

香港特別行政區政府
政務司司長辦公室轄下行政署



The Government of
The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
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Chief Secretary for Administration's Office

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5 October 2020

The Hon Starry LEE Wai-king, SBS, JP
Chairman of the House Committee
Legislative Council
Room 602, Legislative Council Complex
1 Legislative Council Road
Central
Hong Kong

Dear Chairman,

Senior Judicial Appointment

I write to inform you that the Chief Executive has accepted the recommendation of the Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission (JORC) on the appointment of the Right Honourable Lord Patrick Hodge as a non-permanent judge from another common law jurisdiction (CLNPJ) of the Court of Final Appeal. Subject to the endorsement of the Legislative Council (LegCo), the Chief Executive will make the appointment under Article 88 of the Basic Law.

The Chief Executive will announce her acceptance of the JORC's recommendation today. An advance copy of the press statement on the above appointment is at **Enclosure A** for Members' reference. I should be grateful if Members could observe the confidentiality of the issue, pending the Chief Executive's public announcement.

Pursuant to Article 90 of the Basic Law, the Chief Executive shall obtain the endorsement of LegCo of the appointment. Following the procedures for endorsement of appointment of judges agreed by the House Committee in May 2003, a paper on the appointment of the CLNPJ is at **Enclosure B** for Members' reference. Subject to the deliberation of the House Committee, the Government will move the motion to seek LegCo's endorsement of the appointment at the earliest opportunity.

Yours sincerely,



(Daniel Cheng)
Director of Administration

Encl.

c.c. All LegCo Members
Clerk to the House Committee

Press Statement

**Senior Judicial Appointment:
Non-Permanent Judge from Another Common Law Jurisdiction of the
Court of Final Appeal**

The Chief Executive, Mrs Carrie Lam, has accepted the recommendation of the Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission (JORC) on the appointment of the Right Honourable Lord Patrick Hodge (Lord Hodge) as a non-permanent judge from another common law jurisdiction of the Court of Final Appeal. Subject to the endorsement of the Legislative Council, the Chief Executive will make the appointment under Article 88 of the Basic Law.

Mrs Lam said, “I am pleased to accept the JORC’s recommendation on the appointment of Lord Hodge as a non-permanent judge from another common law jurisdiction of the Court of Final Appeal. Lord Hodge has been appointed as Deputy President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom since February 2020. He is a judge of eminent standing and reputation. I am confident that he will be a great asset to the Court of Final Appeal.”

“With the appointment of Lord Hodge, the panel of non-permanent judges from other common law jurisdictions will consist of 14 eminent judges from the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada. The presence of these esteemed non-permanent judges manifests the judicial independence of Hong Kong, helps maintain a high degree of confidence in our legal system, and allows Hong Kong to maintain strong links with other common law jurisdictions. I have every confidence that these distinguished

jurists from overseas with profound judicial experience will continue to be a unique strength of our judicial system,” Mrs Lam said.

The Court of Final Appeal is constituted by five judges when hearing and determining appeals. Since 1 July 1997, apart from very few exceptions, one of the judges has invariably been drawn from the list of non-permanent judges from other common law jurisdictions to hear a substantive appeal in 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 appointment of judges of the Court of Final Appeal. The Government will seek the endorsement of the Legislative Council of the recommended appointment in due course.

The curriculum vitae of Lord Hodge is at Annex.

**Curriculum Vitae of
The Right Honourable Lord HODGE**

1. Personal Background

Lord (Patrick) Hodge is a citizen of the United Kingdom. He was born in Scotland on 19 May 1953. He is married with three children and three grandchildren.

2. Education

Lord Hodge was educated at schools in Perthshire and studied History at Cambridge University (First Class Honours) and Law at Edinburgh University (with Distinction).

3. Legal Experience

Lord Hodge qualified as a member of the Scottish Bar in 1983. He practised principally in Scotland. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1996. His practice was in civil law, primarily commercial and company law, but also in public law. He appeared in cases principally before the Court of Session in Edinburgh, frequently before the House of Lords, and, in one case, before the European Court of Justice.

4. Judicial Experience

Lord Hodge worked part-time as a Judge of the Courts of Appeal in Jersey and Guernsey between 2000 and 2005. In February 2005 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Session. He dealt initially with criminal and general civil work (including medical negligence) before being appointed to the Commercial Court in 2008. He became Principal Commercial and Companies Judge in 2011. He was also an Intellectual Property Judge and the Exchequer Judge and served on the Lands Valuation Appeal Court. While as Principal Commercial and Company Judge he sat intermittently in the (appellate) Inner House on civil and criminal cases.

In October 2013 he was appointed as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. He also sits on the Judicial Committee of the

Privy Council. In February 2020 he became Deputy President of the Supreme Court.

5. Services and Activities related to Law

Lord Hodge was involved (2006-2008) in the negotiation with the Scottish Government of the reform of the administration of the courts, which led to the establishment of the Scottish Courts Service, a board with a judicial majority to administer the courts and now also the tribunals in Scotland. He was also the Administrative Judge responsible for all first instance business in the Court of Session and the reform of the Rules of Court. He served on the Advisory Committee for the Civil Courts Review.

He was a part-time member of the Scottish Law Commission (1997-2003) before he became a judge.

He was an active member of the United Kingdom delegation to the European Network of Councils of the Judiciary from 2008 to 2013.

He is currently an Honorary Professor of Stellenbosch University, South Africa, and of the East China University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai and has lectured in both universities. He is a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Private Law in Germany. He chairs the Scottish Government's Working Party on the treatment of crypto-assets and related technology in Scots law, and lectures on law and technology. He has contributed articles to books and journals on legal topics including property law, contract law, trusts, the limits of judicial law-making, and judicial independence and the rule of law.

6. Other Activities

Lord Hodge is the chairman of a charity for preserving and beautifying a historic church in Edinburgh and the patron of two charities in London, one relating to access to justice and the other to the provision of tax advice to people with health, language or financial difficulties. He is an Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

**APPOINTMENT OF NON-PERMANENT JUDGE
OF THE COURT OF FINAL APPEAL –**

JUDGE FROM ANOTHER COMMON LAW JURISDICTION

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Article 90 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“HKSAR”) and section 7A of the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal Ordinance (Cap. 484) (“the Ordinance”), the Government intends to give notice in due course to move a motion to obtain the endorsement of the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) for the appointment of the Right Honourable Lord Patrick HODGE (“Lord Hodge”) to the Court of Final Appeal (“CFA”) as a non-permanent judge from another common law jurisdiction (“CLNPJ”). The curriculum vitae of Lord Hodge is at *Appendix 1*.

Appendix 1

BACKGROUND

The Court of Final Appeal

2. The CFA is the final appellate court in Hong Kong. The CFA hears appeals in civil and criminal matters and may confirm, reverse or vary decisions of the lower courts.

3. The CFA consists of the Chief Justice and the permanent judges (“PJs”). 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 (“HKNPJs”); and
- (b) the list of CLNPJs.

Section 10 of the Ordinance sets a ceiling of 30 on the total number of persons holding office as non-permanent judges at any one time.

4. In accordance with section 16 of the Ordinance, the CFA is constituted by five judges when hearing and determining appeals, as follows –

- (a) the Chief Justice or a PJ designated to sit in his place under subsection (2);

- (b) three PJs nominated by the Chief Justice; and
- (c) one HKNPJ or one CLNPJ (selected by the Chief Justice and invited by the CFA).

Where the Chief Justice is not available to hear an appeal, he should designate a PJ to preside at the appeal in his place. Where a sufficient number of PJs are not available to hear an appeal, the Chief Justice should nominate a HKNPJ to sit in place of a PJ.

Duties, Requirements and Qualifications for CLNPJs

Duties

5. The duty of a non-permanent judge is to hear civil and criminal appeals in the CFA. The CFA deals with appeals in –
- (a) any civil cause or matter that falls under the civil jurisdiction of the CFA under Part II of the Ordinance and any other law, as provided for in section 21 of the Ordinance; and
 - (b) any criminal cause or matter that falls under the criminal jurisdiction of the CFA under Part III of the Ordinance, as provided for in section 30 of the Ordinance.

Basic Law Requirements

6. Article 92 of the Basic Law stipulates that judges of the HKSAR shall be chosen on the basis of their judicial and professional qualities and may be recruited from other common law jurisdictions.

Statutory Qualifications

7. Section 12(4) of the Ordinance provides that a person shall be eligible to be appointed as a CLNPJ if he is –
- (a) a judge or retired judge of a court of unlimited jurisdiction in either civil or criminal matters in another common law jurisdiction;
 - (b) a person who is ordinarily resident outside Hong Kong; and

- (c) a person who has never been a judge of the High Court, a District Judge or a permanent magistrate, in Hong Kong.

Tenure of Office of Non-Permanent Judges

8. Under section 14(4) of the Ordinance, a non-permanent judge shall hold office for a term of three years, but that term may be extended for one or more periods of three years by the Chief Executive acting in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Justice. Under section 14(3) of the Ordinance, there is no retiring age for a non-permanent judge.

Constitutional and Legal Framework for the Appointment

Chief Executive

9. Article 48(6) of the Basic Law confers on the Chief Executive the power and function to appoint judges of the courts at all levels in accordance with legal procedures.

10. Article 88 of the Basic Law provides that judges of the courts of the HKSAR shall be appointed by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of an independent commission. The Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission (“JORC”) is the statutory body constituted by the Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission Ordinance (Cap. 92) (“JORC Ordinance”) to perform the functions of the independent commission referred to in Article 88 of the Basic Law.

11. In the case of the appointment of CFA judges, Article 90 of the Basic Law provides that the Chief Executive shall, in addition to following the procedures prescribed in Article 88 of the Basic Law, obtain the endorsement of the LegCo and report such appointment to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress for the record. These requirements in relation to CFA judges are also stipulated in section 7A of the Ordinance.

JORC

12. Pursuant to Article 88 of the Basic Law and the JORC Ordinance, the JORC is entrusted with the function of making recommendations to the Chief Executive 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 Chief Executive (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 of Hong Kong and three persons not connected with the practice of law). Under section 3(3A) of the JORC Ordinance, a resolution at a meeting of the JORC is not effective if there are more than two votes which are not in favour. The recommendation of the JORC is then communicated to the Chief Executive.

LegCo

13. Article 73(7) of the Basic Law confers on the LegCo the power and function to endorse the appointment of CFA judges. Article 90 of the Basic Law provides that the Chief Executive shall obtain the endorsement of the LegCo for the appointment of CFA judges.

14. Thus, the system of judicial appointment provides for the Chief Executive to make an appointment on the recommendation of an independent commission, viz. the JORC, as laid down in Article 88 of the Basic Law, and to obtain the endorsement of the LegCo for the appointment of CFA judges under Article 90 of the Basic Law.

CURRENT APPOINTMENT EXERCISE

JORC's Recommendation

15. Pursuant to Article 88 of the Basic Law and section 6(a) of the JORC Ordinance, the JORC has recommended the appointment of Lord Hodge as a CLNPJ of the CFA for a term of three years. The recommendation has been communicated to the Chief Executive.

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

16. In accordance with Article 88 of the Basic Law and section 9(2) of the Ordinance, the Chief Executive has accepted the recommendation of the JORC on the appointment of Lord Hodge as a CLNPJ of the CFA. Subject to the endorsement of the LegCo pursuant to Article 90 of the Basic Law and section 7A of the Ordinance, the Chief Executive will make the recommended appointment.

The JORC Process

The JORC Meeting

17. The JORC held a meeting in the second quarter of 2020 to consider the recommendation of the person to be appointed as a CLNPJ.

Quorum

18. A quorum as required by section 3(3) of the JORC Ordinance was present at the JORC meeting at which the recommended appointment was considered.

Statutory Disclosure

19. In view of the qualifications required of CLNPJs under section 12(4) of the Ordinance (as detailed in paragraph 7 above), none of the members of the JORC could reasonably be regarded as a candidate for the CLNPJ position and they had not been invited, under section 3(5B) of the JORC Ordinance, to declare their interest in filling such position.

JORC's Deliberations

The Non-Permanent Judges

Appendix 2

20. The JORC noted that, as at the date of the meeting, there were 19 non-permanent judges comprising four HKNPJs and 15 CLNPJs¹. A list of the 19 non-permanent judges then is at *Appendix 2*.

21. The JORC noted that the list of 15 CLNPJs comprised the serving President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and 14 retired judges from England, Australia and Canada. A CLNPJ is normally required to come to Hong Kong for a period of four weeks at a time. In the past three years or so (January 2017 to December 2019), the vast majority of the 15 CLNPJs were selected to sit on the CFA.

¹ Following the expiry of the term of office of one CLNPJ on 29 June 2020 and resignation of one CLNPJ on 2 September 2020, there are currently 17 non-permanent judges comprising four HKNPJs and 13 CLNPJs.

Caseload of the CFA

Appendix 3

22. The JORC noted the statistics for applications for leave to appeal and substantive appeals in the past four years from 2016 to 2019 as set out in *Appendix 3*. Applications for leave to appeal are dealt with by the Appeal Committee². The volume of applications for leave to appeal is an indicator of the likely caseload of substantive appeals which will come before the CFA. As regards substantive appeals, the number of cases has been steady in recent years. The JORC noted that with the caseload of the CFA at these levels, the CFA has a heavy caseload particularly bearing in mind the relatively small number of PJs³.

Judicial Manpower Position

23. The JORC noted that the CFA has been functioning satisfactorily. From 1 July 1997, apart from very few exceptions, the “5th judge” (please refer to paragraph 4(c) above) has invariably been drawn from the list of CLNPIs to hear substantive appeals.

24. The JORC noted that the availability of the 15 CLNPIs to come to Hong Kong for four weeks to sit on the CFA is somewhat limited. All of the CLNPIs have extensive professional commitments. The serving President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom (namely, the Right Honourable Lord REED) has judicial commitments. The retired judges have various commitments including arbitration, mediation and/or lecturing work for which they are in huge demand. Of course, all of them also have personal and family commitments. Owing to their various commitments, a number of them cannot manage a four-week period once a year. There are also other logistical considerations affecting the availability of CLNPIs to sit on the CFA. For example, the relevant judge may simply be unavailable to sit on the CFA during the time slot in which he is asked to sit. In addition, most of the judges have particular expertise in certain areas. When a judge who has an expertise in a particular area of law is not available to sit on the CFA, the listing of the case may have to be delayed.

² Section 18 of the Ordinance stipulates that the power of the CFA to hear and determine any application for leave to appeal shall be exercised by the Appeal Committee, consisting of the Chief Justice and two PJs nominated by the Chief Justice or three PJs nominated by the Chief Justice. Where a sufficient number of PJ is not available to hear and determine an application, the Chief Justice nominates a HKNPJ to sit in place of a PJ.

³ There are currently three PJs of the CFA.

25. The JORC noted that it is important that substantive appeals are heard within a reasonable time. Bearing in mind that the Chief Justice intends to continue to require a CLNPJ as the “5th judge” for hearing appeals (please refer to paragraph 4(c) above) and to avoid delays, it would assist the listing of cases considerably if the pool is enlarged. The JORC agreed that the number of CLNPJs should be increased to give greater flexibility for dealing with the CFA caseload and ensure its effective operation.

Considerations

26. The JORC considered the proposed appointment of Lord Hodge as CLNPJ of the CFA having regard to his curriculum vitae. Specifically, Lord Hodge has been appointed as Deputy President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom since February 2020. He is a judge of eminent standing and reputation and his appointment will be a great asset to the CFA.

JORC’s Resolution

27. The JORC resolved to recommend to the Chief Executive the appointment of Lord Hodge as a CLNPJ for a term of three years. If appointed, the total number of CLNPJs will increase from 13⁴ currently to 14. A list of serving non-permanent judges is at *Appendix 4*.

Appendix 4

The Chief Executive’s Acceptance of the Recommendation

28. The Chief Executive has accepted the recommendation of the JORC.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

29. Subject to the endorsement of the LegCo, the Chief Executive will make the recommended appointment and will report the appointment to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress for the record.

Administration Wing
Chief Secretary for Administration’s Office
October 2020

⁴ See footnote 1.

The Right Honourable Lord HODGE

1. Personal Background

Lord (Patrick) Hodge is a citizen of the United Kingdom. He was born in Scotland on 19 May 1953. He is married with three children and three grandchildren.

2. Education

Lord Hodge was educated at schools in Perthshire and studied History at Cambridge University (First Class Honours) and Law at Edinburgh University (with Distinction).

3. Legal Experience

Lord Hodge qualified as a member of the Scottish Bar in 1983. He practised principally in Scotland. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1996. His practice was in civil law, primarily commercial and company law, but also in public law. He appeared in cases principally before the Court of Session in Edinburgh, frequently before the House of Lords, and, in one case, before the European Court of Justice.

4. Judicial Experience

Lord Hodge worked part-time as a Judge of the Courts of Appeal in Jersey and Guernsey between 2000 and 2005. In February 2005 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Session. He dealt initially with criminal and general civil work (including medical negligence) before being appointed to the Commercial Court in 2008. He became Principal Commercial and Companies Judge in 2011. He was also an Intellectual Property Judge and the Exchequer Judge and served on the Lands Valuation Appeal Court. While as Principal Commercial and Company Judge he sat intermittently in the (appellate) Inner House on civil and criminal cases.

In October 2013 he was appointed as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. He also sits on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In February 2020 he became Deputy President of the Supreme Court.

5. Services and Activities related to Law

Lord Hodge was involved (2006-2008) in the negotiation with the Scottish Government of the reform of the administration of the courts, which led to the establishment of the Scottish Courts Service, a board with a judicial majority to administer the courts and now also the tribunals in Scotland. He was also the Administrative Judge responsible for all first instance business in the Court of Session and the reform of the Rules of Court. He served on the Advisory Committee for the Civil Courts Review.

He was a part-time member of the Scottish Law Commission (1997-2003) before he became a judge.

He was an active member of the United Kingdom delegation to the European Network of Councils of the Judiciary from 2008 to 2013.

He is currently an Honorary Professor of Stellenbosch University, South Africa, and of the East China University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai and has lectured in both universities. He is a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Private Law in Germany. He chairs the Scottish Government's Working Party on the treatment of crypto-assets and related technology in Scots law, and lectures on law and technology. He has contributed articles to books and journals on legal topics including property law, contract law, trusts, the limits of judicial law-making, and judicial independence and the rule of law.

6. Other Activities

Lord Hodge is the chairman of a charity for preserving and beautifying a historic church in Edinburgh and the patron of two charities in London, one relating to access to justice and the other to the provision of tax advice to people with health, language or financial difficulties. He is an Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

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

(As at 1.4.2020)

A. Non-Permanent Hong Kong Judges

	Date of First Appointment	Expiry Date of Present Appointment
1. The Honourable Mr. Justice Frank STOCK	1.9.2010	31.8.2022
2. The Honourable Mr. Justice Syed Kemal Shah BOKHARY	25.10.2012	24.10.2021
3. The Honourable Mr. Justice Patrick CHAN Siu-oi	21.10.2013	20.10.2022
4. The Honourable Mr. Justice Robert TANG Ching	25.10.2018	24.10.2021

B. Non-Permanent Judges from Other Common Law Jurisdictions

	Date of First Appointment	Expiry Date of Present Appointment
1. The Right Honourable The Lord HOFFMANN	12.1.1998	11.1.2022
2. The Right Honourable The Lord MILLETT	28.7.2000	27.7.2021
3. The Honourable Mr. Justice Murray GLEESON	1.3.2009	28.2.2021
4. The Right Honourable The Lord NEUBERGER of Abbotsbury	1.3.2009	28.2.2021
5. The Right Honourable The Lord WALKER of Gestingthorpe	1.3.2009	28.2.2021
6. The Right Honourable The Lord COLLINS of Mapesbury	30.6.2011	29.6.2020
7. The Right Honourable The Lord CLARKE of Stone-cum-Ebony	30.6.2011	29.6.2020
8. The Right Honourable The Lord PHILLIPS of Worth Matravers	1.10.2012	30.9.2021
9. The Honourable Mr. Justice James SPIGELMAN	29.7.2013	28.7.2022
10. The Honourable Mr. Justice William GUMMOW	29.7.2013	28.7.2022
11. The Honourable Mr. Justice Robert FRENCH	31.5.2017	30.5.2020
12. The Right Honourable Lord REED*	31.5.2017	30.5.2020

	Date of First Appointment	Expiry Date of Present Appointment
13. The Right Honourable the Baroness Brenda HALE of Richmond	30.7.2018	29.7.2021
14. The Right Honourable Madam Justice Beverley McLACHLIN	30.7.2018	29.7.2021
15. The Right Honourable Lord SUMPTION	18.12.2019	17.12.2022

* President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom

**Statistics on the Court of Final Appeal
(from 2016 to 2019)**

	No. of cases											
	1.1.2016 to 31.12.2016			1.1.2017 to 31.12.2017			1.1.2018 to 31.12.2018			1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019		
	Filed	Disposed of	Withdrawn	Filed	Disposed of	Withdrawn	Filed	Disposed of	Withdrawn	Filed	Disposed of	Withdrawn
Application for leave to appeal												
- Civil	68	63	4	47	68	1	127*	57	3	426*	133	9
- Criminal	61	68	4	65	57	2	67	80	3	67	41	0
(Total)	(129)	(131)	(8)	(112)	(125)	(3)	(194)	(137)	(6)	(493)	(174)	(9)
Substantive appeal												
- Civil	13	15	1	15	18	0	11	11	0	8	7	0
- Criminal	19	18	0	11	13	0	29	25	0	8	15	0
(Total)	(32)	(33)	(1)	(26)	(31)	(0)	(40)	(36)	(0)	(16)	(22)	(0)

* The increase in number of applications for leave to civil appeal in 2018 and 2019 is mainly due to increase in non-refoulement claim cases.

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

(As at 1.10.2020)

A. Non-Permanent Hong Kong Judges

	Date of First Appointment	Expiry Date of Present Appointment
1. The Honourable Mr. Justice Frank STOCK	1.9.2010	31.8.2022
2. The Honourable Mr. Justice Syed Kemal Shah BOKHARY	25.10.2012	24.10.2021
3. The Honourable Mr. Justice Patrick CHAN Siu-oi	21.10.2013	20.10.2022
4. The Honourable Mr. Justice Robert TANG Ching	25.10.2018	24.10.2021

B. Non-Permanent Judges from Other Common Law Jurisdictions

	Date of First Appointment	Expiry Date of Present Appointment
1. The Right Honourable The Lord HOFFMANN	12.1.1998	11.1.2022
2. The Right Honourable The Lord MILLETT	28.7.2000	27.7.2021
3. The Honourable Mr. Justice Murray GLEESON	1.3.2009	28.2.2021
4. The Right Honourable The Lord NEUBERGER of Abbotsbury	1.3.2009	28.2.2021
5. The Right Honourable The Lord WALKER of Gestingthorpe	1.3.2009	28.2.2021
6. The Right Honourable The Lord COLLINS of Mapesbury	30.6.2011	29.6.2023
7. The Right Honourable The Lord PHILLIPS of Worth Matravers	1.10.2012	30.9.2021
8. The Honourable Mr. Justice William GUMMOW	29.7.2013	28.7.2022
9. The Honourable Mr. Justice Robert FRENCH	31.5.2017	30.5.2023
10. The Right Honourable Lord REED*	31.5.2017	30.5.2023
11. The Right Honourable the Baroness Brenda HALE of Richmond	30.7.2018	29.7.2021
12. The Right Honourable Madam Justice Beverley McLACHLIN	30.7.2018	29.7.2021

	Date of First Appointment	Expiry Date of Present Appointment
13. The Right Honourable Lord SUMPTION	18.12.2019	17.12.2022

* President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom
