing confidence and trust in the efficacy and fairness of the court system.

An increase to bailiff fees may mean that those who are already facing debt recovery or who have a lower income may find it more challenging to cover the costs associated with enforcing court orders. When court users cannot afford bailiff services, the enforcement of court orders may be delayed, which can prolong the resolution of legal disputes and cause further stress and uncertainty for those involved. For lower-income individuals, the increased fees may make it impossible to access necessary legal enforcement services. This can lead to a situation where only those with sufficient financial resources can afford to enforce their legal rights, creating a disparity in access to justice.

Disproportionate impacts of high bailiff fees on lower-income individuals could exacerbate social inequality. Those with limited financial means may be unable to enforce court orders, leading to a lack of legal recourse and perpetuating cycles of poverty and disadvantage. For businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, costs associated with debt recovery may affect financial outcomes associated with business closures and bankruptcies.

If bailiff fees were increased by an amount that meant a significant portion of the population find enforcement services financially inaccessible, it may erode trust in the legal system. The justice system may be perceived as biased towards those with greater financial resources, undermining the principle of equal justice for all. Those unable to afford bailiff services may find themselves unable to recover debts owed to them, which may impact long-term financial stability or further entrench financial hardship.

While increasing the fees will result in greater costs for some court users, potentially impacting access to justice based on affordability, failing to increase the fees to adequately compensate bailiffs jeopardises the sustainability of bailiff services. Without bailiffs providing their services, access to justice could also be impacted by:

- driving bailiffs to seek work elsewhere in pursuit of greater personal earnings, for example as commercial agents who attract higher rates and are not bound by the UCPFR,
- reducing the number of bailiffs willing to deliver services on behalf of Queensland Courts, thereby reducing the efficiency of court operations and the delivery of justice for court users seeking to resolve their disputes,
- increasing the average time between an enforcement order being made and carried out, which may prolong resolution of a matter and exacerbate financial and personal stress to parties, and
- preventing the courts from being able to enforce their own orders.

Litigation typically includes various expenses such as legal and solicitor fees, court filing fees and expert report fees. While enforcement costs are part of the overall expense of the litigation process, they are relatively minor when compared to the broader costs of the legal process. If enforcement fees are increased in line with any of the options being considered, it is unlikely to have a considerable impact when considering the costs of the litigation process in its entirety or deter a party from pursuing civil litigation where they have already determined to proceed and understand the broader legal expenses involved.

Although increasing bailiff fees will increase costs to court users, bailiff fees represent a modest investment relative to the value court users receive in return. Bailiff fees provide a crucial resource empowering litigants with the necessary means to finalise their disputes and enforce orders to recover debts owing, which would not otherwise be possible. Increasing bailiff fees may assist to deliver improved services and outcomes for court users, ensuring both the sustainability of bailiff services and the continued accessibility of justice services.

For court users who earn a lower income or who run a small or medium size business, additional targeted support is offered by the government to assist them in many ways, affording them greater flexibility to direct their funds at those items in the debt recovery process that will facilitate the outcome(s) they are seeking.

Given the overall cost of litigation and the potential to have to pay costs of the other party if unsuccessful, all court users, regardless of income status or business size, must give careful consideration to benefits and risks before deciding whether to commence legal proceedings. This is not altered by increasing bailiff fees, provided the quantum of fee increase does not go beyond what can be reasonably justified.

Case study modelling for comparative impact analysis

Impact modelling was completed for each option based on sample bailiff reports.

Four bailiff reports were hand selected to use as case studies of typical matters to compare fees claimed in simple and complex matters, in metropolitan and rural or remote locations. Case studies include:

- A simple metropolitan matter from the Southport registry, where a variety of fee types were claimed for service of a warrant for the seizure and sale of property.
- A complex remote court matter from the Beaudesert registry, where a variety of fee types were claimed for enforcement of a warrant for the seizure and sale of property.
- A simple remote court matter from the Dalby registry, where straight forward fees were claimed for locating and escorting a debtor to an enforcement hearing.
- A somewhat complex metropolitan court matter from the Beenleigh registry, where a variety of fee types were claimed for enforcement of a warrant for the seizure and sale of property.

The modelling used the case studies to forecast impacts of different options in real life scenarios. Outcomes were used to help formulate recommendations for the uplift of bailiff fees and the most appropriate indexation rate to apply for future indexation.

Case study modelling can be found in **Appendix 7**.

Option 1: Maintaining the status quo

This option is not considered suitable because it does not address the objectives of the review.

Current statutory fees, particularly in the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction are insufficient to cover the costs incurred by bailiffs performing out-of-court functions. Failure to increase the fees could impact access to justice by:

- driving bailiffs to seek work elsewhere or only perform private process work, or work originating from the Supreme Court or District Court, in pursuit of greater personal earnings,
- reducing the number of bailiffs willing to perform services on behalf of Queensland Courts, thereby reducing the efficiency of court operations and the delivery of justice for court users seeking to resolve their disputes,
- increasing the average time between an enforcement order being made and enforced, which may prolong resolution of a matter and exacerbate financial and personal stress to parties, and
- preventing the courts from being able to enforce their own orders.

Bailiffs are vital to the enforcement of civil judgments and the efficient operation of the justice system, so it is imperative that services are maintained. While option 1 would maintain bailiff fees at the current low rate, and this may encourage some court users to engage bailiff services where they otherwise may not have, costs for court users must be balanced appropriately with bailiff fees that ensure sustainability of bailiff services. Failure to maintain this balance is likely to result in access to justice being undermined if court users are unable to engage a bailiff.

Preserving the status quo for bailiff fees is likely to result in negative impacts for bailiffs, court users and the community.

Option 2: Increasing fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review

In Queensland, in accordance with the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, subordinate legislation such as the UCPFR expires on 1 September first occurring after the 10th anniversary of its making, unless exempted or sooner repealed or expired. When reviewing subordinate legislation, data throughout the 10-year life of the regulation is considered to determine whether it remains fit-for-purpose. Based on this requirement, best practice when considering changes to subordinate legislation is to consider data from the previous ten years, whether the subordinate legislation is due to expire or not. When considering bailiff fees in the UCPFR, over the past ten years GIR has a higher cumulative total today when compared with CPI, meaning

bailiff fees are higher today than they would have been if CPI had been used as a measure to index fees over the past ten years.

As discussed in the '*Nature, size and scope of problem*' section, the underlying cause of the problem is that the value of the work performed is no longer reflected in the current fees, which is exacerbated by GIR being applied as the indexation measure. A consistent theme in stakeholder feedback was that bailiff functions can be equally complex regardless of whether performed within the Magistrates Courts or SDC jurisdictions. Comparable tasks typically take the same time and effort, and involve the same level of risk, to undertake in each jurisdiction due to changes to legislation and processes increasing the complexity of Magistrates Courts matters over many years.

For this reason, option 2 is not considered suitable because it does not ensure the fees appropriately reflect the value of work.

Option 3 – Increasing Magistrates Court fees to match Supreme and District Court fees

The below table summarises the results for each of the case studies in Appendix 7.

Table 5 – summary comparison of fee increases based on case studies			
Case study	Total fees - Magistrates Court	Total comparative fees – SDC	Total comparative fees – SDC, plus superannuation
Case study 1 – Southport (simple)	\$628.35	\$769.31	\$847.18
Case study 2 – Beaudesert (complex, regional)	\$3,376.18	\$3,832.88	\$4,205.72
Case study 3 – Dalby (simple, regional)	\$389.29	\$473.34	\$499.83
Case study 4 – Beenleigh (complex)	\$2,396.77	\$3,001.24	\$3,346.38

The case study modelling shows that uplifting Magistrates Courts fees to match SDC fees would account for the 9.5% difference between GIR and inflation since the last fee review was conducted in 2019. Execution fees would increase by 35.92%, service fees would increase by 70.86% and additional time fees would increase by 32.43%. While these increases are significant when considered in isolation, these increases would be offset by removal of other fees. For example, the additional fee for payment into court (\$26.82 or \$53.69 depending on the value recovered) is currently payable in the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction if a bailiff collects and pays into court at least 50% or 85% of a money order debt due under a warrant. This would be removed if Magistrates Courts fees are varied to match SDC fees.

Additionally, poundage is not payable to bailiffs in the SDC jurisdiction. This option would mean bailiffs are ineligible to claim poundage of \$77.35, up to a maximum of \$200, for Magistrates Courts matters. During consultation, bailiffs indicated poundage compensates for the low fees in the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction but that payment of poundage to bailiffs would not be required if the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction fees were increased to adequately account for the cost of services provided by bailiffs. Removing the payment of poundage to bailiffs in the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction provides greater simplicity and transparency of calculating fees. Removing payment of poundage to bailiffs may improve efficiency by reducing the administrative burden for bailiffs and court registry staff associated with calculating poundage. Bailiffs noted during consultation that the quantum of SDC fees is sufficient without poundage being paid, and stakeholders supported alignment of SDC and Magistrates Courts fees. Rather than relying on poundage, which is not guaranteed if the bailiff is not able to recover an outstanding amount the subject of an enforcement warrant or other process, bailiff fees would instead be paid for the actual work performed.

The per kilometre travel fee of \$4.20 for Magistrates Courts matters would be claimable for any kilometre travelled beyond 8km from the issuing registry, as opposed to 12km, to align with SDC fees of the same amount. Consideration was given to changing the per kilometre travel fee to:

- remove the 8km and/or 12km limits and allow bailiffs to claim all kilometres travelled from the issuing registry (where the costs for the first 8km or 12km are recovered in the base service or execution fee instead of being recovered separately);
- reducing the per kilometre fee to align more closely with other state and territory jurisdictions;

- reducing the per kilometre fee to reflect the cents per kilometre rate (88 cents per kilometre) used by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) for sole traders claiming expenses for a car; or
- allowing the travel fee to be claimed in both directions, rather than one way from the issuing registry.

These alternative options were deemed inappropriate. Retaining the 8km or 12km limit minimises administrative burden by removing the need to claim the per kilometre rate separately for short travel distances. The distances bailiffs may be required to travel in Queensland to perform bailiff functions can be much greater than in geographically smaller states with more metropolitan areas, so consideration of Queensland-specific circumstances is more appropriate than arbitrary alignment with other jurisdictions. Reducing the per kilometre fee to 88 cents per kilometre would involve a significant reduction in fees recovered by bailiffs and would fail to address concerns associated with rising costs of travel associated with bailiff functions. Allowing the travel fee to be recovered to and from a geographically isolated location would increase costs to court users beyond current justification.

In light of the above, stakeholder feedback in favour of fee parity across jurisdictions, stakeholder feedback that SDC fees reflect an appropriate quantum of fees, and given the per kilometre travel fee rates are already equal across Magistrates Courts and SDC jurisdictions, simply changing the limit for when the per kilometre rate can be charged is considered appropriate.

If Magistrates Courts fees are increased to match SDC fees, there is a risk that the fees recovered by bailiffs under the UCPFR could be disproportionate to the lower-value debts that are ordered in the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction. The scale for judgement orders made by the Magistrates Courts is lower than the scale for judgement orders made by the Supreme Court or District Court. By raising bailiff fees in the Magistrates Courts to match the higher courts, an enforcement creditor who would normally have paid \$82.57 for one attempt at service, would instead be required to pay \$118.72. Most other state and territory jurisdictions have one set of bailiff fees across all jurisdictions regardless of the jurisdiction where the work originates. In these jurisdictions the fee is based on the value of the bailiff performing the work and not on the value of the judgement order.

The increase in fees for this option is only slightly greater than other options considered. This is predominantly due to existing levels of GIR versus CPI. The other negative impacts regarding increased fees that have been explored for other options also apply to this option.

Uplifting Magistrates Courts fees to match SDC fees offers several benefits beyond other options considered, including:

- simplifying fees,
- ensuring fees reflect the value of work performed, with consideration to the inherent challenges and risks associated with performance of enforcement functions,
- promoting fairness, having regard to the similar level of complexity, effort and risk of out-of-court bailiff functions across all jurisdictions,
- promoting transparency and ease of calculating fees for litigants, bailiffs, registrars and other court users,
- providing greater certainty for court users as fees can be more easily understood,
- reducing administrative burden for registrars and court staff when reviewing and processing fees claimed by bailiffs,
- reducing or removing the fee gap between Queensland and other state and territory jurisdictions.

Parity of bailiff fees across jurisdictions is also supported by the following:

- a bailiff's responsibility to the court is the same, regardless of jurisdiction.
- a bailiff's authority under legislation is the same or similar, regardless of jurisdiction.
- bailiffs are often appointed to perform functions in multiple jurisdictions and bring the same skills and experience to each matter, regardless of jurisdiction.
- there is no difference in the physical tasks, capabilities or use of equipment for different jurisdictions.

Option 4 – Increasing fees to reflect the value of work

The analysis above indicates the value of work performed is reflected in existing SDC fees. The positive and negative impacts for Option 4 are consistent with those discussed for Option 3.

Parity of fees for all officers performing service and enforcement functions

Bailiffs, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs are each an enforcement officer and share the same service and enforcement powers under their respective appointments. Marshals and marshal's officers perform service and enforcement functions in relation to ships and cargo, pursuant to the *Admiralty Rules 1988* (Cth). As such, the arguments in support of fee parity and uplifting Magistrates Courts bailiff fees to reflect the value of work performed, apply equally to other officers with service and enforcement powers.

Superannuation and full cost recovery

Queensland Treasury's *Principles for Fees and Charges* state that unless the government has made a deliberate decision otherwise, fees or charges applied by departments and statutory bodies for the provision of goods and services should reflect full cost recovery.

Case study modelling indicates that options to move to full cost recovery by including superannuation increase the total fees payable by court users. Interrogation of actuals from 19 October 2022 (when data reporting within the current system commenced) to 30 June 2023 indicates that DoJ paid \$16,239.09 in superannuation to bailiffs for out-of-court functions. In 2023-24, approximately \$30,000 in superannuation was paid to bailiffs for out-of-court functions. For the full 2022-23 financial year, there were 24,177 civil claims lodged across Magistrates, District and Supreme Court jurisdictions, in relation to which 3,013 enforcement documents were lodged. 2,769 of these were lodged in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction, 197 in the District Court jurisdiction and 47 in the Supreme Court jurisdiction. These figures indicate that only a small fraction of total civil claims require enforcement functions to be undertaken and that the ultimate cost of moving to a full cost recovery model is minimal when considering the total volume of civil matters heard by the courts.

Impacts of different indexation measures

Uplifting fees to reflect the value had CPI applied since the previous review in 2019 will not reflect the value of work performed by bailiffs. However using CPI for annual indexation purposes rather than applying GIR is likely to increase fairness. CPI is a more effective measure to ensure fees maintain alignment with inflation and other economic cycles so that the quantum of fees is not devalued over time.

The use of GIR as an indexation measure has resulted in the real value of bailiff fees being devalued. This issue has been acutely felt by bailiffs in the last five years due to various economic and social factors influencing the Australian economy and cost-of-living adjustments made by government.

These adjustments help to reduce cost-of-living impacts for court users paying bailiff fees, but have an opposite effect on bailiffs who rely on these fees as a source of income.

Case study modelling considered the use of CPI as an alternative indexation measure to GIR. Using CPI as an indexation rate to project fee increases over the next 10 years, the modelling projections result in CPI currently producing a slightly higher fee. This is due to:

- the inflation (and therefore, CPI) forecast for 2025-26 being 3.25%, which is slightly higher than 2.5% per year as the long-range inflation rate based on the mid-point of the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) target range for inflation; and
- the rate of 2.33% GIR, being the average of GIR applied over the past 5 years, being slightly lower because GIR has been applied at the lowest rates in over a decade.

In practice, GIR rises and falls with Government policy decisions of the day and could revert to earlier levels of between 2.5% and 3.5%. Conversely, CPI is projected to revert to 2.5% from 2026-27 onwards, in line with the fiscal position that Queensland Treasury and the RBA strive to achieve using economic levers at their disposal.

The impacts of applying CPI rather than GIR may include:

- ensuring indexation of bailiff fees is more closely aligned with inflation so that increases in cost of living or pressures of inflation are accompanied by a commensurate increase in fees as an income stream for bailiffs;
- ensuring fees are not arbitrarily increased for court users by applying GIR, which may be applied at levels higher than CPI in the future;
- minimising the arbitrary inflation or devaluation of fees over time; and
- decoupling inflation and devaluation concerns from value of work considerations to ensure future fee reviews can be undertaken with greater clarity and efficiency.

Using CPI as the future indexation measure represents a fairer way of increasing bailiff fees than using GIR. The rationale recognises that bailiff fees are a fee for service retained by the bailiff for work performed, rather than a fee retained by government as revenue. GIR is based on calculations derived from a combination of considerations such as wages, CPI and other influences, and the government can choose whether to apply GIR to fee regulations or limit its application, as it has done to varying levels since the 2019-20 financial year to help ease cost of living pressures on Queenslanders. Limiting or applying a lower GIR has the effect of directly disadvantaging bailiffs and advantaging court users who receive the benefit of cost-of-living measures from the government.

Who was consulted?

Summary of consultation process

Consultation occurred in two rounds. The first round sought the views of bailiffs. The second round targeted key stakeholders who utilise bailiff services and was also open to bailiffs.

Bailiffs were consulted first because they are a primary stakeholder, given they retain the fees within the UCPFR for services they perform, they can provide unique and direct insight into the daily challenges of providing services and the impacts of inadequate fees on service provision. Bailiff feedback to round one consultation was used to refine viable options to reform the fees, which were then provided to key stakeholders and bailiffs in consultation round two. Feedback was then used to further analyse options, better understand any impacts of proposed options from a court user perspective and determine appropriate recommendations.

Gathering feedback regarding bailiff fees is complex due to the varied groups and individuals engaging with the court system. The primary beneficiary of bailiff services is the individual litigant using the services, however, awareness of bailiff services and fees typically only arises within the context of litigation when individuals require those services. As a result, several representative bodies were approached for feedback in the second consultation round on the basis that they could best represent the views of a diverse group of court users.

Round one – consultation with bailiffs

All current Supreme, District and Magistrates Court bailiffs were invited to provide feedback on the existing bailiff fees, proposed options being considered, and to identify any impacts on the performance of bailiff functions if bailiff fees are not increased.

Bailiffs provided feedback through an online survey or by written submission to DoJ over a three-week period from 1 September 2023 to 22 September 2023.

DoJ received feedback from nine of 19 bailiffs representing a response rate of 47%. A summary of appointments of bailiffs that provided round one consultation feedback is in **Table 6**.

Table 6 – jurisdictional appointments of bailiff respondents to round one consultation

Court jurisdiction	Bailiffs
Appointed to Magistrates Court only	3 bailiffs (33%)
Appointed to Supreme Court only	1 bailiff (11%)
Appointed to Magistrates Court and District Court	1 bailiff (11%)



Appointed to Magistrates Court, District Court and Supreme Court	4 bailiffs (45%)
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Table 7 provides a summary of the questions bailiffs were asked in the survey and the key issues identified from their responses. The feedback from bailiffs supports an uplift of the bailiff fees and increasing consistency across the court jurisdictions.

Table 7 – summary of round one consultation survey questions and responses (bailiffs)

Question	Key feedback
If existing fees were maintained without any increase, what impact would this have on the performance of bailiff functions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fees in the Magistrates Court are too low. Inflation and rising costs in areas such as fuel, insurance, vehicle maintenance, office consumables (printing) and communication expenses (internet/phone) mean bailiffs cannot earn a living wage with the current fees. Private process server jobs may be prioritised over court issued service and enforcement work as these jobs attract higher fees – this has consequences for court users. Bailiffs might hold or delay the service and execution of warrants/other documents until they have accumulated a sufficient volume to justify the costs involved. This is more likely to impact remote locations.
Should fees in the Supreme and District Courts also be increased to cover rising costs or due to higher degrees of complexity and risks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service and execution fee in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction should be the same as the Supreme and District Courts. The degree and complexity of work is the same across the three jurisdictions. The service and execution fee in the Supreme and District Court is adequate, however, the hourly rate should be increased to align with the private sector hourly rate for process servers. Bailiff work can be dangerous, risky and complex and the fees must accurately reflect the nature and value of the role.
<p>Since the last review in 2019, prescribed fees have increased by approximately 10%. RBA inflation calculations indicate the costs of goods and services have increased 16.5% (as at the June 2023 quarter) in this time.</p> <p>Would a global increase to match RBA inflation calculations address your concerns with the existing fees?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase to match inflation would not address the problem because the current base fees in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction are insufficient.



What changes (if any) to fees relating to travel and mileage costs do you consider appropriate to achieve the objectives of this review?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mileage fees should be claimable from the bailiff's home courthouse at the beginning of the journey rather than after the first 12km in the Magistrates Court and 8km in the Supreme and District Courts. Mileage fees should be claimable both ways (to and from the location of service/enforcement). Current rate of \$4.20 per km is sufficient. Additional costs should be allowed in rural and remote locations to account for the long distances travelled by bailiffs.
What is the purpose or benefit of poundage in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction? What would happen if poundage were not available? Should bailiffs in the Supreme and District Courts be paid poundage?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poundage offsets the low fees in the Magistrates Court and accounts for the costs not covered by other prescribed fees. A greater portion of poundage should be paid to bailiffs in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction, as well as the Supreme and District Courts.
Are there any other changes to current fees that you believe should be considered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bailiffs should be permitted to claim a base miscellaneous expense fee in all matters without providing evidence (such as receipts) of expenses actually incurred.

Some bailiffs also raised concerns in relation to the administration of the fees by court registrars and internal bailiff-related policies and procedures. These concerns have been considered by DoJ alongside the fee review to identify opportunities to improve practices.

Round two – consultation with other stakeholders (court users)

Round two consultation was targeted at other stakeholders including representative bodies with the ability to reflect the interests or opinions of a diverse group of court users and organisations who regularly commence debt recovery proceedings and enforcement proceedings.

Round two consultation stakeholders included:

- the Together Union
- Queensland Law Society (QLS)
- LawRight
- Community Legal Centres Queensland
- Local Government Association Queensland (LGAQ)
- Australian Banking Association (ABA)
- Independent Schools Queensland (ISQ)
- Water Service Providers – Seqwater, Gladstone Area Water Board, Mount Isa Water Board, Unitywater and Urban Utilities
- Energy Networks Australia (ENA)
- Strata Community Association Qld (SCAQ)
- Insurance Council of Australia (ICA)
- Debt collection agencies – Credit Corp, Panthera Finance, Collection House Group and Pioneer Credit

- Private process servers, through the Office of Fair Trading (OFT)
- Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department
- Court Services Queensland (registry staff)
- Bailiffs

Stakeholders were provided with a discussion paper and invited to provide feedback on a range of proposed options to understand which options were preferable and how any change to existing fees might impact court users and access to justice. Stakeholders were asked to consider the following questions in relation to each fee theme:

1. Which option/s are preferable, having regard to the objectives of this review, and why?
2. What impacts could these options have on court users?
3. Are there alternative options that you believe should be considered? If so, what benefit would the alternative pose, having regard to the objectives of this review?

Stakeholders provided feedback via an online survey or by written submission to DoJ between 10 January 2024 and 12 February 2024. DoJ received 29 responses, two of which were written submissions providing general feedback, rather than providing specific responses about preferred options. **Table 8** provides an overview of participating stakeholder groups and the number of responses received.

Table 8 – round two consultation stakeholders by group (court users)

Target stakeholder group	Number of responses
DoJ registry staff member	15 (52%)
Debt collection agency / private process server	10 (34%)
Legal professional	2 (7%)
Government agency	1 (3%)
Legal representative body	1 (3%)

Feedback generally demonstrated strong support for an uplift in Magistrates Courts bailiff fees and aligning fees for consistency across the court jurisdictions. **Table 9** summarises the feedback for each fee theme. Where diverging views exist, these reflected the views of a single or very small number of respondents. Not all options that are most preferred by stakeholders are recommended by DoJ. The justification for this has been explored in greater detail in other sections of this impact analysis statement.

Most stakeholders supported more than one option to increase the fees, suggesting the primary concern is the implementation of a fee increase as opposed to the specific mode by which it is achieved.

Table 9 – round two consultation stakeholder feedback (court users)

Fee theme	Desirability of options
Service and execution fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67% of respondents supported uplifting fees in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction to match SDC fees. • 48% of respondents supported introducing 'additional service/enforcement fees' in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction to match SDC fees. • 44% of respondents supported an increase in line with inflation since the last review. • 0% of respondents supported maintaining the status quo.
Additional hour fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67% of respondents supported uplifting fees in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction to match SDC fees.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33% of respondents supported increasing fees to reflect the value of work by matching comparable rates in other jurisdictions and of public service employees. • 30% of respondents supported increasing fees in line with inflation since the last review. • 22% of respondents supported clarifying Magistrates Court fees such that bailiffs can claim the additional hour fee for service or SDC fees. • 0% of respondents supported maintaining the status quo.
Travel fee (per kilometre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44% of respondents supported amending the travel fee so that the per kilometre rate can be claimed to and from the location of service or enforcement, rather than one way from the registry. • 33% of respondents supported amending the Magistrates Court fee to be consistent with the SDC fee so that the additional mileage rate can be claimed after the first 8km in all jurisdictions. • 26% of respondents supported amending the fee so that the per kilometre rate can be claimed from the beginning of a journey, rather than after 8km or 12km depending on jurisdiction. • 7% of respondents supported amending the fee so that the per kilometre rate can be claimed for each kilometre or part of a kilometre necessarily travelled from the registry or from the last place of service or enforcement if closer than the issuing registry. • 7% of respondents supported maintaining the status quo.
Poundage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37% of respondents supported allowing bailiffs to claim a portion of poundage in the SDC jurisdiction, consistent with the portion claimable in the Magistrates Courts. • 33% of respondents supported removing payment of poundage to bailiffs in the Magistrates Court to match SDC fees. • 22% of respondents supported increasing the portion of poundage payable in the Magistrates Courts. • 11% of respondents supported maintaining the status quo.
Miscellaneous fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48% of respondents supported increasing the base service and execution fees to include an additional amount reflective of a base miscellaneous fee. • 30% of respondents supported introducing a base miscellaneous fee across each jurisdiction claimable for each executed or unexecuted warrant without a requirement to produce evidence of the expense. • 19% of respondents supported maintaining the status quo.

Other key themes emerging from stakeholder feedback included:

- increasing bailiff fees is critical to ensure the continuation of bailiff services in Queensland.
- poundage is an outdated payment method, however it is currently necessary to offset the low fees in the Magistrates Courts jurisdiction.
- fees should be consistent across court jurisdictions because the complexity of the work is the same and consistency ensures the fee regulation is more transparent and simpler for court users to understand.

- bailiff services are difficult to access in a timely manner in regional locations due to the current low fee structures.
- the current rate of \$4.20 for the per kilometre travel fee is high when compared to other jurisdictions and public service rates, and this should be taken into account when considering whether a bailiff should be able to claim the per kilometre travel fee both to and from the issuing courthouse.

Stakeholder feedback strongly supports amending the fees to ensure parity across the jurisdictions. During consultation, bailiffs from all jurisdictions advised that the work they perform is the same regardless of the jurisdiction it is performed in, and strongly support consistent fees across court jurisdictions. Bailiffs reflected on the dangerous and risky nature of the work, which at times requires the assistance of Queensland Police Service officers in matters deemed high risk, and expressed that fees ought to reflect the value, complexity and risk of the work performed.

The Office of Best Practice Regulation (OBPR) was consulted regarding options considered and feasibility of implementation methods.

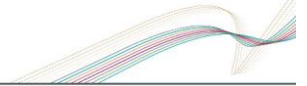
What is the recommended option and why?

It is recommended that:

1. Magistrates Courts bailiff fees be increased and aligned to match SDC bailiff fees and that the increased fees apply equally to bailiffs, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals and marshal's officers to ensure consistency of fees is maintained across all types of officers that may perform service and enforcement functions, and
2. CPI be used as the indexation measure applying to all bailiff fees, using the Australian Bureau of Statistics year-average of 'Percentage Change from Corresponding Quarter of Previous Year; All groups CPI; Brisbane', based on annual growth to the March quarter, to apply from the following 1 July, and
3. superannuation be accounted for in bailiff fees to ensure full cost recovery, such that government subsidisation of services for private benefit is discontinued.

These recommendations provide the best means to ensure:

- the sustainability of bailiff services so that the choice of engaging a bailiff or private process server to undertake service functions is maintained for court users;
- bailiffs do not lower service standards for performance of service and enforcement functions for some court users in order to prevent or limit operating at a financial deficit;
- bailiff fees reflect the value, complexity and risk of work performed;
- parity of fees across jurisdictions to account for the similarity of functions performed, regardless of the jurisdiction in which court proceedings were commenced;
- greater transparency and ease of understanding of bailiff fees for court users;
- efficiency of claiming and processing fees is improved and administrative burden is reduced for bailiffs, court staff and court users;
- bailiff fees account for recent cost of living increases and better align and keep pace with any future significant shifts in the Queensland and Australian economy;
- bailiff fees are indexed in a way that takes account of the unique nature of the fees, being a source of income retained by bailiffs;
- the full cost recovery and beneficiary pays principles outlined in Queensland Treasury's *Principles for Fees and Charges* are met by requiring the full cost of bailiff fees to be paid for by court users as the primary beneficiary of services provided by bailiffs; and
- the increase in bailiff fees maintains an appropriate balance between ensuring the ongoing viability of bailiff services and maintaining affordability of engaging bailiff services, both of which are critical to maintain access to justice and ensure the will of the court can be given effect.



The risk of bailiffs not being available to provide enforcement services, which may only be performed by bailiffs by virtue of their statutory appointment, is a greater risk than the potential impact felt by stakeholders from a fee increase.

Increasing fees in the recommended manner is anticipated to affect only a small portion of court users who engage a bailiff to perform enforcement functions. Most of these court users are corporations that are likely to have greater financial capacity to pay the increased fees.

Increasing fees as recommended achieves the objectives of government action, as outlined in the 'What are the objectives of government?' section above, including aligning with and supporting the purpose of the *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*, which is to facilitate the just and expeditious resolution of the real issues in civil proceedings at a minimum of expense.

Implementation of the recommended changes to bailiff fees will require the making of an amendment regulation at the earliest opportunity. Thereafter, an annual process will be required to amend the fees in the UCPFR in line with CPI, however, this will result in only minor government administrative costs as amendment of the UCPFR will be addressed within the existing annual government processes to coordinate indexation changes across the Queensland legislative portfolio. Amendment of the UCPFR will also be required to increase the superannuation component of applicable fees to coincide with legislative increases set to commence at the beginning of the 2025-26 financial year. Changes to the fees in this regard can also be addressed during the annual indexation processes and it is not anticipated that there will be any significant administrative costs to government.

Impact assessment

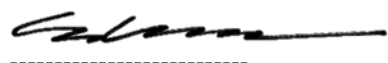
	First full year	As at 10 years**
Direct costs – Compliance costs*	<p>Estimated additional fees payable by a court user, per enforcement proceeding (based on a typical, simple local matter) is \$218.83 (including \$77.87 superannuation).</p> <p>Based on the total estimated amount of fees paid to bailiffs in the Magistrates Court in 2022-23 (\$167,306), applying the same percentage increase results in an estimated \$43,292 additional fees payable by enforcement creditors after the first year.</p>	<p>Estimated additional fees payable by a court user, per enforcement proceeding, based on the same typical, simple local matter is \$278.16 at the rates applicable after the first ten years (including \$96.03 superannuation).</p> <p>Based on the total estimated amount of fees paid to bailiffs in the Magistrates Court in 2022-23 (\$167,306), applying the same percentage increase would result in an estimated \$63,560 additional fees payable by enforcement creditors 10 years after implementation.</p>
Direct costs – Government costs	<p>Additional payments to bailiffs (from fee revenue collected) including superannuation entitlements \$43,292.</p> <p>There are no additional FTEs required to implement annual indexation or facilitate the administration of superannuation payments.</p>	<p>Additional payments to bailiffs (from fee revenue collected) including superannuation entitlements \$63,560.</p> <p>There are no additional FTEs required to implement annual indexation or facilitate the administration of superannuation payments.</p>

Government costs and compliance costs should not be summed. Enforcement fees collected by government from court users are transferrable, as they are subsequently paid out to bailiffs for services rendered. As such, the government fiscal position is neutral.

* Figures are based on the Southport case study, reflecting a typical, straightforward local enforcement matter. Superannuation amounts are calculated assuming 11.5% superannuation in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards. CPI is calculated assuming 3.25% in 2025-26 and 2.5% from 2026-27 onwards.

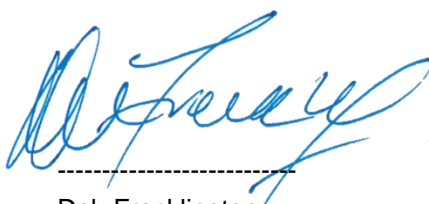
** There is no meaningful way to estimate the cumulative quantum of fees that may be payable within the first 10 years as use of enforcement services is discretionary and every enforcement proceeding is different and requires differing types and amounts of enforcement services to be provided. As such, an estimate of applicable fees for the same type and volume of enforcement activities has been provided as at 10 years post implementation, to allow for direct comparison. Estimates of total fees paid to bailiffs in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction have been used to calculate additional fees payable at the fee rates applicable 10 years post implementation by applying the same percentage of fee increase to the total estimates fees as applied for the example single enforcement proceeding.

Signed



Sarah Cruickshank
Director-General
Department of Justice

Date: 21 / 06 / 2025



Deb Frecklington
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice
and Minister for Integrity

Date: 23 / 06 / 2025

Appendix 1

Summary of fees within scope of the fee review



Bailiffs Fees Review – Summary of Scope

This document describes the fees under the *Uniform Civil Procedure (Fees) Regulation 2019* that are in scope of the Bailiff Fee Review.

The fees that are subject to the review are limited to the fees that are retained by the bailiff only. Fees retained by the Court Registry or other officer such as the marshal are not in scope.

The following fees are in scope of the Fee Review.

The following **Magistrates Court fees** under Schedule 2 Magistrates Courts fees:

Reg	Fee
7	<p>Poundage</p> <p>(1) Poundage if an enforcement officer enforces an enforcement warrant or other process under or because of which money is received by the bailiff or the enforcement creditor—the greater amount of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 5% on the first \$200 and 2.5% on the balance; or (b) the minimum amount <p>(2) The first \$200 of the fee under subitem (1) is to be paid to the bailiff.</p>
All Magistrates Court Bailiff's fees prescribed under Schedule 2, Part 2 of the <i>Uniform Civil Procedure (Fees) Regulation 2019</i> .	

The following **Supreme Court and District Court fees** under *Schedule 1 Supreme Court and District Court Fees*:

Reg	Fee
19(1)	<p>Poundage</p> <p>Poundage if an enforcement officer enforces an enforcement warrant or other process under or because of which an amount is received by a registrar, sheriff or the enforcement creditor—the greater of the following amounts—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2.5% of the amount received b) minimum amount

Reg	Fee
(2)	Poundage on enforcing an enforcement warrant for possession under the <i>Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999</i> , rule 915—the greater of the following amounts— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2.5% of annual rent or, if the property is not tenanted, the market value of annual rent b) minimum amount
(3)	No fee is payable on the sale of a ship or goods sold by a marshal under a judgment or order of the court
Fees payable to enforcement officer, marshal or marshal's officer for service and enforcement	
20(1)	Service or attempted service, or enforcement or attempted enforcement, of a warrant, process or document— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) on each person or ship served or enforced b) for each additional warrant, process or document served or enforced if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 2 or more warrants, processes or documents lodged at the same time against the same person or ship are served or enforced at the same time; or ii. 2 or more persons or ships are served with the same warrant, process or document, the same proceedings are enforced against them, or proceedings are enforced at the same time and at the same address
(2)	In addition to the fee payable under subitem (1), the reasonable cost, allowed by a registrar or the marshal of the Supreme Court, of travelling and other expenses reasonably incurred by the officer is also payable.
21(1)	Travelling fee for service or attempted service, or enforcement or attempted enforcement, of a warrant, process or document—for each kilometre or part of a kilometre necessarily travelled from the registry to the place of service or enforcement, 1 way in excess of 8km from the registry
(2)	Only 1 travelling fee may be charged if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2 or more warrants, processes or documents lodged at the same time against the same person or ship are served or enforced at the same time; or b) 2 or more persons or ships are served with the same warrant, process or document, the same proceedings are enforced against them, or proceedings are enforced at the same time and at the same address
22(1)	Taking a person to prison or a place of detention from the place of arrest—for each kilometre
(2)	In addition to the fee payable under subitem (1), the reasonable cost, allowed by a registrar, of other expenses reasonably incurred in taking a person to prison or a place of detention is also payable
23(1)	For time necessarily spent after the first hour, for each hour or part of an hour, on— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) service or attempted service, or enforcement or attempted enforcement, of a warrant, process or document; or b) arranging or conducting an auction
(2)	If the enforcement officer performing a duty mentioned in subitem (1) is a full-time or part-time officer of the public service and performs the duty during the officer's normal working hours, the fee is to be paid to the court.

Appendix 2

Summary of bailiff employment and entitlements

	Magistrates Courts of Queensland	District Court of Queensland & Supreme Court of Queensland	
Nature of work	Magistrates Court bailiffs only perform out-of-court service and enforcement functions. They do not perform any in-court orderly functions.	A Supreme or District Court bailiff may be appointed to perform in-court orderly functions or out-of-court service and enforcement functions. Some bailiffs perform both in-court and out-of-court functions. The way in-court and out-of-court bailiffs are employed, and their entitlements, is different because of the different functions they are engaged to perform.	
Legislation	Magistrates Court bailiffs are appointed under the <i>Magistrates Court Act 1921</i> .	Supreme Court bailiffs are appointed under the <i>Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991</i> . District Court bailiffs are appointed under the <i>District Court of Queensland Act 1967</i> .	
		Bailiffs who perform in-court orderly or other administrative functions	Bailiffs who perform only out-of-court service and enforcement functions
Employment Status	Magistrates Court bailiffs are not appointed as or deemed to be public service employees. They are engaged as independent statutory officers (akin to contractors).	Supreme and District Court bailiffs who are appointed to perform in-court or other administrative functions are also appointed on a full-time or part-time basis as administrative officers under the <i>Public Sector Act 2022</i> (PSA). These bailiffs may also perform out-of-court service and enforcement functions.	Until 31 August 2012, Supreme and District Court bailiffs who only performed out-of-court work were not employees. Since 1 September 2012 when amendments were introduced to the <i>Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991</i> and the <i>District Court of Queensland Act 1967</i> , Supreme and District Court bailiffs who perform out-of-court work are deemed to be employed under the PSA. However bailiffs appointed to perform out-of-court functions are not appointed on a full-time or part-time basis. Rather, they are appointed specifically to perform out-of-court functions as required.
Wage/Salary	Magistrates Court bailiffs are not entitled to a wage, salary or other allowances. They may only retain fees prescribed under the <i>Uniform Civil Procedure (Fees) Regulation 2019</i> (Fees Regulation).	Supreme and District Court bailiffs who are appointed as administrative officers under the PSA are entitled to the wage or salary associated with this appointment. These bailiffs are also entitled to retain fees prescribed under the Fees Regulation when performing out-of-court work outside of normal working hours.	Supreme and District Court bailiffs appointed to perform out-of-court functions are considered 'pieceworkers' because they are entitled to receive payment of the prescribed fees under the Fees Regulation for each function performed, rather than through a fixed salary or wage. These bailiffs may only retain fees prescribed under the Fees Regulation. They are not entitled to any additional remuneration including a wage, salary or other allowances.
Leave Entitlements	Magistrates Court bailiffs are not entitled to recreation, personal, annual, long service or other types of leave.	Supreme and District Court bailiffs who are appointed as administrative officers under the PSA are entitled to the leave associated with this appointment, including personal, annual, sick and long service leave. Bailiffs who perform both in-court and out-of-court functions are not entitled to additional leave beyond what they accrue in respect of their employment as an administrative officer under the PSA. Employees engaged under more than one employment relationship with the same employer are entitled to an entitlement once, as opposed to receiving the same entitlement in respect of each employment relationship.	Supreme and District Court bailiffs who only perform out-of-court work are not entitled to personal, annual, sick and other types of leave. The <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i> states that these types of entitlements do not apply to pieceworkers, which includes bailiffs who perform only out-of-court work. However, they do accrue long service leave. While entitled to accrue this leave, there are several requirements under the <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i> (IRA) and Long Service Leave Directive 11/18 which must be met before a person can claim long service leave, including a defined period of continuous service.
Superannuation and tax	Superannuation Guarantee Contribution (SGC) and Pay As You Go (PAYG) withholding tax obligations apply for all bailiffs, including in relation to out-of-court work, irrespective of whether they are a public service employee under the PSA. For out-of-court work, SGC and PAYG withholding tax are applicable to the scheduled fee components of a claim only. Allowance claims and reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses do not attract SGC or PAYG withholding tax.		

Appendix 3

Civil files with an enforcement document filed by an enforcement creditor over the past five financial years.

Percentage of civil files with an enforcement document filed pursuant to <i>Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999</i> .						
Enforcement document type	Magistrates Court		District Court		Supreme Court	
	No. of files	% of total	No. of files	% of total	No. of files	% of total
2018 – 2019 FY						
Enforcement hearing summons	3,656	14.5%	26	0.72%	4	0.3%
Enforcement hearing warrants	2,287	9.07%	268	7.45%	37	2.79%
Total enforcement proceedings lodged	5,943	23.58%	294	8.17%	41	3.09%
Total civil claims lodged	25,207	100%	3,598	100%	1,325	100%
2019 – 2020 FY						
Enforcement hearing summons	2,898	14.88%	24	0.7%	12	0.89%
Enforcement hearing warrants	1,825	9.37%	237	6.91%	59	4.39%
Total enforcement proceedings lodged	4,723	24.25%	261	7.6%	71	5.29%
Total civil claims lodged	19,479	100%	3,432	100%	1,343	100%
2020 – 2021 FY						
Enforcement hearing summons	2,024	14.3%	30	1.1%	10	0.75%
Enforcement hearing warrants	1,362	9.63%	123	4.51%	52	3.88%
Total enforcement proceedings lodged	3,386	23.94%	153	5.61%	62	4.63%
Total civil claims lodged	14,146	100%	2,728	100%	1,340	100%
2021 – 2022 FY						
Enforcement hearing summons	1,962	12.28%	18	0.65%	9	0.62%
Enforcement hearing warrants	1,215	7.6%	154	5.53%	42	2.88%
Total enforcement proceedings lodged	3,177	19.88%	172	6.18%	51	3.5%
Total civil claims lodged	15,980	100%	2,785	100%	1,459	100%
2022 – 2023						
Enforcement hearing summons	1,670	8.63%	17	0.54%	12	0.71%
Enforcement hearing warrants	1,099	5.68%	180	5.73%	35	2.07%
Total enforcement proceedings lodged	2,769	14.31%	197	6.27%	47	2.78%
Total civil claims lodged	19,343	100%	3,144	100%	1,690	100%

Enforcement hearing summons may be served by bailiffs or private process servers.

Enforcement hearing warrants can only be enforced by bailiffs, by virtue of their statutory appointment(s).

The above figures show (a) civil enforcement matters requiring bailiff services (enforcement hearing warrants); (b) civil matters that may have been dealt with by bailiffs or private process servers (enforcement hearing summons); (c) total enforcement proceedings, representing the maximum number of matters that may have required bailiff services; and (d) all of the preceding figures as a percentage of total civil claims filed in each jurisdiction for each financial year across the 2018-19 to 2022-23 financial years.

Appendix 4

Detailed jurisdictional fee comparison



Bailiff Fee Review

Jurisdictional Comparison

Queensland Bailiffs are appointed to the Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts to serve and execute the process, judgments and orders authorised by law, including the enforcement of civil debts. Bailiffs are remunerated in accordance with fees prescribed under Schedule 1 and Schedule 2, Part 2 of the [Uniform Civil Procedure \(Fees\) Regulation 2019](#) (QLD Regulation).

CSQ is reviewing the fees payable for out-of-court service and enforcement functions performed by a bailiff. The following information provides a comparison of relevant provisions in other Australian jurisdictions across three fee categories relating to service, enforcement and travel. Fee amounts listed in the following tables are actual fee amounts, not fee units prescribed under relevant fee regulations.

Where available and appropriate, the comparison also includes commercial rates (e.g. private process servers).

Limitations of this comparison

Bailiff functions are performed and remunerated differently in each jurisdiction. In some jurisdictions bailiffs are departmental officers and in others these are contracted services. Each jurisdiction prescribes different fee structures for bailiff functions and may implement different policy instruments or procedures for administering these fees. Consequently, any comparison with Queensland fees is an indication only.

All fees are current as of 1 July 2023.

Not all jurisdictions' fees are included in the following tables. Only jurisdictions with prescribed fees which allow a meaningful comparison to Queensland fees are included.



Service Fees

Service or attempted service of a claim, application, subpoena, process or other document¹

	Jurisdictional Comparison							Commercial rates (private process servers)
	Queensland Magistrates Court ²	Queensland Supreme and District Courts ³	New South Wales Local, Supreme and District Courts ⁴	Victoria Magistrates Court ⁵	Western Australia Magistrates Courts ⁶	Western Australia Supreme ⁷ and District ⁸ Courts	South Australia Magistrates, District and Supreme Courts ⁹	
Fee Amount	\$56.60	\$118.70	\$78.00	\$56.00	\$101.00	\$103.50	\$53.00	\$90.00+
Fee Description	Fee can be claimed for each person served and within 12km of the registry.	Fee can be claimed for each person served. \$37.20 per hour can be claimed after the first hour for time spent on service/enforcement (see Regulation for details). \$21.35 can be claimed for each additional warrant, process or document served (see Regulation for details).	Fee claimed for each address and for each occasion. Fee includes preparation of affidavit of service. This fee can also be claimed for service by post.	Service by post \$14.00.	Fee covers up to 3 attempts at the same address – successful or not. Fee includes printing and any certificates produced. \$74.00 - fee for ordinary service (see Regulation for explanation). \$49.40 – fee for service by post.	Fee covers up to 3 attempts at the same address – successful or not. Fee includes any receiving and printing processes.	Fee claimed per copy. Fee when a report is not required for preparation of affidavit of service - \$44.75. Fee for receiving and entering a document for service (other than proceeding in the magistrates court) - \$48.00.	Rate varies depending on location and service requirements.

Observations:

- Queensland Magistrates Court service fees are:
 - similar to fees prescribed in Victoria and South Australia.
 - lower than similar fees prescribed in New South Wales.
 - lower than similar fees prescribed in Western Australia, however the WA fee covers up to 3 attempts at the same address, while the Qld fee is for each service or attempted service (if necessary and reasonable).
- Queensland Supreme and District Court service fees are higher than other jurisdictions.

¹ Schedule 2, Part 2, Uniform Civil Procedure (Fees) Regulation 2019 (QLD Regulation)

² Schedule 2, Part 2, QLD Regulation

³ Schedule 1, QLD Regulation

⁴ Schedule 2, Civil Procedure Regulation 2017 (NSW Regulation)

⁵ Magistrates Court of Victoria Fees and Costs, Not prescribed under Sheriff Regulations 2019 (VIC Regulation).

⁶ Schedule 2, Civil Judgments Enforcement Regulation 2005 (WA Regulation)

⁷ Schedule 2 Sheriff's Fees, Supreme Court (Fees) Regulation 2002 (WA SC Regulation)

⁸ Schedule 2 Sheriff's Fees, District Court (Fees) Regulation 2002 (WA DC Regulation)

⁹ South Australia Sheriff's (Fees) Notice 2022 (SA Regulation).

Enforcement Fees

Enforcement or attempted enforcement of a warrant¹⁰

	Queensland Magistrates Court ¹¹	Queensland Supreme and District Courts ¹²	New South Wales Local, District and Supreme Courts ¹³	Victoria Magistrates Court ¹⁴	Victoria Supreme and County Court ¹⁵	Western Australia Magistrates, Supreme and District Courts ¹⁶	South Australia Magistrates District and Supreme Courts ¹⁷
Fee Amount	\$82.55	\$118.70	\$100.00	\$218.00	\$228.20	\$369.50	\$99.50
Fee Description	Fee for enforcement, or attempted enforcement of a warrant within 12km of the registry. For each service/enforcement or attempt if necessary and reasonable in the circumstances. \$26.80 per hour can be claimed after the first hour for time spent on enforcement (see Regulation for details).	Fee claimed for each person or ship. For each service/enforcement or attempt if necessary and reasonable in the circumstances. \$37.20 per hour can be claimed after the first hour for time spent on service/enforcement (see Regulation for details). \$21.35 can be claimed for each additional warrant, process or document served (see Regulation for details).	Fee claimed for each address and for each occasion. \$100.00 claimed for arrest warrant and writs of delivery and levy of property. \$407.00 claimed for writs of possession and execution of any other court process.	Fee covers first 4 attempts. \$67.89 is claimed for each further 2 attempts. \$166.15 additional can be claimed when warrant specifies more than 1 address, warrant is reissued, execution address is changed, status of warrant is changed (see Regulation for details).	Fee covers first 2 attempts. \$196.52 is claimed for each further 2 attempts. \$166.15 additional can be claimed when warrant specifies more than 1 address, warrant is reissued, execution address is changed, status of warrant is changed (see Regulation for details). If warrant of possession is executed with another civil warrant, amount claimed is \$278.73.	Fee includes up to 3 attempts, and any printing, inquiries, notices, reports. Fee includes arresting a person and conveying them to a place of custody. \$48.60 additional can be claimed every 30 minutes after 2 hours and 30 minutes for keeping the person in custody until they can be conveyed to court. \$231.00 – enforcing seizure and sale order (3 attempts – see Regulation for details) \$185.50 – enforcing seizure and delivery order (3 attempts – see Regulation for details).	Fee for executing a warrant or other process of execution or making an arrest. Can also claim a fee of \$53.00 for any necessary inquiries conducted. Fee of \$56.00 per hour or part hour after the first hour if sheriff's attendance to execute an enforcement process is required. \$70.50 for receiving and entering a warrant (including a summons when issued as a joint process) or other process of execution. \$99.50 additional fee if property is seized and processed (see Regulation for details).

Observations:

- Queensland Magistrates Court fees are:
 - Slightly lower than fees prescribed in NSW and South Australia. These jurisdictions are comparable in that they also allow the fee to be claimed for each attempt.
 - Significantly lower than fees prescribed in other jurisdictions. However unlike Queensland, the prescribed fee in these jurisdictions covers the first 2-4 attempts.
- Queensland Supreme and District Court fees are:
 - Slightly higher than fees prescribed in NSW, and slightly lower than fees in South Australia. These jurisdictions are comparable in that they also allow the fee to be claimed for each attempt.
 - Significantly lower than fees prescribed in Victoria and Western Australia, however unlike Queensland, the prescribed fee in these jurisdictions covers the first 2-4 attempts.
- There are some other notable differences that impact comparisons. In Queensland, there is an additional allowance per hour after the first hour. In Victoria, the initial fee covers the first four attempts, and then an additional fee is claimable following the first four attempts.
- Notably, NSW has different execution and enforcement fees for different types of actions – i.e. a tiered scale of fees.

¹⁰ [Schedule 2, Part 2, QLD Regulation.](#)

¹¹ [Schedule 2, Part 2, QLD Regulation.](#)

¹² [Schedule 1, QLD Regulation.](#)

¹³ [Schedule 2, NSW Regulation.](#)

¹⁴ [Part 2 Sheriff's Fees, Sheriff Regulations 2019 \(Vic\) \(VIC Regulation\).](#) Amounts are approximate calculations of fee amounts converted from prescribed fee units.

¹⁵ [Part 2 Sheriff's Fees, VIC Regulation.](#) Amounts are approximate calculations of fee amounts converted from prescribed fee units.

¹⁶ [Schedule 2, WA Regulation.](#)

¹⁷ [SA Regulation.](#)



Mileage

Travelling fee for service or attempted service, enforcement, or attempted enforcement¹⁸.

	Queensland Magistrates Court ¹⁹	Queensland Supreme and District Courts ²⁰	Victoria Magistrates Court ²¹	Western Australia Magistrates, Supreme and District Courts ²²	South Australia Magistrates, Supreme and District Courts ²³
Fee Type	\$4.20	\$4.20	\$0.76	\$2.50 (metropolitan areas) \$2.80 (outside metropolitan areas)	\$1.70
Fee Description	Per KM, one way, from the registry to place of service/enforcement in excess of 12km.	Per KM, one way, from the registry to place of service/enforcement in excess of 8km.	Per KM.	Per KM, one way, from the nearest sheriff's office.	Per KM, after 50KMs.

Observations:

- Mileage fees in Queensland are higher than other jurisdictions where a mileage rate is prescribed.
- While the rates in South Australia and Victoria are substantially lower, the relevant regulations do not state the start and end point of travel for which the rate may be claimed.

¹⁸ [Schedule 2, Part 2, QLD Regulation.](#)

¹⁹ [Schedule 2, Part 2, QLD Regulation.](#)

²⁰ [Schedule 1, QLD Regulation.](#)

²¹ [Magistrates Court of Victoria Fees and Costs.](#) Not prescribed under [VIC Regulation.](#)

²² [Schedule 2, WA Regulation.](#)

²³ [SA Regulation.](#)

Appendix 5

Options considered in consultation Discussion Paper by theme

Options to address bailiffs' concerns in key problem areas	
Theme 1 – Service and execution fees	
Option 1	Uplift both the fees for service (\$56.60) and execution (\$82.55) in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction to match Supreme Court and District Court fees.
Option 2	Introduce the 'additional service/enforcement fee' in the MC jurisdiction to match Supreme Court and District Court fees.
Theme 2 - Additional hours	
Option 1	Uplift the hourly fee in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction to match Supreme Court and District Court fees.
Option 2	Increase the fees in the Supreme, District and Magistrates Court jurisdictions by an amount greater than inflation, to match comparable rates of public service employees and comparable rates in other jurisdictions.
Option 3	Clarify Magistrates Court fees such that bailiffs can claim the additional hour fee for service or attempted service in addition to enforcement, to match Supreme Court and District Court fees.
Theme 3 - Travel fees (including mileage)	
Option 1	Amend the Magistrates Court fee to be consistent with the Supreme Court and District Court fee item so that the additional mileage rate can be claimed after the first 8km in all jurisdictions.
Option 2	Amend the fees so that the per kilometre rate can be claimed from the beginning of a journey, in addition to the base service or execution fee, rather than after the first 8 or 12 km.
Option 3	Amend the fees so that the per kilometre rate can be claimed to <i>and from</i> the location of service or enforcement, rather than just one way to the location.
Option 4	Amend the fees so that a bailiff may claim for each kilometre or part of a kilometre necessarily travelled from the registry <i>or from the last place of service or enforcement</i> if closer than the issuing registry.
Theme 4 - Poundage	
Option 1	Remove the poundage fee from the UCPFR.
Option 2	Allow bailiffs to claim a portion of poundage in the Supreme Court and District Court, consistent with the portion claimable in the Magistrates Court.
Option 3	Increase the portion of poundage claimable by bailiffs in the Magistrates Court.
Theme 5 - Miscellaneous fees	
Option 1	Introduce a base miscellaneous fee across each jurisdiction claimable for each executed or unexecuted warrant without a requirement to produce evidence of the expense.
Option 2	Further increase the base service and execution fees to include an additional amount reflective of a base miscellaneous fee.

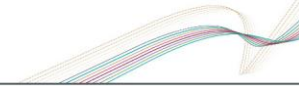
Appendix 6

Other options considered but deemed not suitable

Alternative option	Reason option not considered suitable
A cancellation fee should be introduced for when an eviction or other warrant is stayed at the last minute.	Bailiffs are paid a fee for the services they perform. In instances where a warrant or eviction is stayed at the last minute, the bailiff is still able to claim the enforcement fee and any other additional hourly fee depending on the time it has taken to affect the enforcement, meaning bailiffs still receive payment for the work they have performed even if the warrant is stayed at the last minute. A cancellation fee is not appropriate as there are already suitable fees in the regulation.
Implement a fee for attending an enforcement hearing to compensate the bailiff when attending the court for the purpose of bringing a debtor to the court under a warrant, to ensure the debtor has surrendered and the warrant is handed up.	Bailiffs can already claim the enforcement fee and the additional hourly fee (after the first hour of work).
A levy should be placed on all types of warrants in regional and remote locations.	Regional and remote court users should not be charged additional fees to access the same services because of their location, which is likely to diminish access to justice in these areas, particularly for those within the community experiencing financial hardship or other vulnerabilities. Regional and remote locations often have fewer economic opportunities and imposing a levy could further this disparity.
Bailiffs should be able to claim up to \$100 without providing receipts or evidence of purchases. This should not be at the discretion of the registrar.	Bailiffs are reimbursed for reasonable expenses actually incurred. By removing this system there is a risk that bailiffs will receive funds for expenses not actually incurred, which would arbitrarily increase the overall cost of bailiff fees for all court users.
A levy fee should be applied to all service documents and warrants, paid on retainer on a monthly basis.	Bailiffs are paid fees on the basis of work actually performed. It is unreasonable to expect a court user to pay a monthly retainer for services that may not be undertaken or required at that time.
Bailiffs should receive from the state a travelling allowance.	The UCPFR already allows bailiffs to claim the reasonable costs of travel.
If the fees were to increase, consideration should be given as to whether the fee is to cover one attempt or more. A reduced fee for a second or subsequent attempt could also be considered.	Fees should cover one attempt. Bailiffs have limited control over whether a function can be successfully executed and should not be penalised if more than one trip is necessary to carry out a function. The nature of bailiff work is often unpredictable and only allowing one fee to be claimed for multiple attempts may dissuade bailiffs. DoJ have processes in place to ensure bailiffs make appropriate enquiries to limit arbitrary attempts at service or enforcement.

There could be an additional hour fee for standard hours, and a higher fee claimable for weekends and after hours.	It is at the discretion of the bailiff as to when functions are carried out.
DoJ could pay the mileage fee for travel between courthouses to mitigate those instances where a bailiff is travelling to serve or execute documents for multiple clients and the cost needs to be spread equally, which is more administratively burdensome than DoJ paying for this component of the journey.	Under the Queensland Treasury's <i>Principles of Fees and Charges</i> , non-regulatory fees where there is a direct benefit between the payer and user, such as bailiff fees, should be fully cost recovered from the user. It is not appropriate for government to subsidise individual beneficiaries using taxpayer funds.
Mileage fee should be different for metropolitan and country areas, as has been adopted in Western Australia. Fee could also be set like in WA to provide certainty to court users.	The department does not consider it appropriate for regional court users to be required to pay a higher fee on the basis of location, as this has the potential to increase the economic divide already experienced by regional communities. Prescribing standard fees across the state promotes fairness and equity.
DoJ should consider amending relevant legislation to allow police officers to undertake the work at a fee for service.	This option is not within the scope of this Bailiff Fee Review, however DoJ acknowledges this option may warrant future consideration.
Administrative work of the bailiff role is allocated to Court Services Queensland staff, so bailiffs can focus on the service and execution functions.	Court Services Queensland staff have significant workloads providing support to the judiciary and frontline services to the Queensland community. Administrative work sits more appropriately with the bailiffs as these tasks are only created as a result of the service and execution functions they are appointed to perform. Bailiffs are able to claim an hourly fee for each hour necessarily spent beyond the first hour on service and execution functions.

The Wage Price Index (WPI) was considered as an alternative indexation measure, however, industries captured by the WPI differ each year and it cannot be used to compare employer costs between states, industries or sectors. Given bailiffs work across both metropolitan areas and regional areas throughout Queensland, this option is not considered appropriate to use as the basis for indexation of bailiff fees as it does not accurately and consistently reflect service costs of bailiffs working across the state.



Appendix 7

Case study modelling

Note the following apply to case study figures:

* GIR projections are based on the average of GIR applied over the past 5 years and anticipates 2.5% GIR for later outlier years, in accordance with current Queensland Government policy.

** Since the bailiff fees were last reviewed, CPI has increased by 18.9% across the 2020-21 to 2023-24 financial years (inclusive). CPI figures are taken from the year-average of 'Percentage Change from Corresponding Quarter of Previous Year; All groups CPI; Brisbane'. The increase to fees is calculated by taking the fee amount payable in 2019-20 and increasing it by 18.9%.

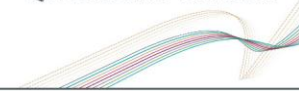
*** CPI projections are based on Queensland economic forecast and projection data from Queensland Treasury Budget Papers for 2024-25 and reverts to 2.5% for subsequent years, in line with the long-range inflation rate based on the mid-point of the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) target range for inflation.

**** The additional travel fee is payable for each kilometre or part of a kilometre necessarily travelled from the registry to the place of service or enforcement, one way in excess of 12km from the registry for Magistrates Court matters or 8km for District and Supreme Court matters. Superannuation does not apply to the additional travel fee.

***** Poundage varies depending on the circumstances of each court matter but may be paid up to a maximum of \$200 in the Magistrates Court jurisdiction. The \$200 limit is a static figure that is not subject to indexation, however, superannuation applies to poundage. Poundage is not applicable for Supreme and District Court matters.

^ In the Supreme and District Courts, a bailiff can claim an amount "for the reasonable cost, as decided and reasonably incurred by a registrar, enforcement officer or marshal, of expenses for [*inter alia*] each person left in possession of property". Although the fee is variable, for the purpose of comparative calculations, the fee amount applicable in the Magistrates Court has been used to calculate projected fees.

^^ There is no additional fee for payment into court for District or Supreme Court matters.



Case Study - Southport

This is a typical example of a simple, local matter involving service of a warrant for the seizure and sale of a property. The Enforcement Officer claimed a variety of fee types for the work involved and it is a good example to use as a baseline for the comparison of fees.

Option 1A - maintain status quo

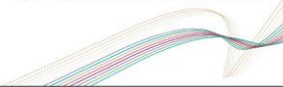
Option 1B - maintain status quo (with superannuation)

This option makes no change to the existing prescribed fees, which would continue to be indexed using GIR*.

Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 1A							
UCPFR Item	Type	Current fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$82.57	2	\$165.14	\$82.57	\$0.00	\$165.14	\$168.99	\$173.21	\$177.54	\$181.98	\$205.90
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$26.82	5	\$134.10	\$26.82	\$0.00	\$134.10	\$137.22	\$140.66	\$144.17	\$147.78	\$167.19
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$106.11	0	\$0.00	\$106.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	18	\$75.42	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$75.42	\$77.18	\$79.11	\$81.08	\$83.11	\$94.03
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$118.72	0	\$0.00	\$118.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	1	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$53.69	1	\$53.69	\$53.69	\$0.00	\$53.69	\$54.94	\$56.31	\$57.72	\$59.17	\$66.94
TOTAL:				\$628.35	TOTAL:			\$638.33	\$649.29	\$660.52	\$672.03	\$734.06

					Projected fees - Option 1B							
					New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
								Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee				\$92.07	\$9.50	\$184.13	\$189.34	\$194.08	\$198.93	\$203.90	\$230.69
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time				\$29.90	\$3.08	\$149.52	\$153.75	\$157.60	\$161.54	\$165.58	\$187.33
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee				\$118.31	\$12.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****				\$4.19	\$0.00	\$75.42	\$77.18	\$79.11	\$81.08	\$83.11	\$94.03
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property				\$132.37	\$13.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****				\$223.00	\$23.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court				\$59.86	\$6.17	\$59.86	\$61.56	\$63.10	\$64.67	\$66.29	\$75.00
				TOTAL:	\$691.94		\$691.94	\$704.83	\$716.88	\$729.22	\$741.88	\$810.06

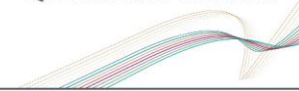


- Option 2A - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and continue applying GIR as indexation rate**
Option 2B - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and continue applying GIR as indexation rate (with superannuation)
Option 2C - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward
Option 2D - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward (with superannuation)

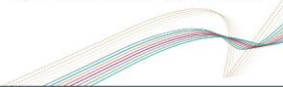
This option uplifts the prescribed fees to reflect what they would have been if CPI had been used as an indexation rate**, rather than GIR, since the previous review in 2019.
 The table shows projected fees where indexation is applied using GIR* or CPI*** moving forward.
 Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 2A							
UCPFR Item	Type	2019 fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount** (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$75.25	2	\$150.50	\$89.47	\$14.22	\$178.94	\$183.11	\$187.69	\$192.38	\$197.19	\$223.11
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$24.45	5	\$122.25	\$29.07	\$4.62	\$145.36	\$148.74	\$152.46	\$156.27	\$160.18	\$181.23
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$96.65	0	\$0.00	\$114.92	\$18.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$3.85	18	\$69.30	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$82.40	\$84.32	\$86.43	\$88.59	\$90.80	\$102.73
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$108.10	0	\$0.00	\$128.53	\$20.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	1	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$48.90	1	\$48.90	\$58.14	\$9.24	\$58.14	\$59.50	\$60.98	\$62.51	\$64.07	\$72.49
TOTAL:				\$590.95	TOTAL:		\$664.84	\$675.67	\$687.56	\$699.75	\$712.24	\$779.56

					Projected fees - Option 2B								
					New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035	
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
								Super 2025-26					
								12% (+0.5%)					
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$99.76	\$24.51	\$199.52	\$205.17	\$210.30	\$215.56	\$220.95	\$249.98				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$32.41	\$7.96	\$162.07	\$166.66	\$170.82	\$175.09	\$179.47	\$203.06				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$128.13	\$31.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$82.40	\$84.32	\$86.43	\$88.59	\$90.80	\$102.73				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$143.31	\$35.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$223.00	\$23.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$64.83	\$15.93	\$64.83	\$66.66	\$68.33	\$70.04	\$71.79	\$81.22				
					TOTAL:		\$731.82	\$745.81	\$758.88	\$772.28	\$786.01	\$859.99	



		Projected fees - Option 2C							
		New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026	CPI 2026-2027	CPI 2028-2029	CPI 2029-2030	CPI 2034-2035
					3.25%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$89.47	\$14.22	\$178.94	\$184.76	\$189.38	\$194.11	\$198.97	\$225.11
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$29.07	\$4.62	\$145.36	\$150.08	\$153.83	\$157.68	\$161.62	\$182.86
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$114.92	\$18.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$82.40	\$85.08	\$87.20	\$89.38	\$91.62	\$103.66
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$128.53	\$20.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$58.14	\$9.24	\$58.14	\$60.03	\$61.53	\$63.07	\$64.65	\$73.14
		TOTAL:			\$664.84	\$679.95	\$691.95	\$704.24	\$716.85
		Projected fees - Option 2D							
		New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026	CPI 2026-2027	CPI 2028-2029	CPI 2029-2030	CPI 2034-2035
					3.25%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
					Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$99.76	\$24.51	\$199.52	\$207.01	\$212.18	\$217.48	\$222.92	\$252.22
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$32.41	\$7.96	\$162.07	\$168.15	\$172.35	\$176.66	\$181.08	\$204.87
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$128.13	\$31.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$82.40	\$85.08	\$87.20	\$89.38	\$91.62	\$103.66
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$143.31	\$35.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$223.00	\$23.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$64.83	\$15.93	\$64.83	\$67.26	\$68.94	\$70.66	\$72.43	\$81.95
		TOTAL:			\$731.82	\$750.49	\$763.68	\$777.19	\$791.05
									\$865.69



Option 3A - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and continue applying GIR as indexation rate
Option 3B - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and continue applying GIR as indexation rate (with superannuation)
Option 3C - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward
Option 3D - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward (with superannuation)

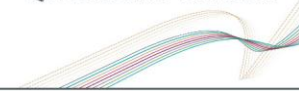
This option uplifts the prescribed fees to match the current prescribed fees in the Supreme and District Court jurisdictions. Additional travel is applicable after the first 8km for Supreme and District Court jurisdictions, rather than 12km for the Magistrates Court jurisdiction.

The table shows projected fees where indexation is applied using GIR* or CPI*** moving forward.

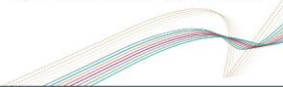
Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 3A							
UCPFR Item	Type	Current fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$82.57	2	\$165.14	\$118.72	\$36.15	\$237.44	2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$26.82	5	\$134.10	\$37.20	\$10.38	\$186.00	\$190.33	\$195.09	\$199.97	\$204.97	\$231.90
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$106.11	0	\$0.00	\$171.93	\$65.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	18	\$75.42	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$92.18	\$94.33	\$96.69	\$99.10	\$101.58	\$114.93
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$118.72	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	1	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$53.69	1	\$53.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL:				\$628.35			\$515.62	\$527.63	\$539.93	\$552.51	\$565.38	\$639.68

					Projected fees - Option 3B							
					New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
								Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee				\$132.37	\$49.80	\$264.75	\$272.24	\$279.04	\$286.02	\$293.17	\$331.70
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time				\$41.48	\$14.66	\$207.39	\$213.26	\$218.59	\$224.06	\$229.66	\$259.84
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee				\$191.70	\$85.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****				\$4.19	\$0.00	\$92.18	\$94.33	\$96.69	\$99.10	\$101.58	\$114.93
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^				\$0.00	-\$53.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL:							\$564.32	\$579.82	\$594.32	\$609.18	\$624.41	\$706.46



		Projected fees - Option 3C							
		New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026 3.25%	CPI 2026-2027 2.50%	CPI 2028-2029 2.50%	CPI 2029-2030 2.50%	CPI 2034-2035 2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$118.72	\$36.15	\$237.44	\$245.16	\$251.29	\$257.57	\$264.01	\$298.70
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$37.20	\$10.38	\$186.00	\$192.05	\$196.85	\$201.77	\$206.81	\$233.99
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$171.93	\$65.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$92.18	\$95.18	\$97.56	\$99.99	\$102.49	\$115.96
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
		TOTAL:			\$515.62	\$532.38	\$545.69	\$559.33	\$573.31
		Projected fees - Option 3D							
		New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026 3.25%	CPI 2026-2027 2.50%	CPI 2028-2029 2.50%	CPI 2029-2030 2.50%	CPI 2034-2035 2.50%
					Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$132.37	\$49.80	\$264.75	\$274.94	\$281.81	\$288.86	\$296.08	\$334.99
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$41.48	\$14.66	\$207.39	\$215.37	\$220.76	\$226.28	\$231.93	\$262.41
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$191.70	\$85.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$92.18	\$95.27	\$97.65	\$100.09	\$102.59	\$116.07
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
		TOTAL:			\$564.32	\$585.58	\$600.22	\$615.23	\$630.61
									\$713.47



Case Study - Beaudesert

This example from a smaller, more remote location/registry exemplifies a typical Enforcement Officer report for the region. There are a variety of fee types claimed due to the more complex nature of the work that was undertaken by the Enforcement Officer.

Option 1A - maintain status quo

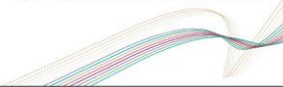
Option 1B - maintain status quo (with superannuation)

This option makes no change to the existing prescribed fees, which would continue to be indexed using GIR*.

Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 1A								
UCPFR Item	Type	Current fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035	
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$82.57	1	\$82.57	\$82.57	\$0.00	\$82.57	\$84.49	\$86.61	\$88.77	\$90.99	\$102.95	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$26.82	57	\$1,528.74	\$26.82	\$0.00	\$1,528.74	\$1,564.36	\$1,603.47	\$1,643.56	\$1,684.64	\$1,906.02	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$106.11	1	\$106.11	\$106.11	\$0.00	\$106.11	\$108.58	\$111.30	\$114.08	\$116.93	\$132.30	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	137	\$574.03	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$574.03	\$587.40	\$602.09	\$617.14	\$632.57	\$715.70	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$118.72	7	\$831.04	\$118.72	\$0.00	\$831.04	\$850.40	\$871.66	\$893.45	\$915.79	\$1,036.13	
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	1	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$53.69	1	\$53.69	\$53.69	\$0.00	\$53.69	\$54.94	\$56.31	\$57.72	\$59.17	\$66.94	
TOTAL:				\$3,376.18	TOTAL:			\$3,376.18	\$3,450.18	\$3,531.44	\$3,614.73	\$3,700.09	\$4,160.03

		Projected fees - Option 1B							
		New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
					2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
					Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$92.07	\$9.50	\$92.07	\$94.67	\$97.04	\$99.46	\$101.95	\$115.35
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$29.90	\$3.08	\$1,704.55	\$1,752.78	\$1,796.60	\$1,841.52	\$1,887.56	\$2,135.60
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$118.31	\$12.20	\$118.31	\$121.66	\$124.70	\$127.82	\$131.02	\$148.23
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$574.03	\$587.40	\$602.09	\$617.14	\$632.57	\$715.70
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$132.37	\$13.65	\$926.61	\$952.83	\$976.65	\$1,001.07	\$1,026.10	\$1,160.93
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$223.00	\$23.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$59.86	\$6.17	\$59.86	\$61.56	\$63.10	\$64.67	\$66.29	\$75.00
		TOTAL:		\$3,698.43	\$3,793.91	\$3,883.18	\$3,974.69	\$4,068.48	\$4,573.81



- Option 2A - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and continue applying GIR as indexation rate**
Option 2B - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and continue applying GIR as indexation rate (with superannuation)
Option 2C - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward
Option 2D - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward (with superannuation)

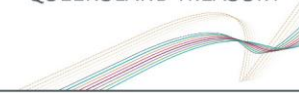
This option uplifts the prescribed fees to reflect what they would have been if CPI had been used as an indexation rate**, rather than GIR, since the previous review in 2019.

The table shows projected fees where indexation is applied using GIR* or CPI*** moving forward.

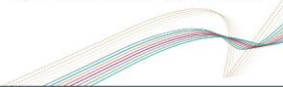
Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 2A								
UCPFR Item	Type	2019 fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount** (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035	
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$75.25	1	\$75.25	\$89.47	\$14.22	\$89.47	\$91.56	\$93.85	\$96.19	\$98.60	\$111.55	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$24.45	57	\$1,393.65	\$29.07	\$4.62	\$1,657.05	\$1,695.66	\$1,738.05	\$1,781.50	\$1,826.04	\$2,066.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$96.65	1	\$96.65	\$114.92	\$18.27	\$114.92	\$117.59	\$120.53	\$123.55	\$126.64	\$143.28	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$3.85	137	\$527.45	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$627.14	\$641.75	\$657.79	\$674.24	\$691.09	\$781.91	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$108.10	7	\$756.70	\$128.53	\$20.43	\$899.72	\$920.68	\$943.70	\$967.29	\$991.47	\$1,121.76	
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	1	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$48.90	1	\$48.90	\$58.14	\$9.24	\$58.14	\$59.50	\$60.98	\$62.51	\$64.07	\$72.49	
TOTAL:				\$3,098.60	TOTAL:			\$3,646.44	\$3,726.74	\$3,814.91	\$3,905.28	\$3,997.91	\$4,496.99

					Projected fees - Option 2B							
					New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
								Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee				\$99.76	\$24.51	\$99.76	\$102.58	\$105.15	\$107.78	\$110.47	\$124.99
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time				\$32.41	\$7.96	\$1,847.61	\$1,899.90	\$1,947.40	\$1,996.08	\$2,045.98	\$2,314.84
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee				\$128.13	\$31.48	\$128.13	\$131.76	\$135.05	\$138.43	\$141.89	\$160.53
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****				\$4.58	\$0.73	\$627.14	\$641.75	\$657.79	\$674.24	\$691.09	\$781.91
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property				\$143.31	\$35.21	\$1,003.18	\$1,031.57	\$1,057.36	\$1,083.80	\$1,110.89	\$1,256.87
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****				\$223.00	\$23.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court				\$64.83	\$15.93	\$64.83	\$66.66	\$68.33	\$70.04	\$71.79	\$81.22
				TOTAL:	\$3,993.65		\$3,993.65	\$4,097.23	\$4,194.08	\$4,293.36	\$4,395.12	\$4,943.37



		Projected fees - Option 2C							
		New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026 3.25%	CPI 2026-2027 2.50%	CPI 2028-2029 2.50%	CPI 2029-2030 2.50%	CPI 2034-2035 2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$89.47	\$14.22	\$89.47	\$92.38	\$94.69	\$97.06	\$99.48	\$112.56
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$29.07	\$4.62	\$1,657.05	\$1,710.90	\$1,753.68	\$1,797.52	\$1,842.46	\$2,084.57
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$114.92	\$18.27	\$114.92	\$118.65	\$121.62	\$124.66	\$127.77	\$144.57
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$627.14	\$647.52	\$663.71	\$680.30	\$697.31	\$788.94
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$128.53	\$20.43	\$899.72	\$928.96	\$952.18	\$975.99	\$1,000.39	\$1,131.84
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$58.14	\$9.24	\$58.14	\$60.03	\$61.53	\$63.07	\$64.65	\$73.14
TOTAL:		\$3,646.44		\$3,646.44	\$3,758.44	\$3,847.41	\$3,938.59	\$4,032.06	\$4,535.62
		Projected fees - Option 2D							
		New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026 3.25%	CPI 2026-2027 2.50%	CPI 2028-2029 2.50%	CPI 2029-2030 2.50%	CPI 2034-2035 2.50%
					Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$99.76	\$24.51	\$99.76	\$103.50	\$106.09	\$108.74	\$111.46	\$126.11
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$32.41	\$7.96	\$1,847.61	\$1,916.90	\$1,964.82	\$2,013.94	\$2,064.29	\$2,335.55
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$128.13	\$31.48	\$128.13	\$132.94	\$136.26	\$139.67	\$143.16	\$161.97
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$627.14	\$647.52	\$663.71	\$680.30	\$697.31	\$788.94
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$143.31	\$35.21	\$1,003.18	\$1,040.80	\$1,066.82	\$1,093.49	\$1,120.83	\$1,268.12
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$223.00	\$23.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$64.83	\$15.93	\$64.83	\$67.26	\$68.94	\$70.66	\$72.43	\$81.95
TOTAL:		\$3,993.65		\$3,993.65	\$4,131.92	\$4,229.64	\$4,329.81	\$4,432.48	\$4,985.64



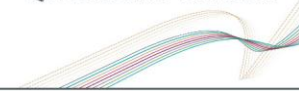
- Option 3A - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and continue applying GIR as indexation rate**
Option 3B - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and continue applying GIR as indexation rate (with superannuation)
Option 3C - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward
Option 3D - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward (with superannuation)

This option uplifts the prescribed fees to match the current prescribed fees in the Supreme and District Court jurisdictions. Additional travel is applicable after the first 8km for Supreme and District Court jurisdictions, rather than 12km for the Magistrates Court jurisdiction.

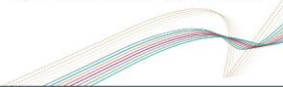
The table shows projected fees where indexation is applied using GIR* or CPI*** moving forward.

Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 3A								
UCPFR Item	Type	Current fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035	
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$82.57	1	\$82.57	\$118.72	\$36.15	\$118.72	\$121.49	\$124.52	\$127.64	\$130.83	\$148.02	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$26.82	57	\$1,528.74	\$37.20	\$10.38	\$2,120.40	\$2,169.81	\$2,224.05	\$2,279.65	\$2,336.64	\$2,621.85	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$106.11	1	\$106.11	\$171.93	\$65.82	\$171.93	\$175.94	\$180.33	\$184.84	\$189.46	\$212.59	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	137	\$574.03	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$590.79	\$604.56	\$619.67	\$635.16	\$651.04	\$730.50	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$118.72	7	\$831.04	\$118.72	\$0.00	\$831.04	\$850.40	\$871.66	\$893.45	\$915.79	\$1,027.57	
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	1	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$53.69	1	\$53.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
TOTAL:				\$3,376.18	TOTAL:		\$3,832.88	\$3,922.19	\$4,013.57	\$4,107.09	\$4,202.78	\$4,715.76	
					Projected fees - Option 3B								
					New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035	
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
								Super 2025-26					
								12% (+0.5%)					
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$132.37	\$49.80	\$132.37	\$136.12	\$139.52	\$143.01	\$146.59	\$165.85				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$41.48	\$14.66	\$2,364.25	\$2,431.15	\$2,491.93	\$2,554.23	\$2,618.09	\$2,962.13				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$191.70	\$85.59	\$191.70	\$197.13	\$202.06	\$207.11	\$212.28	\$240.18				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$590.79	\$604.56	\$619.67	\$635.16	\$651.04	\$736.59				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$132.37	\$13.65	\$926.61	\$952.83	\$976.65	\$1,001.07	\$1,026.10	\$1,160.93				
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7	Poundage*****	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$0.00	-\$53.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
					TOTAL:		\$4,205.72	\$4,321.79	\$4,429.83	\$4,540.58	\$4,654.09	\$5,265.68	



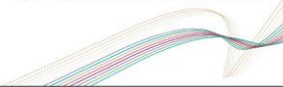
		Projected fees - Option 3C							
		New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026 3.25%	CPI 2026-2027 2.50%	CPI 2028-2029 2.50%	CPI 2029-2030 2.50%	CPI 2034-2035 2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$118.72	\$36.15	\$118.72	\$157.30	\$161.24	\$165.27	\$169.40	\$191.66
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$37.20	\$10.38	\$2,120.40	\$2,809.53	\$2,879.77	\$2,951.76	\$3,025.56	\$3,423.14
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$171.93	\$65.82	\$171.93	\$227.81	\$233.50	\$239.34	\$245.32	\$277.56
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$590.79	\$782.80	\$802.37	\$822.43	\$842.99	\$953.76
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$118.72	\$0.00	\$831.04	\$1,101.13	\$1,128.66	\$1,156.87	\$1,185.79	\$1,341.62
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
		TOTAL:			\$3,832.88	\$5,078.57	\$5,205.53	\$5,335.67	\$5,469.06
		Projected fees - Option 3D							
		New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026 3.25%	CPI 2026-2027 2.50%	CPI 2028-2029 2.50%	CPI 2029-2030 2.50%	CPI 2034-2035 2.50%
					Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$132.37	\$49.80	\$132.37	\$182.01	\$186.56	\$191.23	\$196.01	\$221.76
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$41.48	\$14.66	\$2,364.25	\$3,250.84	\$3,332.11	\$3,415.41	\$3,500.80	\$3,960.83
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$191.70	\$85.59	\$191.70	\$263.59	\$270.18	\$276.93	\$283.86	\$321.16
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.67	\$0.48	\$658.73	\$872.82	\$894.64	\$917.00	\$939.93	\$1,063.44
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$132.37	\$13.65	\$926.61	\$1,274.09	\$1,305.94	\$1,338.59	\$1,372.05	\$1,552.35
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
		TOTAL:			\$4,273.66	\$5,843.35	\$5,989.43	\$6,139.17	\$6,292.65
									\$7,119.55



Case Study - Dalby

This is an example of a matter where the enforcement officer's report was straight forward; claiming simple fees for work undertaken in a remote region, where the enforcement officer was required to locate and take a debtor to an enforcement hearing at a small registry.

Option 1A - maintain status quo													
Option 1B - maintain status quo (with superannuation)													
This option makes no change to the existing prescribed fees, which would continue to be indexed using GIR*.													
Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.													
Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 1A								
UCPFR Item	Type	Current fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035	
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$82.57	1	\$82.57	\$82.57	\$0.00	\$82.57	\$84.49	\$86.61	\$88.77	\$90.99	\$102.95	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$26.82	3	\$80.46	\$26.82	\$0.00	\$80.46	\$82.33	\$84.39	\$86.50	\$88.67	\$100.32	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$106.11	0	\$0.00	\$106.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	54	\$226.26	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$226.26	\$231.53	\$237.32	\$243.25	\$249.33	\$282.10	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$118.72	0	\$0.00	\$118.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	0	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$53.69	0	\$0.00	\$53.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
TOTAL:				\$389.29	TOTAL:			\$389.29	\$398.36	\$408.32	\$418.53	\$428.99	\$485.36
					Projected fees - Option 1B								
					New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035	
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
								Super 2025-26					
								12% (+0.5%)					
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$92.07	\$9.50	\$92.07	\$94.67	\$97.04	\$99.46	\$101.95	\$115.35				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$29.90	\$3.08	\$89.71	\$92.25	\$94.56	\$96.92	\$99.35	\$112.40				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$118.31	\$12.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$226.26	\$231.53	\$237.32	\$243.25	\$249.33	\$282.10				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$132.37	\$13.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$223.00	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$59.86	\$6.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
					TOTAL:			\$408.04	\$418.45	\$428.92	\$439.64	\$450.63	\$509.85

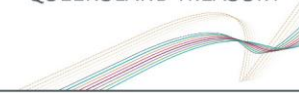


- Option 2A - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and continue applying GIR as indexation rate**
Option 2B - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and continue applying GIR as indexation rate (with superannuation)
Option 2C - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward
Option 2D - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward (with superannuation)

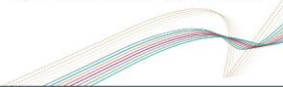
This option uplifts the prescribed fees to reflect what they would have been if CPI had been used as an indexation rate**, rather than GIR, since the previous review in 2019.
 The table shows projected fees where indexation is applied using GIR* or CPI*** moving forward.
 Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 2A							
UCPFR Item	Type	2019 fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount** (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$75.25	1	\$75.25	\$89.47	\$14.22	\$89.47	\$91.56	\$93.85	\$96.19	\$98.60	\$111.55
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$24.45	3	\$73.35	\$29.07	\$4.62	\$87.21	\$89.25	\$91.48	\$93.76	\$96.11	\$108.74
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$96.65	0	\$0.00	\$114.92	\$18.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$3.85	54	\$207.90	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$247.19	\$252.95	\$259.28	\$265.76	\$272.40	\$308.20
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$108.10	0	\$0.00	\$128.53	\$20.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	0	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$48.90	0	\$0.00	\$58.14	\$9.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL:				\$356.50	TOTAL:		\$423.88	\$433.75	\$444.60	\$455.71	\$467.11	\$528.49

		Projected fees - Option 2B								
		New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035	
					2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
					Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)					
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$99.76	\$24.51	\$99.76	\$102.58	\$105.15	\$107.78	\$110.47	\$124.99	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$32.41	\$7.96	\$97.24	\$99.99	\$102.49	\$105.06	\$107.68	\$121.83	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$128.13	\$31.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$247.19	\$252.95	\$259.28	\$265.76	\$272.40	\$308.20	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$143.31	\$35.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$223.00	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$64.83	\$15.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
		TOTAL:			\$444.20	\$455.53	\$466.92	\$478.59	\$490.56	\$555.02



		Projected fees - Option 2C							
		New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026 3.25%	CPI 2026-2027 2.50%	CPI 2028-2029 2.50%	CPI 2029-2030 2.50%	CPI 2034-2035 2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$89.47	\$14.22	\$89.47	\$118.55	\$121.51	\$124.55	\$127.67	\$144.44
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$29.07	\$4.62	\$87.21	\$115.56	\$118.45	\$121.41	\$124.44	\$140.80
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$114.92	\$18.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$247.19	\$327.53	\$335.72	\$344.11	\$352.71	\$399.06
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$128.53	\$20.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$58.14	\$9.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL:				\$423.88	\$561.64	\$575.68	\$590.07	\$604.82	\$684.30
		Projected fees - Option 2D							
		New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026 3.25%	CPI 2026-2027 2.50%	CPI 2028-2029 2.50%	CPI 2029-2030 2.50%	CPI 2034-2035 2.50%
					Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$99.76	\$24.51	\$99.76	\$103.50	\$106.09	\$108.74	\$111.46	\$126.11
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$32.41	\$7.96	\$97.24	\$100.89	\$103.41	\$106.00	\$108.65	\$122.92
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$128.13	\$31.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$247.19	\$255.23	\$261.61	\$268.15	\$274.85	\$310.97
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$143.31	\$35.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$223.00	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$64.83	\$15.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL:				\$444.20	\$459.62	\$471.11	\$482.89	\$494.96	\$560.00



- Option 3A - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and continue applying GIR as indexation rate**
Option 3B - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and continue applying GIR as indexation rate (with superannuation)
Option 3C - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward
Option 3D - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward (with superannuation)

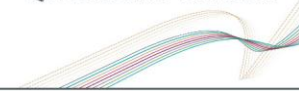
This option uplifts the prescribed fees to match the current prescribed fees in the Supreme and District Court jurisdictions. Additional travel is applicable after the first 8km for Supreme and District Court jurisdictions, rather than 12km for the Magistrates Court jurisdiction.

The table shows projected fees where indexation is applied using GIR* or CPI*** moving forward.

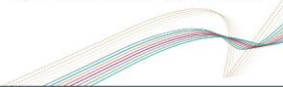
Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 3A							
UCPFR Item	Type	Current fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$82.57	1	\$82.57	\$118.72	\$36.15	\$118.72	\$121.49	\$124.52	\$127.64	\$130.83	\$148.02
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$26.82	3	\$80.46	\$37.20	\$10.38	\$111.60	\$114.20	\$117.06	\$119.98	\$122.98	\$137.99
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$106.11	0	\$0.00	\$171.93	\$65.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	54	\$226.26	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$243.02	\$248.68	\$254.90	\$261.27	\$267.80	\$300.49
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$118.72	0	\$0.00	\$118.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$53.69	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL:				\$389.29	TOTAL:		\$473.34	\$484.37	\$495.65	\$507.20	\$519.02	\$582.37

					Projected fees - Option 3B								
					New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035	
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
								Super 2025-26					
								12% (+0.5%)					
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$132.37	\$49.80	\$132.37	\$136.12	\$139.52	\$143.01	\$146.59	\$165.85				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$41.48	\$14.66	\$124.43	\$127.96	\$131.15	\$134.43	\$137.79	\$155.90				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$191.70	\$85.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$243.02	\$248.68	\$254.90	\$261.27	\$267.80	\$303.00				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$132.37	\$13.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$0.00	-\$53.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
					TOTAL:		\$499.83	\$512.76	\$525.58	\$538.72	\$552.18	\$624.74	



		Projected fees - Option 3C							
		New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026	CPI 2026-2027	CPI 2028-2029	CPI 2029-2030	CPI 2034-2035
					3.25%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$118.72	\$36.15	\$118.72	\$122.58	\$125.64	\$128.78	\$132.00	\$149.35
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$37.20	\$10.38	\$111.60	\$115.23	\$118.11	\$121.06	\$124.09	\$140.39
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$171.93	\$65.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$243.02	\$250.92	\$257.19	\$263.62	\$270.21	\$305.72
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$118.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
		TOTAL:		\$473.34	\$488.72	\$500.94	\$513.47	\$526.30	\$595.46
		Projected fees - Option 3D							
		New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026	CPI 2026-2027	CPI 2028-2029	CPI 2029-2030	CPI 2034-2035
					3.25%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
					Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$132.37	\$49.80	\$132.37	\$137.34	\$140.77	\$144.29	\$147.90	\$167.33
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$41.48	\$14.66	\$124.43	\$129.10	\$132.33	\$135.64	\$139.03	\$157.30
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$191.70	\$85.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$243.02	\$250.92	\$257.19	\$263.62	\$270.21	\$305.72
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$132.37	\$13.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
		TOTAL:		\$499.83	\$517.36	\$530.29	\$543.55	\$557.13	\$630.35



Case Study - Beenleigh

This matter involved service of a warrant for the seizure and sale of a property and is a good example highlighting the complexity of matters. The Enforcement Officer claimed a variety of fee types for the work involved.

Option 1A - maintain status quo

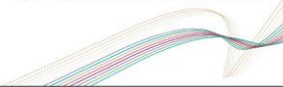
Option 1B - maintain status quo (with superannuation)

This option makes no change to the existing prescribed fees, which would continue to be indexed using GIR*.

Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 1A							
UCPFR Item	Type	Current fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$82.57	1	\$82.57	\$82.57	\$0.00	\$82.57	\$84.49	\$86.61	\$88.77	\$90.99	\$102.95
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$26.82	59	\$1,582.38	\$26.82	\$0.00	\$1,582.38	\$1,619.25	\$1,659.73	\$1,701.22	\$1,743.75	\$1,972.90
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$106.11	4	\$424.44	\$106.11	\$0.00	\$424.44	\$434.33	\$445.19	\$456.32	\$467.73	\$529.19
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	0	\$0.00	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$118.72	0	\$0.00	\$118.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	1	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$53.69	2	\$107.38	\$53.69	\$0.00	\$107.38	\$109.88	\$112.63	\$115.44	\$118.33	\$133.88
TOTAL:				\$2,396.77	TOTAL:		\$2,396.77	\$2,447.95	\$2,504.15	\$2,561.76	\$2,620.80	\$2,938.91

					Projected fees - Option 1B								
					New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035	
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
								Super 2025-26					
								12% (+0.5%)					
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$92.07	\$9.50	\$92.07	\$94.67	\$97.04	\$99.46	\$101.95	\$115.35				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$29.90	\$3.08	\$1,764.35	\$1,814.28	\$1,859.64	\$1,906.13	\$1,953.79	\$2,210.53				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$118.31	\$12.20	\$473.25	\$486.64	\$498.81	\$511.28	\$524.06	\$592.93				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$132.37	\$13.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00				
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$223.00	\$23.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$59.86	\$6.17	\$119.73	\$123.12	\$126.19	\$129.35	\$132.58	\$150.01				
					TOTAL:		\$2,672.40	\$2,741.72	\$2,804.68	\$2,869.23	\$2,935.38	\$3,291.81	

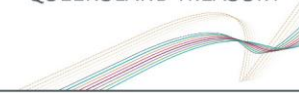


- Option 2A - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and continue applying GIR as indexation rate**
Option 2B - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and continue applying GIR as indexation rate (with superannuation)
Option 2C - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward
Option 2D - uplift fees to match if CPI had applied since previous review and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward (with superannuation)

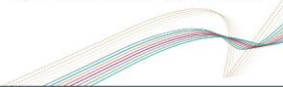
This option uplifts the prescribed fees to reflect what they would have been if CPI had been used as an indexation rate**, rather than GIR, since the previous review in 2019.
 The table shows projected fees where indexation is applied using GIR* or CPI*** moving forward.
 Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 2A							
UCPFR Item	Type	2019 fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount** (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$75.25	1	\$75.25	\$89.47	\$14.22	\$89.47	\$91.56	\$93.85	\$96.19	\$98.60	\$111.55
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$24.45	59	\$1,442.55	\$29.07	\$4.62	\$1,715.19	\$1,755.16	\$1,799.03	\$1,844.01	\$1,890.11	\$2,138.49
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$96.65	4	\$386.60	\$114.92	\$18.27	\$459.67	\$470.38	\$482.14	\$494.19	\$506.55	\$573.11
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$3.85	0	\$0.00	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$108.10	0	\$0.00	\$128.53	\$20.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	1	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$48.90	2	\$97.80	\$58.14	\$9.24	\$116.28	\$118.99	\$121.97	\$125.02	\$128.14	\$144.98
TOTAL:				\$2,202.20	TOTAL:		\$2,580.62	\$2,636.08	\$2,696.99	\$2,759.41	\$2,823.40	\$3,168.13

					Projected fees - Option 2B							
					New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
								Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee			\$99.76	\$24.51	\$99.76	\$102.58	\$105.15	\$107.78	\$110.47	\$124.99	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time			\$32.41	\$7.96	\$1,912.44	\$1,966.56	\$2,015.73	\$2,066.12	\$2,117.77	\$2,396.06	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee			\$128.13	\$31.48	\$512.53	\$527.03	\$540.21	\$553.71	\$567.56	\$642.14	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****			\$4.58	\$0.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property			\$143.31	\$35.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****			\$223.00	\$23.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court			\$64.83	\$15.93	\$129.66	\$133.33	\$136.66	\$140.08	\$143.58	\$162.44	
					TOTAL:		\$2,877.39	\$2,952.51	\$3,020.74	\$3,090.69	\$3,162.38	\$3,548.64



		Projected fees - Option 2C							
		New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026	CPI 2026-2027	CPI 2028-2029	CPI 2029-2030	CPI 2034-2035
					3.25%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$89.47	\$14.22	\$89.47	\$92.38	\$94.69	\$97.06	\$99.48	\$112.56
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$29.07	\$4.62	\$1,715.19	\$1,770.94	\$1,815.21	\$1,860.59	\$1,907.10	\$2,157.71
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$114.92	\$18.27	\$459.67	\$474.61	\$486.47	\$498.63	\$511.10	\$578.26
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$128.53	\$20.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$58.14	\$9.24	\$116.28	\$120.06	\$123.07	\$126.14	\$129.30	\$146.29
		TOTAL:		\$2,580.62	\$2,657.99	\$2,719.44	\$2,782.42	\$2,846.98	\$3,194.82
		Projected fees - Option 2D							
		New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026	CPI 2026-2027	CPI 2028-2029	CPI 2029-2030	CPI 2034-2035
					3.25%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
					Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$99.76	\$24.51	\$99.76	\$103.50	\$106.09	\$108.74	\$111.46	\$126.11
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$32.41	\$7.96	\$1,912.44	\$1,984.16	\$2,033.76	\$2,084.60	\$2,136.72	\$2,417.50
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$128.13	\$31.48	\$512.53	\$531.75	\$545.04	\$558.67	\$572.64	\$647.88
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.58	\$0.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property	\$143.31	\$35.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$223.00	\$23.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00	\$223.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court	\$64.83	\$15.93	\$129.66	\$134.52	\$137.88	\$141.33	\$144.86	\$163.90
		TOTAL:		\$2,877.39	\$2,976.93	\$3,045.77	\$3,116.34	\$3,188.68	\$3,578.39



Option 3A - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and continue applying GIR as indexation rate

Option 3B - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and continue applying GIR as indexation rate (with superannuation)

Option 3C - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward

Option 3D - uplift fees to match Supreme and District Court fees and apply projected CPI as indexation rate moving forward (with superannuation)

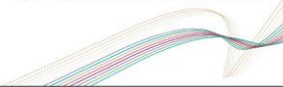
This option uplifts the prescribed fees to match the current prescribed fees in the Supreme and District Court jurisdictions. Additional travel is applicable after the first 8km for Supreme and District Court jurisdictions, rather than 12km for the Magistrates Court jurisdiction.

The table shows projected fees where indexation is applied using GIR* or CPI*** moving forward.

Projected figures are shown for outlier years and after 10 years, with and without superannuation for those fees to which superannuation applies. Superannuation is calculated at 11.5% in 2024-25 and 12% from 2025-26 onwards, in line with legislated increases.

Existing bailiff fees, as paid					Projected fees - Option 3A							
UCPFR Item	Type	Current fee amount	Quantity	Total amount paid	New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$82.57	1	\$82.57	\$118.72	\$36.15	\$118.72	\$121.49	\$124.52	\$127.64	\$130.83	\$148.02
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$26.82	59	\$1,582.38	\$37.20	\$10.38	\$2,194.80	\$2,245.94	\$2,302.09	\$2,359.64	\$2,418.63	\$2,713.84
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$106.11	4	\$424.44	\$171.93	\$65.82	\$687.72	\$703.74	\$721.34	\$739.37	\$757.86	\$850.36
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	0	\$0.00	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$118.72	0	\$0.00	\$118.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$200.00	1	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$53.69	2	\$107.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL:				\$2,396.77	TOTAL:		\$3,001.24	\$3,071.17	\$3,142.73	\$3,215.95	\$3,290.88	\$3,692.56

					Projected fees - Option 3B							
					New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	GIR 2025-2026	GIR 2026-2027	GIR 2028-2029	GIR 2029-2030	GIR 2034-2035
								2.33%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
								Super 2025-26				
								12% (+0.5%)				
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee				\$132.37	\$49.80	\$132.37	\$136.12	\$139.52	\$143.01	\$146.59	\$165.85
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time				\$41.48	\$14.66	\$2,447.20	\$2,516.46	\$2,579.37	\$2,643.85	\$2,709.95	\$3,066.06
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee				\$191.70	\$85.59	\$766.81	\$788.51	\$808.22	\$828.43	\$849.14	\$960.72
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****				\$4.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^				\$132.37	\$13.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^				\$0.00	-\$53.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
				TOTAL:	\$3,346.38		\$3,441.09	\$3,527.11	\$3,615.29	\$3,705.67	\$4,192.63	



		Projected fees - Option 3C								
		New fee amount (no super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026	CPI 2026-2027	CPI 2028-2029	CPI 2029-2030	CPI 2034-2035	
					3.25%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$118.72	\$36.15	\$118.72	\$122.58	\$125.64	\$128.78	\$132.00	\$149.35	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$37.20	\$10.38	\$2,194.80	\$2,266.13	\$2,322.78	\$2,380.85	\$2,440.38	\$2,761.06	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$171.93	\$65.82	\$687.72	\$710.07	\$727.82	\$746.02	\$764.67	\$865.15	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$118.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
		TOTAL:			\$3,001.24	\$3,098.78	\$3,176.25	\$3,255.66	\$3,337.05	\$3,775.56
		Projected fees - Option 3D								
		New fee amount (11.5% super)	Amount of increase, per unit	New total amount paid	CPI 2025-2026	CPI 2026-2027	CPI 2028-2029	CPI 2029-2030	CPI 2034-2035	
					3.25%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	
					Super 2025-26 12% (+0.5%)					
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 2	Enforcement fee	\$132.37	\$49.80	\$132.37	\$137.34	\$140.77	\$144.29	\$147.90	\$167.33	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 4(1)	Additional time	\$41.48	\$14.66	\$2,447.20	\$2,538.97	\$2,602.45	\$2,667.51	\$2,734.20	\$3,093.49	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 10	Advertisement fee	\$191.70	\$85.59	\$766.81	\$795.56	\$815.45	\$835.84	\$856.73	\$969.32	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 3(1)	Additional travel****	\$4.19	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 8	Possession of property ^	\$132.37	\$13.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 1, Item 7 +	Poundage*****	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Sch 2, Part 2, Item 6/7	Additional fee for payment into court ^^	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
		TOTAL:			\$3,346.38	\$3,471.87	\$3,558.67	\$3,647.64	\$3,738.83	\$4,230.14