

## Index Page

### Replies to supplementary questions raised by Legislative Council Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2025-26

Secretary for Justice  
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Reply Serial No.	Question Serial No.	Name of Member	Head	Programme
<a href="#">S-SJ001</a>	S015	CHAN Man-ki, Maggie	92	
<a href="#">S-SJ002</a>	S016	CHAN Man-ki, Maggie	92	
<a href="#">S-SJ003</a>	S017	CHAN Man-ki, Maggie	92	
<a href="#">S-SJ004</a>	S018	CHAN Man-ki, Maggie	92	
<a href="#">S-SJ005</a>	S019	CHAN Man-ki, Maggie	92	
<a href="#">S-SJ006</a>	S010	KAN Wai-mun, Carmen	92	

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**S-SJ001**

**(Question Serial No. S015)**

Head: (92) Department of Justice

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Administration and Development (Jessie WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Justice

Question:

The reply has introduced the activities conducted by the Department of Justice (DoJ) to explain and promote the new measures to representatives from the legal and business sectors through various platforms after the extension of the measures of “allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to adopt Hong Kong law” and “allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to choose Hong Kong as the seat of arbitration”. These are bespoke activities mainly for the local chambers of commerce, the local legal sector and the Legislative Council. Besides, it is noted that the Deputy Secretary for Justice has recently pointed out on a social media platform that the new measures would encourage more foreign-invested enterprises to use Hong Kong as a springboard to tap into the investments in the Greater Bay Area. In this connection, would the DoJ inform this Committee whether the Government will formulate any specific plans to further promote the measures among foreign-invested enterprises and overseas chambers of commerce in a bid to give full play to one of Hong Kong’s core advantages of having connectivity with both the Mainland and the world? If yes, what are the details? In the allocation of existing resources, how much manpower and resources will be deployed in this area?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Man-ki, Maggie

Reply:

Upon the announcement of the implementation details of the 2 extended measures by the relevant Mainland authorities on 14 February 2025, the Department of Justice (DoJ) has all along been actively providing the specific details of the extended measures for the stakeholders of the legal and business sectors, including local and overseas chambers of commerce, etc. The work is ongoing and will be adjusted from time to time according to the feedback or needs of the stakeholders. Meanwhile, the DoJ also provides pertinent information for other relevant government bureaux and departments, such as the Financial Secretary's Office, the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau, the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau and the Trade and Industry Department to facilitate their promotion work.

The DoJ will continue to use different platforms and collaborate with various stakeholders to promote Hong Kong as an ideal springboard for foreign-invested enterprises in view of Hong Kong's connectivity with both the Mainland and the world through its common law system, thereby promoting the interface of cross-boundary legal regulatory frameworks between the 2 places and continuously fostering a more favourable business environment in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Officers of different divisions of the DoJ will be engaged to participate in promoting the measures of "allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to adopt Hong Kong law" and "allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to choose Hong Kong as the seat of arbitration". As the promotion work is undertaken by these officers among their other duties, the estimated expenditure involved cannot be separately identified. The relevant staffing and expenditure are absorbed by the existing resources of the DoJ.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**S-SJ002**

**(Question Serial No. S016)**

Head: (92) Department of Justice

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Administration and Development (Jessie WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Justice

Question:

The reply mentioned the new posts created by the Department of Justice (DoJ) and the salaries involved to address the increase in workload for supporting the International Organization for Mediation (IOMed) and its related work. In this connection, would the DoJ inform this Committee whether it has deployed other existing resources aside from the aforesaid manpower to support the preparatory work of IOMed?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Man-ki, Maggie

Reply:

In close collaboration with the Central People's Government and the International Organization for Mediation (IOMed) Preparatory Office, the International Law Division (ILD) of the Department of Justice (DoJ) continues to co-ordinate with the relevant departments of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region the preparatory work on the signing ceremony of the Convention on the Establishment of the IOMed in 2025. The ILD also supports and assists the IOMed Preparatory Office in serving as the interim secretariat until the IOMed Secretariat is officially established. Apart from the new posts created, the ILD will also deploy staff internally to assist in the related work. Besides, the DoJ's Administration and Development Division also works closely with other relevant bureaux and departments through its existing staff to take forward the renovation works pertaining to the conversion of the Old Wan Chai Police Station into the IOMed headquarters with substantial completion expected by mid-2025, so as to deliver the headquarters to the IOMed Preparatory Office for preparation of the opening by the end of this year/early next year at the earliest.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**S-SJ003**

**(Question Serial No. S017)**

Head: (92) Department of Justice

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Administration and Development (Jessie WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Justice

Question:

It is mentioned in the reply that the Department of Justice (DoJ) has commenced preliminary preparatory work for the Greater Bay Area legal information platform (Platform), and is in the course of discussion with the relevant departments and stakeholders on various aspects of the Platform such as development proposals, contents layout, future updates and maintenance. The DoJ will consider setting up the Platform in phases and allocating resources progressively, and will make adjustments in accordance with the outcomes of each phase to ensure effective use of resources and sustainable development of the Platform. In this connection, would the DoJ inform this Committee whether the Government will consider strengthening co-operation with the Mainland so as to expedite the preparatory work for the Platform by driving down costs and increasing efficiency?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Man-ki, Maggie

Reply:

Since commencing the preparatory work for the Greater Bay Area legal information platform (Platform), the Department of Justice (DoJ) has been actively engaging with the relevant Mainland authorities, the legal sectors and stakeholders in Hong Kong and the Mainland to gather their views. We need to ensure that the information provided on the Platform is up-to-date, accurate, readily accessible and beneficial to the public. The DoJ will continue to strengthen collaboration and communication with the relevant authorities or institutions, including those from the Mainland, as well as various stakeholders in a bid to expedite the preparation work for the Platform, while having due regard to the development, maintenance, future updates, etc. of the Platform to ensure its sustainability and effective use of resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**S-SJ004**

**(Question Serial No. S018)**

Head: (92) Department of Justice

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Administration and Development (Jessie WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Justice

Question:

The reply has introduced the confirmed training programmes and the practical training on Mainland law for the local legal sector scheduled for 2025 by the Hong Kong International Legal Talents Training Academy. In this connection, would the Department of Justice (DoJ) advise this Committee whether there is any priority in resources allocation for selecting the types of training programmes to be organised to ensure that every cent of public money is well spent in view of the current fiscal position? For instance, would the DoJ consider allocating more resources to the training of the legal professionals of Hong Kong and the Mainland? Currently, Mainland enterprises wishing to expand overseas are in urgent need of the service of lawyers who are familiar with foreign-related legal matters. Regarding the practical training on Mainland law for the local legal sector scheduled for 2025, would the DoJ consider providing specific professional training on international trade, import and export, and maritime matters, etc. to specifically prepare the local legal sector so as to give full play to the international strengths of the Hong Kong legal sector?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Man-ki, Maggie

Reply:

The Hong Kong International Legal Talents Training Academy (the Academy) keeps an open mind on organising various theme-based training programmes and customising the programmes to match the actual needs of trainees and market trends. When planning and organising the training programmes, the Academy will ensure effective use of resources by taking into account the target participants, the number of participants and the practicality of the topics, so as to facilitate the exchange of legal talents between Hong Kong, the Mainland and the world.

Regarding the training on international trade provided for the local sector in 2025, the Academy and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law co-organised the Conference on Climate Change and International Trade Law on 14 March 2025 to familiarise local and international participants with the most up-to-date information on sustainable supply chains, climate change and insolvency, dispute prevention and settlement. Meanwhile, the Academy will organise practical training on Mainland law for the local sector in June 2025,

covering topics such as civil and commercial laws of the Mainland and how to handle cross-boundary cases. The Academy will also arrange thematic symposiums on the overseas market expansion of Chinese enterprises to better prepare the local legal sector and enterprises for handling pertinent cases.

The Academy hopes that the training programmes will help Hong Kong legal and dispute resolution professionals to know more about the Mainland legal system and rules, and the international and Mainland legal sectors about Hong Kong's common law and professional legal services, thereby fostering co-operation and exchanges between different jurisdictions, leveraging the international strengths of Hong Kong and further consolidating its position as an international legal and dispute resolution services centre in the Asia-Pacific region.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**S-SJ005**

**(Question Serial No. S019)**

Head: (92) Department of Justice

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Administration and Development (Jessie WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Justice

Question:

It is mentioned in the reply that the Department of Justice (DoJ) is committed to promoting the development of LawTech, the eBRAM International Online Dispute Resolution Centre (eBRAM) and the Hong Kong Legal Cloud Fund and will explore further application of artificial intelligence (AI) and other large language models related to the laws of Hong Kong. In this connection, would the DoJ inform this Committee of the following:

1. What was the amount of subsidy provided by the Government for eBRAM each year since the preparation for its establishment and what was its performance in each of those years? Will the Government consider repositioning eBRAM in light of its actual development and cutting back the subsidy provided for it so that it will operate on a self-financing basis in the future?
2. Currently, the Hong Kong Legal Cloud is only open for registration by individual users. Will the DoJ consider accepting registration requests from corporate users such as law firms in the future?
3. Regarding the application of AI and other large models related to the laws of Hong Kong, when will the pilot run be expected to complete for an official launch? Will the DoJ consider engaging various stakeholders of the legal sector in the pilot run to make the application better meet the needs of the legal sector and the community? After the official launch, will the application be restricted for government use only? Will the DoJ consider providing a public version so the legal sector and the community at large can also benefit from the application?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Man-ki, Maggie

Reply:

1. In January 2021, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council approved the funding support of \$100 million for eBRAM International Online Dispute Resolution Centre Limited (eBRAM) to develop its online platforms. According to the Memorandum of Understanding on the funding support signed between the Government



and eBRAM, the funding would be released in phases starting from 2021. Currently, the remaining 2 phases of funding totalling \$26 million are yet to be released pending the Government's assessment.

As a local non-governmental and non-profit-making organisation, eBRAM uses its resources independently and is responsible for managing, promoting, publicising and developing its business. The Government has been monitoring and following up on, among others, the operation (including its business operation, promotion work, training and capacity building activities, business plans and financial management), progress in developing the online platforms and marketing plans of eBRAM, and has been liaising with eBRAM and reviewing the effectiveness of its operation. According to the report submitted by eBRAM, the usage of its various online platforms showed a significant upward trend, for example, the users of its Deal-making Portal increased by nearly 7 times within a year after its official launch, and the active users of the Hong Kong Legal Cloud services also rose by more than 25% when compared with that in the previous year (i.e. from 1 August 2022 to 30 September 2023).

eBRAM has all along been keeping abreast of the developments in the market and adjusting its business strategies accordingly, including organising and co-organising LawTech courses and launching various LawTech services such as real-time transcription and translation services. The Government will continue to closely monitor the operation of eBRAM and conduct thorough assessment before the release of funding.

2. The Hong Kong Legal Cloud, an online facility situated in Hong Kong, is equipped with advanced information security technology to provide the local legal and dispute resolution sectors with safe, secure and affordable data storage services. eBRAM is the service provider. Earlier on, the DoJ established the Hong Kong Legal Cloud Fund to subsidise the subscription to the services by local solicitors, barristers, arbitrators and mediators. Since March 2023, the subsidy has been extended to trainee solicitors, pupil barristers and full-time or part-time students studying Postgraduate Certificate in Laws programmes. The Hong Kong Legal Cloud services were officially launched on 1 March 2022 for a period of 3 years. The funding under the Hong Kong Legal Cloud Fund had been released in full before the subsidy period expired in February 2025, with a total of 4 362 subscribers.

According to the information provided by eBRAM, the Hong Kong Legal Cloud services have been open for registration by individual users at an annual fee of HK\$3,600 since 1 March 2025. Moreover, eBRAM is planning to provide subscription services with group discounts for law firms. eBRAM expects that the details of the plan will be announced by the 3rd quarter of 2025.

3. According to the information provided by the Digital Policy Office, the local large language model (LLM) developed by the Hong Kong Generative AI Research and Development Center (HKGAI) and the generative artificial intelligence (AI) document processing copilot application (HKPilot) developed based on that LLM are still at the research and development stage. In February 2025, the HKGAI updated its locally-developed "HKGAI V1" LLM based on DeepSeek technology. It is integrating the model into HKPilot to further enhance its document processing

capabilities. The HKGAI will, by making reference to the feedback collected in the pilot run, make every effort to optimise the LLM and HKPilot, and will formulate an overall strategy and timetable for releasing the LLM and HKPilot for use by various sectors in the community.

The DoJ has joined the pilot run for HKPilot and will explore and implement further application of AI and other LLMs related to the laws of Hong Kong in collaboration with the HKGAI or other government departments or organisations as appropriate in light of factors such as the outcomes of the pilot use, technological developments in the market, demand from the legal sector and the community, and related resource deployment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****S-SJ006****(Question Serial No. S010)**Head: (92) Department of JusticeSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (-) Not SpecifiedControlling Officer: Director of Administration and Development (Jessie WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for JusticeQuestion:

1. The Department of Justice (DoJ) mentioned in its reply that over the past 5 years, it has handled 9 judicial review proceedings involving sexual minorities related issues (including related appeal proceedings). In this connection, would the DoJ provide in tabular form the number of applications for leave to apply for judicial review, the number of judicial review applications and the number of appeals against judicial review decisions, and the departments and subject matters involved in the cases in each of the past 5 years (from 2020-21 to 2024-25)?

2. On top of the judicial review proceedings involving sexual minorities related issues, would the DoJ provide in tabular form the number, the case numbers, the outcome, the parties liable to pay costs and the quantum of costs, the departments, subject matters and law firms (and the barristers engaged by them) involved in the judicial review cases (not limited to those involving sexual minorities related issues) in each of the past 5 years (from 2020-21 to 2024-25)?

Asked by: Hon KAN Wai-mun, CarmenReply:

1. The number of judicial review (JR) cases involving sexual minorities related issues provided by the Department of Justice (DoJ) in its earlier reply (SJ039) was collated based on financial year in which expenditure was incurred by the DoJ. As per part 2 of this reply in which the figures were compiled on the basis of calendar year instead of financial year (see the reason in note 1 of part 2 of this reply), the numbers of JR cases involving sexual minorities related issues in the past 5 years are set out below:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Applications for leave to apply for JR and JR applications	0	1	1	1	1
Appeals to higher level courts [Note]	4	0	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

**Note:** The figures include appeals to the Court of Appeal, applications for leave to appeal to the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) and appeals to the CFA.

The respondents to the JR cases/ bureaux and departments involved in the JR cases involving sexual minorities related issues in the past 5 years are as follows:

1. the Chief Executive's Office of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;
2. the DoJ (on behalf of bureaux and departments);
3. the Health Bureau; and
4. the Registration of Persons Office.

The nature and issues of JR cases involving sexual minorities related issues in the past 5 years are as follows:

1. Constitutional challenge(s) to the freedom of marriage under the Basic Law and the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (HKBORO) (Cap. 383);
2. Constitutional challenge(s) to the inheritance rights of same-sex couples under the Intestates' Estates Ordinance (Cap. 73) and the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Ordinance (Cap. 481);
3. Constitutional challenge(s) to statutory provisions and policies on after-death arrangements for same-sex couples;
4. Constitutional challenge(s) to the equality rights under the Basic Law and the HKBORO (Cap. 383) for transgender persons who have not completed sex reassignment surgery to use public toilets;
5. Constitutional challenge(s) to the recognition of gamete donors as mothers for in-vitro fertilisation under the Parent and Child Ordinance (Cap. 429) and Form 1 in the Second Schedule to the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (Cap. 174); and
6. Challenge(s) to the decision on the change of identity card gender markers for transgender persons who have not completed full sex reassignment surgery.

2. Details of the JR cases in the past 5 years (from 2020 to 2024) are as follows:

Table 1: Numbers of JR cases [Note 1]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
JRs related to non-refoulement claims	2 237	1 440	1 164	1 918	2 297
Others	262	328	385	278	252
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 499</b>	<b>1 768</b>	<b>1 549</b>	<b>2 196</b>	<b>2 549</b>

Table 2: JR cases handled by the DoJ which are not related to non-refoulement claims  
[Note 2]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Case number	See Appendix 1				
Outcome: [Note 3]					
(a) In favour of the Government	89	61	49	37	22
(b) Against the Government	6	4	6	4	3
(c) Outcome Pending	3	10	14	27	33
Costs payable by the Government [Note 4]	\$1,799,000	\$1,940,040	\$1,607,160	\$688,400	\$61,440
Costs awarded to the Government [Note 4]	\$10,729,632	\$7,869,299	\$3,405,404	\$1,232,606	\$876,431
Bureaux and departments involved	See Appendix 2				
Nature and issues of the cases	See Appendix 3				
Law firms and barristers	The above JR cases were handled by the Civil Division (CD) of the DoJ as the legal representative of the Government. Fiat counsel were engaged to act for the Government where appropriate.				

**Note 1:**

The numbers of cases set out in Table 1 were retrieved from public court records by the CD of the DoJ. Since the DoJ does not have full access to court data, the categorisation or the numbers may differ from the actual figures. In addition, due to the large number of JR cases instituted in these 5 years, collation by financial year will entail a lot of segregating and handling processes. To give a clearer picture of the number of cases handled in each year and for ease of reference to the case number listed by calendar year in Table 2 and Appendix 1, the number of cases handled in each year is compiled on the basis of calendar year instead of financial year.

**Note 2:**

JR cases relating to non-refoulement claims are excluded from Table 2 owing to the large number of such cases and the fact that most of these cases were concluded by the court refusing to grant leave to apply for JR, and thus it may not reflect the general situation. Moreover, the above information only covers JR cases handled by the CD of the DoJ. For JR cases not lodged against government bureaux or departments (such as those lodged against statutory or public organisations) or cases that are not or not yet handled by the CD of the DoJ (such as cases where an applicant has filed ex parte application and the court has not yet made

a decision or has refused to grant leave to apply for JR), the CD of the DoJ does not possess such records.

**Note 3:**

Position as at 8 April 2025 in which subsequent appeals (not necessarily lodged in the same year, if any) are included.

**Note 4:**

Court costs as at 8 April 2025 in which costs ordered subsequently by the court (not necessarily in the same year) in appeals (if any) are included.

## **Appendix 1: List of case numbers**

### **2020**

	Case Number		Case Number
1	HCAL 1 /2020	51	HCAL 1686 /2020
2	HCAL 62 /2020	52	HCAL 1709 /2020
3	HCAL 132 /2020	53	HCAL 1721 /2020
4	HCAL 150 /2020	54	HCAL 1722 /2020
5	HCAL 159 /2020	55	HCAL 1796 /2020
6	HCAL 194 /2020	56	HCAL 1798 /2020
7	HCAL 215 /2020	57	HCAL 1809 /2020
8	HCAL 346 /2020	58	HCAL 1811 /2020
9	HCAL 352 /2020	59	HCAL 1827 /2020
10	HCAL 355 /2020	60	HCAL 1839 /2020
11	HCAL 374 /2020	61	HCAL 1849 /2020
12	HCAL 381 /2020	62	HCAL 1969 /2020
13	HCAL 418 /2020	63	HCAL 2017 /2020
14	HCAL 429 /2020	64	HCAL 2085 /2020
15	HCAL 436 /2020	65	HCAL 2094 /2020
16	HCAL 443 /2020	66	HCAL 2105 /2020
17	HCAL 475 /2020	67	HCAL 2107 /2020
18	HCAL 628 /2020	68	HCAL 2152 /2020
19	HCAL 659 /2020	69	HCAL 2155 /2020
20	HCAL 755 /2020	70	HCAL 2156 /2020
21	HCAL 760 /2020	71	HCAL 2157 /2020
22	HCAL 795 /2020	72	HCAL 2158 /2020
23	HCAL 814 /2020	73	HCAL 2159 /2020
24	HCAL 823 /2020	74	HCAL 2160 /2020
25	HCAL 824 /2020	75	HCAL 2161 /2020
26	HCAL 875 /2020	76	HCAL 2162 /2020
27	HCAL 921 /2020	77	HCAL 2163 /2020
28	HCAL 933 /2020	78	HCAL 2164 /2020
29	HCAL 951 /2020	79	HCAL 2165 /2020
30	HCAL 1008 /2020	80	HCAL 2201 /2020
31	HCAL 1021 /2020	81	HCAL 2205 /2020
32	HCAL 1087 /2020	82	HCAL 2206 /2020
33	HCAL 1102 /2020	83	HCAL 2207 /2020
34	HCAL 1130 /2020	84	HCAL 2215 /2020
35	HCAL 1228 /2020	85	HCAL 2216 /2020
36	HCAL 1396 /2020	86	HCAL 2267 /2020
37	HCAL 1405 /2020	87	HCAL 2268 /2020
38	HCAL 1479 /2020	88	HCAL 2270 /2020
39	HCAL 1516 /2020	89	HCAL 2311 /2020
40	HCAL 1529 /2020	90	HCAL 2346 /2020
41	HCAL 1549 /2020	91	HCAL 2348 /2020
42	HCAL 1583 /2020	92	HCAL 2356 /2020
43	HCAL 1585 /2020	93	HCAL 2361 /2020
44	HCAL 1590 /2020	94	HCAL 2379 /2020
45	HCAL 1593 /2020	95	HCAL 2405 /2020
46	HCAL 1595 /2020	96	HCAL 2422 /2020
47	HCAL 1596 /2020	97	HCAL 2457 /2020
48	HCAL 1634 /2020	98	HCAL 2496 /2020
49	HCAL 1680 /2020		
50	HCAL 1685 /2020		

### **2021**

	Case Number		Case Number
1	HCAL 52 /2021	51	HCAL 1072 /2021
2	HCAL 65 /2021	52	HCAL 1090 /2021
3	HCAL 68 /2021	53	HCAL 1094 /2021
4	HCAL 102 /2021	54	HCAL 1143 /2021
5	HCAL 112 /2021	55	HCAL 1222 /2021
6	HCAL 180 /2021	56	HCAL 1225 /2021
7	HCAL 189 /2021	57	HCAL 1231 /2021
8	HCAL 191 /2021	58	HCAL 1245 /2021
9	HCAL 212 /2021	59	HCAL 1266 /2021
10	HCAL 225 /2021	60	HCAL 1275 /2021
11	HCAL 229 /2021	61	HCAL 1310 /2021
12	HCAL 242 /2021	62	HCAL 1312 /2021
13	HCAL 256 /2021	63	HCAL 1440 /2021
14	HCAL 285 /2021	64	HCAL 1468 /2021
15	HCAL 295 /2021	65	HCAL 1521 /2021
16	HCAL 311 /2021	66	HCAL 1529 /2021
17	HCAL 315 /2021	67	HCAL 1538 /2021
18	HCAL 341 /2021	68	HCAL 1574 /2021
19	HCAL 367 /2021	69	HCAL 1593 /2021
20	HCAL 390 /2021	70	HCAL 1594 /2021
21	HCAL 405 /2021	71	HCAL 1597 /2021
22	HCAL 439 /2021	72	HCAL 1626 /2021
23	HCAL 441 /2021	73	HCAL 1635 /2021
24	HCAL 461 /2021	74	HCAL 1640 /2021
25	HCAL 466 /2021	75	HCAL 1655 /2021
26	HCAL 474 /2021		
27	HCAL 542 /2021		
28	HCAL 591 /2021		
29	HCAL 617 /2021		
30	HCAL 629 /2021		
31	HCAL 673 /2021		
32	HCAL 712 /2021		
33	HCAL 808 /2021		
34	HCAL 856 /2021		
35	HCAL 874 /2021		
36	HCAL 876 /2021		
37	HCAL 877 /2021		
38	HCAL 880 /2021		
39	HCAL 885 /2021		
40	HCAL 916 /2021		
41	HCAL 917 /2021		
42	HCAL 953 /2021		
43	HCAL 956 /2021		
44	HCAL 961 /2021		
45	HCAL 973 /2021		
46	HCAL 1002 /2021		
47	HCAL 1018 /2021		
48	HCAL 1034 /2021		
49	HCAL 1058 /2021		
50	HCAL 1059 /2021		

**2022**

	Case Number		Case Number
1	HCAL 19 /2022	51	HCAL 1054 /2022
2	HCAL 90 /2022	52	HCAL 1090 /2022
3	HCAL 108 /2022	53	HCAL 1135 /2022
4	HCAL 133 /2022	54	HCAL 1152 /2022
5	HCAL 141 /2022	55	HCAL 1155 /2022
6	HCAL 151 /2022	56	HCAL 1209 /2022
7	HCAL 170 /2022	57	HCAL 1219 /2022
8	HCAL 177 /2022	58	HCAL 1264 /2022
9	HCAL 182 /2022	59	HCAL 1275 /2022
10	HCAL 215 /2022	60	HCAL 1277 /2022
11	HCAL 227 /2022	61	HCAL 1292 /2022
12	HCAL 231 /2022	62	HCAL 1370 /2022
13	HCAL 241 /2022	63	HCAL 1374 /2022
14	HCAL 249 /2022	64	HCAL 1377 /2022
15	HCAL 256 /2022	65	HCAL 1428 /2022
16	HCAL 260 /2022	66	HCAL 1513 /2022
17	HCAL 284 /2022	67	HCAL 1521 /2022
18	HCAL 366 /2022	68	HCAL 1550 /2022
19	HCAL 374 /2022	69	HCAL 1551 /2022
20	HCAL 385 /2022		
21	HCAL 392 /2022		
22	HCAL 447 /2022		
23	HCAL 460 /2022		
24	HCAL 468 /2022		
25	HCAL 475 /2022		
26	HCAL 482 /2022		
27	HCAL 484 /2022		
28	HCAL 502 /2022		
29	HCAL 542 /2022		
30	HCAL 570 /2022		
31	HCAL 587 /2022		
32	HCAL 593 /2022		
33	HCAL 646 /2022		
34	HCAL 681 /2022		
35	HCAL 687 /2022		
36	HCAL 714 /2022		
37	HCAL 726 /2022		
38	HCAL 728 /2022		
39	HCAL 739 /2022		
40	HCAL 742 /2022		
41	HCAL 769 /2022		
42	HCAL 829 /2022		
43	HCAL 890 /2022		
44	HCAL 922 /2022		
45	HCAL 923 /2022		
46	HCAL 934 /2022		
47	HCAL 981 /2022		
48	HCAL 1006 /2022		
49	HCAL 1023 /2022		
50	HCAL 1032 /2022		

**2023**

	Case Number		Case Number
1	HCAL 18 /2023	51	HCAL 1978 /2023
2	HCAL 150 /2023	52	HCAL 1997 /2023
3	HCAL 186 /2023	53	HCAL 2062 /2023
4	HCAL 190 /2023	54	HCAL 2063 /2023
5	HCAL 217 /2023	55	HCAL 2066 /2023
6	HCAL 255 /2023	56	HCAL 2139 /2023
7	HCAL 386 /2023	57	HCAL 2156 /2023
8	HCAL 450 /2023	58	HCAL 2163 /2023
9	HCAL 520 /2023	59	HCAL 2164 /2023
10	HCAL 558 /2023	60	HCAL 2193 /2023
11	HCAL 592 /2023	61	HCAL 2198 /2023
12	HCAL 601 /2023	62	HCAL 2260 /2023
13	HCAL 663 /2023	63	HCAL 2271 /2023
14	HCAL 679 /2023	64	HCAL 2285 /2023
15	HCAL 696 /2023	65	HCAL 2320 /2023
16	HCAL 805 /2023	66	HCAL 2367 /2023
17	HCAL 914 /2023	67	HCAL 2368 /2023
18	HCAL 924 /2023	68	HCAL 2374 /2023
19	HCAL 925 /2023		
20	HCAL 949 /2023		
21	HCAL 1067 /2023		
22	HCAL 1194 /2023		
23	HCAL 1220 /2023		
24	HCAL 1258 /2023		
25	HCAL 1354 /2023		
26	HCAL 1403 /2023		
27	HCAL 1513 /2023		
28	HCAL 1543 /2023		
29	HCAL 1553 /2023		
30	HCAL 1566 /2023		
31	HCAL 1578 /2023		
32	HCAL 1638 /2023		
33	HCAL 1639 /2023		
34	HCAL 1673 /2023		
35	HCAL 1681 /2023		
36	HCAL 1718 /2023		
37	HCAL 1729 /2023		
38	HCAL 1747 /2023		
39	HCAL 1788 /2023		
40	HCAL 1804 /2023		
41	HCAL 1827 /2023		
42	HCAL 1837 /2023		
43	HCAL 1867 /2023		
44	HCAL 1868 /2023		
45	HCAL 1869 /2023		
46	HCAL 1887 /2023		
47	HCAL 1903 /2023		
48	HCAL 1942 /2023		
49	HCAL 1947 /2023		
50	HCAL 1972 /2023		



## 2024

	Case Number		Case Number
1	HCAL 4 /2024	51	HCAL 2000 /2024
2	HCAL 104 /2024	52	HCAL 2029 /2024
3	HCAL 127 /2024	53	HCAL 2055 /2024
4	HCAL 199 /2024	54	HCAL 2214 /2024
5	HCAL 204 /2024	55	HCAL 2458 /2024
6	HCAL 261 /2024	56	HCAL 2517 /2024
7	HCAL 262 /2024	57	HCAL 2549 /2024
8	HCAL 302 /2024	58	HCAL 2666 /2024
9	HCAL 331 /2024		
10	HCAL 393 /2024		
11	HCAL 474 /2024		
12	HCAL 504 /2024		
13	HCAL 533 /2024		
14	HCAL 559 /2024		
15	HCAL 585 /2024		
16	HCAL 622 /2024		
17	HCAL 640 /2024		
18	HCAL 643 /2024		
19	HCAL 647 /2024		
20	HCAL 670 /2024		
21	HCAL 892 /2024		
22	HCAL 905 /2024		
23	HCAL 906 /2024		
24	HCAL 1006 /2024		
25	HCAL 1041 /2024		
26	HCAL 1081 /2024		
27	HCAL 1086 /2024		
28	HCAL 1093 /2024		
29	HCAL 1141 /2024		
30	HCAL 1256 /2024		
31	HCAL 1278 /2024		
32	HCAL 1287 /2024		
33	HCAL 1295 /2024		
34	HCAL 1314 /2024		
35	HCAL 1383 /2024		
36	HCAL 1384 /2024		
37	HCAL 1411 /2024		
38	HCAL 1414 /2024		
39	HCAL 1433 /2024		
40	HCAL 1467 /2024		
41	HCAL 1528 /2024		
42	HCAL 1530 /2024		
43	HCAL 1609 /2024		
44	HCAL 1636 /2024		
45	HCAL 1775 /2024		
46	HCAL 1791 /2024		
47	HCAL 1815 /2024		
48	HCAL 1853 /2024		
49	HCAL 1932 /2024		
50	HCAL 1983 /2024		

## **Appendix 2: Bureaux and departments involved**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Bureaux and departments</b>
1.	Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
2.	Buildings Department
3.	Chief Executive's Office
4.	Civil Aviation Department
5.	Civil Engineering and Development Department
6.	Civil Service Bureau
7.	Commerce and Economic Development Bureau
8.	Companies Registry
9.	Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
10.	Correctional Services Department
11.	Customs and Excise Department
12.	Department of Health
13.	Department of Justice
14.	Development Bureau
15.	Education Bureau
16.	Environmental Protection Department
17.	Financial Secretary's Office
18.	Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau
19.	Fire Services Department
20.	Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
21.	Health Bureau
22.	Highways Department
23.	Home Affairs Department
24.	Home and Youth Affairs Bureau
25.	Hong Kong Police Force
26.	Housing Department
27.	Immigration Department
28.	Independent Commission Against Corruption
29.	Inland Revenue Department
30.	Innovation, Technology and Industry Bureau
31.	Judiciary
32.	Labour and Welfare Bureau

<b>Item</b>	<b>Bureaux and departments</b>
33.	Land Registry
34.	Lands Department
35.	Legal Aid Department
36.	Office of the Ombudsman
37.	Official Receiver's Office
38.	Planning Department
39.	Radio Television Hong Kong
40.	Rating and Valuation Department
41.	Registration and Electoral Office
42.	Security Bureau
43.	Social Welfare Department
44.	Transport and Logistics Bureau
45.	Transport Department

### **Appendix 3: Nature and issues of the cases**

Generally speaking, the nature of JR cases include (but not limited to) (1) challenges to the legality and/or constitutionality of legislation and policies; and (2) challenges to the legality and reasonableness of decisions of the Government and other public authorities performing public functions.

Examples of legislation and policies that have been subject to JR include (but not limited to) : (1) the Emergency Regulations Ordinance (Cap. 241) and the Prohibition on Face Covering Regulation (Cap. 241K); (2) the regime on the issuance of Letters of No Consent under the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 455); (3) the policy on access to public registers; (4) the policy on COVID-19; (5) policies that have been subject to challenge on the ground of sex discrimination; (6) the Small House Policy; and (7) policies on matters pertinent to homosexuals and transgender persons.

Examples of decisions of the Government and other public bodies performing public functions that have been subject to JR include (but not limited to): (1) rejections of legal aid applications; (2) decisions of the Collector of Stamp Revenue; (3) decisions of the Medical Council of Hong Kong; (4) decisions of the Solicitor General on applications for ex gratia compensation; (5) decisions of the Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board; (6) decisions on the handling of complaints against the Commissioner of Police and the Independent Police Complaints Council; (7) decisions of the Administrative Appeals Board and other tribunals and appeal committees, such as decisions of the Town Planning Appeal Board and the Appeal Tribunal, Buildings Ordinance; (8) decisions on disciplinary proceedings against civil servants; and (9) decisions on immigration matters, such as decisions on deportation/ removal orders and visas.

- End -