

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  
Administration Wing,  
Chief Secretary for Administration's Office

香港添馬添美道 2 號

2 Tim Mei Avenue, Tamar, Hong Kong

本函檔號 Our Ref.: AW-275-010-005-004

Tel: (852) 2810 3838

來函檔號 Your Ref.:

Fax: (852) 2804 6870

24 March 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

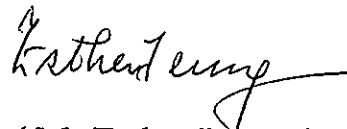
I write to inform you that the Chief Executive has accepted the recommendation of the Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission (JORC) on the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Andrew Cheung Kui-nung as the Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal (CJ) with effect from 11 January 2021. Subject to the endorsement of the Legislative Council, 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 the Legislative Council (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 CJ 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,



( Ms Esther Leung )  
Director of Administration

Encl.

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

**Press Statement**

**Senior Judicial Appointment:  
Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal**

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The Chief Executive, Mrs Carrie Lam, has accepted the recommendation of the Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission (JORC) on the appointment of the Honourable Mr Justice Andrew Cheung Kui-nung (Mr Justice Cheung), Permanent Judge of the Court of Final Appeal, as the Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal with effect from 11 January 2021. 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, “It gives me great pleasure to accept the JORC’s recommendation to appoint Mr Justice Cheung as the Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal. I sincerely congratulate Mr Justice Cheung on this impending appointment. Mr Justice Cheung is a highly competent judge with exceptional qualities and leadership. He is a person of high integrity and commands strong respect both within the Judiciary and from the legal profession. As Chief Judge of the High Court for over seven years, he possesses strong administrative experience in the operation of the Judiciary.

“The rule of law is the cornerstone of Hong Kong’s stability and prosperity. An independent Judiciary plays a pivotal and indispensable role in upholding the rule of law and in ensuring the fair administration of justice; these are well recognized strengths of Hong Kong’s judicial system. Throughout the years, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government has been rendering all necessary support to the Judiciary in sustaining effective judicial administration. We have been meeting in full the

resource requirements of the Judiciary, implementing the Judiciary's proposals on the remuneration and statutory retirement ages for judges and judicial officers, and taking forward the new High Court and new District Court projects. The Government will continue to provide the same support to Mr Justice Cheung and members of the Judiciary.”

Mrs Lam took the opportunity to thank the Chief Justice Geoffrey Ma Tao-li who will be retiring in January 2021 for his staunch commitment and relentless efforts in safeguarding the rule of law and promoting the international status of the Judiciary, particularly amongst the common law jurisdictions. She also commended his sterling contribution in enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of judicial administration.

“The achievements of Chief Justice Ma have left behind a world acclaimed Judiciary that will maintain its stature in the hands of his successor. With his solid judicial experience, I am confident that Mr Justice Cheung will discharge his duties as the head of the Judiciary with distinction,” Mrs Lam said.

Article 88 of the Basic Law provides that the Chief Executive shall appoint judges of the courts of the HKSAR on the recommendation of an independent commission composed of local judges, persons from the legal profession and eminent persons from other sectors. The commission, JORC, consists of the incumbent Chief Justice, the Honourable Mr Justice Geoffrey Ma Tao-li, as Chairman, the Secretary for Justice and seven other members (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).

Article 90 of the Basic Law provides that the Chief Executive shall obtain the endorsement of the Legislative Council on the appointment of the judges of the Court of Final Appeal, including the Chief Justice. The Government will now proceed to seek the endorsement of the Legislative Council of the recommended appointment.

The curriculum vitae of Mr Justice Cheung is at the Annex.

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**Curriculum Vitae of  
Mr Justice Andrew Cheung Kui-ning  
Permanent Judge of the Court of Final Appeal**

**1. Personal Background**

Mr Justice Andrew Cheung Kui-ning (“Mr Justice Cheung”) was born in Hong Kong in September 1961 (now 58). He is married and has three children.

**2. Education**

Mr Justice Cheung received his education in Hong Kong. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree and the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws both from the University of Hong Kong in 1983 and 1984 respectively. He obtained his Masters degree in law at Harvard University, United States in 1985.

**3. Legal Experience**

Mr Justice Cheung was called to the Hong Kong Bar in 1985. He was admitted as Advocate and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Singapore in 1995.

**4. Judicial Experience**

Mr Justice Cheung was in private practice in Hong Kong from 1986 until he joined the Judiciary as District Judge in 2001. He was appointed Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court in 2003 and Chief Judge of the High Court in 2011. He was appointed Permanent Judge of the Court of Final Appeal on 25 October 2018.

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

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 2004 – 2007 | Member, Working Party on Solicitors’ Rights of Audience |
| 2004 – 2008 | Probate Judge   |

2008 – 2011	Judge in charge of the Constitutional and Administrative Law List
2008 – 2018	Member, The Chief Justice's Committee on Judicial Remuneration
2011 – 2018	Chairman, High Court Rules Committee
2011 – 2018	Chairman, District Court Rules Committee
2011 – 2018	Chairman, Criminal Procedure Rules Committee
2011 – 2018	Chairman, Monitoring Committee on Civil Justice Reform
2011 – 2018	Member, Committee on Information Technology
Since 2012	Member, Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission
Since 2013	Chairperson, Working Group on Integrated Court Case Management System under the Committee on Information Technology
2013 – 2018, 2020 – 2022	Member, The Governing Body of the Hong Kong Judicial Institute
2014 – 2017	Member, The Chief Justice's Working Group on Retirement Ages of Judges and Judicial Officers
2014 – 2017	Chairman, Steering Group on Consultancy Study under the Working Group on Retirement Ages of Judges and Judicial Officers
2016 – 2018	Chairman, Executive Committee of the Hong Kong Judicial Institute
Since 2017	Honorary Bencher, Lincoln's Inn

Since 2018	Chairman, The Chief Justice's Committee on Judicial Remuneration
Since 2018	Member, Law Reform Commission
Since 2020	Chairman, Working Group on Translation of Judgments

**6. Activities Outside the Legal Field**

Member of the Eldership Board of a local church.

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## APPOINTMENT OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF FINAL APPEAL

### 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 Honourable Mr. Justice Andrew CHEUNG Kui-nung (“Mr. Justice Cheung”), Permanent Judge (“PJ”) of the Court of Final Appeal (“CFA”), as the Chief Justice of the CFA with effect from 11 January 2021, when the incumbent Chief Justice vacates his judicial office upon reaching the normal retiring age of 65 years and proceeds on pre-retirement leave. The curriculum vitae of Mr. Justice Cheung is at *Appendix*.

Appendix

### 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 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; and
- (b) the list of judges from other common law jurisdictions.

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; and

- (c) one non-permanent Hong Kong judge or one non-permanent judge from another common law jurisdiction (selected by the Chief Justice and invited by the Court).

## **Duties, Requirements and Qualifications for the Chief Justice**

### Duties

5. Section 6(2) of the Ordinance provides that the Chief Justice shall be the head of the Judiciary and shall be charged with the administration of the Judiciary and such other functions as may from time to time be lawfully conferred on him.

6. In summary, the Chief Justice has the following duties:

#### Judicial duties

- (a) Under section 16(2) of the Ordinance, the Chief Justice is the President of the CFA. The CFA deals with appeals in:
  - (i) any civil cause or matter that falls under the civil jurisdiction of the CFA under Part II of the Ordinance as set out in sections 21 and 22 of the Ordinance; and
  - (ii) any criminal cause or matter that falls under the criminal jurisdiction of the CFA under Part III of the Ordinance as set out in sections 30 and 31 of the Ordinance.

#### Administrative duties

- (b) Under section 6(2) of the Ordinance, the Chief Justice is the head of the Judiciary and is charged with the overall responsibility for the administration of the entire Judiciary. This involves all levels of court and all aspects of administration of the Judiciary.

#### Statutory duties

- (c) The Chief Justice is vested with various statutory powers and functions, including those concerning the making of

subsidiary legislation and the regulation of the legal profession.

### Basic Law Requirements

7. Article 92 of the Basic Law stipulates that judges of the HKSAR shall be chosen on the basis of their judicial and professional qualities.

8. Article 90 of the Basic Law stipulates that the Chief Justice shall be a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident of the HKSAR with no right of abode in any foreign country. This requirement is reflected in section 6(1A) of the Ordinance.

### Professional Qualifications

9. Section 12(1) of the Ordinance provides that a person shall be eligible to be appointed as the Chief Justice if he is:

- (a) a PJ;
- (b) the Chief Judge of the High Court;
- (c) a Justice of Appeal;
- (d) a judge of the Court of First Instance; or
- (e) a barrister who has practised as a barrister or solicitor in Hong Kong for a period of at least 10 years.

10. A candidate must meet the eligibility requirements laid down by law, i.e. both the nationality requirement and professional qualifications as set out at paragraphs 8 and 9 above, for appointment as the Chief Justice.

## **Constitutional and Legal Framework for the Appointment**

### The Chief Executive

11. Article 48(6) of the Basic Law stipulates that the Chief Executive shall exercise the power and function to appoint judges of the courts at all levels in accordance with legal procedures.

12. Article 88 of the Basic Law stipulates 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.

13. In the case of the appointment of the Chief Justice, 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.

#### The JORC

14. 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 (“SJ”) 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.

#### The LegCo

15. Article 73(7) of the Basic Law stipulates that the LegCo shall exercise the power and function to endorse the appointment of the judges of the CFA (including the Chief Justice). Article 90 of the Basic Law provides that the Chief Executive shall obtain the endorsement of the LegCo for these appointments.

16. Thus, the system of judicial appointments 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 the Chief Justice under Article 90 of the Basic Law.

## **THE CURRENT APPOINTMENT EXERCISE**

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

17. Pursuant to Article 88 of the Basic Law and section 6(a) of the JORC Ordinance, the JORC has recommended the appointment of Mr. Justice Cheung as the Chief Justice of the CFA with effect from 11 January 2021. The recommendation has been communicated to the Chief Executive.

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

18. In accordance with Article 88 of the Basic Law and section 6(1) of the Ordinance, the Chief Executive has accepted the recommendation of the JORC on the appointment of Mr. Justice Cheung as the Chief Justice of the CFA with effect from 11 January 2021. 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 Meetings

19. The JORC held three meetings during the period from November 2019 to January 2020 to consider the recommendation of a suitable person for appointment as the next Chief Justice.

#### Quorum

20. A quorum as required by section 3(3) of the JORC Ordinance was present at each of the three JORC meetings at which the recommended appointment was considered.

#### Statutory Disclosure

21. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cheung, PJ of the CFA and Madam Justice Carlye CHU ("Madam Justice Chu"), Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal of the High Court have each signed a general declaration that he/she would not wish to be considered as a candidate for appointment to judicial offices at or below his/her substantive office.

22. Ms. Teresa CHENG, SJ has signed a general declaration that she would not wish to be considered as a candidate for appointment to all judicial offices for as long as she holds the office of SJ.

23. In view of the professional qualifications for the Chief Justice stipulated in section 12(1) of the Ordinance (as detailed in paragraph 9 above) and the general declaration made by SJ (as mentioned in paragraph 22 above), three members of the JORC, namely –

- (a) Mr. Justice Cheung, PJ of CFA;
- (b) Madam Justice Chu, Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal of the High Court; and
- (c) Mr. Philip John DYKES, Senior Counsel (“Mr. Dykes SC”),

are or may reasonably be regarded as eligible candidates.

24. According to section 3(5B) of the JORC Ordinance, each of them at paragraph 23 above has been asked to indicate in writing whether he/she wishes to be considered as a candidate for appointment as the Chief Justice. Their replies are as follows –

- (a) Mr. Justice Cheung has replied in the affirmative; and
- (b) Madam Justice Chu and Mr. Dykes SC have replied in the negative.

Hence, the relevant papers were not issued to Mr. Justice Cheung and he did not take part in the deliberations of the JORC on the matter whereas the papers were issued to Madam Justice Chu and Mr. Dykes SC and they took part in the deliberations on the matter. This arrangement is recorded in the minutes of each of the three JORC meetings referred to in paragraph 19.

#### The First JORC Meeting

25. At the first meeting, the JORC noted and decided on various matters as described in paragraphs 26 to 30 below.

26. The JORC decided on the procedures for selecting the candidate to be recommended for appointment as the Chief Justice, which were followed in the selection process as described in paragraphs 27 to 45 below.

27. In accordance with the agreed procedures, the JORC noted the duties of the Chief Justice as described in paragraph 6 and the eligibility requirements for appointment as described in paragraphs 8 and 9 above.

28. In accordance with the agreed procedures, and having regard to the responsibilities of the Chief Justice, the JORC decided to adopt the appointment criteria (“the appointment criteria”) set out below for considering the recommendation for appointment of the Chief Justice –

- (a) the person should be an individual of high integrity, and should be able to command strong respect both within the Judiciary and outside the Judiciary including the legal profession;
- (b) the person, whether a judge or a barrister, should be an outstanding lawyer, and should be able to play a leading role in the development of jurisprudence as President of the CFA; and
- (c) the person should have proven leadership and administrative abilities or should have demonstrated good potential of having such abilities, with a view to discharging the responsibilities as head of the Judiciary charged with its administration.

29. In accordance with the agreed procedures, the JORC also decided on the method of compiling the long list of candidates, having regard to the professional qualifications requirements for appointment but leaving aside the nationality requirement. Having regard to the size of the pool of potentially qualified candidates, and the duties of and qualities required for the Chief Justice post, the JORC decided that the long list should be compiled to include only the following categories of candidates –

- (a) Judges –
  - (i) PJs;
  - (ii) The Chief Judge of the High Court;
  - (iii) Justices of Appeal; and
  - (iv) Judges of the Court of First Instance; and

- (b) Qualified barristers –
  - (v) Senior Counsel who are on the Bar List; and
  - (vi) Senior Counsel who are in the Department of Justice (“DoJ”).

The long list so drawn up was not meant to be exhaustive. Any Member of the JORC was at liberty to put forward further names of eligible persons for consideration by the JORC.

30. The JORC also noted that subject to the confidentiality provisions in the JORC Ordinance, the Chief Justice, the SJ and the barrister and solicitor members (“the two professional Members”) would conduct such consultations with Judges, senior officers in the DoJ and barristers and solicitors respectively as they considered appropriate for dealing with the recommendation for appointment of the Chief Justice.

#### After the First JORC Meeting

31. After the first meeting, in accordance with the agreed procedures, the long list was compiled and circulated to JORC members except Mr. Justice Cheung and consultations were carried out as described in paragraphs 32 to 36 below.

#### Compilation of the Long List

32. In accordance with the method of compiling the long list of candidates as decided by the JORC (please see paragraph 29 above), the long list was compiled. It comprised a total of 156 names.

33. In accordance with the agreed procedures, the Secretary to the JORC circulated the long list to JORC members except Mr. Justice Cheung before the second JORC meeting, informing them that they were at liberty to add names of eligible persons to the long list.

#### Consultations Carried Out

34. The Chief Justice conducted broad consultations within the Judiciary on the appointment of Chief Justice and consulted all Judges and Judicial Officers.



35. The SJ consulted the Law Officers and certain Deputy Law Officers in the DoJ.

36. The two professional Members conducted consultations with barristers and solicitors respectively as they considered appropriate.

#### The Second JORC Meeting

37. At the second meeting, the JORC considered the long list and arrived at a short list of persons as described in paragraphs 38 to 40 below.

38. The JORC noted that the long list circulated to JORC members had 156 names; and no name had been added by JORC members to the long list. Excluding the three JORC members on the long list who had made declarations that they did not wish to be considered as a candidate for the Chief Justice position (see paragraphs 22 and 24(b) above), the number of persons on the long list was 153.

39. JORC members were informed that Madam Justice Maria Candace YUEN, Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal of the High Court, who is one of the persons on the long list of candidates to be considered, is the spouse of the Chief Justice.

40. In accordance with the agreed procedures, the JORC went through the long list of persons and agreed that four persons should be placed on the short list (not in any order of priority) for further consideration, having regard to the appointment criteria (please see paragraph 28 above) and with the benefit of inputs from the Chief Justice, the SJ and the two professional Members in the light of the consultations they had conducted.

#### After the Second JORC Meeting

41. After the second meeting, in accordance with the agreed procedures, the Chief Justice ascertained from each of the four persons on the short list whether (a) the person is willing to serve as the Chief Justice; and (b) the person complies or is able and willing to comply with the nationality eligibility requirement in Article 90 of the Basic Law (i.e. Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident with no right of abode in any foreign country) if appointed.

### The Third JORC Meeting

42. At the third meeting, the JORC noted matters as described in paragraph 43 and, after detailed consideration, decided on the person to be recommended for appointment as the Chief Justice as described in paragraphs 44 to 45 below.

43. The Chief Justice informed JORC members that of the four persons on the short list, only Mr. Justice Cheung, PJ of the CFA, is willing to serve and has stated that he complied with the nationality eligibility requirement.

44. In accordance with the agreed procedures, the JORC gave detailed consideration to the suitability of Mr. Justice Cheung by reference to the appointment criteria (paragraph 28 above).

45. After discussion, the JORC decided to recommend to the Chief Executive the appointment of Mr. Justice Cheung, PJ of the CFA, as the next Chief Justice. In putting forward the recommendation, the JORC considered Mr. Justice Cheung the most suitable candidate having regard to the appointment criteria –

- (a) Mr. Justice Cheung PJ is certainly a judge of high integrity and should be able to command respect within the Judiciary and from the legal profession;
- (b) Mr. Justice Cheung PJ is a highly competent judge. He has written many important and landmark judgments on major and complicated cases, including constitutional and public law cases. His judgments have commanded high respect from the legal professionals; and
- (c) Mr. Justice Cheung PJ had considerable administrative experience in the Judiciary. As the Chief Judge of the High Court from 2011 to 2018, he had discharged very onerous administrative duties. He is also the key advisor to the Chief Justice on strategic matters and court operation issues. It is evident that he has proven leadership and could confidently discharge the responsibilities as the head of the Judiciary.

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

46. The Chief Executive has accepted the recommendation of the JORC. The Chief Executive was satisfied that the resolution of the JORC on the recommended appointment was effective in accordance with section 3(3A) of the JORC Ordinance and that the procedure was proper and appropriate. The Chief Executive noted that in putting forward the recommendation, the JORC considered Mr. Justice Cheung the most suitable candidate having regard to the appointment criteria.

47. The Chief Executive also noted that Mr. Justice Cheung is a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident of the HKSAR with no right of abode in any foreign country, and therefore complies with the requirement set out in Article 90 of the Basic Law.

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

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

Administration Wing  
Chief Secretary for Administration's Office  
March 2020

**Mr. Justice Andrew CHEUNG Kui-nung**  
**Permanent Judge of the Court of Final Appeal**

**1. Personal Background**

Mr. Justice Andrew CHEUNG Kui-nung (“Mr. Justice Cheung”) was born in Hong Kong in September 1961 (now 58). He is married and has three children.

**2. Education**

Mr. Justice Cheung received his education in Hong Kong. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree and the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws both from the University of Hong Kong in 1983 and 1984 respectively. He obtained his Masters degree in law at Harvard University, United States in 1985.

**3. Legal Experience**

Mr. Justice Cheung was called to the Hong Kong Bar in 1985. He was admitted as Advocate and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Singapore in 1995.

**4. Judicial Experience**

Mr. Justice Cheung was in private practice in Hong Kong from 1986 until he joined the Judiciary as District Judge in 2001. He was appointed Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court in 2003 and Chief Judge of the High Court in 2011. He was appointed Permanent Judge of the Court of Final Appeal on 25 October 2018.

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

2004 – 2007	Member, Working Party on Solicitors’ Right of Audience
2004 – 2008	Probate Judge
2008 – 2011	Judge in charge of the Constitutional and Administrative Law List

2008 – 2018	Member, The Chief Justice's Committee on Judicial Remuneration
2011 – 2018	Chairman, High Court Rules Committee
2011 – 2018	Chairman, District Court Rules Committee
2011 – 2018	Chairman, Criminal Procedure Rules Committee
2011 – 2018	Chairman, Monitoring Committee on Civil Justice Reform
2011 – 2018	Member, Committee on Information Technology
Since 2012	Member, Judicial Officers Recommendation Commission
Since 2013	Chairperson, Working Group on Integrated Court Case Management System under the Committee on Information Technology
2013 – 2018, 2020 – 2022	Member, The Governing Body of the Hong Kong Judicial Institute
2014 – 2017	Member, The Chief Justice's Working Group on Retirement Ages of Judges and Judicial Officers
2014 – 2017	Chairman, Steering Group on Consultancy Study under the Working Group on Retirement Ages of Judges and Judicial Officer
2016 – 2018	Chairman, Executive Committee of the Hong Kong Judicial Institute
Since 2017	Honorary Bencher, Lincoln's Inn
Since 2018	Chairman, The Chief Justice's Committee on Judicial Remuneration
Since 2018	Member, Law Reform Commission

Since 2020                      Chairman, Working Group on Translation of  
Judgments

6.    **Activities Outside the Legal Field**

Member of the Eldership Board of a local church.

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