

審裁處和專責法庭 TRIBUNALS AND SPECIALISED COURT



審裁處和專責法庭

司法機構轄下有四個審裁處和一個專責法庭，即土地審裁處、勞資審裁處、小額錢債審裁處、淫褻物品審裁處和死因裁判法庭。土地審裁處由一位高等法院原訟法庭法官擔任庭長，三位區域法院法官擔任土地審裁處法官，並有兩位土地測量師擔任審裁委員。其他審裁處和死因裁判法庭則由總裁判官管轄。

土地審裁處

任何人士，其土地因公共及／或私人發展而減值或被強制收回，而政府或其他有關方面應對其作出補償，補償金額由土地審裁處決定。土地審裁處審理的補償申索，金額沒有上限。審裁處在判予法律上或衡平法上的補救和濟助時，有與高等法院原訟法庭同等的權力。



土地審裁處外貌
The Lands Tribunal

TRIBUNALS AND SPECIALISED COURT

There are four tribunals and one specialised court under the purview of the Judiciary, namely the Lands Tribunal, the Labour Tribunal, the Small Claims Tribunal, the Obscene Articles Tribunal, and the Coroner's Court. The Lands Tribunal is headed by a President who is a Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court, and comprises three Presiding Officers who are District Court Judges and two Members who are land valuation surveyors. The other Tribunals and the Coroner's Court are under the purview of the Chief Magistrate.

LANDS TRIBUNAL

The Lands Tribunal has unlimited jurisdiction to determine the amount of compensation payable by the Government and others to a person whose land is compulsorily resumed or has its value reduced because of public and/or private developments. In exercising its jurisdiction, the Tribunal has the same powers to grant legal and equitable remedies and reliefs as the Court of First Instance of the High Court.

The Tribunal has appellate jurisdiction over determinations by the Commissioner of Rating and Valuation, the Director of Lands and the Director of Housing on appeals made under the Government Rent (Assessment and Collection) Ordinance (Cap. 515), the Rating Ordinance (Cap. 116) and the Housing Ordinance (Cap. 283).

土地審裁處有上訴管轄權。不服差餉物業估價署署長、地政總署署長和房屋署署長根據《地租（評估及徵收）條例》（第515章）、《差餉條例》（第116章）和《房屋條例》（第283章）所作的決定，可向土地審裁處上訴。

土地審裁處有權根據《業主與租客（綜合）條例》（第7章）發出判令收回樓宇，及頒令給付相應濟助，亦有權授予新租約和裁定市值租金。

土地審裁處亦有權審理涉及建築物管理的某些爭議並作出裁斷，包括對《建築物管理條例》（第344章）的解釋和執行、對公契條款和條文的解釋和執行、管理委員會的解散及管理人的委任，以及建築物管理代理人的委任等。

至於在土地審裁處處理的案件，當事人可以由大律師或律師代表，也可以親自出庭。



申請人於土地審裁處向監誓員宣誓已將申請書送達予答辯人
An applicant takes oath before the Commissioner for Oaths at Lands Tribunal that she has served a copy of the application to the respondent



土地審裁處職員向民政事務總署聯絡主任簡介審裁處工作
A Lands Tribunal officer briefs a group of Liaison Officers of Home Affairs Department on the work of the tribunal

Under the Landlord and Tenant (Consolidation) Ordinance (Cap. 7), the Tribunal may make orders for possession and consequential reliefs, grant a new tenancy and determine the prevailing market rent.

The Tribunal also has jurisdiction to determine disputes over the interpretation and enforcement of the provisions of the Building Management Ordinance (Cap. 344), the terms and provisions of a deed of mutual covenant, the dissolution of a management committee and the appointment of an administrator, and the appointment of a building management agent.

Parties may appoint counsel or solicitors to appear before the Tribunal, or appear in person.

土地審裁處登記處

登記處負責處理和備存土地審裁處案件的有關文件，並為土地審裁處法官和審裁委員提供支援服務。

登記處電腦化完成後，不但方便了文件的存檔、資料的提取和在線資料的共用，而且有助更新排期資料，記錄費用和繳款情況。電腦系統的使用提高了案件管理和司法工作的水平。



市民於土地審裁處的登記處入稟案件
Public file applications at the Lands Tribunal Registry

土地審裁處登記處設置了「自助」櫃位，使用者可以隨時取得關於入稟程序的指南和表格，節省輪候的時間。登記處亦採用了新的輪候制度，簡化申請程序，提高服務效率。

案件量和輪候時間

2002年土地審裁處的案件量一直保持穩定，與2001年相比，只輕微上升。上升的主要原因是租賃、大廈管理和上訴案件的數量有所增加。預期2003年的案件量會略為回落。

各類案件的輪候時間都能完全維持在目標之內。

LANDS TRIBUNAL REGISTRY

The Lands Tribunal Registry is responsible for the filing and maintenance of documents in connection with cases handled by the Lands Tribunal. It also provides support to the Presiding Officers and Members of the Tribunal.

Computerisation of the Registry facilitates document filing and information retrieval as well as sharing of information on-line, updates listing services, and records fees and payments. The system enhances case management, thus contributing to better administration of justice.

To save users' queuing time, a self-service counter has been set up in the Lands Tribunal Registry to provide forms and guidelines on filing procedures. A new queuing system has also been established to streamline applications for the purpose of providing more efficient services for the users.

CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

The caseload in Lands Tribunal remains steady in 2002. There is only a slight increase as compared with that in 2001 due to the increase in tenancy cases, building management cases and appeal cases. There is a possibility that the caseload will decrease slightly in 2003.

The waiting times are well within targets.



勞資審裁處職員向參觀的大學生簡介審裁處工作
A Labour Tribunal staff briefs visiting university students on the work of the tribunal

勞資審裁處

勞資審裁處提供廉宜、省時、簡便的途徑，解決僱主和僱員之間的勞資糾紛。勞資審裁處申索額沒有上限，但必須在港幣8,000元以上，而在同一宗申索中，如果申索人每人申索額在港幣8,000元或以下，而申索人數不超過10人，則通常由勞工處轄下的小額薪酬索償仲裁處處理。

勞資審裁處聆訊有關違反僱傭合約條款的案件，包括在香港以內及在香港以外履行的僱傭合約、以及在香港以內履行的學徒合約的案件。各項申索主要關於終止合約時須給予的代通知金、終止僱傭金、欠薪、遣散費、法定假日薪酬、疾病津貼及產假薪酬等。僱主和僱員均可在勞資審裁處提出申索。勞資審裁處的聆訊不拘泥於程序，多以中文進行，雙方當事人均不得由律師代表。

勞資審裁處由一位主任審裁官領導，有14位審裁官，13個日庭和兩個夜庭，其中10個日庭和兩個夜庭設於旺角的辦事處，另外三個日庭則設於東區法院大樓。兩個夜庭由多位暫委審裁官輪流主理，逢星期一至五晚上六時至九時半進行聆訊。

LABOUR TRIBUNAL

The Labour Tribunal provides a quick, informal and inexpensive means to resolve disputes between employers and employees. There is no upper limit on the amount that may be claimed but the claim has to be over \$8,000. For cases with the claim amount of \$8,000 or less per claimant, and where the total number of claimants in a claim is not more than 10, they are generally handled by the Minor Employment Claims Adjudication Board of the Labour Department.

The Tribunal hears cases involving breaches of the terms of a contract of employment or apprenticeship in Hong Kong as well as contracts of employment performed outside Hong Kong. The claims mainly cover wages in lieu of notice of termination, terminal payment, arrears of wages, severance pay, statutory holiday pay, sickness allowance and maternity leave pay. Both employers and employees may lodge claims at the Tribunal. Hearings are informal and are mainly conducted in Chinese. Legal representation is not allowed.

The Tribunal is headed by a Principal Presiding Officer and comprises 14 Presiding Officers. A total of 13 day courts and two night courts are in operation. At present, 10 day courts and two night courts are located at the Mong Kok Office, while another three day courts are operating in the Eastern Law Courts Building. The night courts, which are presided by Deputy Presiding Officers on a roster basis, hear cases from 6 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on weekdays.

勞資審裁處登記處

勞資審裁處登記處處理所有入稟勞資審裁處的申索，並為審裁官和調查主任提供支援。

LABOUR TRIBUNAL REGISTRY

The Labour Tribunal Registry handles all claims filed with the Labour Tribunal. It also provides support to the Presiding Officers and Tribunal Officers.

The multiple-purpose counter system has been adopted to provide one-stop service to the public for booking of appointments, filing of various applications and answering of enquiries. Computerisation has reduced the time for filing and retrieval of information, updating of listing data, booking of interpretation service, and recording of fees and payment. The Registry staff have been well trained to provide quality service to the public.

The Interactive Voice Response System of the Tribunal has been enhanced to provide 24-hour enquiry on hearing details and payment status, apart from telephone booking of appointment which was introduced in 2001.

CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

The caseload of the Labour Tribunal closely mirrors the economy of Hong Kong. The economic downturn and the escalating unemployment rate in 2002 has led to a sharp rise in the number of cases filed. The caseload in 2002 is projected to be 15% to 20% higher than that in 2001. Nevertheless, the target waiting times can generally be met.

勞資審裁處登記處設置了多用途櫃位，為公眾人士提供一站式服務，包括預約時間、處理各項申請的入稟程序及答覆查詢等。登記處已經進行電腦化。這不單有助縮短入稟和提取資料的時間，亦方便更新排期資料、預約傳譯服務、以及記錄費用和繳款情況。登記處的人員都受過良好的訓練，為公眾人士提供優質服務。

審裁處的互動聲訊系統已於2001年增設電話預約功能。該系統今年再進一步改良，接受24小時電話查詢，提供聆訊詳情和繳款情況。

案件量和輪候時間

勞資審裁處的案件量是香港經濟狀況的反映。2002年經濟下滑、失業率不斷上升，令入稟審裁處的案件激增。預計2002年的案件量會較2001年上升15%至20%。不過，案件的輪候時間一般都能夠維持在目標之內。



勞資審裁處助理司法常務主任馬韻珊女士獲香港申訴專員公署頒「2002年申訴專員嘉許獎(投訴處理組別)」
Ms Heidi Ma, Assistant Registrar of Labour Tribunal, is awarded the Ombudsman Awards 2002 (Complaints-related Nominations) by the Office of The Ombudsman, Hong Kong

小額錢債審裁處

小額錢債審裁處採用簡單、廉宜、不拘形式的程序審理港幣5萬元或以下的申索。該處審理的申索主要類別有：追收欠債、追收服務費、財產損毀要求賠償，以及與貨物銷售或消費權益有關的追討。審裁處進行聆訊，不拘泥於程序，多以中文進行。雙方當事人均不得由律師代表，訴訟人可以親自出庭，若審裁官批准，可書面授權他人代表(但不得為律師)出庭。

小額錢債審裁處由一位主任審裁官領導，有七位審裁官和八個審裁法庭。

該處的調查主任在審裁官的指導下，向訴訟各方解釋法庭的程序和有關法例，以及就如何為審訊作好準備給予意見。此外，調查主任亦協助訴訟各方整理其爭議事項或助其協商和解；不能和解的個案則由審裁官開庭聆訊、聽取證供並作出裁定。

小額錢債審裁處登記處

小額錢債審裁處登記處負責處理各類入稟申索文件，並為審裁官提供支援。

SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

The Small Claims Tribunal provides a simple, inexpensive and informal procedure to deal with monetary claims not exceeding \$50,000. The common claim categories include debts, service charges, damage to property, sale of goods and consumer claims. Hearings are informal and are mainly conducted in Chinese. Legal representation is not permitted. A party may appear in person or, subject to the approval of the Tribunal, may authorise in writing a representative (other than a lawyer) to appear on his behalf.

The Tribunal is headed by a Principal Adjudicator and comprises seven Adjudicators with eight courts in operation.

Under the guidance of an Adjudicator, the Tribunal Officer explains to the parties the court procedures and relevant law, and advises them as to how to prepare for trials. The Tribunal Officer also assists parties in sorting out issues and negotiating settlement. Adjudicators will hear evidence and determine the claim if necessary.

登記處於2001年11月引進了品質管理系統，並於2002年3月獲得國際標準化組織ISO 9001:2000證書。審裁處的工作流程和運作程序均按國際標準編定，所提供的服務亦以達到國際認可的水平為準。ISO證書令審裁處的服務質素得到了外界的廣泛承認。

案件量和輪候時間

經濟不景氣導致審裁處的案件量大幅上升。預計2002年的案件量會較2001年增加約45%。不過，案件的輪候時間仍能維持在目標之內。



小額錢債審裁處署理總審裁官彭中屏(右三)與參觀的勞工處職員會面

Mr C P Pang, Acting Principal Adjudicator of Small Claims Tribunal (third right), meets visiting Labour Department officers

SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNAL REGISTRY

The Small Claims Tribunal Registry deals with all claim-related documents filed with the Small Claims Tribunal and offers support to the Adjudicators.

The Quality Management System was introduced to the Registry in November 2001, with its work accredited with the ISO 9001:2000 Certificate in March 2002. Work processes and operating procedures of the Tribunal are documented and provision of services standardised to the international standard. Through the certification, the quality performance of the Tribunal is well recognised outside the Judiciary.

CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

The economic downturn has led to a sharp increase of caseload in Small Claims Tribunal. The caseload in 2002 is estimated to increase by some 45% as compared with that in 2001. Nonetheless, the waiting time is well within target.

淫褻物品審裁處

淫褻物品審裁處有權裁定有關物品是否屬於淫褻或不雅，或某些公开展示的物品是否屬於不雅。該審裁處亦有權將有關物品分為第一類(既非淫褻、亦非不雅)、第二類(不雅)或第三類(淫褻)。交由該審裁處進行裁定或分類的物品主要是來自本地和外國的雜誌、連環圖、錄影帶和激光光碟。作者、印刷人、出版商、製造商、進口商、分銷商或版權擁有人，都可以將物品呈交該審裁處評定類別。

淫褻物品審裁處將物品進行臨時分類時，會由一位裁判官連同兩位或以上的審裁委員共同主持；如覆核臨時分類、或就已分類物品再作考慮，則會由一位裁判官連同至少四位審裁委員進行全面聆訊。至2002年9月30日止，淫褻物品審裁處審裁委員小組共有106位審裁委員。

淫褻物品審裁處登記處

登記處負責處理所有請求該審裁處作出分類或裁定的申請，又負責管理儲存庫，並安排審裁委員出席聆訊及進行分類。

OBSCENE ARTICLES TRIBUNAL

The Obscene Articles Tribunal has jurisdiction to determine whether an article is obscene or indecent, or whether a matter publicly displayed is indecent. It also has power to classify an article as Class I (neither obscene or indecent), Class II (an indecent article) or Class III (an obscene article). Articles received by the Tribunal for determination or classification are mainly magazines, comic books, video cassette tapes and laser discs of both local and foreign origin. An author, printer, publisher, manufacturer, importer, distributor or owner of copyright of an article may also submit the copy to the Tribunal for classification.

The Tribunal is presided by a Magistrate, who sits with two or more adjudicators for interim classification purposes. A minimum of four adjudicators are required at full hearings to review the interim classification of articles, or to reconsider previously classified articles. As at 30 September 2002, there were a total of 106 adjudicators on the panel.

OBSCENE ARTICLES TRIBUNAL REGISTRY

The Obscene Articles Tribunal Registry is responsible for processing the applications for classification and determination. It also maintains a repository and arranges adjudicators to attend court hearings and classification.

案件量和輪候時間

由於送交淫褻物品審裁處處理的物品有所減少，估計該處2002年的案件量會比2001年減少18%。案件的輪候時間完全在目標之內。

死因裁判法庭

死因裁判法官調查在本港發生須予報告的死亡個案。若有人於官方羈押期間死亡，或原訟法庭發出死因研訊指示，又或律政司司長要求進行死因研訊，死因裁判法庭必須對有關個案進行死因研訊。

進行死因研訊的主要目的是就某宗死亡個案查明導致死亡的情況。法庭可在其認為適當的情況下，提出建議以防止類似的事件重演。

現時有兩位死因裁判官在東區法院大樓主理死因裁判法庭的研訊。

死因裁判法庭登記處

死因裁判法庭登記處負責處理及保存在該法庭聆訊的案的所有有關文件和紀錄。登記處2000年開始進行電腦化，以提高工作效率。

案件量和輪候時間

2002年死因裁判法庭的案件量估計會比2001年減少19%。案件的輪候時間一般都在目標之內。

CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

As there are fewer articles referred to the Tribunal for determination, the caseload in 2002 is estimated to be reduced by 18% as compared with that in 2001. The waiting times for the Tribunal are well within targets.

CORONER'S COURT

Coroners are empowered to investigate reportable deaths occurred in Hong Kong. An inquest must be held in respect of deaths in official custody, as directed by the Court of First Instance or requested by the Secretary for Justice.

The prime purpose of an inquest is to ascertain the circumstances surrounding a particular death. If appropriate, the Court may make recommendations to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

At present, there are two Coroners presiding at the Coroner's Court situated at the Eastern Law Courts Building.

CORONER'S COURT REGISTRY

The Coroner's Court Registry handles and maintains records and documents heard in the Coroner's Court. The Registry has been computerised since 2000 to enhance the efficiency of work.

CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

It is estimated that the caseload for the Coroner's Court will be reduced by 19% as compared with that in 2001. The target waiting time is generally met in 2002.

表 11	土地審裁處的案件量				
Table 11	CASELOAD OF THE LANDS TRIBUNAL				
	2001 案件數目 No. of Cases				
	承接往年★ Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止# Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
上訴案件 Appeals	330	569	676	110	340
賠償案件 @ Compensation cases	58	50	46	41	62
建築物管理案件 Building management cases	317	574	472	335	429
租賃案件 Tenancy cases	4 025	5 207	4 069	2 454	4 604
土地強制售賣申請 Lands compulsory sale applications	2	3	0	2	5
雜類申請 Ω Miscellaneous proceedings applications	0	30	4	25	1
合計 TOTAL	4 732	6 433	5 267	2 967	5 441
	2002 案件數目(截至9月30日) No. of Cases (up to 30 Sept)				
	承接往年★ Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止# Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
上訴案件 Appeals	340	866	702	15	599
賠償案件 @ Compensation cases	62	46	30	16	103
建築物管理案件 Building management cases	429	253	167	171	679
租賃案件 Tenancy cases	4 604	3 904	3 015	1 117	6 830
土地強制售賣申請 Lands compulsory sale applications	5	1	0	0	8
雜類申請 Ω Miscellaneous proceedings applications	1	21	17	0	30
合計 TOTAL	5 441	5 091	3 931	1 319	8 249

表 12	土地審裁處案件輪候時間				
Table 12	WAITING TIME FOR CASES IN THE LANDS TRIBUNAL				
	輪候時間(日) Waiting Time (days)				
	目標 Target	2001	2002 (截至9月30日) (as at 30 Sept)	2003 (預計) (Plan)	
由聆訊期訂定日到審訊日** From setting down of a case to trial					
• 上訴案件 Appeals	100	22	39	80	
• 賠償案件 Compensation cases	100	18	48	80	
• 管理建築物案件 Building management cases	100	19	39	80	
• 租賃案件 Tenancy cases	60	26	26	60	

☆ 承接往年的案件指訴訟進行中的案件，並不包括訴訟中止的案件
Cases brought forward from previous years refer to cases in progress and do not include cases inactive

* 結案指上訴得直/上訴駁回/審訊結束或聆訊結束
Disposed of refers to appeals allowed/appeals dismissed/trials or hearings concluded

訴訟中止指原訴申請/上訴送交之後沒有進一步行動
Inactive refers to those having no further action after filing of the originating application/appeal

@ 「賠償案件」包括「雜項申請」
"Compensation cases" include "Miscellaneous reference applications"

Ω 由二零零一年起增加此項數據
Figures are included from 2001 onwards

** 自二零零二年起案件輪候時間的計算由聆訊期訂定日到審訊日，而往年的案件輪候時間則由聆訊期訂定日到案件提訊日
As from 2002, the waiting time for the Lands Tribunal is measured from setting down to trial whereas the waiting time for the previous years was measured from setting down to the call-over hearing

表 13	勞資審裁處的案件量				
Table 13	CASELOAD OF THE LABOUR TRIBUNAL				
	2001 案件數目 No. of Cases				
	承接往年☆ Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止# Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
案件 Cases	795	10 450	9 316	0	1 929
覆核 Reviews	175	506	496	0	185
合計 TOTAL	970	10 956	9 812	0	2 114
	2002 案件數目(截至9月30日) No. of Cases (up to 30 Sept)				
	承接往年☆ Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止# Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
案件 Cases	1 929	9 403	9 094	97	2 141
覆核 Reviews	185	673	684	13	161
合計 TOTAL	2 114	10 076	9 778	110	2 302

表 14	勞資審裁處案件輪候時間			
Table 14	WAITING TIME FOR CASES IN THE LABOUR TRIBUNAL			
	輪候時間(日) Waiting Time (days)			
	目標 Target	2001	2002 (截至9月30日) (as at 30 Sept)	2003 (預計) (Plan)
由預約時間到案件入稟日 From appointment to filing of a case	30	14	21	20
由案件入稟日到首次聆訊日 From filing of a case to first hearing	30	24	25	30

☆ 承接往年的案件指訴訟進行中的案件，並不包括訴訟中止的案件
Cases brought forward from previous years refer to cases in progress and do not include cases inactive

* 結案指申索成功/申索撤銷/聆訊結束
Disposed of refers to successful claims/claims dismissed/hearings concluded

訴訟中止指一年內沒有文件送交或聆訊
Inactive refers to those having no action (including filing of document or hearing) for one year from the date of last filing of document

表 15	小額錢債審裁處的案件量				
Table 15	CASELOAD OF THE SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNAL				
	2001 案件數目 No. of Cases				
	承接往年★ Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止# Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
申索 Claims	31 408	60 312	68 197	6 404	24 470
覆核 Reviews	0	727	727	0	0
合計 TOTAL	31 408	61 039	68 924	6 404	24 470
	2002 案件數目(截至9月30日) No. of Cases (up to 30 Sept)				
	承接往年★ Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止# Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
申索 Claims	24 470	65 486	61 395	12 739	22 226
覆核 Reviews	0	355	298	0	57
合計 TOTAL	24 470	65 841	61 693	12 739	22 283

表 16	小額錢債審裁處案件輪候時間			
Table 16	WAITING TIME FOR CASES IN THE SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNAL			
	輪候時間(日) Waiting Time (days)			
	目標 Target	2001	2002 (截至9月30日) (as at 30 Sept)	2003 (預計) (Plan)
由案件入稟日到首次聆訊日 From filing of a case to first hearing	60	40	53	60

★ 承接往年的案件指訴訟進行中的案件，並不包括訴訟中止的案件
Cases brought forward from previous years refer to cases in progress and do not include cases inactive

* 結案指申索成功/申索撤銷/聆訊結束
Disposed of refers to successful claims/claims dismissed/hearings concluded

訴訟中止指一年內沒有文件送交或聆訊
Inactive refers to those having no action (including filing of document or hearing) for one year from the date of last filing of document

表 17	淫褻物品審裁處的案件量				
Table 17	CASELOAD OF THE OBSCENE ARTICLES TRIBUNAL				
	2001 物品數目 No. of Articles				
	承接往年★ Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止# Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
就呈交的物品作出決定 Articles for determination	1 826	266 299	251 401	0	16 724
就呈交的物品評定類別 Articles for classification	7	3 711	3 700	0	18
就決定或類別評定進行覆核 Articles for review	1	19	18	0	2
就決定或類別評定重新考慮 Articles for reconsideration	0	3	3	0	0
合計 TOTAL	1 834	270 032	255 122	0	16 744
	2002 物品數目(截至9月30日) No. of Articles (up to 30 Sept)				
	承接往年★ Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止# Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
就呈交的物品作出決定 Articles for determination	16 724	163 087	179 806	0	5
就呈交的物品評定類別 Articles for classification	18	2 049	2 063	0	4
就決定或類別評定進行覆核 Articles for review	2	14	16	0	0
就決定或類別評定重新考慮 Articles for reconsideration	0	2	2	0	0
合計 TOTAL	16 744	165 152	181 887	0	9

★ 承接往年的物品指進行中訴訟所涉的物品，並不包括中止的訴訟所涉物品
Articles brought forward from previous years refer to articles in progress and do not include articles inactive

* 結案指審裁處已裁定物品是否淫褻或不雅/經評定類別/雙方同意不需作出決定或評定/已覆核/已重新考慮
Disposed of refers to articles determined/classified/not required to be determined or classified with consent by both parties/
reviewed/reconsidered

訴訟中止指一年內沒有文件送交或聆訊
Inactive refers to those having no action (including filing of document or hearing) for one year from the date of last filing of document

表 18 淫褻物品審裁處案件輪候時間				
Table 18 WAITING TIME FOR CASES IN THE OBSCENE ARTICLES TRIBUNAL				
	輪候時間(日) Waiting Time (days)			
	目標 Target	2001	2002 (截至9月30日) (as at 30 Sept)	2003 (預計) (Plan)
由裁判官將案件移交審裁處到審裁處開始就所涉物品作出決定 From referral by a magistrate to commencement of determination of the subject matter of a court case	21	23	19	21
由收到申請至進行分類 From receipt of application to classification	5	2	2	5
由收到申請至覆核 From receipt of application to review	35	24	25	35
由收到申請至重新考慮 From receipt of application to reconsideration	35	20	20	35

表 19 死因裁判法庭的案件量					
Table 19 CASELOAD OF THE CORONER'S COURT					
	2001 案件數目 No. of Cases				
	承接往年★ Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止# Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
死因研訊 Death Inquests	9	78	71	0	16
有陪審團 With jury					
無陪審團 Without jury	18	82	87	0	13
合計 TOTAL	27	160	158	0	29
	2002 案件數目(截至9月30日) No. of Cases (up to 30 Sept)				
	承接往年★ Brought forward from previous years	送交 Filed	結案* Disposed of	訴訟中止# Inactive	訴訟進行中 In progress
死因研訊 Death Inquests	16	60	63	0	13
有陪審團 With jury					
無陪審團 Without jury	13	37	39	0	11
合計 TOTAL	29	97	102	0	24

表 20 死因裁判法庭案件輪候時間				
Table 20 WAITING TIME FOR CASES IN THE CORONER'S COURT				
	輪候時間(日) Waiting Time (days)			
	目標 Target	2001	2002 (截至9月30日) (as at 30 Sept)	2003 (預計) (Plan)
由死因裁判官收到完整的死亡報告之日或由陳述書呈交時限期滿之日(以較後日期為準)到聆訊日 From receipt by the Coroner of a completed death report or expiry of the period prescribed for the receipt of any representation (whichever date is later) to hearing	42	45	49	42

★ 承接往年的案件指訴訟進行中的案件，並不包括訴訟中止的案件
Cases brought forward from previous years refer to cases in progress and do not include cases inactive

* 結案指死因研訊結束
Disposed of refers to death inquests concluded

訴訟中止指一年內沒有文件送交或聆訊
Inactive refers to those having no action (including filing of document or hearing) for one year from the date of last filing of document