

**SECOND REPORT OF THE
LONG-TERM PRISON SENTENCES REVIEW BOARD
(July 2000 – June 2004)**

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President's Remarks

The Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board has now been in operation for over seven years following the enactment of the Long-term Prison Sentences Review Ordinance, Cap. 524 on 30 June 1997. I am pleased to present this report which gives an account of the Board's activities covering the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2004.

During the past four years, the Board convened 17 meetings and conducted reviews on a total of 2,212 cases. Among these cases, 16 prisoners serving indeterminate sentences received recommendations for determinate sentences made by the Board. In 2002, the Board imposed conditional release order on one prisoner serving indeterminate sentence. Further, the Board imposed post-release supervision order on 16 prisoners following commutation of their indeterminate sentences to determinate sentences.

We also noted that two prisoners detained at Executive discretion lodged a judicial review to challenge the constitutionality of certain legislative provisions of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance that governed the determination of their minimum terms, and those of the Long-term Prison Sentences Review Ordinance in 2002. Following the judgment of the Court of First Instance in respect of the judicial review handed down in September 2002, the minimum terms determined by

the Chief Executive were no longer valid and the Board decided that it would not take the minimum terms of the prisoners concerned into consideration when reviewing their sentences.

In early 2004, we started to look into possible measures to improve the operation of the Board and enhance its transparency. This will be an on-going process.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all members of the Board, the Security Bureau, the Correctional Services Department, the Social Welfare Department, the Hong Kong Police Force, the Judiciary and other departments/independent bodies for their incessant support to the Board. Without their assistance and cooperation, the Board would not have operated effectively. I would also like to record the Board's sincere thanks to its former President and Deputy President, the Hon. Mr. Justice A. Leong, G.B.S. and the Hon. Mrs. Justice V. Bokhary, for their leadership and invaluable contribution to the Board over the past years.

(Wally Yeung)

President,

Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board

A. Establishment and Principal Functions of the Board

The Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board (the Board) was established pursuant to the Long-term Prison Sentences Review Ordinance, Cap. 524 which came into operation on 30 June 1997. This statutory and independent Board replaced the Board of Review, Long Term Prison Sentences, an advisory body responsible for reviewing prisoners' sentences and making recommendations on possible remission.

2. The principal function of the Board is to conduct regular reviews on the cases of prisoners serving life sentences, prisoners with long-term sentences (i.e. 10 years or longer), prisoners detained at Executive discretion (formerly known as detention until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, i.e. young prisoners who were aged below 18 when committing the offence of murder) and prisoners serving determinate sentences who were under the age of 21 at the date of conviction. Prisoners whose indeterminate or long-term sentences were imposed outside Hong Kong but who were transferred back to Hong Kong to serve such sentences are also eligible for review by the Board.

B. Background and Principles on which the Board is required to exercise or perform its functions and duties

3. Prior to the establishment of the Board, advice on the review and remission of prisoners' sentences in Hong Kong was given by the Board of Review, Long Term Prison Sentences. Established in 1959, it was a non-statutory body which examined and determined whether any remission of the prisoner's sentence would be justified in the course of sentence review, and submitted its recommendations to the then Governor for sentence remission. Before November 1988, it was chaired by the then Attorney General and thereafter the Chairman had been a Judge of the High Court. Representatives from the then Security Branch and the then Legal Department, the Correctional Services Department and the Social Welfare Department were ex-officio members, while the non-official members were drawn from various sectors of the society.

4. In order to further enhance the transparency, efficiency and fairness of the sentence review and remission system, the Long-term Prison Sentences Review Ordinance (the Ordinance) was enacted on 30 June 1997 to provide for a formal statutory framework with improved procedures to

review and remit prisoners' sentences. The Ordinance also provides for the establishment of an independent statutory Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board to replace the previous advisory board, and the powers that the Board may exercise when reviewing prisoners' sentences. Subsidiary legislation to the principal Ordinance specifying detailed procedures of the operation of the Board took effect on 24 December 1997.

5. The Board must have primary regard to the following principles, as laid down in section 8 of the Ordinance, when exercising its functions or performing its duties in relation to a prisoner -

- (a) in any case where the prisoner has not been completely rehabilitated, the rehabilitative effect of releasing the prisoner from detention before the unremitted part of the prisoner's sentence is served;
- (b) the benefits to the prisoner and to the community arising from the prisoner being supervised after release with a view to securing, or increasing the likelihood of securing, the prisoner's rehabilitation (in any case where the prisoner has not been completely rehabilitated) and successful reintegration into the community;

- (c) whether the part of the prisoner's sentence already served is sufficient, in all the circumstances (in particular given the nature of the offence for which the prisoner is being detained), to warrant consideration being given to having the prisoner released from detention early;
- (d) the need to protect members of the community from reasonably foreseeable harm that could be inflicted by the prisoner as a result of having been released from detention early.

C. Powers of the Board

6. The Board may, when conducting a sentence review, recommend to the Chief Executive that a prisoner's indeterminate sentence be substituted by a determinate one or that a prisoner's determinate sentence be remitted.

7. Apart from making recommendations on sentence remission, the Board may order a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence to be released conditionally under

supervision when it considers it appropriate to defer making a recommendation for a determinate sentence. Upon successful completion of the conditional release period, the Board may recommend a determinate sentence. However, the Board is not authorized to order the early release of a prisoner before the minimum term of imprisonment, if any as determined by the trial judge where appropriate under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, has been served. The Board may also order post-release supervision for a prisoner whose indeterminate sentence has been converted to a determinate one by the Chief Executive. The powers conferred to the Board to order conditional release and post-release supervision ensure that the prisoners concerned are provided with guidance and assistance to help them reintegrate into society as law-abiding citizens, after having been incarcerated for a long period of time.

D. Composition of the Board

8. All members of the Board are appointed by the Chief Executive. Under the Ordinance, the President and Deputy President should hold or have held office as a judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court.

9. At present, the Hon. Mr. Justice Wally Yeung, Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal of the High Court, is the President of the Board. The Hon. Mr. Justice Louis Tong, Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court, serves as the Deputy President. In addition, there are nine non-official members with expertise or experience in such disciplines as psychiatry, psychology, rehabilitation of offenders, social work, legal, education, commerce / industry, etc. The list of current members is at Appendix I.

10. There are quite a lot of new members in the current Board. However, the change in membership does not mean a completely different approach in the determination of the cases. The past and current Board are both operating within the same statutory framework.

11. The Board is thankful to the following past members whose terms have expired in the past four years –

Past President

Period Served

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. LEONG, G.B.S.

1.10.1997 - 30.9.2003

Former Chief Judge of the High Court

(also served as Chairman of the then Board of Review, Long Term Prison Sentences since 27.11.1993)

Past Deputy President

The Hon. Mrs. Justice V. BOKHARY,

17.11.1997 - 16.11.2003

Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court

Past Members

Mr. LAW Shiu-ming, Dennis, J.P.

1.10.1997 - 30.9.2000

(Legal)

Mrs. LEUNG NGAI Mou-yin, Justina, J.P.

1.10.1997 - 30.9.2000

(Social Work)

Mrs. LAU YU Po-kwan, J.P.

1.10.1997 - 30.9.2000

(Psychology)

Mr. NG Sze-fuk, George, B.B.S., J.P.

1.10.1997 - 30.9.2003

(Industry)

Ms. YUK Tak-fun, Alice, J.P.

1.10.1997 - 30.9.2003

(Youth Matters)

Ms. SHUI Kelly

1.10.2000 - 30.9.2003

(Legal)

E. Categories of Prisoners to be Reviewed and Schedules of Review

12. The categories of prisoners to be referred for review and the review schedules are as follows –

<u>Categories of Prisoners</u>	<u>Review Schedules</u>
(a) Prisoners with determinate sentences of 10 years or longer.	They are first reviewed on completion of 5 years in prison, then every 2 years thereafter.
(b) Prisoners with mandatory life sentences.	
(c) Prisoners with discretionary life sentences or who are detained at Executive discretion.	They are reviewed on completion of 5 years in prison, then every 2 years thereafter; they are also reviewed when the minimum terms are determined, then every 2 years thereafter; and are reviewed 6 months before the expiry of the minimum term.
(d) Prisoners with mandatory life sentences and are under 18 years of age at the time of the offence.	

- (e) Prisoners with determinate sentences under the age of 21 at the time of conviction for the offence. } They are first reviewed annually until they reach the age of 21, then every 2 years thereafter.

- (f) Transferred prisoners with indeterminate sentences or determinate sentences of 10 years or longer
 - (i) who have served at least 3 years of the sentence outside Hong Kong; } They are first reviewed 2 years after return to Hong Kong, then every 2 years thereafter.

 - (ii) who have served less than 3 years of the sentence outside Hong Kong. } They are first reviewed on completion of 5 years in prison (including the period served outside Hong Kong), then every 2 years thereafter.

F. Review Procedures

13. Section 11 of the Ordinance provides that the Commissioner of Correctional Services must refer to the Board for review the cases of certain categories of prisoners under the specified schedules. In practice, a list of all such cases is

compiled by the Correctional Services Department and then sent to the Board Secretary about four months prior to the date of the review meeting.

14. The Board Secretary arranges with the government departments / independent bodies concerned to prepare reports or relevant records on each prisoner scheduled for review. Meanwhile, the Board Secretary sends out letters to prisoners concerned to inform them of the date of review and their right to submit written representations to the Board on matters related to the review. The Board Secretary then compiles the reports and prisoner's written representations and those made on his behalf into a case file on each prisoner. All the case files are further compiled into two volumes of Discussion Papers. The Discussion Papers and the Synopses are circulated to members two to three weeks prior to the meeting for their perusal. The contents of the Discussion Papers are as follows:

(1) For All Prisoners

- Report by Correctional Services Department This describes all aspects of the prisoner's conduct while in prison and includes a medical report.
- Criminal Record This sets out the prisoner's criminal history.

- Social Welfare Report This gives details of the prisoner's family circumstances, his employment prospects on release, his rehabilitation prospects and any compassionate grounds for consideration.

- Records from the Court These include the Trial Judge's Report, comments made by the Judge at the sentencing and the summing-up of the case etc. reflecting the nature of the offence.

- Additional enclosures :
- (i) a proforma completed by the prisoner regarding whether he has given assistance to law enforcement agencies after conviction and any other additional information.

 - (ii) any submissions or representations addressed to the Board by the prisoner or others on the prisoner's behalf.

 - (iii) copies of petitions to the Chief Executive, if any.

(2) Additional Reports for Certain Prisoners

- (i) Prisoners who claim to have provided assistance to the law enforcement agencies

Reports from the government departments/independent bodies concerned.

- (ii) Prisoners convicted of sexual offences or believed to have sexual/psychological problems

Reports from the Clinical Psychologists and the Visiting Psychiatrists.

- (iii) Prisoners with or believed to have mental problems

Reports from the Visiting Psychiatrists and the Clinical Psychologists.

(3) Special Assessment Reports

In the case of a prisoner who has performed exceptionally well and is likely to merit a recommendation for sentence remission, or for any reason the Board wishes to obtain more information about the prisoner, the Board may request the Correctional Services Department to provide a Special Assessment Report, instead of the normal review report, consisting of a more detailed report from the Prison Superintendent, a Psychological Report and a Psychiatric Report.

15. For prisoners serving indeterminate sentences, the Board provides them with, not less than 14 days before the date of review and in their preferred language (i.e. either

Chinese or English), a copy of all relevant materials to be considered by the Board in connection with the sentence review.

16. After the sentence reviews, the Board Secretary informs the prisoners of the results of the reviews in writing. Previously, the Board provided the reasons of its decision to a prisoner only upon his request. From early 2004 onwards, with a view to further enhancing the transparency of the Board, the main reasons of the Board's decisions are provided to prisoners when informing them of the results of the reviews. This practice enables the prisoners to identify and work on areas for improvement.

F. Factors to be Considered by the Board in the Reviews

17. Each prisoner is an individual with a unique background and personal history. Whether or not his sentence warrants commutation or remission can only be judged on an individual basis, depending on the merits of each case. In general, the Board considers a number of factors as listed under Schedule 1 to the Long-term Prison Sentences Review Regulation. These factors include:

(1) Nature of the Offence

It is very important that Board members have a clear picture of the facts of the prisoner's crime and, if possible, his motive which is indicative of the prisoner's character at the time of offence. This could be obtained from the court records which describe the offence or offences of which the prisoner is convicted and also give an account of the circumstances. For example, in a case of violence, the degree of violence used is shown, whether it was premeditated, impulsive or committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs, etc. In the case of a gang crime, the part played by the prisoner is relevant and also whether or not he was armed with a weapon. Whether or not the crime was pre-planned is also relevant.

(2) Criminal Record and Background of the Prisoner

In this regard, the Board may take into account the prisoner's record of conviction. In certain cases, such record shows whether or not the offence is part of a pattern of criminal behaviour. This information can also be useful in some cases in assessing the chance of rehabilitation.

(3) Views of Trial Judge on the Case and the mitigation

In all convictions of murder prior to 1993, the trial judge was required to write a report to the then Governor for consideration of commutation of the death sentence. Although this is no longer a requirement now, the conviction and reasons for sentence are made available to the Board. In appropriate cases, the Board may make reference to the comments made by the trial judge in respect of the circumstances of the crime or the conduct of the prisoner. His views on any mitigating circumstances of the offence may also be relevant.

(4) Mitigating Circumstances

The Board may take into account any relevant mitigating circumstances in assessing the cases. For example, crimes of passion and mercy killings might be viewed with sympathy.

(5) Remorse

Remorsefulness is an important factor not only at the sentencing stage but also when the case is placed before the Board. A genuine sense of remorse is always a positive sign and is given significant weight by the Board. In this respect, the Board would consider the report of the Prison Superintendent. The Board also often receives

representations from prisoners and prisoners' relatives or church personnel disclosing how they feel about their conduct or reflection. Such representations are always very carefully considered.

(6) Response to Counselling and Rehabilitative Treatment

Correctional institutions provide various forms of treatment: medical, psychological, psychiatric and/or rehabilitative. Prisoners may require a mixture of all four at various stages of their sentences. It is important for the Board to know whether or not a prisoner's response to treatment has been positive.

(7) Age when Committing Crime

Clearly the prisoner's age when he committed the crime is an important factor, especially if he was a teenager or under the influence of an adult.

(8) Likelihood of Rehabilitation and Employment Prospects

A Social Welfare Report written by social work officers of the Social Welfare Department describes a prisoner's family background, his employment prospects upon release and rehabilitation prospects. Favourable social conditions would be of

considerable assistance towards a prisoner's rehabilitation. The Board takes a careful note as to what stage a prisoner has reached in his rehabilitation when reviewing his sentence.

(9) Sentences in other Similar Cases

Although each case must be considered on its own merits, useful comparison on sentence can sometimes be drawn with other similar cases. Such comparisons are particularly relevant when consideration is being given to recommending the substitution of an indeterminate sentence with a determinate sentence.

(10) Public Interest, including Public Safety and Likelihood of Re-offending

Public interest and the need to protect the society is important. Sometimes even a deserving case may have to be re-considered because of the need to protect the society. Examples of where Board members need to take particular care in reaching a decision are those cases involving recidivism and violent acts, and sex offenders who may continue to present a threat to society if released.

(11) Psychological Condition

The availability of comprehensive psychological reports has been of tremendous assistance to the

Board when reviewing prisoners' sentences. Such reports are always prepared for prisoners with psychological problems, sex offenders and in the cases of Special Assessment Reports. They are sometimes prepared for mentally disturbed prisoners. Apart from providing information regarding the prisoner's psychological profile, response to treatment and recommendation on treatment need, the Clinical Psychologist gives an assessment on his risk of re-offending and prognosis of rehabilitation.

(12) Psychiatric Condition

A number of prisoners do arrive in prison already suffering from mental illness and others may become mentally sick during their stay in prison. The Prison Medical Officer will examine such cases in the first instance. Those prisoners found to be mentally sick and in need of specialised care and attention are sent to Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. However, prisoners are not kept there any longer than necessary and, whenever possible, they are returned to the normal prison population. When a prisoner with a record of mental illness is reviewed by the Board, a psychiatric report is always considered. Psychiatric reports are also prepared in the cases of Special Assessment Reports. The report will state whether or not the prisoner is

currently mentally sick and if so, a diagnosis of his illness. Wherever possible, his prognosis is assessed.

(13) Conduct in Prison

The Correctional Services Report contains statistical data on the prisoner, including his age, years served in prison, earliest date of discharge, etc. and the Prison Superintendent's Report on his behaviour. Over the years, these reports build up a picture of the prisoner's character and his institutional behaviour. They cover many aspects including the prisoner's disciplinary record, his relationship with prison staff and other prisoners, his performance at work, efforts to improve his education, religious activity, and support received from family members, relatives and friends. The Prison Superintendent also includes an Overall Performance Grading for each prisoner in his report.

(14) State of Health

The Prison Medical Officer's Report forms part of the Correctional Services Report. The Board is advised of any significant physical or mental deterioration in the prisoner during incarceration and also of any serious diseases /illness.

(15) Age

In many cases, nothing worthwhile is achieved by continuing to incarcerate elderly persons who have served a substantial term of imprisonment. They would not have the temperament and/or physical strength to present any kind of threat to society. Of course, in some cases, age may not be an important factor in cases of those who are mentally unstable, or have violent tendencies. The same applies to offenders of the so-called "white collar" crimes.

(16) Length of Time Served in Prison

This factor is similar in nature to (15) above. There is a limit as to how far a prisoner could be expected to change his ideas and life-style through treatment, whilst incarcerated. In some cases, long-term incarceration could lead to such frustration and boredom that various forms of mental illness ensued, with adverse consequences for the prisoner. In other cases, the prisoner becomes "institutionalised" to the extent that he can no longer fend for himself upon discharge back into society and becomes a social liability. On the other hand, consideration must be given to whether the prisoner has been sufficiently punished for his crime. In any case, prisoners who have served

more than 20 years would need detailed consideration.

(17) Minimum Term (where applicable)

A trial judge is required by the Criminal Procedure Ordinance to specify, in open court, the minimum term of imprisonment (i.e. the punitive part of their sentences) when handing down discretionary life sentences to offenders committing offences other than murder, and to young offenders who committed murder when they were below the age of 18. The minimum terms so determined would assist the Board to consider when determinate sentences may be recommended for the prisoners. The Board is not allowed to order early release of a prisoner before any minimum term applicable to him has been served. However, it does not necessarily follow that consideration would have to be given to commuting the indeterminate sentence upon completion of the minimum term. The merits of each case and other relevant factors have to be considered.

(18) Assistance Provided by Prisoners to Law Enforcement Agencies

Sometimes prisoners may have testified in court against other culprits. They may also provide useful information to the law enforcement agencies

after conviction. The Board may take into account such assistance, together with other relevant factors, when reviewing prisoners' sentences.

18. These are probably the most important factors, but the Board may also take into account any other matters which it considers relevant while reviewing a prisoner's sentence.

H. Meetings and Case Load of the Board

19. The Board convenes quarterly, usually on the last Friday of the months of March, June, September and December. Special meetings or hearings may be convened when necessary, such as consideration of suspending or revoking an order made by the Board. For the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2004, the Board met on 17 occasions, including a special meeting in which a mandatory lifer's sentence was reviewed following his petition to the Chief Executive was referred to the Board for a special review. A breakdown of the cases reviewed during the period, as shown in the chart at [Appendix II](#), is as follows:-

<u>Categories of Prisoners</u>	<u>No. of Reviews</u>
(1) Prisoners with mandatory life sentences	404
(2) Prisoners with discretionary life sentences	42
(3) Prisoners detained at Executive discretion	55
(4) Prisoners with determinate sentences of 10 years or longer	905
(5) Prisoners with determinate sentences and aged under 21 at the date of conviction	751
(6) Prisoners transferred from Thailand/ the U.S.A. serving determinate sentences of more than 10 years	55
Total	<hr/> 2,212 <hr/>

20. During the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2004, the Board has made recommendations to the Chief Executive for substituting determinate sentences for indeterminate sentences in 16 cases. Among them, 12 were made for prisoners serving mandatory life sentences, one for a prisoner serving discretionary life sentence and three for prisoners detained at Executive discretion. These 16 cases represent 6.8% of a total number of 237 prisoners whose indeterminate sentences have been reviewed. Some of these prisoners have already been released and started their reintegration into

society. The Board has also ordered conditional release of a prisoner serving mandatory life sentence. Besides, the Board has ordered post-release supervision for 16 prisoners whose indeterminate sentences have been converted to determinate ones by the Chief Executive upon the Board's recommendation. A breakdown of the number of reviews carried out, and the number of recommendations and orders made by the Board from July 2000 to June 2004 are shown at the chart at Appendix III.

21. The number of reviews conducted by the Board during the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2004 is as follows: -

2000 (since July)	:	270 reviews
2001	:	593 reviews
2002	:	566 reviews
2003	:	523 reviews
2004 (up to June)	:	260 reviews
		<hr/>
Total	:	2,212 reviews
		<hr/> <hr/>

The average number of reviews conducted each year is 553, or 138 per quarter.

I. Local and Overseas Visits

22. From time to time, the Board conducts visits to local correctional institutions. This is done with a view to enhancing the Board members' understanding of the current situation of the prison environment and the rehabilitative programmes for the prisoners. During the past four years, the Board has visited Lo Wu Correctional Institution, Tai Lam Centre for Women and Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. The Board has also visited the Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong and members were briefed on how discharged prisoners are assisted to re-integrate into society. Further, the Board paid a visit to the High Court in February 2003.

23. Apart from the above, the Board visited the courts, legal and correctional institutions in Singapore, Guangzhou and Shanghai in 2001, 2002 and 2003 respectively. Through these visits, members have gained valuable knowledge about the judicial, correctional services, and the parole and sentence remission systems in these places. They also enabled members to share experience and exchange ideas with their counterparts on matters of mutual interest. Members found the visits beneficial in broadening their perspectives in dealing with cases that came before the Board.

J. Secretariat of the Board

24. The Board Secretary is Ms. Fiona So, Senior Executive Officer of the Security Bureau. The Board Secretariat is located at Rooms 906-907, 9th Floor, Tower Two, Lippo Centre, 89 Queensway, Hong Kong.

K. Assistance from Government Departments / Independent Bodies

25. The Board is grateful to the following government departments / independent bodies for their continued support and assistance throughout these years, without which the Board would not have been able to discharge its functions effectively –

Correctional Services Department

Customs and Excise Department

Department of Justice

Hong Kong Police Force

Immigration Department

Independent Commission Against Corruption

Judiciary

Security Bureau

Social Welfare Department

Note : Wherever reference is made to male prisoners, the reference applies equally to female prisoners.

30 June 2004

Appendix I

Membership of the Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board

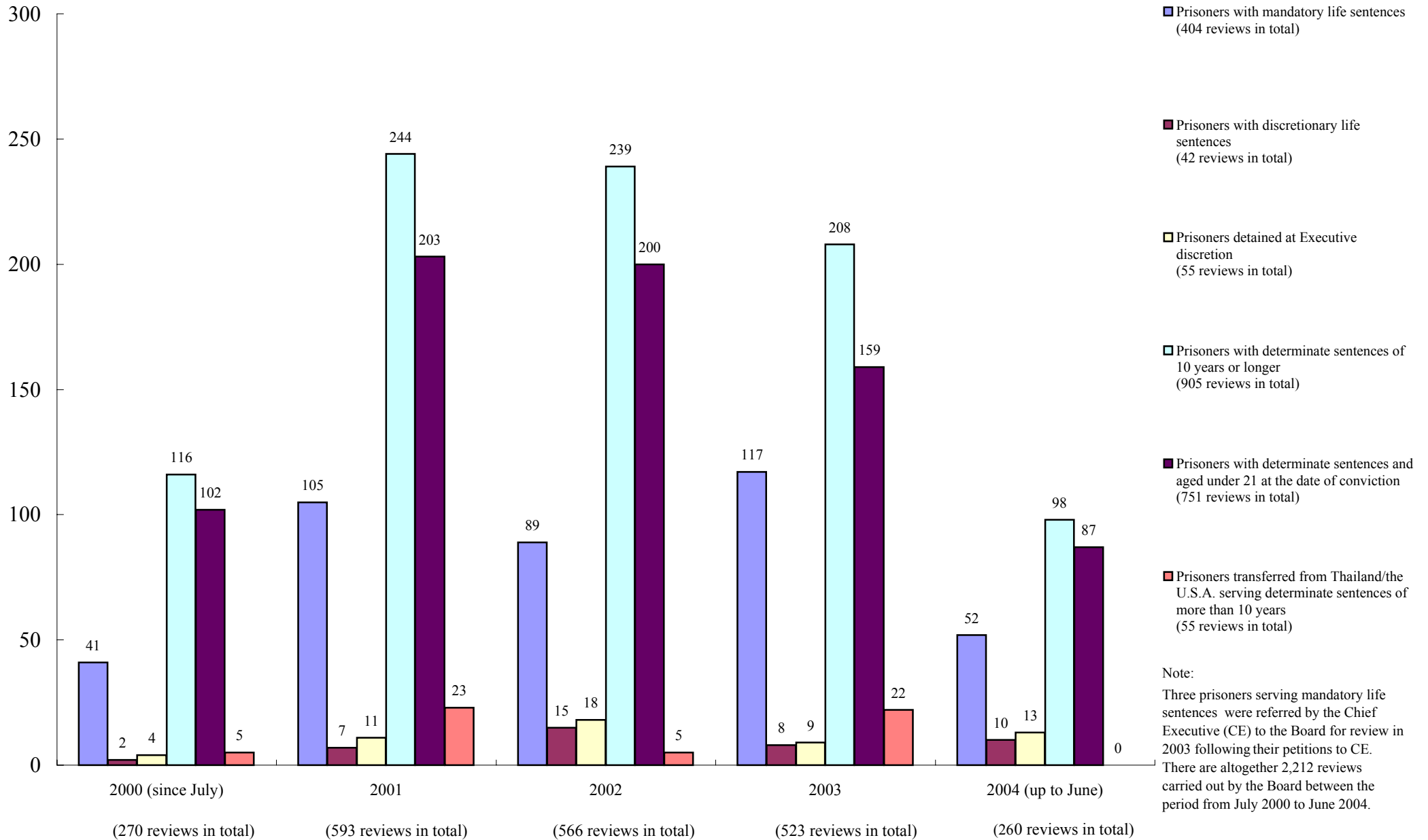
President The Hon. Mr. Justice Wally YEUNG
Justice of Appeal of the Court of Appeal of the
High Court
(First appointed on 1 October 2003)

**Deputy
President** The Hon. Mr. Justice Louis TONG
Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High
Court
(First appointed on 17 November 2003)

Members

- ◆ Dr. SHUM Ping-shiu, B.B.S., J.P.
(Psychiatry) (First appointed on
1 October 1997)
- ◆ Mr. HO King-man, Kenneth, J.P.
(Legal / Rehabilitation of Offenders) (First appointed on
1 October 1997)
- ◆ Mr. PANG Yiu-kai, J.P.
(Commerce) (First appointed on
1 April 1999)
- ◆ Dr. LAM LEUNG Yin-ting, Teresa, J.P.
(Education) (First appointed on
1 April 1999)
- ◆ Prof. LEE Wing-ho, Peter, J.P.
(Psychology) (First appointed on
1 October 2000)
- ◆ Mr. NG Wing-tung, Peter
(Social Work) (First appointed on
1 October 2000)
- ◆ Dr. KWOK Kin-fun, Joseph, J.P.
(Social Work) (First appointed on
1 October 2003)
- ◆ Dr. MAK Ki-yan, J.P.
(Psychiatry) (First appointed on
1 October 2003)
- ◆ Mr. LAM Tai-wai, David
(Legal) (First appointed on
1 October 2003)

**Number of Reviews carried out by the
Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board
(July 2000 - June 2004)**



**Number of Reviews carried out by the
Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board
(July 2000 - June 2004)**

Year	Quarter	Prisoners with mandatory life sentences	Prisoners with discretionary life sentences	Prisoners detained at Executive discretion	Prisoners with determinate sentences of 10 years or longer	Prisoners with determinate sentences and aged under 21 at the date of conviction	Prisoners transferred from Thailand/the U.S.A. serving determinate sentences of more than 10 years	Total
2000 (Since July)	3rd Quarter	27	1	1	46	54	3	132
	4th Quarter	14	1	3	70	48	2	138
	Sub-total	41	2	4	116	102	5	270
2001	1st Quarter	28	1	2	55	42	0	128
	2nd Quarter	34	3	2	65	55	9	168
	3rd Quarter	20	1	6	59	42	8	136
	4th Quarter	23	2	1	65	64	6	161
	Sub-total	105	7	11	244	203	23	593
2002	1st Quarter	24	5	2	60	63	0	154
	2nd Quarter	23	7	12	60	48	0	150
	3rd Quarter	26	1	3	52	51	2	135
	4th Quarter	16	2	1	67	38	3	127
	Sub-total	89	15	18	239	200	5	566
2003	1st Quarter	31	1	2	48	46	0	128
	2nd Quarter	34	4	2	49	36	9	134
	3rd Quarter	25	1	4	58	46	8	142
	4th Quarter	27	2	1	53	31	5	119
	Sub-total	117	8	9	208	159	22	523
2004(up to June)	1st Quarter	25	4	2	57	52	0	140
	2nd Quarter	27	6	11	41	35	0	120
	Sub-total	52	10	13	98	87	0	260
Total		404	42	55	905	751	55	2212

**Number of Reviews on Indeterminate Sentences carried out and
Number of Recommendations for
Determinate Sentences/ Conditional Release/ Post-release Supervision
made by the Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board
(July 2000 - June 2004)**

Year	Quarter	Cases of prisoners with life sentences reviewed (446 reviews in total)	Determinate sentences substituting for life sentences (13 cases in total, including 1 for prisoner with discretionary life sentence)	Conditional release ordered (1 case in total)	Post-release supervision ordered (16 cases in total)	Cases of prisoners detained at Executive discretion (DED) reviewed (55 reviews in total)	Determinate sentences substituting for DED sentences (3 cases in total)	Total no. of prisoners serving indeterminate sentence being reviewed
2000 (Since July)	3rd Quarter	28	0	0	0	1	0	29
	4th Quarter	15	0	0	0	3	0	18
	Sub-total	43	0	0	0	4	0	47
2001	1st Quarter	29	0	0	0	2	0	31
	2nd Quarter	37	1	0	0	2	0	39
	3rd Quarter	21	1	0	1	6	0	27
	4th Quarter	25	0	0	0	1	0	26
	Sub-total	112	2	0	1	11	0	123
2002	1st Quarter	29	1	0	1	2	0	31
	2nd Quarter	30	0	1	1	12	2	42
	3rd Quarter	27	0	0	2	3	0	30
	4th Quarter	18	0	0	1	1	0	19
	Sub-total	104	1	1	5	18	2	122
2003	1st Quarter	32	0	0	0	2	0	34
	2nd Quarter	38	2	0	0	2	0	40
	3rd Quarter	26	1	0	2	4	0	30
	4th Quarter	29	4	0	1	1	0	30
	Sub-total	125	7	0	3	9	0	134
2004 (up to June)	1st Quarter	29	3	0	0	2	0	31
	2nd Quarter	33	0	0	7	11	1	44
	Sub-total	62	3	0	7	13	1	75
Total		446	13	1	16	55	3	501