



Judicial Remuneration Act 2007

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Queensland

Judicial Remuneration Act 2007

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Judicial Remuneration Act 2007

An Act to provide for salaries and allowances payable to judges and other particular office holders, and for other purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Judicial Remuneration Act 2007*.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act, other than the following provisions, commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation—
- part 5, divisions 4 and 5
 - schedule 1, to the extent of the amendment of—
 - the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*, amendment 1
 - the *Industrial Relations Act and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2007*
 - the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*
 - the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, amendments 4 and 5.
- (2) Schedule 1, to the extent of the amendment of the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, amendments 4 and 5, commences on 1 January 2008.

3 Main purpose

The main purpose of this Act is to provide for salaries and allowances for judicial officers in a way that—

- (a) maintains judicial independence; and
- (b) ensures Queensland continues to attract and retain judicial officers of the highest quality; and
- (c) is generally consistent with other Australian jurisdictions.

4 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 2 defines particular words used in this Act.

Part 2 Salaries generally and jurisprudential allowances for particular judicial officers

5 Supreme Court judge other than Chief Justice or President of the Court of Appeal

A Supreme Court judge, other than the Chief Justice or the President of the Court of Appeal, is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary and jurisprudential allowance, that is equal to the salary payable to a Federal Court judge for the financial year.

5A Retired acting Supreme Court judge

- (1) A retired acting Supreme Court judge appointed to act as a judge on a full-time basis is entitled to be paid, for a financial year, an amount equivalent to the amount payable to a Supreme Court judge under sections 5 and 21, less the amount the retired judge receives as a pension.
- (2) A retired acting Supreme Court judge appointed to act as a judge on a sessional basis is entitled to be paid an amount decided by the Governor in Council and stated in the judge's commission of appointment as a judge.

- (3) The amount decided under subsection (2) must not be less than the amount worked out using the formula—

$$A = B - C$$

where—

A is the minimum amount that a retired judge is entitled to be paid.

B is the amount a Supreme Court judge would be entitled to be paid, on a pro rata basis, under sections 5 and 21 for the same period the retired judge sits as a judge.

C is the amount the retired judge receives as a pension for the period the retired judge sits as a judge.

Note—

For the remuneration of an acting judge who is not a retired acting Supreme Court judge, see the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, section 6(9).

- (4) In this section—

retired acting Supreme Court judge means a retired Supreme Court judge appointed to act as a judge under the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, section 6(1), (2) or (4).

6 Chief Justice

The Chief Justice is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary and jurisprudential allowance, that is equal to 113.2% of the benchmark amount for the financial year.

7 President of the Court of Appeal

The President of the Court of Appeal is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary and jurisprudential allowance, that is equal to 97.5% of the amount the Chief Justice is entitled, under section 6, to be paid for the financial year.

8 Chief Judge

The Chief Judge is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary and jurisprudential allowance, that is equal to 100% of the benchmark amount for the financial year.

9 District Court judge other than the Chief Judge or retired acting District Court judge

A District Court judge, other than the Chief Judge or a retired acting District Court judge, is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary and jurisprudential allowance, that is equal to 90% of the benchmark amount for the financial year.

9A Retired acting District Court judge

- (1) A retired acting District Court judge appointed to act as a judge on a full-time basis is entitled to be paid, for a financial year, an amount equivalent to the amount payable to a District Court judge under sections 9 and 21, less the amount the retired judge receives as a pension.
- (2) A retired acting District Court judge appointed to act as a judge on a sessional basis is entitled to be paid an amount decided by the Governor in Council and stated in the judge's commission of appointment as a judge.
- (3) The amount decided under subsection (2) must not be less than the amount worked out using the formula—

$$A = B - C$$

where—

A is the minimum amount that a retired judge is entitled to be paid.

B is the amount a District Court judge would be entitled to be paid, on a pro rata basis, under sections 9 and 21 for the same period the retired judge sits as a judge.

C is the amount the retired judge receives as a pension for the period the retired judge sits as a judge.

10 President of the Land Court

The President of the Land Court is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary and jurisprudential allowance, that is equal to 100% of the benchmark amount for the financial year.

11 Member of the Land Court other than the President of the Land Court

A member of the Land Court, other than the President of the Land Court, is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary and jurisprudential allowance, that is equal to 90% of the benchmark amount for the financial year.

12 Presidential members under the Industrial Relations Act 2016

- (1) The President of the Industrial Court is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary and jurisprudential allowance, that is equal to 100% of the benchmark amount for the financial year.
- (2) The Vice-President of the Industrial Court is entitled to be paid the following amounts for a financial year—
 - (a) an amount, as salary, that is equal to 97% of the amount that the President of the Industrial Court is entitled, under subsection (1), to be paid as salary for the financial year;
 - (b) an amount, as jurisprudential allowance, that is equal to 100% of the amount that a District Court judge is entitled, under section 9, to be paid as jurisprudential allowance for the financial year.
- (3) A deputy president of the Industrial Court or Commission is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary, that is equal to 90% of the amount that the President of the Industrial Court is entitled, under subsection (1), to be paid as salary for the financial year.

13 Industrial Commissioner

An industrial commissioner is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary, that is equal to 85% of the amount that the President of the Industrial Court is entitled, under section 12(1), to be paid as salary for the financial year.

14 Chief Magistrate and Deputy Chief Magistrate

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Chief Magistrate is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary, that is equal to 85.5% of the benchmark amount for the financial year.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the Chief Magistrate if he or she is a District Court judge.
- (3) The Deputy Chief Magistrate is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary, that is midway between the following—
 - (a) the amount a Chief Magistrate who is not a District Court judge is, under subsection (1), entitled to be paid for the financial year;
 - (b) the amount a magistrate, other than the Chief Magistrate or Deputy Chief Magistrate, is, under section 15, entitled to be paid for the financial year.

15 Magistrate other than Chief Magistrate or Deputy Chief Magistrate

A magistrate, other than the Chief Magistrate or the Deputy Chief Magistrate, is entitled to be paid an amount for a financial year, as salary, that is equal to 78.7% of the benchmark amount for the financial year.

Part 3 **Allowances for particular judicial officers**

16 **Jurisprudential allowance**

- (1) The purpose of this section is to make provision for a jurisprudential allowance payable as mentioned in part 2 for each financial year to particular judicial officers.
- (2) Each of the following judicial officers is entitled to the payment of a jurisprudential allowance—
 - (a) the Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the other Supreme Court judges;
 - (b) the Chief Judge and the other District Court judges;
 - (c) the President of the Land Court and the other members of the Land Court;
 - (d) the President of the Industrial Court;
 - (e) the Vice-President of the Industrial Court.
- (3) The amount of the jurisprudential allowance payable for a financial year to each judicial officer increases each financial year at the same rate as the salary for the judicial officer increases for that year.

17 **Jurisprudential allowance may be paid as reimbursement**

- (1) A judicial officer entitled to be paid a jurisprudential allowance may be paid all or part of the amount of the jurisprudential allowance for a financial year to reimburse his or her vouched or estimated expenses incurred during the financial year for the cost of self-education.
- (2) If an amount of a jurisprudential allowance for a financial year is not paid to the judicial officer under subsection (1), the amount may be paid to the judicial officer to reimburse his or her vouched or estimated expenses incurred in a later financial year for the cost of self-education.

- (3) However, a judicial officer is not entitled to be paid an amount of a jurisprudential allowance for a financial year under subsection (2) in relation to his or her vouched or estimated expenses incurred after the end of the period of 7 financial years after the end of the financial year to which the allowance relates.
- (4) The cost of self-education includes the cost of a spouse accompanying a judicial officer to a place for the self-education.
- (5) An estimated expense must be acquitted.

18 Jurisprudential allowance may be paid as salary

- (1) A judicial officer entitled to be paid a jurisprudential allowance may elect to be paid all or part of the amount of the jurisprudential allowance as salary.
- (2) If an election under subsection (1) is made by the judicial officer, the amount of the jurisprudential allowance for a financial year is payable to the judicial officer on a pro rata basis at the same time as salary.

19 Jurisprudential allowance may be paid as lump sum

- (1) This section applies to an amount of a jurisprudential allowance for a financial year that a judicial officer is entitled to be paid but is not paid to the judicial officer under section 17 or 18.
- (2) The judicial officer may elect to be paid all or part of the amount as a lump sum, including as a lump sum on retirement or resignation.
- (3) However, a judicial officer is not entitled to be paid all or part of the amount of a jurisprudential allowance for a financial year as a lump sum after the end of the period of 7 financial years after the end of the financial year to which the allowance relates.

20 Education and conference allowance

- (1) The purpose of this section is to make provision for an education and conference allowance payable for each financial year to particular judicial officers.
- (2) Each of the following judicial officers is entitled to the payment of an education and conference allowance—
 - (a) a deputy president of the Industrial Court or Commission;
 - (b) an industrial commissioner.
- (3) The amount of the education and conference allowance payable for a financial year to each judicial officer increases each financial year at the same rate as the salary for the judicial officer increases for that year.
- (4) If the increase of the education and conference allowance for a financial year is worked out after the start of that year, it must be backdated to the start.
- (5) The education and conference allowance for a financial year may be paid to a judicial officer to reimburse his or her vouched or estimated expenses incurred during the financial year for the cost of self-education.
- (6) An amount of education and conference allowance for a financial year that is not paid to a judicial officer under subsection (5) may be paid to the judicial officer to reimburse his or her vouched or estimated expenses incurred in a later financial year for the cost of self-education.
- (7) The education and conference allowance is not payable at any time as salary or a lump sum, including as a lump sum on retirement or resignation.
- (8) An estimated expense must be acquitted.

21 Expense-of-office allowance

- (1) The purpose of this section is to make provision for an expense-of-office allowance payable for each financial year to particular judicial officers.

- (2) Each of the following judicial officers is entitled to the payment of an expense-of-office allowance—
 - (a) the Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the other Supreme Court judges;
 - (b) the Chief Judge and the other District Court judges;
 - (c) the President of the Land Court and the other members of the Land Court;
 - (d) the President of the Industrial Court.
- (3) The amount of the expense-of-office allowance for a financial year payable to a judicial officer increases each financial year in accordance with the consumer price index for the preceding financial year.
- (4) If the increase of the expense-of-office allowance for a financial year is worked out after the start of that year, it must be backdated to the start.
- (5) The expense-of-office allowance for a financial year may be paid to a judicial officer to reimburse his or her vouched expenses in that year for 1 or more of the following—
 - (a) attendance by the judicial officer and his or her spouse at official functions, conferences and conventions;
 - (b) library books and subscriptions and maintenance, binding and insurance of the books or matters covered by the subscriptions;
 - (c) fees for membership of professional associations;
 - (d) purchase, maintenance and insurance of judicial wigs and regalia;
 - (e) purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
 - (f) travel for the judicial officer and his or her spouse, including accommodation as part of the travel, in connection with official functions, conferences, conventions and academic activities.
- (6) However the expense-of-office allowance payable for a financial year to a judicial officer may only be paid for a

purpose mentioned in subsection (5)(f) if the judicial officer has not travelled at public expense during the financial year for more than the following—

- (a) once overseas otherwise than to or from New Zealand;
 - (b) twice within Australia or to, from or within New Zealand.
- (7) For subsection (6), the class of travel undertaken by a judicial officer is irrelevant.
- (8) An amount of expense-of-office allowance for a financial year that is not paid to a judicial officer under subsection (5) may be paid to the judicial officer to reimburse expenses incurred in a later financial year for a matter mentioned in that subsection.
- (9) The expense-of-office allowance is not payable at any time as salary or a lump sum, including as a lump sum on retirement or resignation.
- (10) In this section—

at public expense, in relation to travel, means all or part of the cost of the travel was paid for using an amount paid as education and conference allowance or expense-of-office allowance.

consumer price index means either of the following—

- (a) the Consumer Price Index (All Groups) Brisbane, as published by the Australian Statistician, Brisbane;
- (b) if another index is nominated by the Australian Statistician as mentioned in section 30, the other index.

22 Long leave allowance

- (1) The purpose of this section is to make provision for a long leave allowance payable for each financial year to particular judicial officers.
- (2) Each of the following judicial officers is entitled to the payment of a long leave allowance for each financial year—

- (a) the Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the other Supreme Court judges;
 - (b) the Chief Judge and the other District Court judges;
 - (c) the President of the Land Court and the other members of the Land Court;
 - (d) a presidential member under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016*.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), the amount of the long leave allowance for the judicial officer for a financial year is 2.86% of the amount of the salary to which the officer is entitled for the financial year.
- (4) The long leave allowance is to be paid on a pro rata basis at the same time as salary.

Part 4 General provisions

23 Appropriation

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the following are payable out of the consolidated fund and the fund is appropriated accordingly—
- (a) amounts for salaries and allowances payable under this Act;
 - (b) amounts payable under a determination mentioned in section 26.
- (2) This section does not affect the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, section 62(3).

24 No decrease of salaries and allowances

- (1) The total amount of salary and allowances payable to a judicial officer for a financial year under this Act can not be decreased in any later financial year.
- (2) Subsection (1) has effect despite any other provision of this Act.

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- (3) This section does not affect the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, section 62(2).

25 Adjustment of salary of Federal Court judge

- (1) An adjustment of an amount payable to a judicial officer under part 2 in relation to a financial year only takes effect as provided by subsection (2).
- (2) If—
- (a) an adjustment of the salary of a Federal Court Judge takes effect during the financial year; and
 - (b) the relevant determination of the Federal Remuneration Tribunal is not disapproved of by a resolution passed by either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973* (Cwlth);
- the adjustment takes effect on the later of the following—
- (c) the beginning of the day after the last day on which either House of that Parliament could have passed a resolution in relation to that determination;
 - (d) the date on which that determination takes effect.
- (3) If, under subsection (2), an adjustment takes effect after the date mentioned in subsection (2)(d), a judicial officer who held the relevant office at any time during the period of deferral is entitled to receive the difference between—
- (a) the amount that would have been payable to him or her during the period of deferral if the adjustment had taken effect on the date mentioned in subsection (2)(d); and
 - (b) the amount that was payable to him or her in relation to the period of deferral.
- (4) In this section—

Federal Remuneration Tribunal means the Remuneration Tribunal established by the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973* (Cwlth), section 4(1).

period of deferral, in relation to an adjustment, means the period starting on the date mentioned in subsection (2)(d) and ending on the day on which the adjustment takes effect.

26 Determination made under the Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991 relating to pension entitlements

- (1) This section applies in relation to a person who—
 - (a) was appointed as a justice of the Court of Appeal before 1 August 1997; and
 - (b) had retired before the commencement of this section.
- (2) This section also applies to the determination made under the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991* by the Governor in Council on 24 October 1991 in relation to pension entitlements to the extent the determination related to the person before the commencement of this section.
- (3) The determination continues to have effect—
 - (a) for deciding pension entitlements in relation to the person; and
 - (b) as the appropriate way in which pension entitlements are to be worked out.

27 Notification of salary and allowances

After an adjustment to the amount of the salary or an allowance payable to a judicial officer takes effect, the Governor in Council must publish, by gazette notice, the adjusted salary or allowance.

28 Salary and allowances not payable if not holding judicial office

- (1) This section applies to a person in relation to the financial year in which the person starts holding, or stops holding, judicial office.

- (2) Salary and allowances payable to holders of that judicial office for the financial year are not payable to the person in relation to any period during which the person did not or does not hold the judicial office.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies despite a reference in another provision of this Act to an entitlement to the salary or allowance for a financial year.

29 Notice of election

Written notice given to the following for an election under section 18 or 19 is evidence of the election—

- (a) for a presidential member under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016* the chief executive of the department in which that Act is administered;
- (b) for all other judicial officers—the chief executive.

30 Discontinuance, change or substantial variation of CPI

- (1) This section applies if the Consumer Price Index (All Groups) Brisbane, as published by the Australian Statistician, is discontinued, changed or substantially varied.
- (2) Another index nominated by the Australian Statistician which, in his or her opinion, is appropriate for measuring the variation in the cost of living in Brisbane is to be used instead of the Consumer Price Index (All Groups) Brisbane.

31 Regulation-making power

The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

Part 5 **Repeal and transitional provisions and consequential and other amendments**

Division 1 **Definitions**

32 **Definitions for pt 5**

In this part—

commencement means the commencement of this section.

current financial year means the financial year starting on 1 July 2007.

new Act means this Act as in force immediately after commencement.

relevant allowance, in relation to a judicial officer, means—

- (a) if the judicial officer is entitled to be paid jurisprudential allowance—jurisprudential allowance; or
- (b) if the judicial officer is entitled to be paid an education and conference allowance—education and conference allowance.

repealed Act means the repealed *Judges (Salaries and Allowances) Act 1967*.

Division 2 **Repeal and related provisions**

33 **Repeal**

- (1) The Judges (Salaries and Allowances) Act 1967, No. 40 is repealed.
- (2) On commencement—
 - (a) the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal is dissolved; and
 - (b) the members of the tribunal go out of office.

- (3) No compensation is payable to a member because of subsection (2).
- (4) No liability attaches to a member of the tribunal in relation to a failure to comply with section 12 of the repealed Act.

34 Determination under Judges (Salaries and Allowances) Act 1967

- (1) If, under a SAT determination, a person accrued an entitlement to an allowance in relation to a financial year before the current financial year but was not paid the allowance before commencement, despite the repeal of the repealed Act, the person retains the entitlement.
- (2) Each retained entitlement is subject to the same conditions and limitations that applied to it immediately before commencement.
- (3) If a SAT determination was made but not gazetted before commencement, to remove any doubt, it is declared that the SAT determination has no effect and must not be gazetted or tabled in the Legislative Assembly.
- (4) In this section—
SAT determination means a determination made by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal under section 12 of the repealed Act.

35 Previous election for jurisprudential allowance as salary

If, before commencement, a judicial officer had elected to take jurisprudential allowance as salary and the election had not been revoked, the election has effect as if it were an election under section 18.

36 References to repealed Act

In an Act or document, a reference to the repealed Act may, if the context permits, be taken as a reference to this Act.

Division 3 Provisions relating to the current financial year

37 Purpose of div 3

The purpose of this division is to provide for the application of the new Act to the payment of amounts in relation to the current financial year.

38 Act has effect for the current financial year

- (1) This section applies to a judicial officer if, immediately after commencement, the judicial officer is entitled to an amount as salary or an allowance.
- (2) The amounts the judicial officer is entitled to be paid in relation to the current financial year are to be worked out under the new Act on commencement and whenever any 2007 adjustment takes effect under section 25 after commencement.
- (3) However, to work out the amount payable under section 5 if no 2007 adjustment took effect before commencement, a reference in that section to the salary of a Federal Court judge for a financial year is the salary payable to a Federal Court judge at commencement.
- (4) In this section—

2007 adjustment means an adjustment, under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973* (Cwlth), of the salary payable to a Federal Court judge in relation to the current financial year.

39 First increase of jurisprudential allowance and education and conference allowance

- (1) The purpose of this section is to provide for working out the first increase under the new Act of a relevant allowance payable to a judicial officer for the purposes of sections 16(3) and 20(3).

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- (2) The rate of increase of salary is to be worked out by comparing the following—
- (a) the salary payable under the new Act to the judicial officer at the time of the first increase;
 - (b) the salary payable to the judicial officer at the time the relevant allowance was last increased under the repealed Act.

40 Amount of relevant allowances before commencement

- (1) The section states amounts of relevant allowances payable to a judicial officer immediately before commencement in order to work out the amount of the relevant allowances payable to the judicial officer on commencement.
- (2) The following jurisprudential allowances were payable—
- (a) for the Chief Justice—\$26950;
 - (b) for the President of the Court of Appeal—\$26120;
 - (c) for a Supreme Court judge other than the Chief Justice or the President of the Court of Appeal—\$22950;
 - (d) for the Chief Judge—\$22950;
 - (e) for a District Court judge other than the Chief Judge—\$20650;
 - (f) for the President of the Land Court and the President of the Industrial Court—\$22950;
 - (g) for a member of the Land Court, other than the President of the Land Court, and the Vice President of the Industrial Commission—\$20650.
- (3) An education and conference allowance of \$12695 was payable to the following—
- (a) a deputy president of the Industrial Commission;
 - (b) a commissioner, other than a presidential member of the Industrial Commission.

41 Amount of expense-of-office allowance after commencement

- (1) This section states the amount of the expense-of-office allowance payable on commencement under the new Act for the current financial year to each of the following—
 - (a) the Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the other Supreme Court judges;
 - (b) the Chief Judge and the other District Court judges;
 - (c) the President of the Land Court and the other members of the Land Court;
 - (d) the President of the Industrial Court.
- (2) The amount of the expense-of-office allowance for the current financial year is \$8780.
- (3) The amount in subsection (2) is taken to have been worked out under section 21(3) for the current financial year but this section does not otherwise limit section 21.

Schedule 2 Dictionary

section 4

benchmark amount means the amount that a Supreme Court judge, other than the Chief Justice or the President of the Court of Appeal, is entitled to be paid, as salary and jurisprudential allowance, for a financial year.

Chief Judge means the person who, by commission, is appointed as the Chief Judge of the District Court of Queensland under the *District Court of Queensland Act 1967*, section 10.

Chief Justice means the person who, by commission, is appointed as the Chief Justice of Queensland under the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, section 12.

Chief Magistrate means a District Court judge or magistrate who is appointed as the Chief Magistrate under the *Magistrates Act 1991*, section 5(6).

commencement, for part 5, see section 32.

current financial year, for part 5, see section 32.

Deputy Chief Magistrate means a magistrate appointed as the Deputy Chief Magistrate under the *Magistrates Act 1991*, section 5(7).

deputy president of the Industrial Court or Commission means a deputy president under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016*.

education and conference allowance means the allowance payable under section 20.

expense-of-office allowance means the allowance payable under section 21.

Federal Court judge means a judge of the Federal Court of Australia other than the Chief Justice of that court.

Industrial Commission means the commission under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016*.

industrial commissioner means an industrial commissioner under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016*.

Industrial Court means the court under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016*.

judge of appeal means a person who, by commission, is appointed as a judge of appeal under the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, section 34.

judicial office means any of the following offices—

- (a) Chief Justice;
- (b) President of the Court of Appeal;
- (c) Supreme Court judge, other than Chief Justice or President of the Court of Appeal;
- (d) Chief Judge;
- (e) District Court judge, other than Chief Judge;
- (f) President of the Land Court;
- (g) member of the Land Court, other than President of the Land Court;
- (h) President of the Industrial Court;
- (i) Vice-President of the Industrial Court;
- (j) deputy president of the Industrial Court or Commission;
- (k) industrial commissioner;
- (l) Chief Magistrate;
- (m) Deputy Chief Magistrate;
- (n) magistrate, other than Chief Magistrate or Deputy Chief Magistrate.

judicial officer means a person who holds a judicial office.

jurisprudential allowance means the allowance payable under section 16.

long leave allowance means the allowance payable under section 22.

member of the Land Court means a person appointed as a member of the Land Court under the *Land Court Act 2000*.

new Act, for part 5, see section 32.

pension means a pension under the *Judges (Pensions and Long Leave) Act 1957*.

President of the Court of Appeal means the person who, by commission, is appointed as the President of the Court of Appeal under the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, section 37.

President of the Industrial Court means the person who, by commission, is appointed as President of the Industrial Court under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016*, section 413.

President of the Land Court means the person who, by commission, is appointed as the President of the Land Court under the *Land Court Act 2000*, section 16.

relevant allowance, for part 5, see section 32.

repealed Act, for part 5, see section 32.

retired acting District Court judge means a retired District Court judge appointed to act as a judge under the *District Court of Queensland Act 1967*, section 17(3).

salary, in relation to a Federal Court judge, means the salary payable from time to time to the holders of that office under the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976* (Cwlth), section 9.

Supreme Court judge means either of the following persons whether or not the person is also a judge of appeal—

- (a) a person who, by commission, is appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court under the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, section 59(1);
- (b) a person who continues as a judge of the Supreme Court under the *Constitution of Queensland 2001*, section 90(1).

Vice-President of the Industrial Court means the vice-president under the *Industrial Relations Act 2016*.