



第六章

# 6

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，兩位區域法院法官擔任土地審裁處法官，並有兩位產業測量師擔任審裁成員。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，具有與高等法院原訟法庭同等的權力。

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》



土地審裁處處長任懿君法官（中）（至 2003 年 11 月 30 日止）與土地審裁處法官及成員合照  
The Hon Mr Justice Yam, the President of the Lands Tribunal (centre) (up to 30 November, 2003), with Presiding Officers and Members of 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 two Presiding Officers who are District Court Judges and two Members who are estate 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.

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



在土地審裁處進行的審訊  
A hearing at Lands Tribunal

（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。

至於在土地審裁處審理的案件，當事人可以由大律師或律師代表，也可以親自出庭。

### 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成員提供支援服務。

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

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). 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.

### 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.



土地審裁處登記處  
Lands Tribunal Registry

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。

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。登記處亦採用了輪候制度，簡化申請程序，提高服務效率。

登記處於 2002 年 9 月引進了一套品質管理系統，並於 2003 年 6 月獲頒國際標準化組織 ISO 9001:2000 證書。審裁處的工作流程和運作程序均已制定，而所提供的服務亦達到所訂的標準。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

在 2003 年，因欠交租金而申請收回樓宇的案件，與 2002 年相比，上升 20%。上升的原因很可能與經濟不景有關。估計此類申請的數量於 2004 年仍會保持不變。不過，各類案件的輪候時間都能維持在定下的目標之內，因為大部份收回樓宇的命令都是在沒有抗辯的情況下頒布的。

Computerisation of the Registry facilitates document filing and information retrieval as well as sharing information on-line, updating listing services, and recording 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 queuing system has also been established to streamline applications for the purpose of providing more efficient services for the users.

A Quality Management System was introduced to the Lands Tribunal Registry in September 2002, with its work accredited with the award of an ISO 9001:2000 Certificate in June 2003. Work processes and operating procedures of the Tribunal are documented and services provided are standardized. Through the certification, the quality performance of the Tribunal is well recognized outside the Judiciary.

### CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

In 2003, the number of possession applications based on non-payment of rent has increased by 20% as compared with that in 2002. This is probably due to the adverse economic conditions. It is expected that this kind of applications will remain steady in 2004. Nevertheless, the waiting times are well within the targets as most of the orders for possession are made in default of opposition.

### 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。在勞資審裁處所申索的金額必須在港幣 8,000 元以上，但沒有任何上限。在同一宗申索中，如果申索人每人申索的金額是港幣 8,000 元或以下，而申索人數不超過 10 人，則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在香港境內違反僱傭合約和學徒合約的案件。此外，有關在香港境內訂定但在香港境外履行的僱傭合約也在其審理範圍之內。申索種類包括：終止合約時須給予的代通知金、終止僱傭金、欠薪、遣散費、長期服務金、法定假日薪酬、疾病津貼及產假薪酬等。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。

勞資審裁處設有一位主任審裁官及 12 位審裁官。現時共有 13 個審裁法庭，其中 10 個審裁法庭設於旺角的始創中心，另外三個則



在勞資審裁處進行的聆訊  
A hearing at Labour Tribunal

### LABOUR TRIBUNAL

The Labour Tribunal provides a quick, informal and inexpensive means to resolve disputes between employers and employees. It handles claims of over \$8,000 in amount. There is no upper limit on a claim. Where a claim per claimant is \$8,000 or less and the total number of claimants in a claim is not more than 10, it will be handled by the Minor Employment Claims Adjudication Board of the Labour Department.

The Tribunal hears cases involving breach of employment contract or apprenticeship in Hong Kong. It also has jurisdiction over employment contracts entered in Hong Kong but performed outside the territories. The types of claims include wages in lieu of notice of termination, terminal payment, arrears of wages, severance pay, long service payment, statutory holiday pay, sickness allowance and maternity leave pay. Hearings are informal and are mainly conducted in Chinese. Legal representation is not allowed.

There are one Principal Presiding Officer and 12 Presiding Officers in the Labour Tribunal. At present, a total of 13 courts are in operation, with 10 located at the Pioneer Center, Mong

Kok, and three at the Eastern Law Courts Building. Most claims conclude within 3 to 6 months after filing of claim.

In June 2003, having considered public comments on the operation of the Labour Tribunal, the Chief Justice decided to set up an internal Working Party to review the operation of the Labour Tribunal and to recommend improvements thereto. The Working Party is chaired by the Hon Madam Justice Chu and aims to submit a report to the Chief Justice by early 2004.



設於東區法院大樓。大部份申索均可在入稟後三至六個月內結案。

2003年6月，終審法院首席法官在考慮公眾人士對勞資審裁處的意見後，決定成立一個內部工作小組，以檢討勞資審裁處的運作及就該審裁處的運作提出改革建議。該工作小組由高等法院原訟法庭法官朱芬齡出任主席，預計於2004年初向終審法院首席法官呈交檢討報告。

### 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。

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。申索人可透過24小時的電話預約系統預約時間入稟案件。常用的勞資審裁處表格亦可於司法機構的網頁下載。此外，審裁處的互動聲訊系統接受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

隨著經濟下滑及失業率高企，勞資審裁處的案量在2002年升至新高。2003年，嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症爆發，加上失業率偏高，在此情況下，預計審裁處的案量甚至會比2002年為多。審裁處現已採取多項措施以簡化程序，務求輪候時間能達到定下的目標。



勞資審裁處登記處  
Labour Tribunal Registry

## LABOUR TRIBUNAL REGISTRY

The 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. Claimants can also make an appointment to file claim through the 24-hour Telephone Appointment Booking System. Usual forms of the Labour Tribunal can be downloaded from the website of the Judiciary. Moreover, the Interactive Voice Response System of the Tribunal provides 24-hour enquiry on hearing details and payment status.

## CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

The caseload of the Labour Tribunal reached a record high in 2002, with the economic downturn and high unemployment rate. In 2003, with the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and the high unemployment rate, the caseload is projected to be even higher than that of 2002. The Tribunal has taken various measures to streamline its procedures, so that the target waiting times can generally be met.



在小額錢債審裁處進行的聆訊  
A hearing at Small Claims Tribunal

### 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。審裁處所進行的聆訊，多以中文進行。各方當事人均不得由律師代表，訴訟人可以親自出庭，或授權獲審裁處認可的代表出庭。

小額錢債審裁處設有一位主任審裁官及七位審裁官。現時共有八個審裁法庭。

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與對方協商和解；審裁官則開庭聆訊、聽取證供和作出裁定。

### 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 mainly conducted in Chinese. Legal representation is not permitted. A party may appear in person or, by an authorized representative approved by the Tribunal.

The team in the Tribunal includes a Principal Adjudicator and seven Adjudicators. Eight courts are in operation.

Under the guidance of an Adjudicator, the Tribunal Officer explains to the parties the court procedure, and advises them 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.

## SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNAL REGISTRY

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

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 2002 年的案件量激增。2003 年，案件量再進一步增加。預計 2003 年審裁處的案件量，會比 2002 年上升 35%。雖然案件量有所增加，但透過重新調配內部資源，輪候時間仍能達到定下的目標。

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

There was a sharp rise in caseload of the Small Claims Tribunal in 2002 due to the economic downturn. There is a further increase of caseload in the year of 2003. It is projected that there would be an increase of caseload by 35% in 2003 when compared with that in 2002. Despite the increase of caseload, the target waiting time can still be met by internal resource deployment.



小額錢債審裁處登記處  
Small Claims Tribunal Registry

### 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。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 2003 年 9 月 30 日止，淫褻物品審裁處審裁委員小組共有 105 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，又負責管理已分類物品的儲存庫，並為主審裁判官及各特委/非專業審裁委員提供文書支援服務。

### 案件量和輪候時間

由於送交淫褻物品審裁處進行裁定、分類及覆核的物品有所減少，估計該處 2003 年的案件量會比 2002 年減少約 30%。案件的輪候時間完全達到定下的目標。

### OBSCENE ARTICLES TRIBUNAL

The Obscene Articles Tribunal has jurisdiction to determine whether an article is obscene or 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 a copy to the Tribunal for classification.

The Tribunal is presided by a Magistrate, who sits with two or more Adjudicators. A minimum of four Adjudicators are required at full hearings to review the classification of articles, or to reconsider previously classified articles. As at 30 September 2003, there were a total of 105 Adjudicators on the panel.

### OBSCENE ARTICLES TRIBUNAL REGISTRY

The Registry is responsible for the processing of applications for classification and determination. It also maintains a repository of classified articles. It provides clerical support to the Presiding Magistrate and the lay Adjudicators.

### CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

As there are fewer articles referred to the Tribunal for determination, classification or review, the caseload in 2003 is estimated to be reduced by about 30% as compared with that in 2002. The waiting times for the Tribunal are well within targets.

## 死因裁判法庭

死因裁判官調查在本港發生而又須予報告的死亡個案。若有人於官方看管時死亡，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，死因裁判法庭便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。法庭可在適當的情況，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處處理各死因裁判法庭的日常運作事務，並保存在該法庭進行死因研訊的所有有關文件和紀錄。登記處 2000 年開始進行電腦化，以提高效率。

## 案件量和輪候時間

2003 年死因裁判法庭的案件量估計會比 2002 年減少 23%，而案件的輪候時間一般都能達到定下的目標。

## 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, or 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. The Court may make recommendations to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents in appropriate circumstances.

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

## CORONER'S COURT REGISTRY

The Registry handles the daily administration of the courts. It maintains records and documents of inquests conducted in the Coroner's Court. The Registry has been computerised since 2000 to enhance efficiency.

## CASELOAD AND WAITING TIME

It is estimated that the caseload for the Coroner's Court will be reduced by 23% as compared with that in 2002. The target waiting time is generally met in 2003.

表 11 土地審裁處的案件量  
Table 11 CASELOAD OF THE LANDS TRIBUNAL

	2002 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	450	1 186	979	13	644
補償案件@ Compensation cases	103	67	39	12	119
建築物管理案件 Building management cases	764	332	244	148	704
租賃案件 Tenancy cases	7 058	5 295	4 033	1 094	7 226
強制售賣土地申請 Lands compulsory sale applications	7	1	0	0	8
雜類申請 Miscellaneous proceedings applications	26	25	26	0	25
<b>合計 TOTAL</b>	<b>8 408</b>	<b>6 906</b>	<b>5 321</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>8 726</b>

	2003 (截至 9 月 30 日 up to 30 Sept) 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	657	752	829	25	555
補償案件@ Compensation cases	131	57	21	8	159
建築物管理案件 Building management cases	852	278	153	22	955
租賃案件 Tenancy cases	8 320	4 499	3 345	433	9 041
強制售賣土地申請 Lands compulsory sale applications	8	0	0	0	8
雜類申請 Miscellaneous proceedings applications	25	15	9	1	30
<b>合計 TOTAL</b>	<b>9 993</b>	<b>5 601</b>	<b>4 357</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>10 748</b>

☆ 承接往年的案件是指訴訟中止及訴訟進行中的案件  
Cases brought forward from previous years refer to cases in progress and inactive cases

\* 結案是指上訴得直/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

# 訴訟中止是指自最後一次送交文件之日起計一年內，並無任何（包括送交文件或聆訊）行動  
Inactive refers to those having no action (including filing of document or hearing) for one year from the date of last filing of document

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



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	2002	2003 (截至 9 月 30 日止 as at 30 Sept)	2004 (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	34	35	80
• 補償案件 Compensation cases	100	48	56	80
• 管理建築物案件 Building management cases	100	36	23	80
• 租賃案件 Tenancy cases	60	24	18	60

表 13 勞資審裁處的案件量  
Table 13 CASELOAD OF THE LABOUR TRIBUNAL

	2002 案件數目 No. of Cases				
	承接往年 <sup>☆</sup> 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	12 326	12 280	140	1 835
覆核 Reviews	185	885	917	14	139
<b>合計 TOTAL</b>	<b>2 114</b>	<b>13 211</b>	<b>13 197</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1 974</b>

	2003 (截至 9 月 30 日 up to 30 Sept) 案件數目 No. of Cases				
	承接往年 <sup>☆</sup> 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	1 975	8 641	8 464	191	1 961
覆核 Reviews	153	507	522	5	133
<b>合計 TOTAL</b>	<b>2 128</b>	<b>9 148</b>	<b>8 986</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2 094</b>

☆ 承接往年的案件是指訴訟中止及訴訟進行中的案件  
Cases brought forward from previous years refer to cases in progress and inactive cases

\* 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

# 訴訟中止是指自最後一次送交文件之日起計一年內，並無任何（包括送交文件或聆訊）行動  
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 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	2002	2003 (截至 9 月 30 日止 as at 30 Sept)	2004 (預計) (Plan)
由預約時間到案件入稟日 From appointment to filing of a case	30	19	15	30
由案件入稟日到首次聆訊日 From filing of a case to first hearing	30	25	24	30

表 15 小額錢債審裁處的案件量  
Table 15 CASELOAD OF THE SMALL CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

	2002 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	30 874	90 815	101 453	69	20 167
覆核 Reviews	0	484	421	0	63
<b>合計 TOTAL</b>	<b>30 874</b>	<b>91 299</b>	<b>101 874</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>20 230</b>

2003 (截至 9 月 30 日 up to 30 Sept)  
案件數目 No. of Cases

	2003 (截至 9 月 30 日 up to 30 Sept) 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	20 236	92 268	88 685	70	23 749
覆核 Reviews	63	456	436	0	83
<b>合計 TOTAL</b>	<b>20 299</b>	<b>92 724</b>	<b>89 121</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>23 832</b>

☆ 承接往年的案件是指訴訟中止及訴訟進行中的案件  
Cases brought forward from previous years refer to cases in progress and inactive cases

\* 結案指申索成功/申索撤銷/申索無限期押後/聆訊結束  
Disposed of refers to successful claims / claims dismissed / claims adjourned sine die / hearings concluded

# 訴訟中止是指自最後一次送交文件之日起計一年內，並無任何（包括送交文件或聆訊）行動  
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 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	2002	2003 (截至 9 月 30 日止 as at 30 Sept)	2004 (預計) (Plan)
由案件入稟日到首次聆訊日 From filing of a case to first hearing	60	54	60	60

表 17 淫褻物品審裁處的案件量  
Table 17 CASELOAD OF THE OBSCENE ARTICLES TRIBUNAL

	2002 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
就呈交的物品作出決定 Articles for determination	16 724	228 066	190 794	0	53 996
就呈交的物品評定類別 Articles for classification	18	3 011	3 014	0	15
就決定或類別評定進行覆核 Articles for review	2	17	16	0	3
就決定或類別評定重新考慮 Articles for reconsideration	0	2	2	0	0
<b>合計 TOTAL</b>	<b>16 744</b>	<b>231 096</b>	<b>193 826</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54 014</b>

2003 (截至 9 月 30 日 up to 30 Sept)  
案件數目 No. of Cases

	2003 (截至 9 月 30 日 up to 30 Sept) 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
就呈交的物品作出決定 Articles for determination	53 996	108 968	162 959	0	5
就呈交的物品評定類別 Articles for classification	15	2 089	2 079	0	25
就決定或類別評定進行覆核 Articles for review	3	6	7	0	2
就決定或類別評定重新考慮 Articles for reconsideration	0	1	1	0	0
<b>合計 TOTAL</b>	<b>54 014</b>	<b>111 064</b>	<b>165 046</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>

☆ 承接往年的案件是指訴訟中止及訴訟進行中的案件  
Cases brought forward from previous years refer to cases in progress and inactive cases

\* 結案是指審裁處已裁定物品是否淫褻或不雅/已經評定類別/雙方同意不需作出決定或評定/已予覆核/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

# 訴訟中止是指自最後一次送交文件之日起計一年內，並無任何（包括送交文件或聆訊）行動  
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	2002	2003 (截至 9 月 30 日止 as at 30 Sept)	2004 (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	18	17	21
由收到申請至進行分類 From receipt of application to classification	5	2	3	5
由收到申請至覆核 From receipt of application to review	35	34	28	35
由收到申請至重新考慮 From receipt of application to reconsideration	35	20	23	35

表 19 死因裁判法庭的案件量  
Table 19 CASELOAD OF THE CORONER'S COURT

		2002 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	有陪審團 With jury	16	84	83	0	17
	無陪審團 Without jury	13	50	49	0	14
合計 TOTAL		29	134	132	0	31

		2003 (截至 9 月 30 日 up to 30 Sept) 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	有陪審團 With jury	17	47	50	0	14
	無陪審團 Without jury	14	30	30	0	14
合計 TOTAL		31	77	80	0	28

☆ 承接往年的案件是指訴訟中止及訴訟進行中的案件

Cases brought forward from previous years refer to cases in progress and inactive cases

\* 結案是指死因研訊結束

Disposed of refers to death inquests concluded

# 訴訟中止是指自最後一次送交文件之日起計一年內，並無任何（包括送交文件或聆訊）行動

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 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	2002	2003 (截至 9 月 30 日止 as at 30 Sept)	2004 (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屆滿之日（以日期較後者為準） 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	48	45	42