Controlling officer: the Judiciary Administrator will account for expenditure under this Head.

Estimate 2007–08	\$995.6m
Establishment ceiling 2007–08 (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 1 377 non-directorate posts as at 31 March 2007 rising by 18 posts to 1 395 posts as at 31 March 2008.	\$365.7m
In addition, there will be an estimated 179 directorate posts as at 31 March 2007 and as at 31 March 2008, of which 174 are posts for judges and judicial officers.	
Commitment balance	\$7.6m

Controlling Officer's Report

Programmes

Programme (1) Courts, Tribunals and
Various Statutory
FunctionsThese p
of Justic
of JusticProgramme (2) Support Services for
Courts' OperationThese p
of Justic

These programmes contribute to Policy Area 12: Administration of Justice (Judiciary Administrator).

Detail

Programme (1): Courts, Tribunals and Various Statutory Functions

	2005–06 (Actual)	2006–07 (Original)	2006–07 (Revised)	2007–08 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	648.3	728.4	688.1 (-5.5%)	770.5 (+12.0%)
				(or +5.8% on

(0r +5.8% 0fi 2006–07 Original)

Aim

2 The aim is to maintain an independent and effective judicial system which upholds the rule of law, safeguards the rights and freedoms of the individual and commands confidence within and outside Hong Kong.

Brief Description

3 Under this programme, different levels of courts and tribunals hear and adjudicate criminal cases and civil disputes. The operational objectives of these courts and tribunals are to:

- ensure just and expeditious disposal of cases;
- enhance professional standards;
- · ensure the Judiciary and the courts keep abreast with changing times; and
- · develop a bilingual court system in Hong Kong.

4 In 2006, the overall performance of the programme area was satisfactory and improving following the deployment of more judicial resources at some courts since the latter part of 2005. The majority of the performance targets were achieved while the targets for certain court cases were not met mainly because there were more complex and lengthy cases listed for hearing.

5 Under this programme, resources are also deployed to perform various statutory functions including those under the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance, the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance and the Securities and Futures Ordinance.

6 The key performance measures in respect of operations of the courts and tribunals are:

Targets

The waiting time targets have been set in accordance with the recommendations of the Court Users' Committees or are laid down in the respective ordinances or court rules.

	Target	2005 (Actual)	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Plan)
	Target	(Actual)	(Actual)	(I lall)
Average Waiting Time (days) Court of Final Appeal (Note 1)				
application for leave to appeal				
criminal—from notice of	4.5		16	47
hearing to hearing civil—from notice of hearing	45	62	46	45
to hearing	35	49	38	35
substantive appeal				
criminal—from notice of	100	61	69	100
hearing to hearing civil—from notice of hearing	100	01	09	100
to hearing	120	118	91	120
Court of Appeal of the High Court				
(<i>Note 2</i>) criminal—from setting down of a				
case to hearing	50	37	46	50
civil—from application to fix date to				
hearing	90	93	100	90
Court of First Instance of the High Court Criminal Fixture List—from filing				
of indictment to hearing	120	193	119	120
Criminal Running List—from				
setting down of a case to hearing	90	69	66	90
Civil Fixture List—from application to fix date to hearing	180	233	124	180
Civil Running List—from setting	100	235	121	100
down of a case to hearing	90	54	64	90
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts—				
from lodging of Notice of Appeal to hearing	90	71	87	90
District Court (<i>Note 3</i>)	20	, 1	0,	20
criminal—from first appearance of				
defendants in District Court to hearing	100	112	117	100
civil—from date of listing to	100	112	117	100
hearing	120	120	125	120
Family Court (<i>Note 4</i>)				
dissolution of marriage—from setting down of a case to hearing				
Special Procedure List	35	29	45	35
Defended List (one day				
hearing)	110	120	115	110
financial applications—from filing of summons to hearing	110-140	124	101	100-140
Lands Tribunal—from setting down of a	110 110	121	101	100 110
case to hearing	100	<i>-</i> .		-0
appeal cases	100 100	54 90	57 85	50 80
compensation cases building management cases	100	90 49	48	50
tenancy cases	60	31	40	50
Magistrates' Courts—from plea to date of				
trial (Note 5) summons	50	94	95	50
charge cases—	50	74)5	50
for defendants in custody	30-45	44	42	30-45
for defendants on bail	45-60	68	66	45-60
Coroner's Court—from date of listing to hearing (<i>Note 6</i>)	42	48	43	42
Labour Tribunal—	72	-10	-10	
from appointment to filing of a case	30	13	12	30
from filing of a case to first hearing Small Claims Tribunal from filing of a	30	25	25	30
Small Claims Tribunal—from filing of a case to first hearing	60	44	43	60
	00		10	

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	Target	2005 (Actual)	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Plan)
Obscene Articles Tribunal—				
from receipt of application to classification	5	2	2	5
from referral by a magistrate to determination	21	15	19	21
from receipt of application to	21	15	17	21
review	35	21	27	35
from receipt of application to reconsideration	35	^	32	35

Note 1: The Judiciary will monitor the waiting time closely and will strive to keep the waiting time within targets.

Note 2: For criminal appeals, the target waiting time can be met. As regards civil appeals, the target waiting time cannot often be met owing to the more complex and lengthy nature of appeals that are being set down for hearing. Judicial resources are being redeployed with a view to shortening the waiting time. The Judiciary will monitor the situation and will make every effort to improve the waiting time.

Note 3: There are more complex cases listed for trial, which inevitably leads to a longer court waiting time. Additional judicial resources are being deployed with a view to shortening the waiting time. The Judiciary will monitor the situation and will make every effort to improve the waiting time.

Note 4: The target waiting time for both special procedure cases and defended cases cannot be met. An additional Family Judge has been assigned since September 2006 to deal with the increasing workload.

Note 5: The average waiting time for charge cases with defendants in custody can be met and that for charge cases with defendants on bail is close to the target. The Judiciary will make every effort to improve the waiting time for summons cases.

Note 6: The average waiting time has improved and the Judiciary will make every effort to keep the waiting time within target.

^ As there are no articles for reconsideration filed in 2005, the waiting time is inapplicable.

Indicators

	2005 (Actual)	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Estimate)
Number of Cases			
Court of Final Appeal (<i>Note 7</i>)			
applications for leave to appeal	147	113	120
appeals	44	35	40
miscellaneous proceedings	0	1	
Court of Appeal of the High Court	Ŭ	1	-
criminal appeals	541	533	540
civil appeals	414	443	450
Court of First Instance of the High Court (<i>Note 8</i>)			
criminal jurisdiction			
criminal cases	326	264	270
confidential miscellaneous proceedings	51	59	60
appeals from Magistrates' Courts	1 254	1 238	1 240
civil jurisdiction	19 915	20 7 36	20 740
probate cases	13 547	15 298	15 300
District Court			
criminal cases	1 349	1 199	1 200
civil cases	32 016	30 948	30 950
divorce jurisdiction	16 947	18 544	18 550
Small Claims Tribunal	80 472	76 925	76 930
Labour Tribunal	6 900	6 524	6 530
Obscene Articles Tribunal (Note 9)	24 670	78 714	78 720
Coroner's Court	191	218	220
Lands Tribunal (Note 10)	6 268	5 471	5 480
Magistrates' Courts	298 887	298 257	298 260

Note 7: In 2006, the caseload for appeals and applications for leave to appeal remained at a significant level.
Note 8: In 2006, the caseload increased by about 13% in the Probate Registry because there was an upsurge in applications as the applicants are not required to file applications first with the Inland Revenue Department following the Revenue (Abolition of Estate Duty) Ordinance coming into operation on 11 February 2006.

- *Note 9*: In 2006, the number of articles submitted to the Tribunal for classification and determination increased by about 220%, mainly due to the increase in the referral of articles for determination. Further, there had been an increasing tendency for an article, e.g. a single disc or a book/magazine, to contain more than one film, or more stories and photographs.
- *Note 10*: In 2006, the caseload decreased by about 13% due to the reduction in filing of compensation cases, rating appeals, government rent appeals and building management cases.

7 It should be noted that the number of cases alone is not a true reflection of a court's workload. In recent years, there has been an increasing number of complex cases that have generally taken longer time to conclude. Without compromising the quality of justice, the Judiciary will continue to try to enhance the productivity of the courts through measures such as improving the listing system, pre-trial reviews and appropriate deployment of judicial resources. But it must be noted that there is a limit to which this could be done.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2007–08

- 8 In 2007–08, the Judiciary will continue to:
- monitor the waiting time at the various levels of courts with a view to redeploying judicial resources if necessary; and
- monitor the new procedure for issuing grants of probate and letters of administration after the abolition of estate duty in February 2006.

Programme (2): Support Services for Courts' Operation

	2005–06	2006–07	2006–07	2007–08
	(Actual)	(Original)	(Revised)	(Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	212.8	224.3	212.5 (-5.3%)	225.1 (+5.9%)

⁽or +0.4% on 2006–07 Original)

Aim

9 The aim is to provide efficient and effective services to support the operation of courts.

Brief Description

10 Under this programme, administrative services are provided to support the hearing of cases in courts and tribunals at different levels, and to carry out court orders. The work involves:

- providing effective recording services for court proceedings and producing transcripts for these proceedings;
- ensuring that both the Chinese and English languages can be used in the court system;
- providing efficient bailiff services for enforcement of court orders;
- keeping comprehensive legal reference books and research materials for the use of judges, judicial officers and the legal profession; and
- adopting information technology and other modern management tools to enhance the efficiency of court support services.

11 In 2006, the aim of the programme was generally met and the overall performance of the programme as reflected by the key indicators was satisfactory. The computerisation projects on the Family Court Document Image Management System and the Labour Tribunal System Revamp were implemented in June and November 2006 respectively.

12 The key performance measures in respect of support services for the courts and tribunals are:

Indicators

	2005 (Actual)	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Estimate)
Reporting and Transcription			
cases covered criminal	270 157	256 434	260 000
civil	74 040	230 434 79 244	200 000
cases with transcripts produced as required by judges	,		00 000
criminal	5 702	5 613	5 600
civil	1 990	1 897	1 900

	2005 (Actual)	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Estimate)
Interpretation and Translation pages of certification/translation processed by Court Interpreters	447 208	391 066	400 000
Bailiff Service executions attempted summons services attempted	27 702 73 055	24 478 79 624	25 000 80 000
<i>Library</i> library materials acquired and processed attendances at the Library	34 337 80 185	33 456 76 910	35 000 77 000

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2007–08

- **13** In 2007–08, the Judiciary will continue to:
- enhance support to unrepresented litigants in the High Court and District Court through the Resource Centre for Unrepresented Litigants;
- provide infrastructural and other support leading up to the implementation of the Civil Justice Reform, particularly in respect of legislative amendments and information technology, and aim to introduce the necessary legislation into the Legislative Council in 2007; and
- sustain quality management in the Judiciary Administration.

Pro	gramme	2005–06 (Actual) (\$m)	2006–07 (Original) (\$m)	2006–07 (Revised) (\$m)	2007–08 (Estimate) (\$m)
(1) (2)	Courts, Tribunals and Various Statutory Functions Support Services for Courts' Operation	648.3 212.8	728.4 224.3	688.1 212.5	770.5 225.1
		861.1	952.7	900.6 (-5.5%)	995.6 (+10.5%)
					(or +4.5% on 2006–07 Original)

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision

Programme (1)

Provision for 2007–08 is \$82.4 million (12.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 2006–07. This is mainly due to the deployment of more judicial resources with a view to shortening the court waiting time and creation of 14 new supporting staff posts to meet operational needs.

Programme (2)

Provision for 2007–08 is \$12.6 million (5.9%) higher than the revised estimate for 2006–07. This is mainly due to the additional provision for operating expenses to provide enhanced support services for courts' operation and creation of four new supporting staff posts to meet operational needs.



Changes in the size of the establishment (as at 31 March)



Year

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Sub- head (Code)		Actual expenditure 2005–06	Approved estimate 2006–07	Revised estimate 2006–07	Estimate 2007–08
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Operating Account				
	Recurrent				
000 206	Operational expenses Expenses of witnesses and jurors	838,092 6,621	925,511 7,530	871,675 7,502	964,038 8,430
	Total, Recurrent	844,713	933,041	879,177	972,468
	Non-Recurrent				
700	General non-recurrent	1,227	3,622	2,350	3,955
	Total, Non-Recurrent	1,227	3,622	2,350	3,955
	Total, Operating Account	845,940	936,663	881,527	976,423
	Capital Account				
	Plant, Equipment and Works				
603 613 661	Plant, vehicles and equipment Law library acquisitions (block vote) Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block	768 14,000	634 14,000	290 16,100	200 17,100
001	vote)	391 27	1,413	2,690	1,868 —
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works	15,186	16,047	19,080	19,168
	Total, Capital Account	15,186	16,047	19,080	19,168
	Total Expenditure	861,126	952,710	900,607	995,591

Details of Expenditure by Subhead

The estimate of the amount required in 2007–08 for the salaries and expenses of the Judiciary is \$995,591,000. This represents an increase of \$94,984,000 over the revised estimate for 2006–07 and of \$134,465,000 over actual expenditure in 2005–06.

Operating Account

Recurrent

2 Provision of \$964,038,000 under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is for the salaries, allowances and other operating expenses of the Judiciary. This includes provision of \$313,700 for a non-accountable entertainment allowance for the Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal. The increase of \$92,363,000 (10.6%) over the revised estimate for 2006–07 is mainly due to increased provisions for the appointment of new judges and judicial officers and for other operating expenses to support courts' operation.

3 The establishment as at 31 March 2007 will be 1 556 permanent posts. It is expected that 18 posts will be created in 2007–08. Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated power create or delete non-directorate posts during 2007–08, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed \$365,684,000.

4 An analysis of the financial provision under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is as follows:

	2005–06 (Actual) (\$'000)	2006–07 (Original) (\$'000)	2006–07 (Revised) (\$'000)	2007–08 (Estimate) (\$'000)
Personal Emoluments				
- Salaries	636,800	675,208	637,825	682,575
- Allowances	18,368	23,674	20,805	18,460
- Job-related allowances	389	1,089	960	1,595
Personnel Related Expenses		,)
- Cash allowance in lieu of housing				
benefits	5.349	8,719	7,054	9,485
- Mandatory Provident Fund	5,517	0,717	7,051	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
contribution	1,092	1,227	960	1,150
- Civil Service Provident Fund	1,092	1,227	900	1,130
			126	450
contribution	_	_	136	450
Departmental Expenses				101000
- Hire of services and professional fees	75,278	99,856	86,368	106,998
- General departmental expenses	100,815	115,730	117,566	143,317
Other Charges				
- Magistrates poor box	1	8	1	8
	838,092	925,511	871,675	964,038

5 Provision of \$8,430,000 under *Subhead 206 Expenses of witnesses and jurors* is for the expenses of witnesses in hearings in criminal cases and in coroners' inquiries, and jurors in both criminal and civil cases and in coroners' inquiries. The increase of \$928,000 (12.4%) over the revised estimate for 2006–07 is mainly due to the anticipated increase in requirement.

Capital Account

Plant, Equipment and Works

6 Provision of \$17,100,000 under *Subhead 613 Law library acquisitions (block vote)* is for the replenishment of court and tribunal libraries and for subscriptions to legal periodicals and supplements.

7 Provision of \$1,868,000 under *Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)* represents a decrease of \$822,000 (30.6%) against the revised estimate for 2006–07. This is mainly due to completion of some capital projects in 2006–07.

Commitments

Sub- head (Code)	Item (Code)	Ambit	Approved commitment \$'000	Accumulated expenditure to 31.3.2006 \$'000	Revised estimated expenditure for 2006–07 %'000	Balance \$'000
Oper	ating A	ccount				
700		General non-recurrent				
	520	Production of videos	2,800	1,786	600	414
	521	Pilot scheme on family mediation	7,500	6,213	600	687
	522	Production of videos and brochures on litigants in person in civil litigations	2,500	1,382	150	968
	523	Implementation of the Civil Justice Reform	6,940	2,244	1,000	3,696
			19,740	11,625	2,350	5,765
Capit	tal Acco	punt				
603		Plant, vehicles and equipment				
	218	Installation of audio-visual presentation system in courtrooms	5,400	3,265	290	1,845
			5,400	3,265	290	1,845
		Total	25,140	14,890	2,640	7,610