

政府總部  
香港下亞厘畢道



GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT  
LOWER ALBERT ROAD  
HONG KONG

本函檔號 Our Ref.: CSO/ADM CR 8/4/3222/85(08)  
來函檔號 Your Ref.:

Tel: (852) 2810 3838  
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7 November 2008

*Urgent by Hand*

The Hon Miriam LAU Kin-ye, GBS, JP  
Chairman of the House Committee  
Legislative Council  
Legislative Council Building  
8 Jackson Road  
Central  
Hong Kong

Dear *Miriam*,

### Senior Judicial Appointments

I write to inform you that in accordance with Article 88 of the Basic Law, the Chief Executive has accepted the recommendation of the Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission (JORC) to appoint Mr Murray Gleeson AC, The Right Honourable The Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe and The Right Honourable The Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury as non-permanent judges from other common law jurisdictions to the Court of Final Appeal.

The Chief Executive will announce his acceptance of the JORC's recommendation this afternoon. An advance copy of the press statement is at **Annex A** for Members' reference. I should be grateful if Members could observe the confidentiality of the issue, pending the Chief Executive's public announcement.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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Pursuant to Article 90 of the Basic Law, the Chief Executive shall obtain the endorsement of the Legislative Council (LegCo) of the appointment. Following the procedure for endorsement of judicial appointment of judges agreed by the House Committee in May 2003, I enclose at **Annex B** a paper on the appointments for Members' reference. Subject to the House Committee's deliberation, the Administration will move a motion to seek LegCo's endorsement of the appointments at the earliest opportunity.

*Yours sincerely,  
Jennifer Mak*

( Miss Jennifer Mak )  
Director of Administration

c.c. All LegCo Members

**Press Statement**  
**Senior Judicial Appointment:**  
**Non-Permanent Judges of the Court of Final Appeal**

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The Chief Executive, Mr. Donald Tsang, has accepted the recommendations of the Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission (“JORC”) on the appointment of Mr. Murray Gleeson AC, The Right Honourable The Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe and The Right Honourable The Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury as non-permanent judges from other common law jurisdictions to the Court of Final Appeal and, subject to the endorsement of the Legislative Council, will make the appointments under Article 88 of the Basic Law.

Mr. Tsang said, “I am pleased to accept the JORC’s recommendations on the appointment of Mr. Murray Gleeson AC, The Right Honourable The Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe and The Right Honourable The Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury as non-permanent judges from other common law jurisdictions to the Court of Final Appeal. The three judges have eminent standing and reputation and their appointments will be a great asset to the Court of Final Appeal.”

Article 90 of the Basic Law provides that the Chief Executive shall obtain the endorsement of the Legislative Council on the appointments of the judges of the Court of Final Appeal and the Chief Judge of the High Court. The Chief Secretary for Administration will seek the endorsement of the Legislative Council of the recommended appointments in due course.

The curriculum vitae of the recommended appointees are attached.

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## Mr. Murray Gleeson AC

### 1. Personal Background

Mr. Murray Gleeson is a citizen of Australia. He was born in Australia on 30 August 1938, is married and has four children.

### 2. Education

Mr. Gleeson was educated at St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill and Sydney University. He graduated in Arts and in Law, with First Class Honours, from Sydney University. His graduation in Law was in 1962.

### 3. Legal Experience

Mr. Gleeson was called to the New South Wales Bar in 1963. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in New South Wales in 1974. He was also subsequently admitted as a barrister, and appointed Queen's Counsel, in Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia. He practised, as trial and appellate counsel, in constitutional, commercial, equity, revenue, common law and criminal law matters until 1988, when he was appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales.

### 4. Judicial Experience

Mr. Gleeson was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in November 1988. He held that office until May 1998, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia. In accordance with the Australian Constitution, he retired from that office on 30 August 2008, when he reached the age of 70.

### 5. Services and Activities related to the Legal Field

Mr. Gleeson was Tutor in Law at St. Paul's College within the University of Sydney from 1963 to 1965. He was part-time Lecturer in Company Law at Sydney University from 1965 to 1974. He was a member of the Council of the New South Wales Bar Association from 1979 to 1985, and President of that Association in 1984 and 1985.

6. **Awards**

Mr. Gleeson was made an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1986, for services to the law, and a Companion of the Order of Australia in 1992, for services to the law and the Crown. He was elected an Honorary Master of the Bench, Middle Temple in 1989. He was awarded the Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Laws of Sydney University in 1999, Doctor of the University of Griffith University in 2001, and Doctor of the University of the Australian Catholic University in 2005.

7. **Publications**

Mr. Gleeson is the author of numerous articles and papers in legal journals.

8. **Activities Outside the Legal Field**

Mr. Gleeson was Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales from 1989 to 1998.

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## The Right Honourable The Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe

### 1. Personal Background

Lord (Robert) Walker is a citizen of the United Kingdom. He was born in England on 17 March 1938. He is married and has four children and five grandchildren.

### 2. Education

Lord Walker was educated at Downside School and Trinity College, Cambridge (BA 1959; Honorary Fellow 2006). From 1959 to 1961 he served in the British army (Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery, National Service List).

### 3. Legal Experience

Lord Walker was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1960 and practised at the Chancery Bar from 1961 until 1994, being appointed as Queen's Counsel in 1982. He practised mainly in London but has appeared in Singapore, Bermuda and the Cayman Islands.

### 4. Judicial Experience

Lord Walker was appointed as a High Court Judge, Chancery Division, in 1994 (having sat as a Deputy High Court Judge since 1992). In 1997 he was appointed as a Lord Justice of Appeal. In 2002 he was appointed as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

### 5. Services and Activities related to the Legal Field

Lord Walker became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1990. He has since 1992 been engaged on advocacy training in Lincoln's Inn and in 2007 he visited Hong Kong with Advocacy Training Council.

He is leader of the United Kingdom participants in a judicial exchange with Canada (London 2005, Ottawa 2008). In 2007 he gave a series of lectures and seminars in Melbourne and Sydney at the invitation of the Judicial College of Victoria and the Judicial Commission of New South Wales.

He is currently a member of a working group reviewing the Bar Vocational Course. He is also engaged on drafting rules for the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and new rules for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

## 6. Publications

Lord Walker has frequently contributed to legal books and periodicals, including the following –

*Some Trust Principles in the Pensions Context*

Chapter 5 in *Trends in Contemporary Trust Law*, Oxford 1996

*The Limits of the Rule in Re Hastings-Bass* (2002) 13 KCLJ 173

*Mary and Jodie-the case of the Conjoined Twins* (2002) 53 Northern Ireland Legal Quarterly 95

*Ramsay 25 Years On: Some Reflections on Tax Avoidance* (2004) 120 LQR 412

*Dishonesty and Unconscionable conduct in Commercial Life* (John Lehan Memorial Lecture, 2005) 27 Sydney Law Review 187

*A Necessary and Proper Tension* proceedings of Raoul Wallenbourg Conference, Toronto 2007

*A United Kingdom Perspective on Human Rights Judging* (2007) 8 Judicial Review [of NSW] 295

*Which Side "ought to win"? – Discretion and Certainty in Property Law* (Chancery Bar Association Conference, 2008)

*Security, Freedom of Speech and Criminal Justice in the Age of Pitt, Burke and Fox* (Bentham Club, University College London, 2008)

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## The Right Honourable The Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury

### 1. Personal Background

Lord (David) Neuberger is a citizen of the United Kingdom. He was born there on 10 January 1948, and is married with three children.

### 2. Education

Lord Neuberger was educated at schools in London, and attended Oxford University where he graduated with a degree in natural science. After a short period in finance, he studied for the Bar in London.

### 3. Legal Experience

Lord Neuberger was called to the Bar of England and Wales in 1975, and after practising as a barrister for twelve years, he was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1987. He practised in civil law, specialising in the field of real property law and related fields.

### 4. Judicial Experience

Having sat as a recorder (in criminal cases) and a deputy High Court Judge (in civil case) from 1990, Lord Neuberger was appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court in October 1996. He dealt with cases on the law of companies, business, insolvency, tax, real property, intellectual property, and professional negligence, and other areas of civil law. He was appointed to the Court of Appeal in January 2004, where he sat on appeals in civil and family cases. In January 2007, he was promoted to the House of Lords and appointed as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

### 5. Services and Activities related to the Legal Field

Lord Neuberger was head of his chambers for the last five years of his practice at the Bar. For his last three years in the High Court, he was the Chancery Supervisory Judge for Wales and the South of England. Since 1999, he has been in charge of an annual residential refresher course for all specialist civil Judges of England and Wales. Between 2004 and 2007, he was the Judge in charge of Modernisation and IT. During 2006 and 2007, he



chaired a committee, set up by the Bar Council, which produced a report on entry to the Bar. Since 2004, Lord Neuberger has been the editor-in-chief of the Civil Court Practice. He is also a frequent lecturer on various areas of the law.

6. **Activities outside the Legal Field**

Lord Neuberger has been, since 2000, a governor of the University of the Arts London. Since 1999, he has been chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Spoliation of Art. Since 2003, he has been chairman of the Schizophrenia Trust.

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File Ref: CSO/ADM CR 8/4/3222/85(08)

## APPOINTMENT OF NON-PERMANENT JUDGES TO THE COURT OF FINAL APPEAL

### INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Article 90 of the Basic Law and section 7A of the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal Ordinance (Cap. 484), the Administration intends to give notice in due course to move a motion, to obtain the endorsement of the Legislative Council of the appointment of Mr. Murray Gleeson AC, The Right Honourable The Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe and The Right Honourable The Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury as non-permanent judges from other common law jurisdictions to the Court of Final Appeal (“CFA”). The curriculum vitae of the Judges are at Appendix 1.

Appendix 1

### BACKGROUND

#### The Court of Final Appeal

2. The CFA is the final appellate court in Hong Kong, hearing both civil and criminal appeals.

3. The CFA consists of the Chief Justice and the permanent judges. Non-permanent judges may be invited to sit. There are two lists of non-permanent judges –

- (a) the list of non-permanent Hong Kong judges; and
- (b) the list of judges from other common law jurisdictions (such judges will be referred to as “judges from other common law jurisdictions” or simply as “non-permanent common law judges”).

The maximum number of non-permanent judges is 30.

4. When hearing and determining appeals, the CFA is constituted by five judges, as follows –

- (a) The Chief Justice (where the Chief Justice is not available to sit, he designates a permanent judge to preside);
- (b) three permanent judges (where a permanent judge is not available, the Chief Justice nominates a non-permanent Hong Kong judge to sit in his place); and
- (c) one non-permanent Hong Kong judge or one non-permanent common law judge selected by the Chief Justice and invited by the Court. A non-permanent common law judge has usually been selected and invited to sit.

5. Under section 14(4) of the Hong Kong CFA Ordinance, a non-permanent judge shall hold office for a term of three year, but that term may be extended for one or more periods of three years by the Chief Executive (CE) acting in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Justice. There is no retirement age for a non-permanent judge.

## **Constitutional and Legal Provisions and Framework**

### Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission

6. Pursuant to Article 88 of the Basic Law and the Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission Ordinance (Cap. 92), the Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission ("JORC") is entrusted with the function of making recommendation to the CE regarding the appointment of judges. The JORC consists of the Chief Justice as the Chairman, the Secretary for Justice and seven other members appointed by the CE (two judges, one barrister appointed after consultation with the Bar Council of the Hong Kong Bar Association, one solicitor appointed after consultation with the Council of the Law Society and three persons not connected with the practice of law). Under section 3(3A) of the JORC Ordinance, a resolution is not effective if there are more than two votes not in favour. The recommendation of the JORC is then communicated to the CE.

### The Chief Executive

7. Article 48(6) of the Basic Law confers on the CE the power and function to appoint judges in accordance with legal procedures. Article 88 of the Basic Law provides that judges of the courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be appointed by the CE on the recommendation

of the JORC. In the case of the appointment of CFA judges and the Chief Judge of the High Court, Article 90 of the Basic Law provides that the CE shall, in addition to following the procedures prescribed in Article 88, obtain the endorsement of the Legislative Council. The CE shall also report such appointment to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record under Article 90 of the Basic Law. These requirements in relation to CFA judges are also stipulated in section 7A of the Hong Kong CFA Ordinance.

### The Legislative Council

8. Article 73(7) of the Basic Law confers on the Legislative Council the power and function to endorse the appointment of CFA judges and the Chief Judge of the High Court. Article 90 of the Basic Law provides that the CE shall obtain the endorsement of the Legislative Council for the appointment of CFA judges and the Chief Judge of the High Court.

9. Thus, the system of judicial appointment by the CE acting in accordance with the recommendation of an independent commission, viz the JORC, as laid down in Article 88 of the Basic Law, together with the additional requirement of endorsement by the Legislative Council for the appointment of CFA judges and the Chief Judge of the High Court under Article 90 of the Basic Law, provides the necessary checks and balances, and reinforces the constitutional guarantee of the independence of the judiciary stipulated in Article 85 of the Basic Law.

## **Requirements and Qualifications for Non-permanent Judges from Other Common Law Jurisdictions**

### Basic Law Requirements

10. Article 92 of the Basic Law provides that judges of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be chosen on the basis of their judicial and professional qualities and may be recruited from other common law jurisdictions.

### Statutory Qualifications

11. Under section 12(4) of the Hong Kong CFA Ordinance, a person shall be eligible to be appointed as a non-permanent judge from another common law jurisdiction if he is (i) a judge or retired judge of a court of unlimited jurisdiction in either civil or criminal matters in another

common law jurisdiction; (ii) a person who is ordinarily resident outside Hong Kong; and (iii) a person who has never been a judge of the High Court, a District Court or a permanent magistrate in Hong Kong.

## **THE CURRENT APPOINTMENT EXERCISE**

### **The JORC's Recommendation**

12. In accordance with the Basic Law, the JORC has recommended the appointment of Mr. Murray Gleeson AC, The Right Honourable The Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe and The Right Honourable The Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury as non-permanent judges from other common law jurisdictions to the CFA. The recommendations have been communicated to the CE.

### **The Chief Executive's Acceptance of the JORC's Recommendation**

13. In accordance with Articles 88 and 90 of the Basic Law and sections 7A and 9(2) of the Hong Kong CFA Ordinance, the CE has accepted the recommendations of the JORC on the appointment of Mr. Murray Gleeson AC, The Right Honourable The Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe and The Right Honourable The Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury as non-permanent judges from other common law jurisdictions to the CFA. Subject to the endorsement of the Legislative Council, the CE will make the recommended appointments.

### **Procedures and the JORC Meeting**

14. At present, there are 16 non-permanent judges comprising 6 non-permanent Hong Kong judges and 10 non-permanent common law judges. A list of the serving non-permanent judges is at Appendix 2. The statistics of the caseload of the CFA is at Appendix 3.

15. The non-permanent common law judge is normally required to come to Hong Kong for a period of four weeks at a time. The availability of non-permanent common law judges for sittings of the CFA is limited as they have other professional commitments apart from personal commitments. The serving Law Lords have judicial commitments. The retired judges have various commitments including in particular arbitration, mediation, teaching and serving on various bodies and committees.

16. In the light of the caseload of the CFA and in order to give greater flexibility for dealing with the caseload effectively, it is considered necessary to add three judges to the list of non-permanent common law judges.

17. The CE noted that the JORC considered the appointment of the following eligible persons as non-permanent judges from other common law jurisdictions to the CFA and noted their curriculum vitae –

- (a) Mr. Murray Gleeson AC, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia<sup>1</sup>;
- (b) The Right Honourable The Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary from England; and
- (c) The Right Honourable The Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary from England.

18. The CE was satisfied that a quorum as required by section 3(3) of the JORC Ordinance was present at the JORC meeting at which the recommended appointments were considered and that the resolutions of the JORC on the above recommended appointments were effective in accordance with section 3(3A) of the JORC Ordinance. The CE therefore accepted the recommendations of the JORC.

#### **ENDORSEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

19. Subject to the endorsement of the Legislative Council, the CE will make the recommended appointments. The intention is for the appointments to take effect in March 2009.

Administration Wing  
Chief Secretary for Administration's Office

November 2008

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Murray Gleeson retired recently on 30 August 2008.

**Mr. Murray Gleeson AC**

**1. Personal Background**

Mr. Murray Gleeson is a citizen of Australia. He was born in Australia on 30 August 1938, is married and has four children.

**2. Education**

Mr. Gleeson was educated at St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill and Sydney University. He graduated in Arts and in Law, with First Class Honours, from Sydney University. His graduation in Law was in 1962.

**3. Legal Experience**

Mr. Gleeson was called to the New South Wales Bar in 1963. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in New South Wales in 1974. He was also subsequently admitted as a barrister, and appointed Queen's Counsel, in Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia. He practised, as trial and appellate counsel, in constitutional, commercial, equity, revenue, common law and criminal law matters until 1988, when he was appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales.

**4. Judicial Experience**

Mr. Gleeson was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in November 1988. He held that office until May 1998, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia. In accordance with the Australian Constitution, he retired from that office on 30 August 2008, when he reached the age of 70.

**5. Services and Activities related to the Legal Field**

Mr. Gleeson was Tutor in Law at St. Paul's College within the University of Sydney from 1963 to 1965. He was part-time Lecturer in Company Law at Sydney University from 1965 to 1974. He was a member of the Council of the New South Wales Bar Association from 1979 to 1985, and President of that Association in 1984 and 1985.

6. **Awards**

Mr. Gleeson was made an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1986, for services to the law, and a Companion of the Order of Australia in 1992, for services to the law and the Crown. He was elected an Honorary Master of the Bench, Middle Temple in 1989. He was awarded the Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Laws of Sydney University in 1999, Doctor of the University of Griffith University in 2001, and Doctor of the University of the Australian Catholic University in 2005.

7. **Publications**

Mr. Gleeson is the author of numerous articles and papers in legal journals.

8. **Activities Outside the Legal Field**

Mr. Gleeson was Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales from 1989 to 1998.

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## **The Right Honourable The Lord Walker of Gestingthorpe**

### **1. Personal Background**

Lord (Robert) Walker is a citizen of the United Kingdom. He was born in England on 17 March 1938. He is married and has four children and five grandchildren.

### **2. Education**

Lord Walker was educated at Downside School and Trinity College, Cambridge (BA 1959; Honorary Fellow 2006). From 1959 to 1961 he served in the British army (Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery, National Service List).

### **3. Legal Experience**

Lord Walker was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1960 and practised at the Chancery Bar from 1961 until 1994, being appointed as Queen's Counsel in 1982. He practised mainly in London but has appeared in Singapore, Bermuda and the Cayman Islands.

### **4. Judicial Experience**

Lord Walker was appointed as a High Court Judge, Chancery Division, in 1994 (having sat as a Deputy High Court Judge since 1992). In 1997 he was appointed as a Lord Justice of Appeal. In 2002 he was appointed as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

### **5. Services and Activities related to the Legal Field**

Lord Walker became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1990. He has since 1992 been engaged on advocacy training in Lincoln's Inn and in 2007 he visited Hong Kong with Advocacy Training Council.

He is leader of the United Kingdom participants in a judicial exchange with Canada (London 2005, Ottawa 2008). In 2007 he gave a series of lectures and seminars in Melbourne and Sydney at the invitation of the Judicial College of Victoria and the Judicial Commission of New South Wales.

He is currently a member of a working group reviewing the Bar Vocational Course. He is also engaged on drafting rules for the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and new rules for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

6. **Publications**

Lord Walker has frequently contributed to legal books and periodicals, including the following –

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Chapter 5 in *Trends in Contemporary Trust Law*, Oxford 1996

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*Which Side "ought to win"? – Discretion and Certainty in Property Law* (Chancery Bar Association Conference, 2008)

*Security, Freedom of Speech and Criminal Justice in the Age of Pitt, Burke and Fox* (Bentham Club, University College London, 2008)

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## The Right Honourable The Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury

### 1. Personal Background

Lord (David) Neuberger is a citizen of the United Kingdom. He was born there on 10 January 1948, and is married with three children.

### 2. Education

Lord Neuberger was educated at schools in London, and attended Oxford University where he graduated with a degree in natural science. After a short period in finance, he studied for the Bar in London.

### 3. Legal Experience

Lord Neuberger was called to the Bar of England and Wales in 1975, and after practising as a barrister for twelve years, he was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1987. He practised in civil law, specialising in the field of real property law and related fields.

### 4. Judicial Experience

Having sat as a recorder (in criminal cases) and a deputy High Court Judge (in civil case) from 1990, Lord Neuberger was appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court in October 1996. He dealt with cases on the law of companies, business, insolvency, tax, real property, intellectual property, and professional negligence, and other areas of civil law. He was appointed to the Court of Appeal in January 2004, where he sat on appeals in civil and family cases. In January 2007, he was promoted to the House of Lords and appointed as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

### 5. Services and Activities related to the Legal Field

Lord Neuberger was head of his chambers for the last five years of his practice at the Bar. For his last three years in the High Court, he was the Chancery Supervisory Judge for Wales and the South of England. Since 1999, he has been in charge of an annual residential refresher course for all specialist civil Judges of England and Wales. Between 2004 and 2007, he was the Judge in charge of Modernisation and IT. During 2006 and 2007, he

chaired a committee, set up by the Bar Council, which produced a report on entry to the Bar. Since 2004, Lord Neuberger has been the editor-in-chief of the Civil Court Practice. He is also a frequent lecturer on various areas of the law.

**6. Activities outside the Legal Field**

Lord Neuberger has been, since 2000, a governor of the University of the Arts London. Since 1999, he has been chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Spoliation of Art. Since 2003, he has been chairman of the Schizophrenia Trust.

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List of Non-Permanent Judges of the Court of Final Appeal

A. Non-permanent Hong Kong Judges

	<b>Year Ceased to be Full-time Judge in HK</b>	<b>Date of First Appointment</b>	<b>Expiry Date of Present Appointment</b>
1. Mr. William James Silke	1995	28.7.1997	27.7.2009
2. Mr. Kutlu Tekin Fuad	1993	28.7.1997	27.7.2009
3. Sir Noel Plunkett Power	1999	28.7.1997	27.7.2009
4. Mr. Gerald Paul Nazareth	2001	28.7.1997	27.7.2009
5. Mr. John Barry Mortimer	1999	28.7.1997	27.7.2009
6. Mr. Henry Denis Litton	2000	14.9.2000	13.9.2009

**B. Non-permanent Judges from Other Common Law Jurisdictions**

	<b>Date of First Appointment</b>	<b>Expiry Date of Present Appointment</b>
1. The Honourable Sir Anthony Mason	28.7.1997	27.7.2009
2. The Right Honourable the Lord Hoffmann*	12.1.1998	11.1.2010
3. The Honourable Sir Gerard Brennan	28.7.2000	27.7.2009
4. The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Eichelbaum	28.7.2000	27.7.2009
5. The Right Honourable the Lord Millett	28.7.2000	27.7.2009
6. The Right Honourable the Lord Woolf of Barnes	28.7.2003	27.7.2009
7. The Right Honourable the Lord Scott of Foscote*	28.7.2003	27.7.2009
8. The Right Honourable Sir Ivor Richardson	28.7.2003	27.7.2009
9. Mr. Michael McHugh	1.7.2006	30.6.2009
10. Mr. Thomas Munro Gault	1.7.2006	30.6.2009

\* Serving Law Lords

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**Caseload of the Court of Final Appeal  
(from 2003 to 2007)**

	No. of cases														
	1.1.2003 to 31.12.2003			1.1.2004 to 31.12.2004			1.1.2005 to 31.12.2005			1.1.2006 to 31.12.2006			1.1.2007 to 31.12.2007		
	Filed	Heard	Withdrawn	Filed	Heard	Withdrawn	Filed	Heard	Withdrawn	Filed	Heard	Withdrawn	Filed	Heard	Withdrawn
Application for leave to appeal															
- Civil	34	51	0	26	25	0	40	39	1	50	51	4	75	62	0
- Criminal	56	47	1	65	56	1	107	87	3	63	31	1	64	61	3
<b>(Total)</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(91)</b>	<b>(91)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(147)</b>	<b>(126)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(113)</b>	<b>(132)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(139)</b>	<b>(123)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
Substantive appeal															
- Civil	20	18	4	18	19	1	30	23	1	23	26	2	34	23	2
- Criminal	7	9	1	19	11	0	14	13	0	12	15	0	10	12	0
<b>(Total)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>(30)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(44)</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>(41)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(44)</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>(2)</b>