

區域法院 DISTRICT COURT





終審法院首席法官、區域法院首席法官馮驊(左三)及區域法院法官合照
The Chief Justice, H H Judge Fung, the Chief District Judge (third left), and Judges of the District Court



在區域法院進行的聆訊
A court hearing at the District Court

區域法院

區域法院根據《區域法院條例》(第336章)成立，司法管轄範圍有刑事和民事兩方面，民事方面包括婚姻訴訟管轄。

區域法院由區域法院首席法官領導，編制上共有33位法官、一位司法常務官和兩位副司法常務官(後二者統稱為聆案官)。

民事司法管轄範圍

除法例另有規定外，區域法院負責審理的民事訴訟，申索限額為5萬元以上，60萬元以下；申索如涉及收回土地或土地權益，則以年租或應課差餉租值或年值不超過24萬元為限。除了一般民事訴訟外，區域法院還有專屬管轄權審理根據《僱員補償條例》(第282章)提出的申索、根據《稅務條例》(第112章)提出的稅項追討，以及根據《業主與租客(綜合)條例》(第7章)進行的欠租扣押。

區域法院亦有管轄權處理離婚、領養、家庭暴力和其他與家事有關的事宜。所有婚姻訴訟，即使經濟濟助的申索額超過區域法院的民事訴訟權限，區域法院仍可有關審理。

DISTRICT COURT

The District Court is established under the District Court Ordinance (Cap. 336). It has both criminal and civil jurisdiction, including matrimonial jurisdiction.

The District Court is headed by the Chief District Judge and has an establishment of 33 District Judges, one Registrar and two Deputy Registrars (collectively known as the Masters).

CIVIL JURISDICTION

Unless otherwise provided for by statute, civil claims of the value over \$50,000 but not more than \$600,000 are heard in the District Court. Where claims are for recovery of land, or the title to an interest in land comes in question, the annual rent or rateable value or the annual value must not exceed \$240,000. Apart from the general civil jurisdiction, the District Court has exclusive jurisdiction over claims brought under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 282), tax recovery claims under the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112) and distress for rent under the Landlord and Tenant (Consolidation) Ordinance (Cap. 7).

The District Court also has jurisdiction over divorce, adoption, domestic violence and other family related matters. The Court may exercise the matrimonial jurisdiction notwithstanding that the amount of financial relief claimed is beyond its civil jurisdiction.

刑事司法管轄範圍

區域法院有刑事管轄權，可審理除最嚴重的案件如謀殺、誤殺和強姦等以外的所有可公訴罪行案件，亦可審理由裁判法院移交的附可公訴罪行的簡易程序案件。區域法院判處的監禁刑期最高可達七年。區域法院的刑事審訊不設陪審團。

上訴司法管轄範圍

區域法院亦根據多項條例，如《印花稅條例》(第117章)、《肺塵埃沉着病(補償)條例》(第360章)和《職業性失聰(補償)條例》(第469章)等，行使有限的上訴管轄權，審理不服各審裁處和法定團體的決定而提出的上訴。

對區域法院民事訴訟申索限額的檢討

2000年9月1日，區域法院一般民事訴訟的申索限額由12萬元增至60萬元。區域法院自此可以審理一些新增的案件類別如人身傷害訴訟等，吸納了部份高等法院原訟法庭沉重的案件量。《區域法院規則》亦於2000年9月1日實施。該規則以《高等法院規則》為藍本，並套用其中可適用於區域法院的條文。此外，區域法院又設立了聆案官制度，以處理爭議性較小的非正審事宜及加強案件管理。到目前為止，區域法院在應付新增的民事案件量或在實施《區域法院規則》的新程序規則方面，都相當順利。

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

The criminal jurisdiction of the District Court includes all indictable offences, except the most serious ones such as murder, manslaughter and rape, as well as summary offences transferred to it together with an indictable offence. The maximum term of imprisonment that the District Court can impose is seven years. Trial by jury is not extended to the District Court.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

The District Court also exercises limited appellate jurisdiction in hearing appeals from Tribunals and Statutory Bodies conferred on it under various ordinances, e.g. the Stamp Duty Ordinance (Cap. 117), the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance (Cap. 360) and the Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Ordinance (Cap. 469).



區域法院法官彭偉昌與以色列司法部國家總檢察長Mrs Edna Arbel會面
H H Judge Pang and Mrs Edna Arbel, State Attorney, Ministry of Justice of Israel

為了使原訟法庭和區域法院的民事案件量更能平均分配，我們現正檢討是否需要進一步提高區域法院的訴訟限額，檢討後會將建議提交終審法院首席法官考慮。

家事法庭

家事法庭是區域法院的一部份，專責處理根據《婚姻訴訟條例》(第179章)提出的呈請和其他附帶事宜。現時，共有六位區域法院法官專責處理家事法庭的事宜。



調解統籌主任鄭楊雁好女士向新加坡法援局訪港團簡介家事調解試驗計劃
Mrs Doris Kuang, Mediation Coordinator, briefs a delegation from Singapore Legal Aid Bureau on the Pilot Scheme on Family Mediation

REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL LIMITS OF THE CIVIL JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT COURT

The general civil jurisdiction of the District Court was increased from \$120,000 to \$600,000 on 1 September 2000. New case types such as personal injuries actions were brought within the jurisdiction of the District Court to absorb part of the heavy caseload of the Court of First Instance of the High Court. The Rules of the District Court, which were modelled on the Rules of the High Court where appropriate, also came into operation on 1 September 2000. A System of Masters was introduced to enhance case management and to deal with less contentious interlocutory matters. The District Court has coped well with the increased civil caseloads and the new procedural rules under the Rules of the District Court.

To better balance the civil caseloads between the Court of First Instance and the District Court, a review to further increase the financial limits of the District Court is underway. The recommendations arising from the review will be submitted to the Chief Justice for consideration.

FAMILY COURT

The Family Court is part of the District Court to deal specifically with petitions and other ancillary matters under the Matrimonial Causes Ordinance (Cap. 179). Currently, six District Judges are specially assigned to deal with family matters.

家事調解試驗計劃

2000年5月，我們開始推行為期三年的家事調解試驗計劃，作為訴訟以外解決因婚姻破裂而引起糾紛的另一種方法。這計劃鼓勵雙方達成和解，目的是協助申請分居或離婚的夫婦就子女的撫養權和贍養費問題，或就財務事宜，達成雙方可接受的協議。

自試驗計劃在2000年5月開始，至2002年9月底止，我們共舉辦了476次有關的講座，出席人數超過2 600人。經轉介接受調解的833宗個案中，有639宗已經完成調解，其中452宗達成全面協議，59宗達成局部協議。

司法機構委托了香港理工大學對這項計劃的成效進行檢討。該研究小組已發出問卷，並與有關方面，如使用這項調解服務的人士、他們的家人、調解員、社會工作者和法庭人員等面談討論。

檢討結果顯示，社會大眾認為家事調解服務比訴訟可取，又認為應將這項計劃全面推介為排解家庭糾紛的一種方法。大部份曾經使用這項服務的人士對調解服務都有高度評價。他們認為這項服務既有助節省時間金錢，又可使雙方更清楚明白如何以積極的態度處理離婚事宜，更可緩和在排解糾紛過程中造成的精神壓力，有助加強夫婦雙方的溝通，以便達成協議並落實執行。



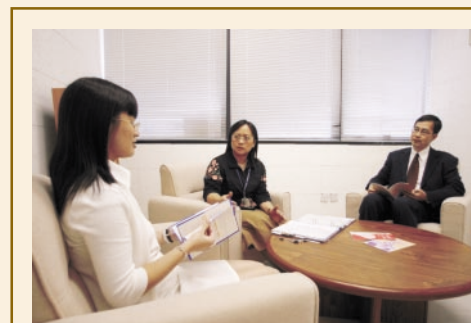
家事調解試驗計劃督導委員會主席高等法院原訟法庭法官夏正民(左二)與家事法庭法官陳忠基(左一)舉行記者會，介紹家事調解試驗計劃的中期評核報告內容
The Hon Mr Justice Hartmann, Chairman of the Steering Committee on the Pilot Scheme on Family Mediation and Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court (second left), and H H Judge Bruno Chan, Judge of the Family Court (first left), release details of the Interim Report of the Pilot Scheme on Family Mediation at a press conference

PILOT SCHEME ON FAMILY MEDIATION

A three-year pilot scheme on family mediation was introduced in May 2000 as an alternative to litigation to resolve disputes arising from breakdown of marriage. A more settlement-oriented approach is adopted, which allows the separating or divorcing couples to reach mutual agreements for the custody and maintenance of their children as well as resolution of financial matters.

From the introduction of the Scheme in May 2000 to the end of September 2002, a total of 476 information sessions were held and attended by more than 2 600 persons. Among the 833 cases referred to mediation, 639 cases had been completed, with 452 resulted in full settlement and 59 in partial settlement.

我們會密切監察試驗計劃的進展情況，並會在2003年5月這計劃結束時就計劃的未來路向作詳細評估。



調解統籌主任鄭楊雁好女士(中)與參加家事調解試驗計劃的夫婦會面
Mrs Doris Kuang, Mediation Coordinator (middle), interviews a couple participating in the Pilot Scheme on Family Mediation

香港婚姻訴訟附屬濟助程序改革

香港現行的婚姻訴訟附屬濟助訴訟程序自1972年制訂以來一直沿用至今。各方的意見認為，在現行的制度中，訴訟人有太多向對方宣洩怨憤的空間，這不但無助於平復離婚造成的精神打擊，雙方亦往往因訟費負擔而虛耗家財。

近年來，已有多個普通法地區試圖改革其婚姻訴訟附屬濟助程序。1999年11月，終審法院首席法官委派夏正民法官為主席，成立了工作小組，對附屬濟助程序改革展開研究，目的是盡量弱化訴訟的對抗形式，鼓勵雙方以和解為目標，使糾紛得以用更快捷廉宜的途徑解決。

經過一連串的會議後，工作小組提出了一套附屬濟助程序的改革建議，並將進行為期兩年的試驗計劃以評估其成效。

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University has been commissioned to conduct an evaluation study on the effectiveness of the scheme. Questionnaires were issued and interviews were conducted with the parties involved, e.g. service users, their family members, mediators, social workers and our court staff.

The evaluation study reveals that the public prefer family mediation service to litigation, and consider that the scheme should be widely promoted as a means to resolve family disputes. The great majority of the users of the service also gave positive feedback on the mediation service they received, e.g. saving in time and costs, acquiring a clearer understanding on how to proceed with divorce constructively, lessening of tension in the dispute resolution process, and better communication between both parties to facilitate reaching of agreements and sustaining of the agreements.

The progress of the scheme will be closely monitored. Its future direction upon expiry in May 2003 will be mapped out.

REFORM OF ANCILLARY RELIEF PROCEDURES IN MATRIMONIAL CASES IN HONG KONG

The existing ancillary relief procedures in matrimonial proceedings in Hong Kong have been in operation since 1972. The present system is taken to have allowed too much leeway for litigants to adopt an antagonistic approach on the other party, hence prolonging the emotional trauma of divorce and often resulting in the dissipation of family assets in costs.

概括而言，改革後的程序可分為三個階段，每一階段都以聆訊作為該階段結束的指標。第一階段由提交附屬濟助的申請開始，在進行首次預約聆訊時，該階段便告結束。第二階段是在首次預約聆訊後開始，以排解財務糾紛的聆訊作結。第三階段是在排解財務糾紛的聆訊後開始，若不能完全排解糾紛，則以審訊了結全案。

In recent years, a number of common law jurisdictions have introduced changes to ancillary relief procedures. In November 1999, the Chief Justice appointed a Working Group chaired by the Hon Mr Justice Hartmann to consider reform of the ancillary relief procedures with a view to making them quicker, cheaper, less adversarial and more conducive to a culture of settlement.

Following a series of meetings, the Working Group has decided to recommend a set of reformed ancillary relief procedures, the effectiveness of which should be tested by a two-year pilot scheme.

Expressed broadly, the reformed procedures may be divided into three phases, each phase concluding with a 'milestone' court hearing. Phase One commences with the filing of an application for ancillary relief and concludes with the holding of the First Appointment. Phase Two proceeds from the First Appointment and concludes with the Financial Dispute Resolution (FDR) hearing. Phase Three proceeds from the FDR hearing, if that is not fully successful, and concludes with the trial.

An essential function of the court at the First Appointment is to fix a date either for the FDR hearing or for the trial. In this way, a timetable is set. At the FDR hearing, the judge sits essentially in the role of a 'conciliator'. At the end of the FDR hearing, the court may make any appropriate consent orders. If no

在首次預約聆訊時，法庭的主要職責是為排解財務糾紛訂定聆訊或審訊日期，這樣，有關案件便有了一個時間表。在排解財務糾紛的聆訊中，法官主要擔任「調停人」的角色，在此聆訊結束時，法庭可在適當情況下作出雙方同意的命令。如果雙方未能達成和解，法庭便會另訂審訊日期（由另一位法官進行審訊），並會作出進一步的必需指示。

這些建議已經獲得終審法院首席法官批准。由於推行這個試驗計劃前須修訂有關附屬法例，因此，我們打算於2003年才推行這項計劃。



婚姻訴訟附屬濟助程序改革試驗計劃督導委員會
Steering Committee on the Pilot Scheme for the Reform of Ancillary Relief Procedures in Matrimonial Proceedings



區域法院登記處
District Court Registry

區域法院登記處

區域法院登記處負責處理藉傳訊令狀／原訴傳票展開民事申索的入稟程序，並接受民事和刑事訴訟的有關文件存檔。

聆案官書記辦事處為區域法院的聆案官提供支援服務，並為訟費評定和爭議性較小的非正審事宜排期交由聆案官聆訊。區域法院每日都有一位常規聆案官當值，專責處理訴訟人單方面的申請，並在有需要時給予訴訟人適當的指示。

為了改善法庭的環境，我們現正進行法院翻新工程，使法院更光亮和更具親切感，我們亦計劃增設會見室，以迎合法庭使用者在這方面日益增加的需求。

settlement is reached, the court will then fix a date for trial (by another judge) and give any further necessary directions.

The recommendations have been approved by the Chief Justice. As the implementation of the pilot scheme will involve amendments to subsidiary legislation, it is intended to bring the pilot scheme into operation in 2003.

DISTRICT COURT REGISTRY

The District Court Registry accepts filing of civil claims by way of writ of summons/originating summons and other documents in civil and criminal proceedings.

The Office of Masters' Clerks provides support service to the District Court Masters and fixes dates for taxation of bills of costs and hearing of less contentious interlocutory matters before the Masters. A Practice Master is on duty everyday to deal with ex-parte applications and to give directions to litigants in need.

To improve the court environment, refurbishment work is being carried out to give the court a brighter look and warmer touch. More consultation rooms have also been planned to meet the increasing needs of court users.

家事法庭登記處

家事法庭登記處負責處理家事法庭的離婚呈請及其他有關申請的入稟程序。登記處的人員亦會向訴訟人(尤其是沒有律師代表的訴訟人)解釋現時離婚呈請及各項有關申請的入稟程序和常規。

案件量和輪候時間

隨著2000年9月1日《區域法院規則》的實施和區域法院民事管轄財務限額的提高，區域法院處理的民事案件數量大幅上升。若將1999年9月1日至2000年8月31日期間與其後的兩段12個月期間，即2000年9月1日至2001年8月31日，以及2001年9月1日至2002年8月31日相比，案件量大幅增加的情況相當明顯。

在2000年9月1日前的12個月內，入稟的民事案件共有2 707宗(不包括稅務局追討稅項的申索、欠租扣押申請等其他不因民事管轄擴大而受影響的訴訟)，而在2000年9月1日起接續的兩個12個月期間，入稟的民事案件分別為9 587宗和8 318宗，與民事管轄擴大前的12個月相比，案件量分別增加了254%和207%。

FAMILY COURT REGISTRY

The Family Court Registry is responsible for the filing of petitions and other applications with the Family Court. The Registry staff will also advise litigants, especially those who are acting in person, on the current practices and procedures to follow in filing petitions and various applications.

CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

The implementation of the Rules of the District Court and the increase of District Court civil jurisdictional limits on 1 September 2000 has led to a substantial increase in civil caseload handled in the District Court. This is apparent when one compares the caseload for the 12-month period between 1 September 1999 and 31 August 2000, with the following 12-month periods, i.e. between 1 September 2000 and 31 August 2001; as well as between 1 September 2001 and 31 August 2002.

For the 12-month period before 1 September 2000, the total number of civil cases (excluding tax recovery claims, distress for rent and other cases which are not affected by the increase in civil jurisdiction) filed were 2 707. This increased to 9 587 and 8 318 for the two consecutive

另一方面，非正審申請的聆訊同樣亦大幅上升，在2000年9月1日起接續的兩個12個月期內，非正審的申請分別有9 724宗和11 811宗，與2000年9月1日前的12個月期內的4 257宗相比，分別增加了128%和177%。至於已排期審訊的案件數目，分別是713宗和841宗，與2000年9月1日前的12個月期內的561宗相比，分別增加了27%和50%。自2000年9月1日起，區域法院亦有權審理人身傷害的訴訟；在緊隨2000年9月1日的兩個接續12個月期內，區域法院處理的人身傷害申索分別有361宗和420宗。

12-month periods commencing on 1 September 2000, representing an increase of 254% and 207% respectively as compared with the 12-month caseload preceding the increase in civil jurisdiction. Similarly, the number of interlocutory hearings in the two consecutive 12-month periods commencing on 1 September 2000 were 9 724 and 11 811, representing an increase of 128% and 177% respectively as compared with the caseload of 4 257 for the 12-month period before 1 September 2000. With regard to trials listed, there were 713 cases and 841 cases respectively, representing an increase of 27% and 50% as compared with 561 trials listed for the 12-month period before 1 September 2000. Since the increase in jurisdiction of the District Court on 1 September 2000, personal injuries claims were brought in the District Court. The District Court handled 361 and 420 personal injuries claims for the two consecutive 12-month periods since 1 September 2000.



區域法院署理首席法官潘敏琦向「香港青年大使計劃」的參加者簡介香港的司法制度
H H Judge Poon, Acting Chief District Judge, briefs the participants of the Hong Kong Young Ambassador Scheme on the judicial system of Hong Kong

在上述期間，區域法院無論在應付額外的民事案件量或在實施新的程序規則方面，工作都相當順利。由於經濟不景，扣押財物的案件數目亦有所增加。整體而言，民事和刑事案件的輪候時間都能維持在目標之內。

在家事法庭方面，2002年首9個月的離婚呈請和共同申請共有12 523宗，扣押入息申請共有42宗；與2001年同期相比，分別增加了11%和32%。

家事法庭案件的輪候時間，遠比我們訂立的目標輪候時間為短，這主要是因為我們在2002年1月實施了《婚姻訴訟(修訂)規則》。新規則以司法機構有關工作小組的建議為根據，簡化了訴訟程序，使無抗辯離婚和裁判分居的法律程序變得更加快捷。

The District Court has coped well with the increased civil caseloads and the new procedural rules during these periods. There has been an increase in distraint cases due to the downturn of the economic climate. The waiting times for civil and criminal cases are well within the targets.

For the Family Court, a total of 12 523 petitions and joint applications, plus 42 applications for Attachment of Income Orders were filed in the first nine months of 2002, representing an increase of 11% and 32% in the respective caseload as compared with that over the corresponding period in 2001.

The waiting times are well within the targets. This is, inter alia, due to the coming into operation of the Matrimonial Causes (Amendment) Rules in January 2002, which simplified the procedures regarding undefended divorces and judicial separations, as recommended by a Judiciary Working Group.

表 7 區域法院的案件量		2001 案件數目 No. of Cases				
Table 7 CASELOAD OF THE DISTRICT COURT		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
刑事管轄 Criminal Jurisdiction	刑事 Criminal cases	293	1 192	1 019	0	466
民事管轄 Civil Jurisdiction	1. 民事 Civil	1 933	9 097	7 211	2 210	2 700
	2. 稅款申索 Tax Claim	9 059	13 732	8 287	5 158	11 893
	3. 欠租扣押申請 Distress for Rent	1 233	8 555	8 507	120	1 189
	4. 僱員賠償申索 Employee's Compensation	122	1 067	906	0	286
	5. 其他民事案件+ Other civil cases	3 705	4 297	2 181	597	6 154
	小計 Sub-total	16 052	36 748	27 092	8 085	22 222
	6. 離婚訴訟 Divorce Jurisdiction					
	• 離婚案件 Cases	20 286	13 737	12 070	1 424	22 191
	• 雜項程序 Miscellaneous Proceedings	471	229	31	25	703
	• 各類共同申請 Joint applications	594	1 643	1 355	158	859
• 領養申請 Adoption applications	781	133	151	14	763	
小計 Sub-total	22 132	15 742	13 607⁽¹⁾	1 621	24 516	
民事案件總數 TOTAL (Civil)		38 184	52 490	40 699	9 706	46 738
合計 TOTAL		38 477	53 682	41 718	9 706	47 204
訟費賬單評定 Taxation bills						
	• 民事 Civil	158	1 299	1 107	32	409
	• 離婚 Divorce	0	3 071	3 017	0	64
合計 TOTAL		158	4 370	4 124⁽²⁾	32	473

表 7 區域法院的案件量		2002 案件數目(截至9月30日) No. of Cases (up to 30 Sept)				
Table 7 CASELOAD OF THE DISTRICT COURT		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
刑事管轄 Criminal Jurisdiction	刑事 Criminal cases	466	982	980	40	428
民事管轄 Civil Jurisdiction	1. 民事 Civil	2 700	6 113	4 911	2 302	3 810
	2. 稅款申索 Tax Claim	11 893	6 016	8 059	5 695	9 313
	3. 欠租扣押申請 Distress for Rent	1 189	8 148	8 166	11	1 280
	4. 僱員賠償申索 Employee's Compensation	286	887	743	92	338
	5. 其他民事案件+ Other civil cases	6 154	3 410	1 884	1 064	7 213
	小計 Sub-total	22 222	24 574	23 763	9 164	21 954
	6. 離婚訴訟 Divorce Jurisdiction					
	• 離婚案件 Cases	22 191	11 280	8 781	1 138	24 976
	• 雜項程序 Miscellaneous Proceedings	703	172	33	13	854
	• 各類共同申請 Joint applications	859	1 243	1 157	154	949
• 領養申請 Adoption applications	763	87	74	9	781	
小計 Sub-total	24 516	12 782	10 045⁽¹⁾	1 314	27 560	
民事案件總數 TOTAL (Civil)	46 738	37 356	33 808	10 478	49 514	
合計 TOTAL	47 204	38 338	34 788	10 518	49 942	
訟費賬單評定 Taxation bills						
• 民事 Civil	409	631	575	74	423	
• 離婚 Divorce	64	2 139	2 083	0	120	
合計 TOTAL	473	2 770	2 568⁽²⁾	74	543	

表 8 區域法院案件輪候時間		輪候時間(日) Waiting Time (days)			
Table 8 WAITING TIME FOR CASES IN THE DISTRICT COURT		目標 Target	2001	2002 (截至9月30日) (as at 30 Sept)	2003 (預計) (Plan)
刑事案件 - 由被告人在區域法院首次出庭到審訊日 Criminal cases - from first appearance of defendants in District Court to trial		100	92	64	100
民事案件 - 由排期日到聆訊日 § Civil cases - from date of listing to hearing		120	78	89	120
離婚案件 - 由聆訊期訂定日到聆訊日 Dissolution of marriage - from setting down to hearing					
• 不擬抗辯案件 Undefended cases		56	53	38	56
• 特別程序案 Special procedure cases		35	33	21	30
• 擬予抗辯案件(為期一天的聆訊) Defended cases (one day hearing)		110	75	101	110

☆ 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

* 結案指被告人被判罪/被判無罪/申索成功/申索撤銷/審訊或聆訊結束
Disposed of refers to those where defendants have been convicted/acquitted/successful claims/claims dismissed/trials or 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

+ 其他民事案件指雜項程序、印花稅(條例)上訴案、平等機會訴訟、人身傷害案件、職業性失聰(補償)上訴案、肺塵埃沉着病(補償)上訴案及地產代理上訴案
Other civil cases refer to Miscellaneous Proceedings, Stamp Duty (Ordinance) Appeals, Equal Opportunities Actions, Personal Injuries Cases, Occupational Deafness (Compensation) Appeals, Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Appeals and Estate Agents Appeals

§ 自二零零零年九月《區域法院規則》(第336章)生效後，無須再入稟排期申請通知書，因此輪候時間改為排期日到聆訊日
Following the implementation of the new District Court Rules, Cap. 336 in September 2000, filing of the Notice of Application for setting down a case is no longer required. Hence, the measuring interval has to be changed to "from date of listing to hearing"

註(1) : 結案指已發出最終離婚令或領養令
Note (1) : Disposed of refers to Decree Absolute granted and Adoption orders made

註(2) : 結案指訟費賬單已處理
Note (2) : Disposed of refers to taxation bills processed