EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO

THE COURT AND TRIBUNAL FEES (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) ORDER 2025

2025 No. 351

1. Introduction

1.1 This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by the Ministry of Justice and is laid before Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

2. Declaration

2.1 Minister Sackman, Minister of State at the Ministry of Justice confirms that this Explanatory Memorandum meets the required standard.

2.2 Jenny Pickrell, Deputy Director, Tribunals, Fees & Irregular Migration, at the Ministry of Justice confirms that this Explanatory Memorandum meets the required standard.

3. Contact

3.1 Cosob Awil at the Ministry of Justice email: cosob.awil@justice.gov.uk can be contacted with any queries regarding the instrument.

Part One: Explanation, and context, of the Instrument

4. Overview of the Instrument

What does the legislation do?

4.1 This instrument increases 171 court and tribunal fees to reflect backdated changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The majority of fees will be increased by 3.2% to reflect the change to the CPI between March 2023 and March 2024 when fees were last increased, with a small number of fees increased by 13.5% to reflect backdated inflation from March 2022 (rounded to the nearest pound). 3 fees will also be increased by more than 13.5% to keep comparable fees aligned across jurisdictions. These are explained in more detail at paragraphs 5.1 – 5.5.

4.2 This instrument will also simplify and update the fees structure by reducing the value of 24 fees to keep them in line with their estimated cost; removing defunct and rarely used fees; introducing a fee for the new Fixed Cost Determination process; consolidating 10 gambling-related fees; aligning certain fees for simplification purposes; introducing a new fee exemption for the express remedy pilot and amending the Supreme Court Fees Order 2024 to refer to the updated Supreme Court Rules 2024 ("the Rules") in place of the outdated 2009 Rules.

4.3 This instrument makes amendments to fees in the following Fees Orders: the Non-Contentious Probate Fees Order 2004 (S.I. 2004/3120); the Gender Recognition (Application Fees) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/758); the Court of Protection Fees Order 2007 (S.I. 2007/1745); the Magistrates' Courts Fees Order 2008 (S.I. 2008/1052); the Family Proceedings Fees Order 2008 (S.I. 2008/1054); the Civil Proceedings Fees Order 2008 (S.I. 2008/1053); the Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber) Fees Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/1114); the First-tier Tribunal (Gambling) Fees Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/42);

the Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber) (Judicial Review) (England and Wales) Fees Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2344); the First-tier Tribunal (Property Chamber) Fees Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/1179); and the Supreme Court Fees Order 2024 (S.I 2024/148).

Where does the legislation extend to, and apply?

4.4 The extent of this instrument (that is, the jurisdiction(s) which the instrument forms part of the law of) is the United Kingdom.

4.5 The territorial application of this instrument (that is, where the instrument produces a practical effect) is UK-wide. However, the majority of the amendments made in this instrument apply to England and Wales only because the courts and tribunals system is largely devolved in Scotland and Northern Ireland. There are 3 Fees orders amended in this instrument worth noting:

- The First-tier Tribunal (Property Chamber) Fees Order extends to England and Wales but applies to England only. Consequently, amendments to this Fees Order create no devolution implications.
- The First-tier Tribunal (Gambling) Fees Order extends UK-wide, however changes to these fees would have no impact on Northern Ireland as fees under this Order relate to appeals made under the Gambling Act 2005, which itself only extends to England and Wales, and Scotland. As both tribunals and gambling are (currently) reserved matters in Scotland, proposed fee changes in the First-tier Tribunal for gambling licence appeals will apply to Scotland.
- The Supreme Court Fees Order and the Gender Recognition (Application Fees) Order extend UK-wide.

5. Policy Context

What is being done and why?

Inflation-based increases to selected court and tribunal fees

5.1 The Lord Chancellor has a duty to ensure that the courts and tribunals service is adequately resourced.[1] To support this duty, the Lord Chancellor is authorised to prescribe fees under the powers listed below in paragraph 6.1. In doing so, the Lord Chancellor has regard to the principles outlined in Chapter 6 of HM Treasury's 'Manging Public Money' (including the principle that fees should reflect the cost of providing a service) and to the need to ensure that access to justice is real and effective.

5.2 In 2023/24, income from fees accounted for £743 million of the £2.6 billion that it cost to run His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS), with the shortfall funded by the taxpayer. The Ministry of Justice has a history of increasing court and tribunal fees by inflation to minimise the cost to the taxpayer and ensure that fees are better aligned with their underlying service costs. Fees were last increased by 10% in May 2024 to partially reflect the backdated rate of CPI, which between March 2021 and March 2023 had risen by 17.8%.

5.3 To ensure that fees are better aligned with their underlying costs, whilst also keeping fees affordable for users in light of increases to the cost of living, this instrument will implement inflation-based increases to 171 court fees, the majority of which will be increased by 3.2% to reflect the change in CPI between March 2023 and March 2024.

[1] Reflected in the Lord Chancellor's oath, see section 17 Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4).

A small number of fees which were excluded from the last round of fee uplifts will be increased by 13.5% to reflect backdated inflation to March 2022. The increased fees will be rounded to the nearest pound, resulting in slight variations in the percentage increase. This means that some of the new fee values equate to a lower than 3.2% increase and some have increased by more than 3.2% (but no more than 5.6%). Similarly, some of the fees being inflated by 13.5% equate to a value lower than 13.5% and some have increased by more than 13.5% (but no more than 25%, although it should be noted that in practice this upper end simply constitutes an increase from £4 to £5 for fee 11 in the Non-contentious Probate Fees Order 2004.) This instrument will also inflate 3 fees by tailored percentages to align the fees with similar fees charged across jurisdictions for the same service. This is further explained in paragraph 5.10(f).

5.4 The fees included as part of this instrument were chosen after a thorough analysis of their underlying cost. They include both 'enhanced' fees (fees set under the Lord Chancellor's power in section 180 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to prescribe a fee which is intended to exceed its underlying cost) and 'non-enhanced' fees (fees which are not set under the s. 180 power, and which may therefore not recover more than their underlying cost to administer). There are 306 different fees charged across HMCTS. Each fee was assessed against exclusion criteria informed by: the relative size of the fee value (i.e. fees with a particularly small value were excluded); the structure of the fee value (i.e. fees divided into bands according to the size of a claim value, or calculated based on a % of the claim value, were excluded); proportionality considerations; and access to justice implications (for example, where the majority user group could be perceived as vulnerable). Of the 306 fees, 135 have been excluded from these increases for the reasons stated above. Additionally, certain non-enhanced fees were excluded where it was not possible to determine whether an increase (rounded to the nearest pound) would not result in an unlawful over-recovery of costs, because further analysis was required which had not been concluded at the time of making this instrument.

5.5 Increasing the selected court and tribunal fees is estimated to generate additional income of between £9 million and £12 million per annum for the Department, depending on service demand. This funding will be used to support HMCTS to continue to deliver its services effectively, improve service delivery, and reduce the overall cost to the taxpayer.

Reducing fees to cost

5.6 This instrument will also reduce 24 fees to the cost of the service provided by HMCTS where appropriate. This decision follows the Ministry of Justice's recent substantial revision of its costing methodology in relation to court processes, which as a result identified several changes to the underlying cost of the activities for which HMCTS charges a fee. The revised costing methodology is a more nuanced model which relies on data sources which were not available to the previous methodology. Therefore, although the Ministry considers the previous methodology a legitimate basis for its previous estimate, the new model is considered to be an improvement, in line with the Ministry's general duty to keep its fees and processes under review.

5.7 The revised methodology identified 27 fees as at risk of over-recovering more than their underlying costs. These fees are prescribed under section 92 of the Courts Act 2003, and section 42 of the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 which grant the Lord Chancellor the power to prescribe court and tribunal fees. However, under these powers the Lord Chancellor may not charge fees in excess of a reasonable

predictive estimate of the cost to HM Courts and Tribunals Service of the activity for which the fee is charged.

5.8 As such, we consider it appropriate to revisit the value of the fees identified and the powers under which the fees are prescribed. This is being done by both an affirmative statutory instrument and this negative instrument. The affirmative instrument[2] makes provision in respect to 3 fees where we consider it more appropriate to keep the nominal fee value the same. This will be done in reliance on the 'enhanced' fee power in section 180 of the 2014 Act, which expressly permits the Lord Chancellor to prescribe court and tribunal fees of an amount which is intended to exceed the cost of anything in respect of which the fee is charged. Further detail explaining the amendment to the 3 fees is set out in the Explanatory Memorandum accompanying the affirmative instrument.

5.9 The remaining 24 will remain prescribed under section 92 of the Courts Act 2003 and section 42 of the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007. Given that fees set under these powers may not exceed a reasonable predictive estimate of the cost to HM Courts and Tribunals Service of the activity for which the fee is charged, this instrument will reduce the 24 fees to recover no more than the underlying costs of their service. A table of the 24 fees to be reduced and their values can be found in the Annex A at the end of this explanatory memorandum.

Other amendments

5.10 In addition to increasing and reducing fee values, this instrument also makes a series of miscellaneous amendments to several Fees Orders. These amendments will ensure that the relevant Fees Orders are current and consistent with other relevant legislation and are intended to simplify the fee structure for HMCTS staff and users. This mitigates the risk of administrative errors and incorrect fees being charged. The amendments are as follows:

Remove 7 fees that are rarely or never used

a. This instrument will remove the following 7 fees that have been identified in the Ministry's recent review of the fees structure as being rarely or never used.

   i. *Fee 1.10 in the Civil Proceedings Fees Order 2008:* On an appeal under regulation 38(9) (non-disclosure of a debtor's usual residential address) of the Breathing Space Regulations 2020.

   ii. *Fee 3.10 in the Civil Proceedings Fees Order 2008:* For filing insolvency documents.

   iii. *Fee 11.3 in the Civil Proceedings Fees Order 2008:* To enter a reference for a hearing by the Registrar of the Admiralty Court

   iv. *Fee 3.1 in the Magistrates' Court Fees Order 2008:* For a certificate confirming a magistrates' decision to refuse a request to state a case up to the High Court.

   v. *Fee 9.1 in the Non-Contentious Probate Fees Order 2004:* For each deponent to each affidavit.

[2] The affirmative instrument is the Civil Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Fees (Amendment) Order 2025 and is available to read at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2025/9780348268645

vi. *Fee 9.2 in the Non-Contentious Probate Fees Order 2004:* For marking each exhibit annexed to an oath or affidavit in probate applications.

vii. *Fee 3.2 in the Non-Contentious Probate Fees Order 2004:* Grant of probate where the estate is exempt from inheritance tax.

Consolidate 10 gambling fees into a new fee

b. In order to simplify our legislation further, this instrument consolidates ten gambling-related fees under a single appeal fee set in line with their underlying cost of £4,521. These fees all relate to appeals made to the General Regulatory Chamber of the First-tier Tribunal against a Gambling Commission decision, under section 141 of the Gambling Act 2005. The fees are:

i. *Fee 1.1*: relating to a casino operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(a) of that Act.

ii. *Fee 1.2*: relating to a bingo operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(b) of that Act.

iii. *Fee 1.3:* relating to a general betting operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(c) of that Act.

iv. *Fee 1.4*: relating to a pool betting operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(d) of that Act.

v. *Fee 1.5*: relating to a betting intermediary operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(e) of that Act.

vi. *Fee 1.6*: relating to a gaming machine general operating licence for an adult gaming centre referred to in section 65(2)(f) of that Act

vii. *Fee 1.7*: relating to a gaming machine general operating licence for a family entertainment centre referred to in section 65(2)(g) of that Act.

viii. *Fee 1.8*: relating to a gaming machine technical operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(h) of that Act.

ix. *Fee 1.9*: relating to a gambling software operating licence referred to in with section 65(2)(i) of that Act.

x. *Fee 1.10*: relating to a lottery operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(j) of that Act.

c. The fees were previously set at different values to reflect the varying volumes anticipated for each appeal type, with higher fees indicating higher expected volumes. In practice, it costs HMCTS the same amount to administer these appeals, regardless of what the appeal relates to. As such this instrument consolidates the 10 gambling fees listed above into a single fee, at the value of £4,521, by replacing the 10 fees with a new fee 1.1 set at cost. The exceptions are fee 1.11 and fee 1.12 which we have retained as standalone fees to ensure they remain affordable for the individual operators they affect.

Introduce a new Fixed Costs Determination fee

d. This instrument will introduce a fee for the new Fixed Costs Determination process. On 1st October 2024, the Fixed Costs Determination (FCD) process came into force in the civil courts. Where the level of fixed recoverable costs (FRC) is in dispute, parties can apply for an FCD to ask the court to assess the FRC. This instrument introduces a new fee of £398, similar to the existing fee for low-level detailed costs assessments.

Introduce a new fee exemption

e. The Government is due to commence a pilot scheme, the express financial remedy procedure, under part 36 of the Family Procedure Rules 2010 to enable more efficient case management for financial remedy proceedings. This pilot (Practice Direction 36ZH[3] supplementing Part 36, rule 36.2, Family Procedure Rules 2010) will apply where the parties' total combined net assets (excluding pensions) are considered by the applicant to be less than £250,000, and where the application has been made to the family court within a location specified in the pilot. The pilot includes provision for either party to seek a direction that the standard financial remedy procedure, rather than the pilot scheme express financial remedy procedure, apply in their case. This instrument will introduce an exemption from the fee usually payable if either party apply to change procedure (from the express procedure to the standard procedure) during proceedings so that parties will not incur the following fees should they apply to come out of the pilot procedure:

    i. Fee 5.1, a £58 fee charged on an application in existing proceedings without notice or by consent.

    ii. Fee 5.3, a £184 fee charged on an application in existing proceedings on notice.

Align fees for simplification purposes

f. This instrument will also align the following fees to simplify and correct the fees structure:

    i. *Certificate of satisfaction fees:* This instrument aligns Fee 2.8 (£15), in the Civil Proceedings Fees Order 2008 with an equivalent fee charged in the Magistrates' Courts Fees Order 2008, fee 3.2 (£18). Both fees are charged for a certificate of satisfaction, which is required to demonstrate that a registered debt has been paid. The service required for both fees involve the same administrative service. Therefore, this instrument increases the Civil fee so that it is aligned with the newly inflated value of the higher Magistrates' fee of £19.

    ii. *Magistrates' Courts Commencing fees:* This instrument aligns the newly inflated value of fee 8.1 (£284) in the Magistrates' Courts Fees Order 2008 with the newly inflated and combined total of fee 8.2(a) (£142) and 8.2(b) (£142). These fees are commencing proceedings fees in the Magistrates' court, and where permission is not required, fee 8.1 (£284) is charged unless there is a specific fee required for the proceedings in question. In cases where permission is required, the fee is divided into two: fee 8.2(a) (£142) to ask for permission, followed by fee 8.2(b) (£142) to commence proceedings if permission is granted. This instrument aligns fee 8.1 with the combined total of fees 8.2(a) and 8.2(b), to ensure applicants pay the same total fees for commencing proceedings where no other fees are specified, regardless of whether those proceedings required permission or not.

    Judicial review fees: This instrument also aligns several fees related to judicial review (JR) processes in the civil jurisdiction and in the Immigration and Asylum Chamber of the Upper Tribunal (UTIAC). Prior to the implementation of this instrument, a JR application fee of £847 was

[3] Available to read at: fpr-practice-direction-update-no-1-of-2025.pdf

payable where permission was granted. Users who were initially refused permission could apply to have this refusal reconsidered at an oral hearing (which attracted a fee of £424) and then pay a lower application fee of £385, if permission was then granted. To ensure that the final fee payable for the JR is the same regardless of whether permission was granted immediately or post-hearing, this instrument:

i. Removes the £385 lower application fee in the Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber) (Judicial Review) (England and Wales) Fees Order 2011 under fee 1.2 from the notes of fee 1.1(a) and inserts it as its own standalone fee.
ii. Introduces the £385 lower application fee described under fee 1.9(c) in the Civil Proceedings Fees Order 2008 as a new standalone fee.
iii. Sets the lower application fees at a value of £436 which applies an inflation-based uplift whilst ensuring that the total fees paid for both user cohorts is the same. This is to ensure that both user cohorts will pay a total of £874 for their JR application (i.e. the to-be inflated value for fee 1.9(c) in Civil and 1.2 in UTIAC (now renumbered as fee 1.2(b)).

iii. Please see the amendments to align fees for simplification purposes illustrated in the table below.

Fees Order	**SI reference**	**Current fee**	**New fee**
Certificate of satisfaction fees			
Civil Proceedings Fees Order 2008	Fee 2.8	£15	£19
Magistrates' Courts Fees Order 2008	Fee 3.2	£18	£19
Magistrates' Courts Commencing fees			
Magistrates' Courts Fees Order 2008	Fee 8.1	£249	£284
Magistrates' Courts Fees Order 2008	Fee 8.2(a)	£138	£142
Magistrates' Courts Fees Order 2008	Fee 8.2(b)	£138	£142
Judicial review fees			
Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber) (Judicial Review) (England and Wales) Fees Order 2011	1.1 (a) (note)- to be removed from the notes and inserted as a new standalone fee 1.2(a).	£385	£436
	1.2(b)	£847	£874

Civil Proceedings Order 2008	1.9 (c) (note)- To be introduced as a new standalone fee 1.9(ba).	£385	£436
	1.9(c)	£847	£874

Minor amendment to the Supreme Court Fees Order 2024

g. The Supreme Court Rules 2009 have been replaced with the Supreme Court Rules 2024. This instrument updates the Supreme Court Fees Order 2024 to refer to the updated 2024 Rules in place of the outdated 2009 Rules. This instrument amends the Supreme Court Fees Order as follows:

- In article 1(3), for "Supreme Court Rules 2009", substitute "Supreme Court Rules 2024(c)".
- In Schedule 1 (fees payable in the Supreme Court), in paragraph 1(a), for "rule 41 of the Supreme Court Rules 2009" substitute "rule 44 of the Supreme Court Rules 2024".

What was the previous policy, how is this different?

5.11 Fees were last updated according to changes in CPI in May 2024, by the Court and Tribunal Fees (Miscellaneous Amendments) Order 2024 (S.I. 2024/476). The full rate of CPI between March 2021 and March 2023 was 17.8% but only a partial increase of 10% was implemented in May 2024 in recognition of the Lord Chancellor's duty to protect access to justice. This instrument implements an increase by 3.2% to reflect the change in CPI between March 2023 and March 2024, increases a small number of selected fees by 13.5% to reflect backdated inflation to March 2021 and increases 3 fees by tailored percentages to align the fees with similar fees charged across jurisdictions for the same service.

6. Legislative and Legal Context

How has the law changed?

6.1 The legislative powers to prescribe court and tribunal fees are contained within section 92 of the Courts Act 2003, section 42 of the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, section 54 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005, section 52 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, section 7(2) of the Gender Recognition Act 2004, and sections 414 and 415 of the Insolvency Act 1986. Fees set under these powers cannot be set above the underlying cost of the related service ("non-enhanced fees") and statutory instruments made under them are subject to the negative procedure as per section 108(5) of the Courts Act 2003, section 49(7) of the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, section 65(2) of the Mental Capacity Act 2005, section 144(6) of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, and sections 414(6) and 415(5) of the Insolvency Act 1986 respectively.

6.2 Certain fees can be set at a value above the cost of the related service ("enhanced fees") with explicit parliamentary approval using the powers provided in section 180 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. Instruments that are made enacting enhanced fees are subject to the affirmative procedure, as per section 180(7) of that Act. However, section 180(8) of that Act allows the negative procedure to be used if the instrument "only adjusts a fee to reflect changes in the value of money".

Why was this approach taken to change the law?

6.3 This is the only possible approach to make the necessary changes to give effect to the policy of increasing court and tribunal fees, as described above.

7. Consultation

Summary of consultation

7.1 The Lord Chancellor has a statutory duty to consult with certain senior members of the judiciary about changes to fees, as prescribed in section 92(5) and (6) of the Courts Act 2003, section 42(5) of the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, section 54(3) of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 and section 52(2) of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005. We consulted with the senior judiciary and received direct responses from the Master of the Rolls, the Deputy Head of the Civil Justice and the President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and the Lady Chief Justice. They did not express any concerns with the policy and their views were considered in finalising the policy.

7.2 Although the subject matter of this Order is reserved, we also engaged with the devolved administrations to inform them of the changes and how they would be affected. We have received no follow-up or comments.

8. Applicable Guidance

8.1 Any changes introduced in this instrument will be made available by His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service in April 2025 on the relevant pages on GOV.UK.

Part Two: Impact and the Better Regulation Framework

9. Impact Assessment

9.1 A full Impact Assessment was submitted to accompany the Court and Tribunal Fees (Miscellaneous Amendments) Order 2024[4], the instrument in which fees were last increased by inflation in May 2024 and published alongside the Explanatory Memorandum on the legislation.gov.uk website. Given that the methodology used to inflate fees in the previous instrument is the same as the one used in this instrument, we will not be publishing a new Impact Assessment.

Impact on businesses, charities and voluntary bodies

9.2 This instrument is out of scope from the definition of Regulatory Provisions as the prior legal definition from s21 to s27 of the Small Business, Enterprise, and Employment Act 2015.

9.3 There is no, or no significant, impact on business, charities, or voluntary bodies. for the reasons stated above.

9.4 There is no, or no significant impact on the public sector because all fee payers will be equally affected by this instrument.

Monitoring and review

[4] Available to read at: The Court and Tribunal Fees (Miscellaneous Amendments) Order 2024 - Impact Assessment

What is the approach to monitoring and reviewing this legislation?

9.5 The approach to monitoring this legislation is to establish regular full or partial inflation-based increases to fees which refer to changes in CPI. The Department will also regularly review the underlying costs of activities for which fees are charged to identify any fluctuations that may require the fee to be updated.

9.6 The instrument does not include a statutory review clause and, in line with the requirements of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 Minister Freer has made the following statement: "In my view the provisions of The Courts and Tribunals (Miscellaneous Amendments) Order 2024 have no net cost to business".

Part Three: Statements and Matters of Particular Interest to Parliament

10. Matters of special interest to Parliament

10.1 None.

11. European Convention on Human Rights

11.1 As the instrument is subject to negative resolution procedure and does not amend primary legislation, no statement is required.

12. The Relevant European Union Acts

12.1 This instrument is not made under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, the European Union (Future Relationship) Act 2020 or the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 ("relevant European Union Acts").

Annex A:

The 24 fees to be reduced:

SI Reference	Fee Description	Current Fee	Proposed Fee
Civil Proceedings Fees Order 2008			
2.6	Application for summons or order for witness to attend court	£21.00	£4.00
3.4(a)	Request for a certificate of discharge from bankruptcy	£75.00	£22.00
3.7	Order confirming voluntary winding up	£50.00	£16.00
3.9	Submission of nominee's report	£35.00	£11.00
3.13	Search of bankruptcy and company records (County Court)	£45.00	£11.00
The Court of Protection Fees Order 2007			
6	Hearing fees (Article 6)	£494.00	£259.00
Family Proceedings Fees Order 2008			
1.5	Amendment of application for matrimonial/civil partnership order	£95.00	£59.00
1.6	Answer to application for matrimonial/civil partnership order	£245.00	£234.00
7.2	Search of central index of parental responsibility agreements	£45.00	£17.00
9.3	Issue of default costs certificate - Family	£65.00	£18.00
13.2	On a request for further attempt at execution of a warrant at a new address where the warrant has been returned to the court not executed	£30	£6
Magistrates' Court Fees Order 2008			
3.3	Request for a certified copy of a memorandum of conviction	£20.00	£15.00
4.2	Application for liability order (Child Support Act 1991)	£25.00	£14.00
10.1	Application for a warrant of commitment (council tax proceedings)	£264.00	£212.00
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber) Fees Order 2009			
5a	On lodging an application under rule 41 (method of making application) in respect of section 2 of the Rights of Light Act 1959 (registration of notice in lieu of obstruction of access of light) – for a Definitive certificate	£1,320.00	£775.00
5b	On lodging an application under rule 41 (method of making application) in respect of section 2 of the Rights of Light Act 1959 (registration of notice in lieu of obstruction of access of light) – for a Temporary & Definitive certificate	£1,650.00	£761.00
11b	Order without a hearing (rule 46) – under section 84 of the Law of Property Act 2925 (power to discharge /modify restrictive covenants affecting land)	£275.00	£166.00

SI Reference	Fee Description	Current Fee	Proposed Fee
11d	Engrossing Mins of Order - under section 84 of the Law of Property Act 2925 (power to discharge /modify restrictive covenants affecting land)	£220.00	£41.00
First-tier Tribunal (Gambling) Fees Order 2010			
1.1	On filing an appeal under S141 of the Gambling Act 2005 in relation to- a casino operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(a) of that Act	£14,000.00	£4,521.00
1.3	On filing an appeal under S141 of the Gambling Act 2005 in relation to- a general betting operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(c) of that Act	£10,000.00	£4,521.00
1.4	On filing an appeal under S141 of the Gambling Act 2005 in relation to- a pool betting operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(d) of that Act	£10,000.00	£4,521.00
1.5	On filing an appeal under S141 of the Gambling Act 2005 in relation to- a betting intermediary operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(e) of that Act	£10,000.00	£4,521.00
1.10	On filing an appeal under S141 of the Gambling Act 2005 in relation to- a lottery operating licence referred to in section 65(2)(j) of that Act	£9,400.00	£4,521.00
2	On filing an appeal under S337(1) of the Gambling Act 2005 against Gambling Commission's order to void a bet under s336(1) of that Act	£9,400.00	£4,521.00