



Legal Aid Foundation



2014 Annual Report

Legal Aid
Foundation



Legal Aid Foundation

2014 Annual Report

Philosophy

Equality — to fulfill the constitutional right of equal access to the legal system, and to facilitate improvement of economic status

Human Rights — to protect the human rights of the disadvantaged

The Rule of Law — to complement the system of the rule of law

Principles of Service

To be approachable

To adopt efficient procedure

To be flexible

To provide professional services

Mission Statement

To engage in self-reflection, seek reforms and enhance the soundness of the legal aid system

To make legal aid available throughout Taiwan

To actively publicize legal aid information

To allow convenient access to legal aid

To advance the quality of legal aid services

To encourage the participation of lawyers in legal aid and social reform

To strengthen the promotion of legal education for disadvantaged people

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Ten Years of Solid Advancement

The Legal Aid Foundation Taiwan (LAF) celebrated its 10th anniversary in 2014. It is said that much can be achieved in a decade. As is seen in the 2014 annual report, LAF indeed presented results that we can all be proud of. We could not have done this without the leadership of the former and current chairpersons, directors and supervisors as well as the dedication of the staff of all our branches, the members of the Examining Committee, the legal aid attorneys, and the members of the special committees. We kept our feet on the ground and constantly made improvements upon the existing base, in the hopes of providing the general public with better legal aid services.

When it comes to results, normally statistics are involved. In addition, from a long-term viewpoint on the development and reformation of an organization, we not only need to utilize properly statistics as references for management, but also need to find the directions and frameworks on the items that cannot be statistically measured. Ever since I assumed the position as the chairperson of LAF, I have emphasized constantly the following: the communication among LAF, the Judicial Yuan, the Legislative Yuan and various communities throughout society; the research and review of LAF human resource systems, staff evaluation guidelines, the selection of legal aid attorneys and the fulfillment of withdrawal mechanisms; as well as the all-dimensional promotion of convenient video legal consultation services. With great contribution from various communities, these goals have gradually been realized.

History is the accumulation of achievements of many individual years. While we stand on a crossroads of time, looking both backwards and forwards, the LAF is also standing on a crossroads of history. The amended new Legal Aid Act has been in effect since July 6, 2015. In the future, LAF will expand the scope of recipients of legal aid and that of services, as well as connect with Household Registration and taxation agencies to facilitate the application of legal aid for the general public and to list the amounts payable for deferred prosecution or negotiations as a stable source of funds. Other matters, including the acquisition of LAF office space, the structure of the Board of Directors, the selection and signing of legal aid attorneys, the payment of legal fees and the operation of LAF will all be greatly reformed.

Along with the foreseeable large increase in the number of cases, the responsibility of LAF also increases day by day. To quickly adjust the organization and business, and to provide better legal aid services while considering the national budget and the high expectation of the general public, are the matters requiring constant devotion from all the staff of LAF.

We have achieved a lot in decade. The results of 2014 of the united efforts and support from you all are presented in this annual report. In the future, we hope that all the communities will continue encouraging and guiding us so that LAF will better serve disadvantaged groups, be more humane and caring, as well as provide more contribution and value to society.

Chairperson of the Legal Aid Foundation, Taiwan

林春榮 Chun-Jung Lin

Ten Years Later and Still True to Our Mission

2014 was a year of great achievements for LAF! We held a tenth anniversary celebration tea party, in which we not only retrospected on the ten-year journey of LAF but also commended outstanding legal aid attorneys, volunteers and many senior staff members. In addition, to re-examine and realize the value of legal aid work, LAF held "The Third Legal Aid Forum of Taiwan" and "The 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid" with the theme of "Legal Aid as a Fundamental Human Right: Challenges and Opportunities", which inspired thoughts on current issues in legal aid and possible future challenges.

On case services, 143,889 applications were filed with LAF, among which 10,060 were applications for accompanying attorney for first interrogation or indigene's interrogation, 81,840 were applications for legal consultation, and approximately another 40,000 cases that LAF received were applications for legal aid. Among the approved legal aid cases, 2,262 CDCP cases were approved, with an approval percentage of 81.85%, and 30,550 were general cases, with an approval percentage of 72.03%. In addition, LAF also received cases commissioned by other agencies, among which 1,603 cases commissioned by Ministry of Labor (MOL) were approved, with an approval percentage of 78.68%, and 1,607 cases commissioned by Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP) were approved, with an approval percentage of 86.44%.

With regard to cases of major social concern and case services, the case of workers of closed factories, aided by LAF, reached a peaceful ending through litigation and turned over a new page for the history of factory worker movement and the history of law of Taiwan. The case of the aboriginal home-made rifle was also ruled not guilty by the Supreme Court. This not only manifested the significance of respect for diverse cultures, but also established legal aid as the defense line for aboriginal people's human rights. The project of accompanying attorney for interrogation of civil disobedience cases, and the project of habeas corpus cases were developed in 2014. Aiming at severe accidents, such as the Penghu plane crash, and the gas explosion in Kaohsiung, dial-back legal consultation services were activated immediately and programs were established to provide legal aid without prerequisite of resources for non-contentious Cases. In addition, we actively set up video legal consultation service stations, in hopes of replacing roads with internet to provide video legal consultation throughout the country.

Regarding service quality, LAF has specified requirements for applying attorneys and implemented fair and quality methods in case assignment as business management mechanism prior to the handling of cases. During the aid process, there are also systems of tracing, reporting back and complaint. After the cases are closed, case closure review and attorney evaluation systems are utilized for quality control. We also amended to a great extent many regulations and internal systems, in hopes of improving LAF service quality in all aspects through improving the case management process and work efficiency, and enhancing the service attitude.

Ever since our establishment ten years ago, LAF has always insisted on standing by the disadvantaged people's side and defending equal rights in litigation together. Ten years have passed and LAF remains on the path of pursuing equality and justice and keeps striving. Over the past ten years, thanks to the support from various communities throughout society, LAF managed to promote the business and gradually complete many important tasks. We would like to give special thanks to all of you for the concern and assistance for the disadvantaged over a long period of time. In the future, we hope to keep receiving guidance and assistance from you so we can devote to the defense of the disadvantaged people's rights together!

Secretary-General, Legal Aid Foundation, Taiwan

陳為祥 Wei-Shyang Chen

Chapter 1

Organization Structure and Financial Overview

2014 Annual Report

Legal Aid
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Chapter 1. Organization Structure and Financial Overview

Section 1. Organization Structure

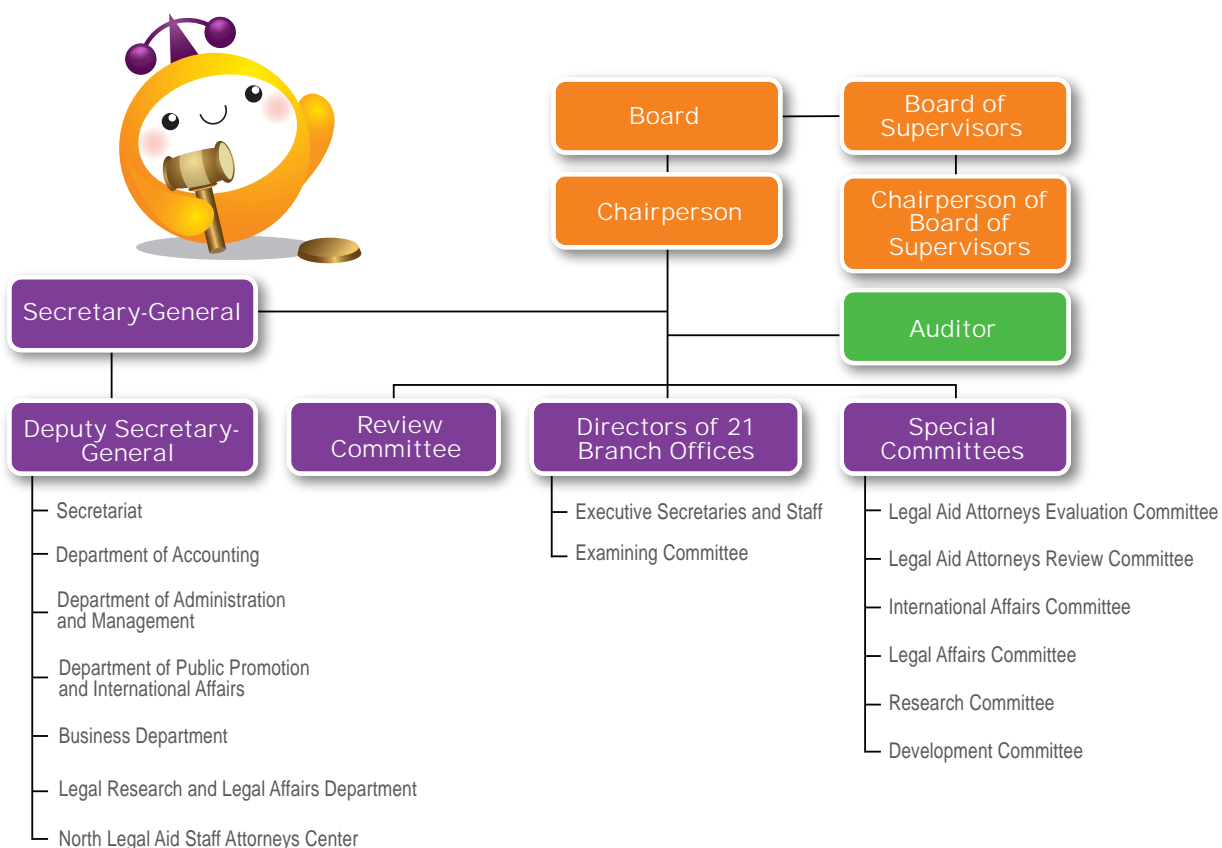
The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body of the Legal Aid Foundation. Thirteen Directors are appointed by the President of the Judicial Yuan to serve a term of three years on part-time unpaid basis. Directors include two representatives from the Judicial Yuan; one representative from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior respectively; four attorneys recommended by the national Bar Association and local Bar Associations as persons who actively participate in legal aid work; two academics or experts having specialist knowledge in law or in related disciplines; one representative of disadvantaged groups and one representative of the aboriginal groups (please see the chart below). In addition, the Board of Supervisors comprises five Supervisors who serve a term of three years on part-time unpaid basis. They are appointed by the President of the Judicial Yuan. The supervisors include: one representative from the Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan respectively; one attorney recommended by the national and local Bar Associations; one person who has specialist knowledge in accounting or in related disciplines and one impartial public figure.



The Board of Directors is comprised of 13 directors appointed by the President of the Judicial Yuan, and official representatives comprise less than half of the Board members.

LAF appoints one Secretary-General and one Deputy Secretary-General, both serving on a full-time basis, managing the business affairs based on the orders of the Chairperson. LAF has also set up 21 Branch Offices throughout the country to serve the people on legal aid applications. The Director of each branch office serves for a term of three years on part-time unpaid basis. In addition, to meet its business demands, LAF has established Special Committees under the Board of Directors and the Review Committee under the Foundation, and set up the Examining Committee in each Branch Office (for a list of directors, supervisors, directors of branch offices and the special committees, please see Appendix 1, and for contact information of all the Branch Offices, please see Appendix 2).

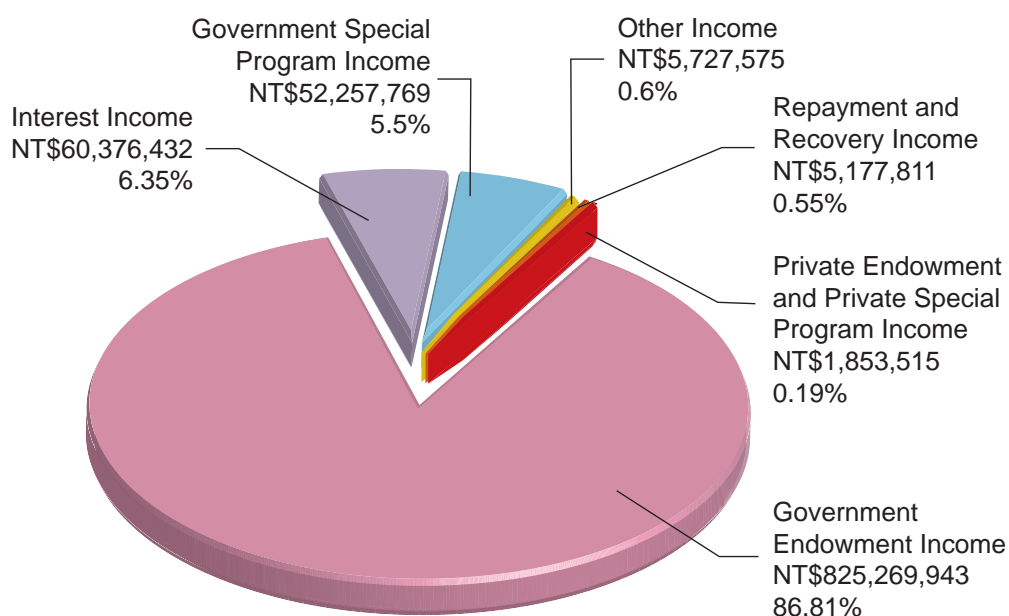
For the LAF organization overview, please see the chart below.



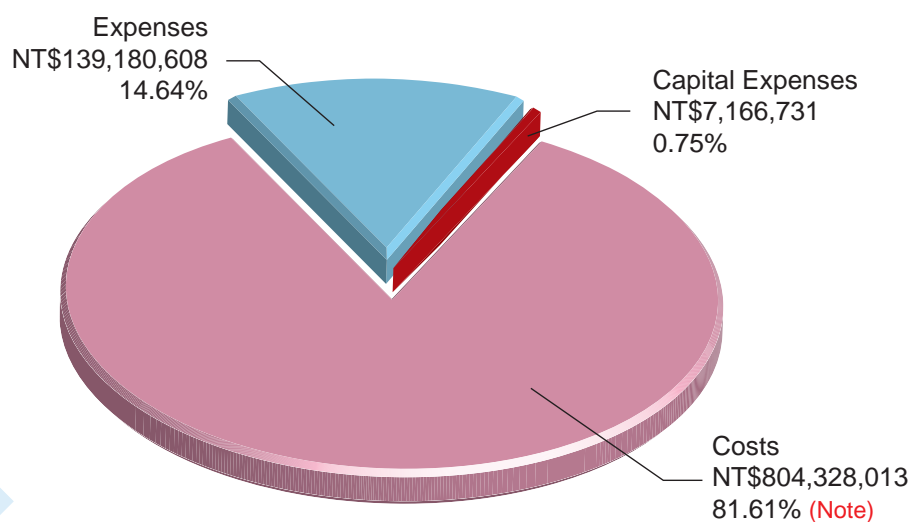
Section 2. Financial Overview

The Accounting system of LAF observes the fiscal calendar year system. The 2014 financial report was audited by an independent local CPA firm with unreserved opinion reported (please see Appendix 3). The total expenditure of LAF for 2014 was NT\$950,675,352 (including capital expenses). The total income for 2014 was NT\$950,663,045. For the LAF 2014 annual income and expenditure, please see the charts below.

Breakdown of LAF Total Income, 2014



Breakdown of LAF Total Expenditure, 2014



(Note) Costs : The percentage of legal aid costs, business costs, and cost of funds for exclusive purposes as compared to total cost was 75.82%, 18.73% and 5.45%, respectively.

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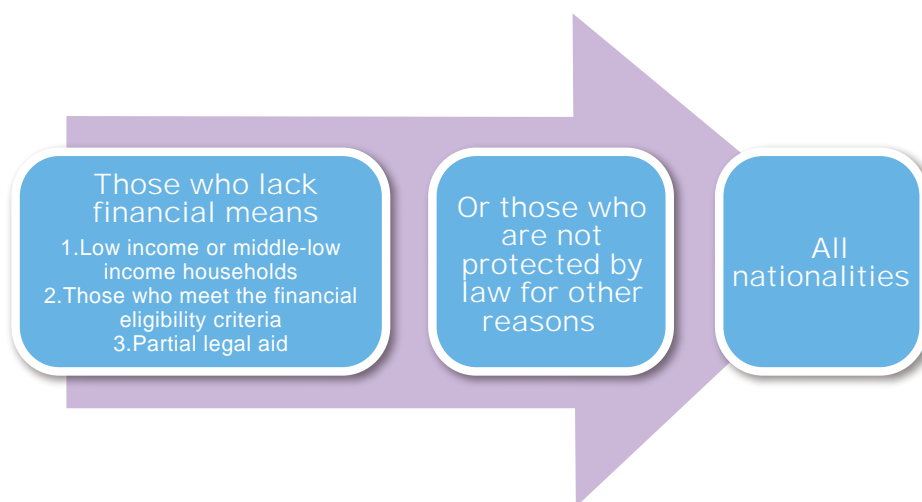
Chapter **2** Our Performance

2014 Annual Report

Legal Aid
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Chapter 2. Our Performance

LAF provides the general public with legal aid, with the purpose of defending people's basic litigation rights. Legal aid recipients are those who lack financial means and are unable to receive proper legal protection or exercise their rights; or those who may not lack financial means but should be given aid according to the law, such as those involved in compulsory defense cases (where the minimum punishment of the crime is not less than three years imprisonment; or where the individual's ability to express in court is impeded by intellectual disability). The services of LAF include legal consultation, mediation and settlement, legal documents drafting and representation in court proceedings.



The service outcome of LAF for all categories for 2014 reaches a total of 143,889 applications. Excluding the refusals and withdrawals, the total of aided cases reaches 120,283 (including legal consultation). Please see the following chart.



**2014 Case Categories - Decisions by final assessment
(including review decisions)**

Case Category		Total Applications (A+B+D+ E+F+G +H+I)	Review decision								Withdrawal (E)	Cases pending assessment decision (D)	
			Aid approved after first assessment (A)	Refusal						After assessment (including review decisions), number of cases approved (C=A+B+I)			Approval Percentage [C/(H+F+ C+G)]
				Review not requested (H)	Review requested								
					After review Refusal (F)	Pending review decision (G)	Approval after review						
Approved LAF cases (B)	Approved Commissioned Cases (I)												
LAF Cases	General Cases	45,133	30,047	10,125	1,640	99	503	0	30,550	72.03%	2,236	483	
	First Interrogation	2,765	1,190	709	0	0	0	0	1,190	62.66%	866	0	
	CDCP Cases	2,947	2,262	463	39	12	56	0	2,318	81.85%	50	65	
	Indigene's Interrogation	7,295	1,165	0	0	0	0	0	1,165	100.00%	6,130	0	
	Legal Consultation (Including CDCP)	81,840											
Commissioned Cases	MOL Cases	2,050	1,565	364	65	8	20	28	1,613	78.68%	0	0	
	CIP Cases	1,859	1,590	244	8	0	6	11	1,607	86.44%	0	0	
Total		143,889	119,659	11,905	1,752	119	585	39	120,283	89.72%	9,282	548	

Section 1. Legal Consultation

I. Integrate Legal Consultation Resources and Strengthen Diversity

The importance of legal consultation is to provide people with early access to professional information prior to the occurrence of dispute so that they can evaluate litigation risks beforehand, which serves to minimize disputes.

Legal consultation cases of LAF exceed 80,000 cases per year, which clearly indicates that people are in need of legal consultation. However, the 2014 budget for legal consultation was apparently insufficient so that other than the stationed services provided at Family Service Centers; all the branch offices had to reduce legal consultation stations in order to meet the budget. Therefore, in order to efficiently utilize legal consultation resources, the top priority will be to provide diverse legal consultation services.

Among the 2014 legal consultation cases, 49.03% were civil, 25.16% were criminal, and 22.34% were family cases. Inquiry content analysis of various case categories showed that, in civil cases, the inquiry is mostly about tort damages issue, followed by the return of loans, and then followed by the dispute of the return of ownership; in family cases, the inquiries were about divorce, inheritance and maintenance, in that order; in criminal cases, assault cases ranked first, followed by fraud, and then offenses against reputation; in administrative cases, inquiries were mostly about Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act cases, followed by social relief and aid matters.

To provide easier access to the services, in July 2014 LAF provided legal consultation without review of financial means, which simplifies the legal consultation process and facilitates the services for the people.

II. Enhance the Legal Aid Video Consultation Program

The Pingtung Branch was the first to launch the video consultation program in 2006. Other Branches also joined in the implementation of the video consultation. LAF also actively communicates with external units to add more stations.

The Branch Offices cooperates with external units to provide legal consultation services via internet video equipments. People may look up information online or make appointments by phone to apply to the Branch Offices or service stations for video consultation service. Until the end of 2014, a total of 232 service stations provide such service. The number of applications of legal consultation at the service stations was 2,489.

Benefited by the convenience of internet technology, providing legal consultation via new technology can be considered the expansion of a new type of service. Hsinchu Branch test launched video consultation from home in 2015. In the future, people can not only apply for



Representatives from LAF and partner announce the official launch of the "LAF National Video Legal Consultation Website" with a symbolic push of the button

video consultation at the service stations, but also directly contact the Branch Offices from home through video for legal consultation services, provided that equipments and time allow for such services. The development and effectiveness will be continually evaluated to provide needed service to the people.

Section 2. Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney

I. First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program

(1) Service Introduction

To balance the disparity in legal knowledge between the public and crime investigation authorities and to protect people's rights to defend their cases, on September 17, 2007, LAF launched the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" ("First Interrogation Program"). Suspects of felony punishable by a minimum sentence of not less than three years' imprisonment who are apprehended or arrested or are requested to be interrogated for the first time without a summon or notice may apply for the service. LAF provides a 24/7 service of legal aid attorneys' company during interrogations.

On January 25, 2013, the amended Article 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was implemented. Regarding all those who are unable to fully express themselves due to mental retardation or those with indigenous identity recognized by the Aborigine Status Law and have not

appointed defense attorneys for interrogation, regardless of being involved in crimes punishable by a minimum sentence of no less than three years' imprisonment or not, the police unit and the prosecutor shall notify LAF to appoint an accompanying attorney for the interrogation. Therefore, the Program expanded the scope of aid recipients, and assisted in appointing attorneys in emergency situations to accompany the interrogation.

(2) Service Outcome

Since LAF test launched the First Interrogation Program, there has been a stable amount of cases every year. Since the implementation of the amended Article 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the applications and number of accompanying attorneys in the past two years have increased significantly, and social concern is raised as well.

Regarding the number of cases, from the launch until December 31, 2014, a total of 8,354

applications for accompanying attorney was accepted; among them 4,921 cases qualified for the application and LAF appointed attorneys to accompany the people in the interrogation. In 2014, a total of 2,765 applications for accompanying attorney were accepted; among them 1,168 cases qualified for the application and LAF appointed attorneys to accompany the people in the interrogation. The success rate of case assignment reached 98.15% ($1168/1190=0.98151$).

Legal Aid Case

Miss Yeh has moderate mental retardation and psychiatric disorder. One day she had an altercation with someone on the bus. The two were pulling at each other. The other party charged her with an offense of causing bodily harm. In the police station, Yeh could barely understand the police officer's questioning due to her mental condition. The officer notified the Keelung Branch Office of LAF, asking for an attorney to assist in the interrogation. The Keelung Branch immediately notified an attorney to go to the police station. With the attorney's company, the police were finally able to take her statement. After understanding the situation, the attorney advised Yeh to get a medical examination and to press assault charges on the other party based on the results of the examination to defend her basic rights.

(3) Future Outlook

In addition to steadily increase the number of applications, the main planning of the First Interrogation Program for 2015 includes:

1. Discuss how to reduce the failure to appoint attorneys to accompany the interrogation:

When people or related government units file an application to LAF, if an attorney is not appointed for the interrogation, it may affect the willingness to apply or to refer cases in the future. In order to solve this problem, LAF actively investigated



the reason of failure to assign cases in a timely manner and sought reasonable solutions. Except for certain regions where geographical reasons cause difficulty in case assignment, LAF continues to discuss:

- (1) Reasonably adjust the accompanying attorney's remuneration
- (2) Subsidize the attorney's transportation expenses
- (3) Test launches shift system of attorneys at police stations

(4) In addition to defense cases under investigation after the first interrogation not counting towards the 24 cases stated in Article 7, Paragraph 3 of the LAF attorney assignment guidelines, a discussion is also made on the possibility to increase case assignments, in hopes of increasing the attorneys' willingness to accompany the interrogation.

2. Strengthen promotional literature and cooperate with related groups on promotion

In order to facilitate the public's understanding of the First Interrogation Program, LAF actively conducted various promotional activities, including the preparation of promotional literature and the distribution of such to convenient stores, the Branch Offices, police stations, District Prosecutors Office, courts, Special Education School for the Mentally Retarded and hospitals to be displayed so that the public awareness of human rights and law system can be enhanced. LAF also cooperated with Judicial Reform Foundation and national and local bar associations to invite speakers to conduct training for accompanying attorneys in the northern, middle and southern regions and jointly printed manuals on "Advising a Suspect in the Police Station" to be put on display so that accompanying attorneys' abilities can be enhanced and more attorneys will join the program through the promotion.

It has been seven years since the launch of the "First Interrogation Program" in 2007, from the test launch stage to the increase in cases, simplification of application and case assignment, expansion of scope, to the expansion in 2014, where additions of practical applications such as the "Habeas Corpus Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" and the Assignment of Attorney to Criminal Investigation Defense Cases Derived from Charity Campaigns of Social Concern Program were approved by the Board of Directors of LAF. This has transformed the First Interrogation Program from routine business to adaptations in response to social needs and law amendments. In the mean time, we hope to keep updating and vitalizing the Program so that it can be a defense line to assist the disadvantaged and to defend human rights.



Advising a Suspect in the Police Station :
Manual For Attorneys

II. Criminal Interrogation for Indigenous Peoples Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program

(1) Service Introduction

In order to strengthen legal protection and legal aid for the Indigenous Peoples, on July 15, 2012, LAF test launched the "Criminal Interrogation for Indigenous Peoples Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program", with a testing period of three months. During this period, with the assistance of the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, a total of 91 police branch stations and five units of remote rural areas joined the test launch. In order to successfully promote the Program, LAF not only actively conducted interior review of the outcome, but also held review meetings with government agencies. The continued implementation of the Program was approved by the Board of Directors.

In addition, in response to the implementation of the amended Article 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on January 25, 2013, regarding all those who are unable to fully express themselves due to mental retardation or those with indigenous identity recognized by the Status Act For Indigenous Peoples and have not appointed defense attorneys for interrogation, regardless of being involved in crimes punishable by a minimum sentence of no less than three years' imprisonment or not, the police unit and the prosecutor shall notify LAF to appoint an accompanying attorney for the interrogation in order to comply with the legal procedures. Thus the Program became the foundation of protection of the Indigenous Peoples' human rights in criminal procedures.

(2) Service Outcome

Regarding the "Criminal Interrogation for Indigenous Peoples Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" of LAF, from the test launch period until December 31, 2014, a total of 11,551 applications for accompanying attorney were accepted; among them 2,506 cases qualified for the application and LAF appointed attorneys to accompany the people in the interrogation. In 2014, a total of 7,295 applications for accompanying attorney was accepted; among them 1,074 cases qualified for the application and LAF appointed attorneys to accompany the people in the interrogation. The success rate of case assignment reached 92.19% ($1074/1165=0.92188$).

(3) Future Outlook

The Indigenous Peoples are in a relatively disadvantaged position not only in terms of language, culture and social status, but also in terms of the uniqueness of their criminal cases, such as violation of the "The Forestry Act", "Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act" and "Wildlife Conservation Act", and conflict between their traditions and the legal system. There is a need to provide them with special aid.

In response to the amendment of Article 31, Paragraph 5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in order for the prosecutor, police and investigation units to efficiently refer accompanied interrogation cases, LAF made requests by letter to the Ministry of Justice and the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior to assist in notifying the subordinate police units to establish a cooperation mechanism with the branch offices of LAF, so that an efficient referral mechanism can be established with the prosecutor and police units throughout the country in order to increase the number of cases and the public awareness.

Currently, LAF has combined the "Criminal Interrogation for Indigenous Peoples Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" with the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" in their implementation. The critiques and opinions from various communities are also considered in the planning, in hopes of updating and vitalizing the content of the programs in order to gain positive results in defending the people's litigation rights, in assuring the legality of the investigative procedures and in improving the efficiency and accuracy of trials.

Legal Aid Case

Tai is an Atayal. One early morning, Tai and two other Atayals carried four remodeled shot guns, steel balls, and industrial staple gun ammunition to hunt boars across the Heping River in Ao Hua Village, Nan Ao Township, Yilan County, and were apprehended by the Yilan County military police corps. During the prosecutor's second interrogation, Yilan Branch Office of LAF appointed an attorney in compliance with the law. The accompanying attorney stated that the aboriginal people hunt to help make a living, and the remodeled shot guns, steel balls, and industrial staple gun ammunition are the necessary tools for their livelihood and pleaded with the prosecutor to consider the situation and not press charges against them according to the Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act. The prosecutor released them after consideration.

Note 1



Section 3. General Cases and Special Programs

The number of applications of general cases of LAF in 2014 (excluding legal consultation) was 45,133. The number of cases approved by the Examining Committee was 30,047, and 12,367 cases were refused. After the refusal, 18% of applicants requested review. The percentage of cases approved after review was 23.47%. Until December 31, 2014, approved general cases reached 30,550, with an approval percentage of 72.03%.

Service outcomes by case categories, i.e. criminal, civil, family, administrative, CDCP, MOL, and CIP are presented below (please see Appendix 4 for related detailed statistics).

I. Criminal

In general cases of 2014, approval of aid for criminal cases ranked top, with a total of 17,483, accounting for 57.23% of all aided cases. The top five crimes involved in aided criminal cases were in the following order: drugs offenses, offenses causing bodily harm, offenses against sexual autonomy, offenses of homicide, and offenses of larceny. The fact that 93.11% of criminal cases were approved for representation in court and defense should help the realization of protecting the criminal defendant's defense rights.

The assessment of criminal compulsory defense cases does not require financial eligibility and except for the obviously unjustified cases, LAF shall always grant legal aid as regulated by

Article 14, Paragraph 1 of Legal Aids Act. Therefore, whether the case was applied for or referred, the average approval percentage exceeded 80%, which was significantly higher than other types of cases. Aided criminal cases were mostly compulsory defense cases.

The number of closed general cases in 2014 was 26,877, and the majority was criminal cases, with a total of 15,604, accounting for 58.06%. Closed cases of representation in court and defense were calculated at 14,375, among which 51.2% obtained favorable results for the recipient of aid, 37.01% did not, and 11.79% obtained results unable to recognize as favorable or not.

II. Civil

In 2014, approval of aid for civil cases was calculated at 6,882, accounting for 22.53% of all aided cases. The top five matter types involved in aided civil cases were in the following order: tort, loan for consumption, ownership, undue enrichment and wage payment. The distribution of the aforementioned matter types was similar to the distribution consisting mainly of compensation for damages, loans and ownership in the first instance of litigation in district civil courts. In civil cases, approved aid for representation in

Legal Aid Case

Yang Sr. was maintaining the trees in the pedestrian island when he was hit by a heavy motorcycle operated by Mr. Jian. He was brought into Intensive Care Unit and was in a coma and paralyzed. Yang's nephew, Yang Jr., filed an application to be his custodian and was granted custody by the Banciao District Court. The police investigated the incident and brought the case to the District Prosecutors Office. The cause of the accident was determined by forensics to be the change of lanes by Jian and the illegal maneuver in the lane prohibiting motorcycles. Failure to attend to the maneuver was the cause, so Jian was at fault. The prosecutor pressed charges of assault by negligence. Yang Jr. filed for supplementary civil compensation against the motorcyclist Jian. The Banciao Branch Office of

LAF assisted in the civil litigation and provisional attachment. The verdict was for the defendant to pay more than NTD 8 million for compensation.



Note 2

court accounted for 82.66%, and that for legal documents drafting accounted for 16.27%.

The number of closed civil cases in the category of general cases in 2014 was 6,100, accounting for 22.7%. Closed civil cases of representation in court was calculated at 4,660, 1,204 of which have been reconciled, and 25.84% obtained mediation or settlement, and verdict of partial or total victory was calculated at 1,635, accounting for 35.09%.

III. Family

In 2014, approval of aid for family cases was calculated at 5,976, accounting for 19.56% of all aided cases. The top five matter types involved in aided family cases were in the following order: maintenance pay, divorce, child custody, parental rights and protection orders. The approved aid for representation in court accounted for 89.01%. The number of closed family cases in the category of general cases in 2014 was 4,969, accounting for 18.49%. Closed family cases of representation in court was calculated at 4,280, 1,394 of which have been reconciled, and 32.57% obtained mediation or settlement, and verdict of partial or total victory was calculated at 831, accounting for 19.42%. Taking into account the high percentage of mediation or settlement obtained in the aided family cases of LAF, further efforts shall be considered to enhance the role of LAF in the solution of family disputes.

Legal Aid Case

Xiao Ru worked at a chain home depot store in the south. Although only paid basic salary per month, Xiao Ru still fulfilled her duty, actively promoting business; however, performance of the store she works at could not achieve the corporation standard. The company decided to close down the store, and hoped to transfer Xiao Ru to a store in the middle region to continue her work. The company was willing to provide the second floor of the store for her to live in and to provide NTD 2,000 for Xiao Ru's transportation expenses. Faced with the sudden transfer order, and the future increase in the meals and daily living expenses, based on the consideration of the reality of the economy, Xiao Ru found it difficult to accept the company request. She expressed the decision of terminating the labor contract and requested payment of severance pay. Xiao Ru finally obtained the severance pay from the company through the assistance of the Taichung Branch of LAF and legal aid attorneys, which helped her temporarily in finances before she found a new job.



Note 3

Legal Aid Case

On a hot afternoon, a loving mother, Mrs. Zi, who hoped to gain custody of her lovely daughter, anxiously walked into the Kaohsiung Branch of LAF through a friend's referral. Zi had a hard time finding a job and considered giving up her daughter's custody. But her daughter's innocent smile encouraged her to fight for her rights. Fortunately, with the legal aid attorney's persistent negotiation with the other party and Zi's insistence, the other party agreed to give the child custody to Zi. One day, the staff of the Kaohsiung Branch found a letter on the desk. It was from Zi, expressing her thanks to LAF for helping her and her child. Now they live happily together. Although working during the day and caring for the child at night is tiring, she feels happy because her child's growth and smile are her biggest reward.



IV. Administrative

In 2014, approval of aid for administrative cases was calculated at 209, accounting for 0.68% of all aided cases. It is obvious that LAF still has room for improvement in increasing aid in administrative cases. The top five matter types involved in aided administrative cases were in the following order: Public Assistance Act, Labor Insurance Act, Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act, Act for Protecting Worker of Occupational Accidents and Land Act. The approved aid for representation in court was also significantly lower than the other types, at 53.11%.

Closed cases of administrative cases under the general cases category in 2014 was calculated at 204. In aided cases of representation in court, 100 were closed, among which aided appeal leading to the setting aside of the original ruling was calculated at three cases, accounting for 3%, aided administrative litigation leading to partial or total victory was calculated at seven cases, accounting for 7%. Although there were not many results favorable to the recipient of aid, the number was already higher than previous years. The opinion in practice is not as conservative as before, so in the future, legal aid in administrative cases needs to be improved.

V. Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program

(1) Service Introduction

The Consumer Debt Clearance Act ("the Act") was promulgated on July 11, 2007, and implemented on April 11, 2008. In response to the implementation of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act, LAF not only amended the scope of legal aid and eliminated the rule of not granting aid in bankruptcy cases, but also considered the possibility that CDCP cases would flood into the branch offices of LAF after the implementation of the Act. In order to prevent

the situation from paralyzing the branch offices, LAF planned for the branch offices to expand attorney consultation in service stations so that consultation attorneys at the stations can directly accept applications. In addition, the Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program (CDCP) was approved by the Board of Directors in January, 2008, aiming at accepting application for legal aid in CDCP cases and providing legal consultation.

(2) Service Outcome

From the time of the establishment of the program until the end of December 2014, the Foundation has received a total of 64,065 applications. Among these applications, 21,266 applicants were qualified for the program and received aid. The percentage of approval has since increased from just 62.84% in 2008 to 81.85%. The number of applications of CDCP cases in 2014 (excluding legal consultation) was 2,947. The number of cases approved by the Examining Committee was 2,262, and 570 cases were refused. After the refusal, 107 applicants requested review. The percentage of cases approved after review reached 58.95%.

Since the beginning of the launch of CDCP in 2008, more than 23,000 applications flooded into the branch offices, and the approved cases also exceeded 10,000. However, the court was rather conservative, and the court approval rate of restructure or write-off under the Act was very low, and the debtors were losing faith, causing the applications for CDCP to drop after 2008, and now only approximately 5,000 applications are filed.

After the Act was substantially modified on January 4, 2012, results of debt clearance trials have improved significantly in recent years. The write-off percentage increased from less than 10% to 50%. The approval rate of the restructuring program also increased from 20% to 70%, which was a positive boost to discouraged debtors. In addition, LAF's Board of Directors passed an amended draft of the Financial Eligibility Criteria on Granting Legal Aid in December 2013. The amendment not only reinstated "partial aid", but also added to the "monthly disposable income" deductible items, "average monthly repayment under a restructuring program or debt clearance program" and "monthly repayment intended by applicants of debt clearance", which may also increase the number of approved cases.

In order to notify more debtors of the good news, LAF held eight seminars for the debtors throughout Taiwan in 2014 so that more of them can regain financial soundness through the Act. A total of 617 persons attended the 8 seminars.

Furthermore, many legal aid attorneys participated in the program when it was launched. However, complicated and cumbersome processes in practice and unreasonable remuneration led to a slow loss of attorneys. LAF noticed the lack of CDCP attorneys in all the branch offices and the Board of Directors approved the loosening of qualifications of CDCP attorneys in March 2014 so that attorneys having less than two years of practice could also handle CDCP cases. In addition, 10 CDCP attorney training sessions were held throughout Taiwan in 2014 to recruit more attorneys to handle the CDCP cases. A total of 286 attorneys participated in the training, and afterwards 59 new attorneys joined LAF as CDCP legal aid attorneys.

Legal Aid Case

Mr. Wang was swindled and lost all of his savings of NTD 600,000. He had two young children and had to pay house mortgage and car mortgage so the expenses were high. His income was instable so he had to borrow money with his credit card to pay the family expenses, which caused him to owe debts. Later, he was divorced and had to raise the young children alone, meanwhile his debts kept increasing. Mr. Wang became exhausted both physically and mentally. In order to break free from the situation, Wang applied to LAF Yunlin Branch for CDCP aid, and an attorney assisted him in the negotiation and restructuring. Due to the failure by Wang to pay sufficient installment as required by the banking agency, the negotiations failed. The legal aid attorney then helped Wang to organize and weigh his income and expenses and filed a claim for restructuring to the court. Eventually the restructuring program was not accepted by the creditor's meeting; however, with the persistent request by the attorney, the court considered that the restructuring program suggested by Wang showed that he was already trying his best to clear his debts. The court granted the restructuring, and Wang was able free himself from the tremendous stress of debt, and could focus more on raising his children.

(3) Future Outlook

In order to encourage attorneys to take on CDCP cases and to correct the unreasonably low CDCP remuneration in the past, LAF amended the legal aid remuneration payment guidelines, and the amendment was implemented on January 1, 2015, changing the CDCP remuneration to a fixed amount between NT\$8,000 and NT\$20,000. This amendment raised the CDCP attorney remuneration to the same level as the other legal aid cases, in hopes of improving the willingness to handle CDCP cases.

In addition, the original CDCP was implemented as a special program in response to the new debt clearance act to prevent overflowing applicants in the branch offices from affecting the general case business. However, CDCP applications have reduced since the initial implementation, so the reason for implementation as a special program no longer exists. Furthermore, taking into account that CDCP cases are in essence within the scope of legal aid, and there is no need for special planning, the Board of Directors of LAF approved the reclassification of CDCP cases as general cases ("the Reclassification") in November, 2014. The decision was implemented on January 1, 2015.



Note 4

In addition to the important reforms such as the aforementioned Reclassification and raising of CDCP remuneration, in 2015, LAF continually held seminars for debtors, requested assistance from city and county governments, and held case press conferences in order to enhance promotion and to gain publicity for the CDCP service information of LAF. After raising remuneration for CDCP attorneys, the willingness to take such cases is



Seminars held to encourage debtors to face the debts bravely with the assistance from LAF

estimated to increase. LAF considered it necessary to maintain the quality in case handling after the number of attorneys increased. Therefore, CDCP attorney training programs will continue in order to improve the professional aid quality, and monthly CDCP meetings will be held to establish a communication platform with the non-profit organizations. Regular communication, contact and exchange with the exterior communities regarding debtor issues and problems encountered in the application for legal aid would help in reviewing and correcting the related LAF regulations and planning so that LAF can help more disadvantaged debtors and comply with the purpose and mission of its establishment.

VI. Legal Aid for Labor Litigation Program (Commissioned Program)

(1) Service Introduction

If a laborer encounters layoff, occupational hazard, illegal layoff and other disputes, he not only loses his livelihood, but may also have difficulties finding another job at similar wage levels. It would be nearly impossible for him to hire an attorney at his own expense and to file a lawsuit against his employer. Also, if the litigation lasts for a few years, the attorney fees will be even higher, this can be a tremendous burden on a laborer who does not have stable income or one who already suffers from occupational hazard. Therefore, LAF and the Ministry of Labor (MOL), starting from March 2, 2009, began cooperating in the “Legal Aid for Labor Litigation Program” (Commissioned Program). The two parties hope to provide strong legal aid to the disadvantaged laborers through the combination of resources, so that laborers can gain a sense of security while fighting for his rights.

Legal Aid Case

Chou is employed by a freight company and works as a driver of tie cars. He drives back and forth between Keelung and Kaohsiung everyday. His work time often exceeds 10 hours, and the tie cars are often overloaded for the company's request. His wage, however, was over NTD 80,000. Chou often endures physical discomfort and keeps driving to provide for his family. One day, Chou could not endure such long work hours anymore, and expressed his request for retirement next year to the company. The company transferred him to short-distance driving in a compulsory manner, and his wage was reduced to just over NTD 20,000, which was significantly less than the previous annual income of NTD 850,000 ~ NTD 950,000. Chou also discovered that the company, over the last 10 years, filed a lesser amount for his wage for the Labor Insurance, causing a shortage in his Labor Insurance pension, which was also affected by the transfer from long-distance driver to short-distance driver. In addition, Chou received traffic tickets during his employment, such as the amount for overload of NTD 190,000, which the company subtracted from his monthly wages. Chou was enraged by the situation, and came to LAF Keelung Branch through a friend's referral to apply for LLP. The case went through three trials and the final ruling was that the employer should pay NTD 896,259 along with legal interests. Chou obtained NTD 1,023,896 in the end.



Note 5

(2) Service Outcome

From the launch of the program in 2009 until December 31, 2014, a total of 12,673 laborers qualified for the Program and were aided. The results showed that approximately 74% of the rulings were favorable to the laborers. The number of applications of LLP cases in 2014 was 2,050. The number of cases approved by the Examining Committee was 1,565, and 485 cases were refused. After the refusal, 121 applicants requested review. A total of 48 cases were approved after review. Approval percentage of MOL cases reached 78.68%.

Regarding the type of case, in MOL cases, most cases were civil, comprising 97.95%, and were mostly granted aid for representation in court and defense. The top three case types involved in approved MOL cases were in the following order: severance pay, pension payment, and illegal layoff.

(3) Future Outlook

The suggestions and comments regarding LLP from various communities are all carefully evaluated and reviewed during the annual reviews of renewal of LLP and administrative entrustment contracts. All the inputs are then organized and submitted to MOL for reference in future amendments of law and for related improvement measures. In 2014, in order to expand the protection of the rights of more disadvantaged laborers, on December 5 the financial eligibility criteria have

been relaxed so special assessment can be made on a case by case basis and certain touching cases could then be approved of aid, such as: a family member is severely injured or ill and regular expenses have to be paid; or the applicant is a single parent, or has to look after a direct blood relative, or the applicant is financially challenged. In these touching cases, the income or expenses shall be deducted so as to comply with the purpose of legal aid.

VII. Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples Program (Commissioned Program)

(1) Service Introduction

Taiwan is a diverse country in its culture and society. Under the value of diverse culture, according to Article 1, 2, and 27 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 1 and 15 of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Article 10, Paragraph 11 of the Additional Articles of the Constitution of the Republic of China, and the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law, the government shall respect and protect the world view that each civilization or culture establishes in self-preservation, and allow the other communities or political entities to organize their life in a parallel manner and to pursue sustainable development based on the collectively decided manner under maximum consensus. It is only through the cultural diversity and management pattern presented by a diverse culture that the goal of "salad bowl" of different cultures can be achieved.

Taiwan is also continually heading towards this goal in various angles. When this reflects in the legal aspects, an example would be the indigenous peoples, due to the uniqueness of their traditions, conflicting with the legal system. In criminal cases, it involves the violation of the "The Forestry Act", "Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act" and "Wildlife Conservation Act"; in civil cases, it involves the buying and selling of land, inheritance, marriage pact, etc.; and in administrative cases, it involves national remedy for tort on the aboriginal tribes based on negligence on the government agency's part. When these types of legal cases occur, other than concerned academics and experts or law practitioners, the country undoubtedly is obligated to intervene and provide assistance.

Under the aforementioned circumstances, to expand the protection of aboriginal people's rights and to provide a more comprehensive legal aid service to the aboriginal people, LAF and the Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP), on March 21, 2013, signed an administrative entrustment contract, and started operating on April 1, 2013, the "Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples Program" (the Indigenous Peoples Program).

Legal Aid Case

Golun is a Puyuma tribe youngster, and also a hunter who grew up and learned in the Palakuwan of the tribe. During the 2014 Mangayaw (big hunting festival) of Puyuma, according to the customs, hunters needed to enter the hunting range to hunt preys, so that the Mangayaw ritual can be fulfilled. However, in the early morning of the day of entering the range, Golun and the other hunters were apprehended by the police and brought to the District Prosecutors Office on the grounds of violation of the "Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act", and the "Wildlife Conservation Act". The Mangayaw was thus interrupted. The Taitung Branch of LAF immediately appointed an attorney to the District Prosecutors Office to accompany the interrogation, and filed the claim with the office that, based on the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law, and ICCPR and ICESCR, the aboriginal homemade rifle is a tool for their livelihood, and the hunting of wild animals was an important part of the aboriginal traditional ritual that maintains the tribe order. The District Prosecutors Office dropped charges against Golun and the other hunters in the end.



Note 6

(2) Service Outcome

From the launch of the program in 2013 until December 31, 2014, a total of 1,872 aboriginals qualified for the Program and were aided. The number of applications of CIP cases in 2014 was 1,859. The number of cases approved by the Examining Committee was 1,590, and 269 cases were refused. After the refusal, 25 applicants requested review. The number of cases approved after review was 17. Approval percentage of CIP cases reached 86.44%.

Regarding the matter types, in CIP cases, aided civil cases ranked top with a percentage of 46.98%, followed by criminal cases at 30.74%, and most cases were granted aid for representation in court and defense. The top three matter types involved in approved CIP cases were in the following order: damage compensation for tort, offenses causing bodily harm, and ownership.

(3) Future Outlook

The CIP legal aid guidelines remain the same for now, so the 2015 LAF Indigenous Peoples Program procedures will follow the 2014 protocol, such as the continuance of legal aid hotline for indigenous peoples so that they always have access to help, the legal consultation service stations in indigenous regions to strengthen the legal consultation service in such regions, and the attorney and staff training on indigenous legal issues to enhance the understanding of indigenous peoples' culture and traditions.

In addition to the aforementioned topics, in order to expand the type and categories of the Indigenous Peoples Program in 2015, LAF added the legal consultation phone service, so that the protection can be more complete.

VIII. Guarantee Certificate for Early Protection of Rights

To fulfill the concept that legal aid also needs to protect the future exercise of rights of the recipient, so as to not lose access to compensation due to debtor's conveyance, based on Article 65 of the Legal Aids Act, when a legal aid case has a possibility of victory, LAF is entitled to submit a guarantee certificate to serve as guarantee money on the recipient's behalf. Until December 31, 2014, LAF has provided the recipients with the equivalent of over NTD 1.2 billion in guarantee certificates, and 2,271 certificates were provided. Other than the 279 certificates in ongoing cases which have not reached the stage of retrieval, LAF will dedicate its efforts to retrieve the remaining ones. Until the end of 2014, 1,748 certificates have been retrieved, and percentage of the number of retrieved certificates out of the total number (i.e. retrieval percentage) was 87.75%.

IX. Amendment of the Financial Eligibility Criteria to Meet Social Trends

In order to allow more financially disadvantaged people to obtain legal aid, LAF conducted two important amendments on the Financial Eligibility Criteria on Granting Legal Aid in 2014.

The amendments reinstated "partial aid" and added to the "monthly disposable income" deductible items such as "rent", "compulsory deduction of salary", "business operation costs", "movable mortgage needed by profession", "student loans", "monthly repayment intended by applicants of debt clearance", and "other deductibles for the purpose of fairness", aiming to realize the true spirit of legal aid.

In addition, real estate prices have been soaring in the recent years. In 2014, the middle-low income household real estate standard in Taipei City was NTD 8,760,000, already exceeding the upper limit of deductible real estate standard of LAF, which is NTD 5,500,000. The middle-low income household real estate standard in New Taipei City is now NTD 5,250,000, which is approaching the LAF standard. In response to soaring prices, and to ensure that LAF could respond to the economic trends, it was clearly stated in regulations that applicants are allowed full disposal of the real estate value, and if the middle-low income household real estate upper limit exceeds NTD 5,500,000, then the deduction will be based on the announced upper limit.

Section 4. Analysis of Recipients

The identity and the type of cases that non-nationals are involved in are explained as follows. For related statistics, please see Appendix 4.

I. Analysis of Identity of Recipients

In 2014, regarding the recipients in general cases, 1,455 had non-national recipients, with a percentage of 4.76%, and the remaining 29,095 cases had national recipients, among which 3,268 had indigenous recipients, with a percentage of 10.7%, and 25,827 had national, non-indigenous recipients, with a percentage of 84.54%.

Identity of Recipients in General Cases		
Foreigners	Nationals	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	3,268	25,827
1,455	29,095	
Total 30,550		

II. Analysis of Legal Aid for Non-Nationals

In 2014, regarding the recipients in general cases, 1,455 had non-national recipients, and the top three matter types are in the following order: victims of human trafficking, civil tort, and civil dispute over salaries. If categorized by nationality, Vietnamese, Indonesian and Mainland Chinese were the majority, accounting for 80% of non-national recipients of legal aid by LAF.

Another 562 non-national persons received legal consultation from LAF (including those with financial means higher than the LAF standard for aid). The top three matter types involved in the non-national consultation were in the following order: family divorce cases, criminal forgery, and family inheritance.

Section 5. Cases of Major Social Concern

I. Kaohsiung Gas Explosion Incident

Between 11 p.m. of July 31, 2014 and the early morning of August 1, several incidents of petrochemical gas explosion occurred in Qianzhen District and Lingya District of Kaohsiung City (the Kaohsiung Gas Explosion Incident). Initial investigation revealed that the incident could have been caused by propane explosion. Until August 6, a total of 32 deaths and 321 injuries had been reported, including the



LAF conducts a seminar on the legal rights of victims of the Kaohsiung Gas Explosion Incident

and disaster response unit members of the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) who responded to the report of suspected gas leak on July 31 and went to assist and investigate. The gas explosion caused severe damage to several important roads, such as Sanduo 1st Road and Sanduo 2nd Road, Kaixuan 3rd Road and Yixin 1st Road. On December 18, Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office finished investigation on the gas explosion incident and pressed charges against 12 persons, under Kaohsiung City Government and LCY Chemical Corp respectively, and submitted relevant evidence to the Control Yuan for the investigation of administrative responsibility.

In response to the Kaohsiung Gas Explosion Incident, LAF launched legal consultation by phone for the disaster areas. The hotline (02) 3322-6666 accepts legal inquiries from the public during business hours. The subjects of the service were family members of the deceased, the injured and their family, and Kaohsiung residents who suffered damages from the incident. Customer service centers collected inquiries from the public and noted the contact information of the inquiring people, and LAF appointed full-time attorneys or administrative attorneys to reply to the inquiries.

The legal aid LAF provided to the victims of the Kaohsiung Gas Explosion Incident included legal consultation, mediation, settlement, legal document drafting, appeal procedures or other prerequisite procedures and the entrustment and representation in negotiations with the national remedy agencies, in the non-contentious case category. Financial eligibility was waived for such aid, and LAF held seminars in Kaohsiung on the content of the program; 10 legal aid attorneys provided on-site legal consultation to the participants on individual gas explosion cases.

II. Penghu Plane Crash Incident

On July 23, 2014, flight number GE 222 of TransAsia Airways crashed in Penghu. A total of 58 people, including 54 passengers and 4 crew members were on the flight. Reports stated that 47 people died, and 11 people suffered from burns.

In response to the plane crash, LAF launched legal consultation by phone for the disaster areas. The hotline (02) 3322-6666 accepts legal inquiries from the public during business hours. The subjects of the service were family members of the deceased, the injured and their family, and residents who suffered damages from the plane crash in Penghu. Customer service centers collected inquiries from the public and noted the contact information of the inquiring people, and

full-time attorneys or administrative attorneys replied to the inquiries.



LAF conducts a legal consultation seminar for the family of the deceased from the TransAsia Airways' Penghu Plane Crash Incident

The legal aid for the victims of the incident did not require financial eligibility except for the cases where litigation was necessary. In view that legal consultation by phone could only provide limited services, if the victims had non-contentious needs such as negotiating compensation with the airlines before filing for litigation, LAF also waives the financial eligibility for this non-contentious case.

III. Hualon

Hualon Corporation ("Hualon") was established by Ming-Chang Weng in 1967. In August, 2001, Hualon began to owe employees wages and failed to make sufficient contribution to the pension plan. In 2003, Hualon began to half force the employees to sign an agreement and retire. The agreement specifies that Hualon will suspend retirement payments and pay interest only in the first two or three years, followed by a pension annuity. However, upon the due date, Hualon did not pay the pension and retirement fees according to the contract. Instead, it transferred the facilities and orders overseas and emptied its assets in Taiwan.

The employees formed the Hualon Support Group to fight for their pension to no avail. On June 13, 2014, the Civil Execution Department of Taoyuan District Court sent an official letter to all the creditors, notifying that the NTD 2.4 billion from auctioning off Hualon Dayuan factory will be distributed. Although the auction amount far exceeded the NTD 780 million owed to the laborers, the creditor priority of the laborers was inferior to that of the bank mortgage under the current legal system. Therefore, the pension that the laborers were expecting was only compensated with NTD 1.9 million, which was 0.0029% of the credit. This manifests the lack of protection of laborer's rights in the legal system.

MOL contacted LAF to work out a way to obtain pension for the Hualon laborers. LAF also began to accept group aid cases of Hualon laborers and formed attorney groups and invited related legal experts and attorneys who were willing to help to research on related litigation strategies to retrieve the pension owe to the laborers.

Hualon Support Group initiated waves after waves of protest, cooperated with the attorney group on the litigation strategy, and gained social support and compassion. In the end, MOL, the bank group who obtained credits in the auction, and the members of the Hualon Support Group reached a consensus that full pension from bank donation would be awarded to the laborers in stages.

IV. Legal Aid Program for Workers of Closed Factories

During 1996~1998, industries in Taiwan were faced with transformation crisis. Many traditional industries moved the business abroad. Among them, many business owners filed involuntary bankruptcy and fled the country to avoid giving the workers severance pay or pension. The workers of the closed factories had no access to compensation and formed support groups to fight for their rights.

After numerous petitions to the government with no avail, support groups throughout the country formed the National Alliance for Workers of Closed Factories (the Alliance), and expand the protest with extreme actions such as house arrest of bosses, suicide on train rails , hunger strike, blocking the entrance exam candidates from entering the exams, which finally forced the authority CLA (the predecessor of the Ministry of Labor, hereinafter referred to as MOL) to enact in 1997 the guidelines of loans to promote employment for unemployed workers of closed factories, and to grant 1,105 loans in accordance with the guidelines, with over NTD 440 million for the factory workers to quell the protests.

Upon paying the aforementioned amount, MOL should have turned the claim to the employers, but the employers had already transferred their assets, and therefore the recovery failed. MOL was thus corrected by the Control Yuan and the National Audit Office. MOL then turned to the workers who received loans for recovery and claimed that the funds it granted based on the guidelines were simply civil loans, and the workers had the obligation to return them. The workers, on the other hand considered such money as compensation by the MOL for failing to fulfill its monitoring responsibilities, and the payment was a subrogation paid for the employers first and would later be recovered. In addition, over the years, government officials on various occasions have repeatedly said they would not recover from the workers of closed factories, and now they wanted to recover. It is a breach of trust, so they refused to repay.

In May 2013, LAF launched the Legal Aid Program for Workers of Closed to provide administrative resources to hold seminars for the volunteer attorney group so that they could construct a clearer ethical basis of claims that MOL "loan to promote employment for unemployed workers of closed factories" was not simply a civil loan, but was instead a public law contract with a subrogation, national remedy spirit. Thus, civil courts shall not conduct the proceedings; instead, trial proceedings should be transferred to the administrative litigation court.

On August 23, 2013, the litigation had a turn of event. The judge of Taoyuan District Court accepted the Alliance's attorney group's statement and considered the case not a private law case (civil litigation) but rather a public law case (administrative litigation) and ruled to transfer 12 cases in the litigation to administrative litigation court. At this point, all the civil courts that accepted the cases of workers of closed factories transferred the cases to administrative courts.

On March 7, 2014, the Taipei High Administrative Court ruled victory of the workers and considered the "loan" claimed by MOL was in essence a "national responsibility" compensation and no matter what the essence, the right of claim has already expired by the public law limit of five years. Thus the workers did not need to repay the money. After the ruling was announced, the Alliance again requested MOL to drop charges against all the workers. On March 10, MOL announced that it would forfeit the right to appeal. The workers obtained full victory in the litigation.



The Workers of Closed Factories case changed the position of governmental agencies in the judicial system

V. The Case of RCA Pollution

The Radio Corporation of America (RCA) established a plant in Taoyuan, Taiwan in 1970 to manufacture electronic appliances. In the process, RCA illegally used trichloroethylene and other toxic chemicals generally considered as carcinogens. Moreover, the ventilation facility at the workplace never met the labor hygiene safety standards during the eight formal labor inspections before the plant was closed down. Consequently the employees suffered from death, cancer, miscarriage and other serious damage to their health due to contacting, inhaling or drinking the aforementioned chemicals at the workplace.

The case was revealed by the legislators in 1994. Afterwards, the government, the general public and the victimized employees finally became aware that the cause of the illnesses was related to the work environment. In 1998, the victims formed the Victims of RCA Support Group. After many protests and struggles, in 2004, the Group finally filed a lawsuit of public hazard and occupational accident. However, in the first and second instances, the court ruled the defeat of the employees. In 2006, the Supreme Court remanded the case, and in 2007 LAF attorneys started handling the case. It was then that the case began to have new possibilities.

This case required knowledge from the disciplines of occupational safety and health, environmental engineering, toxicology and epidemiology. The case also involved legal issues such as causation, piercing the corporate veil and the limitation period. It was considered a cross-field public hazard and occupational accident litigation case. Specialists from the relevant fields

joined the volunteer team of LAF staff attorneys, legal aid attorneys and pro bono attorneys to give evidence to the Court.

On December 12, 2014, Taipei District Court called the last court session of the first instance of the case. It was also the most influential oral arguments proceeding, for its results would affect the judge's ruling. In order to best fulfill their duties in court, the 14 pro bono attorney group members took turns making the argument with regard to issues such as "water pollution investigation", "the path in which the victims were exposed to organic solvents", "whether there was causation between exposure and illnesses", "whether the right of claim exceeded the validity duration", "whether RCA and the shareholder GE and Thomson shall be held jointly liable", and "compensation standards and amount of claim". In addition, they played the documentary of the victims' words, in an attempt to re-establish the case conditions to persuade the judge. Taipei District Court also realized that this case was one of the major litigation cases in the judicial history, so it broadcasted through video for more people to be in the audience. Therefore, the attack and defense in the court as well as the arrangement of the audience were both judicial spectacles never seen before.

The case involved an incident dating back a long time, numerous victims, complicated case content, cross-field knowledge, and difficulty to retrieve first-hand materials. These conditions resulted in 58 court sessions from the acceptance of the case by Taipei District Court in 2006 to December 12, 2014, when the oral arguments were over. Since the day LAF began handling the case in 2007, approximately 200 meetings were called, and the documents and materials amounted to more than 50 volumes!



Press conference of the RCA workplace health and safety group litigation with cross field support



Press conference of the final oral argument court session of the RCA group litigation

The RCA Pollution Case was not only a rare but significant litigation in the judicial history of Taiwan, but also had significance worthy of attention in the legal community, and in fields such as epidemiology, labor safety and hygiene, environmental engineering and toxicology. On April 17, 2015, Taipei District Court ruled that RCA and the other companies shall pay over NTD 560 million in reparations. Through the case, LAF hopes to

establish a basic model for investigation in public hazard litigations and to establish a cross-field human resource database for future pro bono cases.

VI. Habeas Corpus Cases Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program

In response to the amendment of the habeas corpus Act in 2014, based on the protection of personal freedom, LAF launched the "Habeas Corpus Cases Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" in June 2014. Where a person is arrested or detained by an organ other than by a decision of the court, as long as a habeas corpus on the case is issued by the court, LAF is entitled to waive the review on the said person's financial eligibility and proceed to appoint an attorney to assist the said person in expressing himself in the court procedure reviewing if the arrest or detainment is legal.

VII. Civil Disobedience Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program

In order to further protect human rights, LAF is allowed to decide whether to appoint an attorney to accompany the interrogation with regard to criminal investigation defense cases derived from charity movements of social concern. In 2014, the interrogation accompanied by legal aid attorney included: the serial public and non-violent civil disobedience movements aiming to change the government law or policy, triggered by the protest against the signing and validity procedures of the Cross-Strait Service Trade Agreement in March, the hunger strike and lying on railway in the Workers of Closed Factory movement, land expropriation case in Dapu, Miaoli, and the silent protest against the windmill in Miaoli. LAF assists in criminal investigation defense cases derived from charity movements, employing flexible standard of judgment to respond to the social needs and to protect the rights of the general public.

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Chapter 3 *Quality Improvement*

2014
Annual Report

Legal Aid
Foundation

Chapter 3 Quality Improvement

In order to better utilize limited resources to provide better quality legal service, the 2014 focus for LAF in improving quality lies in improving work efficiency, enhancing service attitude, improving the case management process, and managing the quality of legal aid attorneys.



Section 1. Measures for Improving Work Efficiency

I. Auditing the business process

It has been ten years since the establishment of the LAF. The LAF handles a lot of services across many complicated procedures. In order to satisfy the practical operation demands of the branch offices, LAF audited the business procedures and gradually established an SOP manual in 2014.

II. Simplifying the business process

The number of cases has increased each year. Branch offices face the difficult situation of handling new cases while also continuing the tracing and investigation of existing cases. Since branch offices often cannot adjust manpower in response to the increasing workload, simplification of all of LAF business processes is necessary. After integrating the demands of the branch offices, case closure processes were moderately simplified in 2014. Branch offices selected legal aid attorneys who handled cases with reliable quality, and waived their obligation to include legal and other related documents as attachments. However, the branch offices still reserved the right to audit cases on an irregular basis when necessary. In doing so, branch offices simultaneously simplified the LAF's business procedures and also managed the quality of legal aid attorneys.



Section 2. Measures for Enhancing Service Attitude

I. Emphasizing the Spirit of Service

Branch offices used "service quality" as the core index of review, emphasizing the provision of kind, friendly and efficient services as the goal of LAF. These efforts guided the staff to fulfill their roles and adjust their communicational skills, thereby enhancing their service attitude.

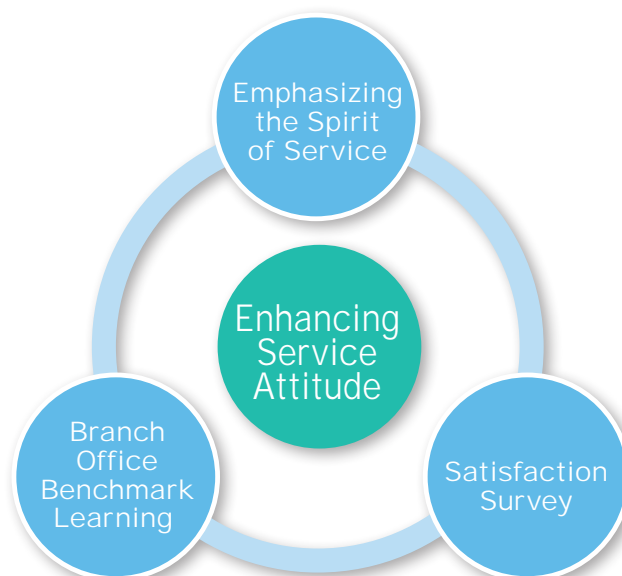
II. Satisfaction Survey

An external agency was commissioned to conduct a satisfaction survey of the branch offices, and frequency of survey was increased. In 2014, quarterly surveys were conducted, and the branch offices were notified of the results regularly and were requested to actively seek measures for improvement.

III. Branch Office Benchmark Learning

In order to continually improve the service quality of LAF, the benchmark learning system was established across the branch offices. The system includes visits to the branch offices and the audit system.

A branch office audit team was assembled in 2014 to conduct business visits to the 18 branch offices, excluding the three offshore island branches. The visits focused on the time it took for branches to provide outside services and assessment, and used this information to understand how employees provide services to applicants, assist attorneys, manage the Examining Committee, and implement policy. The audit team also compared the work procedures and service performance of the branch offices in order to gain insight on how to improve service attitude.



Section 3. Improving the Case Management Process

I. Timely Case Assignment

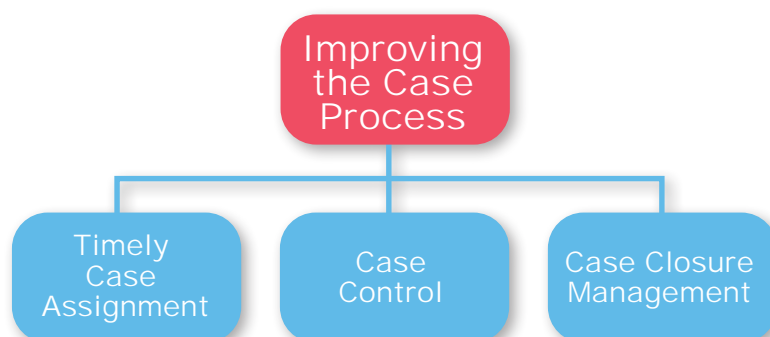
In order to protect the recipient's rights, in Article 11 of the Operation Guidelines of Assignment of Legal Aid Attorneys, a time frame has been established. The branch offices shall assign a legal aid attorney as soon as the case has been approved so that the recipient's waiting period can be shortened.

II. Launch of Case Follow-up

Article 7 of the Guidelines Governing the Handling of Legal Aid Cases by Legal Aid Attorneys was amended in 2014 to request the legal aid attorney to handle the case within two months of the case assignment and report back the progress. If the attorney has not claimed the prepaid attorney fees more than two months after the case assignment, the case progress shall be investigated. If the legal aid attorney fails to report back in time, the case assignment shall be stopped. This way, the frequency of follow-up on the legal aid cases and the role of LAF can be enhanced.

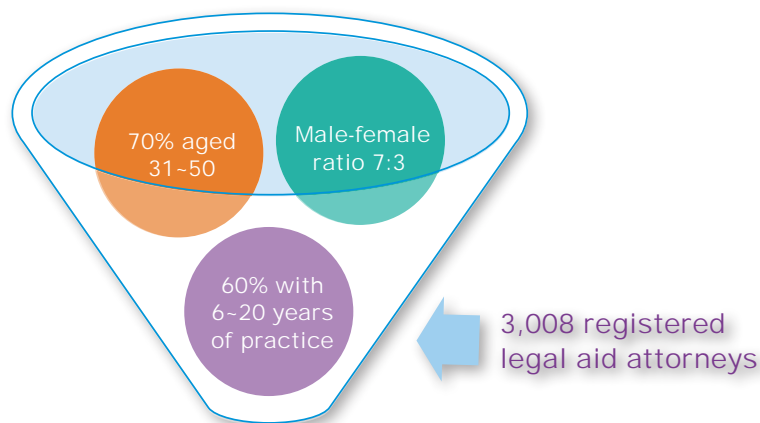
III. Case Closure Management

At the time of case closure and report, the legal aid attorney shall provide not only the case closure documents such as the verdict, but also legal documents related to the case handling so that information on the case handling quality can be gathered. Article 35 of the Guidelines Governing the Handling of Legal Aid Cases by Legal Aid Attorneys was amended in 2014 to establish a deadline on the legal aid attorney's report of case closure. In addition, the rights of the branch offices were increased to demand the attorney to submit the absent documents, to report back, or to directly submit the documents to the Examining Committee for approval of attorney fees within a certain period of time.

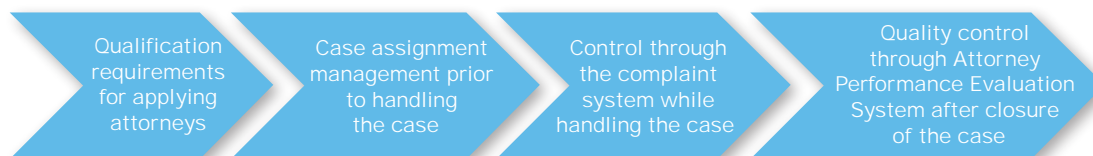


Section 4. Managing the Legal Aid Attorney's Quality

Until the end of 2014, 3,008 attorneys across the country applied to LAF to serve as legal aid attorneys, among which approximately 30% were female, and 70% were male. Legal aid attorneys are mostly middle-aged, with approximately 70% aged between 31 and 50. The analysis on the years of practice revealed that as high as 60% of the legal aid attorneys have been practicing from 6 to 20 years, and 20% have been practicing for over 20 years. It is evident that most legal aid attorneys have accumulated many years of experience handling cases (for analysis on the legal aid attorneys' age and years of practice, please see Appendix 4, Chart 21 and 22).



In order to maintain the service quality of the legal aid attorneys, the following control measures were adopted: qualification requirements for applying attorneys, case assignment management prior to handling the case (including the fair assignment policy and specialized case assignment system), control through the complaint system during the case handling, and quality control through Attorney Performance Evaluation System after the case closure.



I. Policy Planning for Maintenance of Quality of Aid by Attorneys

(1) Attorneys' Qualification Requirements and Relaxation

In order to maintain the quality of aid, starting from 2012, applying attorneys with less than two years of practice were requested to submit legal documents to the review committee to determine if the quality of the documents was sufficient. In 2014, a total of 23 attorneys were qualified by the review. Consistency in attorney quality was maintained a priority. In addition, to

solve the problem of shortage of CDCP attorneys and accompanying attorneys in interrogation across the country, the Board of Directors approved the relaxation in the attorney qualification for CDCP and interrogation cases

(2) Promoting the Fair Assignment Policy

The fair assignment policy was focused on the annual upper limit of 24 cases per attorney (please see Article 7 of the Operation Guidelines of Assignment of Legal Aid Attorneys). The purpose is to create an upper limit to the number of cases accepted in effort to prevent conflicting court sessions and an overload of cases. The policy takes into account the overall workload of legal aid attorneys who undertake legal aid cases on top of the attorney's existing cases. Currently, with the exception of Taitung and Hualien where attorney manpower is limited, in general legal aid attorneys are not allowed to exceed the national upper limit of 24 cases annually.

(3) Planning of Specialized Assignment System

The attorney specialization system was established based on the characteristics and needs of the legal aid cases. In September 2014, the Board of Directors approved the "Specialist Case Assignment Trial Program" with labor cases, family cases, and CDCP cases as the three categories for the trial. Under this program, those who are qualified by the review based on the guidelines can serve as the "Specialized Attorneys" of the respective field, and the specialized attorneys who are determined to have good quality by the Legal Aid Attorney Evaluation Committee can be assigned more cases based on their own will. The test launch will be implemented for two years, and in the future, other specialized case fields will be launched based on the results of the test launch and on actual needs.

(4) Raising the Attorney Remuneration

In order to increase the attorneys' willingness to participate in legal aid and the quality of aid, and to reduce the gap between the remuneration for legal aid and the market price, the legal aid remuneration payment guidelines were amended. In addition to raising the remuneration for all types of legal aid cases and adding the reasons and standards for increasing or decreasing remuneration, LAF also introduced a "reasonable work hour chart" similar to that of other countries. This way, if an attorney's work hours for a case exceed



the reasonable standard, the attorney can apply to LAF for certain increase in the remuneration. This is a measure to raise the attorneys' willingness to take on difficult cases.

II. Complaint System

Based on the Guidelines Governing Complaint Handling Procedures, any applicant or related party may file a complaint against illegal or inappropriate action of a legal aid attorney (including LAF employees, Examining Committee members and other staff members). LAF will immediately investigate and handle the case based on the severity. In addition, LAF will follow up and reply any petition filed by the general public on the examining standards or legal aid system. In November 2013, the amendment of Guidelines Governing Complaint Handling Procedures was approved by the Board of Directors and Article 2 was added, stating that LAF employees can proactively file a complaint based on their level, regardless of whether the case is ongoing or closed. In 2014, LAF processed 88 complaints against legal aid attorneys, and the investigation on 84 of them was completed. The results were: no punishment in 41 cases and disciplinary actions in 36 cases (respective results were: exhortation, warning and request to improve in 22 cases; warning in 2 cases; and barred assignment in 12 cases). Other results included 7 cases that were merged together, refused or withdrawn, thus leading to case closure, and 4 cases still under investigation.

III. Evaluation Data from the Judicial Yuan

Since 2014, LAF has been gathering the 2012 to 2014 evaluation data on legal aid attorneys from the judge evaluation (on attorneys) system database provided by the Judicial Yuan, among which 3,382 were criminal cases and 3,167 were civil (out of a total of 6,549). Until the end of December 2014, LAF has filtered a list of 236 legal aid attorneys who received negative evaluations. The branch offices were requested to follow up, understand, or investigate the complaints based on their authorized powers. Based on the results in the branch offices' reports, except for 38 cases still being determined, 169 cases of negative evaluation had been deemed by the branch offices as not directly related to aid quality, and the attorneys were placed in the watch list for case assignment references. The remaining 29 cases sustained and were investigated by the branch offices. Thus far, 5 cases are still under investigation, 16 cases were investigated and deemed that no fault existed on the attorney's part, 8 were deemed that fault existed on the attorney's part in the case handling (exhortation and requested to improve in 6 cases, and barred assignment in 2 cases).

IV. Attorney Performance Evaluation

(1) Results of Attorney Performance Evaluation

Since 2007, LAF has been conducting biennial attorney evaluation based on Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Attorneys' Performance (Attorney Evaluation Guidelines). The third evaluation was conducted in 2013. In addition to phone surveys, the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee has selected targets for the third evaluation based on the Attorney

Evaluation Guidelines. As of December 31, 2014, 24 excellent legal aid attorneys were selected and commended while sanctions were imposed on 51 poor-quality or faulty attorneys. The results are as follows: dismissal from legal aid service for 16 attorneys, barred assignments for 15 attorneys, reduced assignments for 8 attorneys, and written warnings to 12 attorneys. Among the aforementioned sanctioned attorneys, 16 attorneys in violation of attorney ethics were referred by the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee to the Lawyers Discipline Committee.

Thus far, the sanctions were mainly imposed by the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee on the following faulty conduct: issues with service quality (such as failure to submit documents, insufficient documents, and attitude in communication), violation of attorney professional ethics (such as failure to meet the deadline for appeal, failure to submit grounds for appeal, and failure to meet the verdict deadline), violation of LAF rules of case handling (such as appointing an agent who is not an attorney, failure to meet with the client, failure to appear in court, failure to inform the security procedures) and incompliance with evaluation in providing documents and related materials.

(2) Reform in Attorney Evaluation Guidelines

In the past, evaluation was conducted in the manner of special programs, which cost a lot in random sampling. Yet, most attorneys were found to perform well without abnormal faults. Thus, the evaluation was inefficient and untimely in quality control. Evaluation was diversified in 2014. In addition to surveys, those who have been disciplined via the complaint handling procedures of the branch offices are listed as priority targets in evaluation to accelerate the elimination of attorneys who provided poor-quality aid.

Section 5. Professional Training

I. Occupational Training

In order to facilitate the staff in the operation of legal aid business, and to continually maintain and improve the quality of aid, professional and service training courses were held. Training courses were planned by content and held according region in 2014. A total of 66 sessions were held throughout the year. The training is detailed as follows:

(1) Legal Affairs Courses

In order to familiarize all the branch office staff with all types of legal aid business and relevant laws and regulations, courses were held on family case consultation, explanation of standards for applying for social aid, discussion on issues of compulsory enforcement procedures, granting of ownership of indigenous reserved land, case analysis of the Compulsory Enforcement Act and introduction to social welfare resources.

(2) Professional Courses

In order to improve the staff's professional skills and administrative abilities, courses were held on Excel, Word, psychiatric illnesses, workplace manners, communication skills, and photography applications.

(3) Everyday Life Counseling - Communication and Emotion Management

In order to maintain the staff's mental and physical health and to enhance self-management of emotions, courses were held on team consensus, psychological consultation, physical, mental and spiritual balance and emotion management, communication training, and teamwork.

(4) Other Courses

Regarding policy planning, the three-year goal for LAF was discussed from the angle of building a vision together. The Labor Union Law and practical experiences were also introduced.

For the LAF statistics on human resources please see Appendix 5.



II. Volunteer and Intern Training

In view of the fact that there is a limited number of staff while the cases keep increasing, LAF remains dependent on volunteers and interns to assist in various legal aid operations. The branch offices recruited young students or devoted members of the general public to serve as volunteers through websites, schools, regional organizations and promotion by branch offices. In 2014, the number of volunteers reached 315. The branch offices conducted multiple volunteer training courses to exchange opinions and experiences with the volunteers so that the volunteers and interns may obtain a full understanding of LAF and its services, and thus become seeds for LAF.

III. Educational Trainings for Attorneys

Over the years, educational training for attorney has been continually held to improve the professionalism of legal aid attorneys in cases involving disadvantaged groups. In response to amendments to various laws and regulations in 2014 and aiming at case categories involving specific issues, multiple educational training and seminars were held for examining committee members, legal aid attorneys, LAF legal affairs personnel and staff attorneys. The topics included CDCP practical cases (10 sessions throughout the country), "Advising a Suspect in the Police Station" (3 sessions throughout the country), Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples (5 sessions throughout the country), 2014 workshop for attorneys throughout Taiwan on "Representing Individuals Facing the Death Penalty: A Best Practices Manual" (5 sessions throughout the country), fighting human trafficking (2 sessions), practical cases of Compulsory Enforcement, analysis on issues of the Workers of Closed Factories case, seminar on human rights for the physically and mentally disabled and judicial reform, skills and practical cases in saving the wrongfully convicted, inquiry methods, skills and abilities in evidence in sexual assault cases involving children, juveniles and the mentally disabled, application of ICCPR and ICESCR in practical cases, seminar on guidelines for legal aid attorneys in case handling, and the seminar for new examining committee members and legal aid attorneys.

In the aforementioned courses, the "Seminar on Human Rights for the Physically and Mentally Disabled and Judicial Reform – How to Best Defend a Mentally Disabled Defendant" invited Michael Perlin, a law professor with expertise and advocacy in human rights for the physically and mentally disabled, remedial justice and healing justice, to share his practical experiences in the legal protection for the rights of the physically and mentally disabled provided by the US and International Bill of Human Rights. LAF also discussed the possibility of cooperation in online courses with professor Perlin.

Section 6. E-Service

LAF possesses the largest amount of basic information of attorneys in the entire country. Therefore, the current online accounting system has been provided to the legal aid attorneys for remuneration payment inquiries. To facilitate business management and to utilize Internet services to simplify case assignment and case closure reporting by attorneys, early preparation of the related electronic management of legal aid operations was planned in 2014.

In addition, in response to the amendment of the Financial Eligibility Criteria on Granting Legal Aid and the quality control measures in the upper limit of number of cases for legal aid attorneys, the business management system was also adjusted accordingly.

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Chapter 4

Public Promotion
and International
Affairs

2014
Annual Report

Legal Aid
Foundation

Chapter 4. Public Promotion and International Affairs

2014 marks the 10th year since the establishment of LAF. The Third International Forum on Legal Aid of Taiwan and the 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid were held in commemoration. In July, the LAF held 10th-anniversary Tea Party, inviting people across the country who cared about LAF to participate and witness the transformation of LAF over the past 10 years. In 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid, representatives from legal aid institutes, experts and academics from 15 countries around the world discussed and exchanged with LAF reviews on legal aid work.

Internet and online social groups will be the main channels for promotion in the future. LAF set up a blog in 2006 to publish daily life legal knowledge relevant to the recipients of aid. LAF launched a Legal Aid Foundation fan page on Facebook in 2008 to provide LAF contents and simple legal knowledge. Currently the page has nearly 28,000 fans and is among the top fan groups for non-profit organizations.

In summary, the LAF promotional campaign for 2014 mainly utilized 10th-anniversary events and related media reports to enhance the image of aiding the disadvantaged and defending human rights. In the future, LAF will continue to develop new technological ways of communication so that the publicized content can expand in breadth and depth and people in need can obtain their deserved rights.

Section 1. Public Promotion

I. General Campaigns

(1) Promotional Campaigns (452 Events in Total)

In 2014, 452 promotional events and legal education events were organized by LAF. The types of promotional events included lectures and films about legal issues in campus life; lectures on various legal issues concerning disadvantaged people; lectures presented in prisons, detention centers and juvenile reformatory schools; consultation for the armed forces and at non-nationals detention centers; regional legal services and legal education; interviews with regional media, and participation in collaboration meetings with social service groups.

(2) Legal Education and Promotional Campaigns in Prison (139 events in total)

In promotional events organized by LAF, the events in prison were especially emphasized. In 2014, Banciao, Shilin, Miaoli, Taipei, Tainan and Kinmen Branches conducted promotional campaign in prison, in cooperation with Taipei Women's Detention Center, Taipei Juvenile Detention House, Taipei Detention Center, Miaoli Detention Center, Tainan Prison and Detention



Keelung Branch conducts legal consultation promotional campaign at the Military Service Raffle at Qidu District Office



Shilin Branch conducts a seminar in a juvenile protective allocation center

Center, Juvenile Detention House, minimum-security prisons in the mountains and drug rehabilitation centers, and Kinmen Prison. The campaigns included legal consultation, everyday life legal education lectures, prison radio broadcast show recording, and explanations on written applications, for a total of 139 events.

(3) Participation in Promotional Activities (453 in Total)

Due to the limited manpower for promotion work, LAF branch offices made use of local resources and actively participated in events conducted by local communities in the forms of carnivals, athlete competitions, lecture courses and church itinerant lectures (453 in Total). With enthusiastic participation and responses from the public, LAF branch offices successfully established common promotional channels with local institutions.



Tainan Branch conducts legal aid business promotion and legal consultation service in a prison in Tainan

2014 Annual Report

Legal Aid Foundation



Top left: Chiayi Branch conducts a meeting to connect social welfare groups

Bottom left: Changhua Branch sets up a promotion booth in the employment fair



Top right: Taoyuan Branch holds a Legal Aid Day at Dayuan community center



Bottom right: Pingtung Branch holds a Legal Aid Day in Fangliao Township, Pingtung County and holds law seminars and quizzes with prizes

(4)LAF 10th Anniversary Tea Party with the theme "10 Years of LAF, More Realization of Human Rights"

It has been 10 years since the establishment of LAF. In order to show appreciation for all the support, in the VIP lounge on the 14th floor of Civil Service Development Institute, LAF held the 10th Anniversary Tea Party on July 15. The party began with the showing of the "10 Years of LAF" video. The President of the Judicial Yuan, Hau-Min Lai and Chairperson of LAF, Lin Chun-Jung gave the opening speeches, expressing their congratulations and expectations to LAF.

LAF has been promoting video legal consultation services to "replace roads with Internet", and gained tremendous support from city and county governments, as well as District Prosecutors Offices. Therefore, at the 10th anniversary tea party, LAF expressed gratitude to these cooperating units with the launch of "LAF national video legal consultation network" and the awarding of medals.

In the tea party, 12 dedicated outstanding legal aid attorneys were commended. Medals were awarded to 32 outstanding LAF volunteers, 4 employees with special contribution and 20 senior outstanding employees



Photo of Chairperson Lin Chun-Jung awarding prizes to 12 outstanding legal aid attorneys at LAF 10th anniversary tea party



Photo of Director Awi Mona awarding prizes to outstanding volunteers at LAF tenth anniversary tea party

(5) "Legal Aid Day" Events

In 2006, LAF named the second Saturday of July each year the "National Legal Aid Day". On which, all LAF branches arrange outreach services for people living in rural areas. In 2014, the National Legal Aid Day fell on July 12. The theme was "Accessible Legal Aid Services - 2014 National Legal Aid Day" and a series of events were arranged by all branch offices, featuring various outreach services, law lectures and legal consultation services. A total of 27 events were organized.

In order to enhance and manifest the legal aid attorney's care for the disadvantaged, the "Care Brings Us Closer—One-day Volunteer Attorney" event was organized. Social service work was performed by attorneys in all four regions of North, Middle, South and East. The legal aid attorneys were provided with ways to get closer to the lives of disadvantaged people through participation in one-day social service, different from the usual way of providing legal aid.



LAF conducted the one-day volunteer attorney event in all four regions - North, Central, South, and East



Top left: Volunteer attorneys push wheelchairs for hospitalized children and experience what it like to be a caretaker

Bottom left: "Care Brings Us Closer" one-day volunteer attorney event

Top right: Volunteer attorneys help clean the environment of Dann Center for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities



(6) Outreach Services

To improve access for people living in remote regions and to balance legal resources in metropolitan and rural areas, regular service stations were set up and outreach legal services have been arranged by branch offices from time to time. LAF hopes that diversified services and the channels of applying for them may help the public access legal services.

In 2014, a total of 145 face-to-face legal consultation outreach services were provided to the disadvantaged people, including open prisons, non-nationals detention centers, juvenile detention houses, women's detention centers, indigenous tribal village offices, community centers, churches, temples and squares, indigenous family and women's service centers, and service stations of the National Immigration Agency.



Shilin Branch attends the "Shilin and Datong District honoring the elderly event for indigenous people" held by Indigenous Peoples Commission, Taipei City Government



Left: Hsinchu Branch holds Legal Aid Day promotional event in the Hakka traditional market (central market) in Zhudong Township

Right: Yilan Branch cooperates with an Yilan shelter and Yilan County service station to host a Legal Aid Day, featuring attorneys providing legal consultation to the sheltered people and Indonesian mothers giving a dance performance

II. Key Program Campaigns

(1) Campaign for Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program

Consumer Debt Clearance Program (CDCP) mainly assists the general public who suffer from debts, clearing their debts through legal methods so that they can have their life back. Campaigns for the special program in 2014 are as follows:

1. Continual updating of the Debt Clear website set up by LAF to provide contents of Consumer Debt Clearance Act to the public via web search as well as correct solutions to debt.

2. Eight seminars were held for debtors, attracting 617 participants. Through the seminar, the general public began to understand the basic principles of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act and timely methods for handling issues. Attorneys were also arranged to provide on-site answers to questions related to debt.



CDCP Website



Seminars held to encourage debtors to face the debts bravely with the assistance from LAF

3.LAF and the Consumer Debt Clearance Committee of Taiwan Bar Association and that of Taipei Bar Association and the debtors support group co-organized the International Meeting among Taiwan, Japan and Korea on Consumer Debt Clearance (on November 21 was the debtors organization exchange session, and on November 22 was the legal seminar), so that experiences can be gained from similar organizations of other countries and the related laws of other countries can be understood and be applied to practical cases in Taiwan to help debtors solve problems.

(2) Campaign for First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program

Until 2014, the First Interrogation Program has been implemented for seven years. In compliance with the amendment of the Habeas Corpus Act in July 2014, which broadened the scope of application, LAF launched the Habeas Corpus Cases Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program. In order to accurately convey the message of the services of the Program to the people in need, in November 2014 the DM was redesigned to include information on the Habeas Corpus Program along with legal tips and flow charts to illustrate the interrogation processes and content that are unfamiliar to the general public. The DMs were then sent to the branch offices and District Prosecutors Offices and courts for display and distribution.

In 2014, the campaign continued on promoting the message that the application of Indigene's interrogation is not limited to felony charges, and LAF posted program messages on the LAF website, Facebook, blog and e-letters and maintained the program pages, and sent service messages.

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偵訊流程圖

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苗栗分會	(03)364-8881	(03)364-8887
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台南分會	(06)224-9199	(06)224-2440
高雄分會	(07)289-3399	(07)289-3319
屏東分會	(08)751-4798	(08)751-4887
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台東分會	(09)853-3451	(09)853-2151
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Website for the First Interrogation Program

New DM for the First Interrogation Program

(3) Campaign for Special Programs on Campus

In compliance with the educational goal to strengthen the legal knowledge in junior high and elementary school students, the textbooks also included the legal aid system as part of the content. To follow this trend, LAF also conducted legal campaigns on campus in various schools. The campaigns utilized legal lectures on campus, teacher seminars, showing of independently made videos and quizzes with prizes to enhance the liveliness of the message and to increase the depth of the promotion of legal aid.

A total of 130 events were organized on campus in 2014 in cooperation with the Education Department, New Taipei City Government, including Xingren Elementary School and Bali Junior High School. LAF also cooperated with the Education Bureau, Taichung City Government and Taichung branch of Association for Victims Support in organizing the "legal knowledge lectures" in Zhong-Keng Elementary School in Heping District of Taichung City and other schools for a total of 10 events. LAF also participated in the "2014 Junior High School and Elementary School Teachers' Remedial Legal Education" serial events organized by Taichung Bar Association and Taichung branch of Association for Victims Support in Jianguo Elementary School and other schools for a total of 11 events and promoted LAF business.

In university education, LAF cooperated with the Law Department of National Taiwan University in organizing the 12th Law in Life Camp in 2014, spreading the seed of the legal aid system in the minds of senior high school students who wish to pursue a career in law.

(4) Campaign for Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples Program

To further protect the rights of indigenous peoples and assist the indigenous peoples to seek litigation as solution to disputes and as protection of their rights, LAF and CIP signed an entrustment contract and started operating the Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples Program on April 1, 2013, providing free legal consultation and attorney services to indigenous peoples across the country. However, due to the fact that indigenous peoples normally live in remote areas, the promotion campaign adopted a different approach from that for the general public. LAF specifically planned and implemented a campaign that included:



Front page of the DM for Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples Program



Inner page of the DM for Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples Program



TV commercial on Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples Program

1. A 30-second TV commercial on Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples Program: Inviting the first indigenous pitcher's coach for the national baseball team, Cheng-Xun Xie as the spokesperson, and arranged the shooting of the 30-second commercial and other printed materials.



Poster for Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples Program

2. Negotiation on discounted rental of legal service vehicle for indigenous peoples : In order to facilitate transportation for campaign in the tribes, LAF negotiated with Carplus for a discounted rental of legal service vehicle for indigenous peoples for three months.

3. Advertisement on transportation vehicles: An advertisement program was implemented in the carriages of trains, in the light boxes at transfer stations of long-distance buses, and on the pillow cases of long-distance buses.

4. Advertisement in newspapers: Advertisements were published in the three main newspapers in the indigenous regions: Apple Daily, United Daily, and China Times.



Legal Aid for Indigenous Peoples Program - Long distance coach advertising

5. Production and Broadcast of Radio Advertisement: Radio advertisements were arranged in the broadcasts of Broadcasting Corporation of China, Best Radio and UFO Radio, with the content information of the Program pre-recorded by the spokesperson.

6. Press Conference for the Program: The press conferences were held specifically on the programs, including the "press conference for the launch of legal aid consultation service station for indigenous peoples in New Taipei City" and "press conference for zero-distance legal aid in indigenous regions". They are stated as follows:

a. Press conference for the launch of legal aid consultation service station for indigenous peoples in New Taipei City

On May 14, 2014 (Wednesday), the press conference was held to announce the launch of the service station in New Taipei City.

b. Press conference for zero-distance legal aid in indigenous regions

The Hsinchu Branch selected legal aid attorneys to begin, on June 9, 2014, legal consultation stationed in the Township Office of Wufeng Township and Jianshi Township. LAF also launched a video legal consultation hotline, so that indigenous peoples who cannot make it to the service stations in urgent legal cases can obtain timely assistance through communication technology.



Hsinchu Branch press conference on legal aid for indigenous peoples

7. Promotional materials for the Program: In order to more accurately provide indigenous legal aid information to those in need, LAF produced a new version of leaflets and other materials, and distributed them to police stations, town and village district offices, the indigenous peoples departments of county and city governments, indigenous family and women service centers, tribal geriatric day care stations, elementary and secondary schools and other places.

8. Program Broadcast Vehicles: Garbage trucks in the 13 townships and villages of Hualien broadcast a pre-recorded tape in indigenous languages to promote the Indigenous Peoples Program for two weeks.

9. Key Program Campaigns: LAF conducted campaigns on promoting legal aid for indigenous peoples in indigenous tribes and remote areas where indigenous population has a higher number and proportion. Until the end of 2014, 71 outreach legal aid promotional events were organized, in some events professional attorneys were scheduled to provide on-site consulting services to help resolve legal issues for indigenous peoples, the publicity reached more than 4,180 people.

III. Media Campaigns

(1)TV Short Films

Through the assistance of the Judicial Yuan, the Spokesperson's Office of the Executive Yuan agreed to coordinate legal aid promotional films to be shown monthly for public service on six wireless TV channels, including TTV, CTV, CTS, FTV, Hakka Television Service and Taiwan Indigenous Television. The campaign achieved good results; many people became aware of LAF information through the TV campaign.

(2)Media and Public Relations

LAF gained media exposure through contacts and cooperation with the media in news events, which not only saved money, but also received good publicity results. LAF has appeared 204 times in the media through news events in 2014.

In the mean time, some LAF branch offices actively cooperated with the regional radio stations to introduce LAF business contents and to provide basic legal knowledge for everyday life through broadcasts.

(3)Print Media

1. Publications

A. Legal Aid Quarterly: A free publication with four issues per year, mainly based on the care for the disadvantaged, with the aim of promoting the concept of legal aid. No. 42 to 45 were published in 2014, and were distributed to the prosecutors' offices, bar associations, legal aid attorneys, local township and village offices and mediation committees, law and social work and other related departments in universities, legislators, test launch police stations for the First Interrogation Program, media, social welfare organizations, libraries, and central and local government units. In 2014, the publication was also shelved on the e-book platforms of HyRead, Taipei ebooks and airitiBooks.



Issues No. 42 to No. 45 of Legal Aid Quarterly

B. Legal Aid 10th Anniversary Special Edition - The Paths We Walked Together for Ten Years: The issue contained LAF's goals, a schedule of important events in 10 years, legal aid outcomes and individual cases, and desires of the branch offices. Looking back over the 10-year period, LAF had grown and prospered since its establishment.

C. Others include the 2013 annual report and 2015 LAF table calendars.



2013 Annual Report

2. Promotional Materials

Currently LAF promotional materials for special programs and general business include:

- A. Legal Aid for the Indigenous Peoples Program DMs, flyers, and posters
- B. Tri-fold CDCP DMs, Q&A handbooks and posters
- C. First Interrogation Program DMs and posters
- D. LAF image posters: "Legal Aid – A Truckload of Help" and "Have Legal Problems? LAF Can Help!"
- E. National quadruple-fold DMs (including legal aid stories)
- F. 21 branch offices' own version of tri-fold DMs (including the Financial Eligibility Standard Table) were displayed in 5,170 7-11 convenience stores nationwide in July.
- G. Chinese and English introduction of LAF
- H. Promotional DMs in four languages: Chinese-English, Chinese-Thai, Chinese-Vietnamese, and Chinese-Indonesian

3. Cooperation with National Open University Programs

For the purposes of connecting more resources and enhancing the image of the organization, LAF has been cooperating with National Open University for four years so far. Through combining the resources of the two parties to promote legal knowledge by a variety of ways including distance education, the aim is to make the population better educated in the legal system.

The co-produced program is entitled "The Law — You and Me" and runs for 30 minutes each episode. The host invites attorneys to discuss legal topics decided by LAF. The program is aired on National Education Radio (FM) nationwide between 8pm and 8:30pm on Tuesdays. A total of eight seasons, 145 episodes have been produced so far, the content of the programs included all sorts of legal issues that the general public might be faced with and professional legal insights into important human rights issues. Season eight was aired between September 9, 2014 and January 6, 2015. In order to enrich the program and to explain important policies of LAF, 11 outstanding legal aid attorneys were selected by LAF as guests to share their thoughts on the cases they handled. In collaboration with the 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid, foreign guests were also invited as main speakers on the program. Through knowledge of the legal aid experiences of other countries, the general public can gain a deeper understanding of the legal aid concept. The vibrant conversation between the host and the guests on the current issues of social attention also allowed the audience to realize that the law is not only a form of regulation, but also indispensable knowledge in everyday life.

IV. Internet Campaigns

(1) Official Website

LAF ensures the regular maintenance and update of the website. Branch offices and business units also regularly post and update information on the site.

Until the end of 2014, the LAF official website was viewed 4,780,000 times, and received 10,404 subscriptions for LAF e-news.

In organizing the 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid, LAF also set up an official website in Chinese and English, not only to notify the people in Taiwan and foreign guests of the content of the Forum, but also provided electronic files for download to achieve the paperless environmental protection goal. The forum website also promoted LAF in the hopes of realizing mutual aid and internationalization of legal aid through exchanges at the international forum.



Legal consultation reservation website



Official website of 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid

(2) FACEBOOK

As the Internet has become a popular new cost-effective media outlet, LAF launched a Facebook fan page and by the end of 2014, a total of 27,203 fans joined to learn about LAF's services, philosophy and news on related legal events in order to care about legal aid through instant message updates. In 2014, a new cover page was designed for the fan page to make the legal aid hotline more visible, and to convey related information on the news and new LAF legal services through the assistance of fans and Internet users so that people in need can obtain assistance. Until the end of 2014, each message was read by more than 1,500 persons on average, and the highest reach was over 9,000 persons.



LAF interacts with Facebook fans

(3) Blog

On June 1, 2006, the LAF blog was set up. Through the accumulation of information and the web searches, the number of views has kept growing. In 2014, an average of 1,429 persons viewed the information in the pages, per day and over 7,552 messages were posted to inquire about legal issues. Questions about the law on the blog are getting more diversified and serve to offer the public some general legal knowledge and information on LAF services. Regular maintenance and updates were kept to promote LAF business, provide news of laws in everyday life and share the stories of legal aid recipients and attorneys.

V. Souvenirs

In order to facilitate regional promotion, LAF designed various souvenirs for promotion in events. In 2014, the following were designed: notebooks, heart-shaped balloons, advertisement fans, 10th-anniversary pens, and nonwoven fabric bags.

VI. Legal Aid Support Network

The "Legal Aid Support Network" bases are established when LAF branch offices build connections with local institutions, such as the county or city governments, district courts, district Prosecutors Offices, township offices, mediation committees, village heads' offices, local MPs' offices, police stations, social welfare and religions groups, bar associations, law firms, hospitals and schools, which have frequent contacts with people without financial resources but in need of legal aid. Until the end of 2014, a total of 1,093 service bases were set up in Taiwan. LAF sends promotional publications for display on the Legal Aid Support Network pamphlet racks at the service bases and asked for their assistance in handing out LAF service publications to disadvantaged people in need, in some bases, face-to-face legal consultation with an attorney is even provided.



Nantou Branch co-organized an "appreciation concert" with the attorney community and social welfare agencies

In order to strengthen the interaction between the LAF branch offices and local social welfare organizations, connection meetings were held in collaboration with the LAF 10th anniversary appreciation events, aiming to deepen the understanding of such organizations on LAF business and to enhance the business cooperation and case referrals mutually.

Section 2. International Affairs

I. 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid

The biggest event for the LAF 10th anniversary was the Third International Forum on Legal Aid. Representatives from legal aid institutes, experts and academics from 15 countries around the world participated in the event. In addition to the drafting of the 2014 Taipei Declaration on Legal Aid, the other biggest highlight was the signing of MLAA between Taiwan, Korea and the Philippines. After the forum, delegates from the other countries could finally understand that LAF would not be isolated from the world due to the special political circumstances of the nation. On the contrary, it is a great contributor in promoting the exchanges among legal aid organizations of various countries.

Since its establishment, LAF has been communicating with legal aid organizations of other countries in the hopes of standing on the shoulders of a giant, infusing more nutrients to the legal aid system in Taiwan by learning from the advanced countries. Two years after the establishment, in 2005, LAF held the first International Forum on Legal Aid, inviting 24 delegates of legal aid organizations from 17 countries to participate and to discuss the foundation and outlook of legal aid.

Five years after the establishment, in 2009, LAF held the second International Forum on Legal Aid, inviting 26 delegates of legal aid organizations, experts and academics from 14 countries to participate. The holding of two international forums allowed the other countries to



Photo of speakers from all the countries in the Third International Forum on Legal Aid after the event

realize that Taiwan has established a comprehensive system and systematically provides the disadvantaged with fair litigation rights.

2014 marks the 10th anniversary of LAF. From October 25 to 27, 2014, 21 delegates of legal aid organizations, experts and academics in the field were invited to visit Taiwan to participate in the forum themed "Legal Aid and the Universal Value of Human Rights - Legal Aid as a Fundamental Human Right: Challenges and Opportunities". The delegates came from 15 countries: Australia, Canada, UK, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, USA, Vietnam, and Japan. In addition, 29 public defense attorneys from the public defense attorney office of the Philippines participated in the forum at their own expense, and the number of participating local and foreign delegates reached 50, making the third forum even greater in scale than the previous two.

The opening ceremony was held in the morning of October 25, and Rahan (archpriest) of the Katatipu Community of the Puyuma Tribe in Zhiben, Taitung, also member of the Mavaliw family, Mr. Wen-Shyang Lin, and former chairperson of the youth association of the Katatipu Community, Mr. Guan-Jie Chen gave blessings to the Forum. Then, Mr. K.C. Fan, and Chairperson Mr. Lin Chun-Jung gave opening speeches, followed by President Ying-Jeou Ma and President of Judicial Yuan, Hau-Min Rai's speeches. The opening ceremony was successfully concluded



Rahan (archpriest) of the Katatipu Community of the Puyuma Tribe, Mr. Wen-Shyang Lin, and former chairperson of the youth association of the Katatipu Community, Mr. Guan-Jie Chen gives blessings to the Forum



Professor Maurits Barendrecht of Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL) conducts comparison on legal aid systems based on research on the legal aid systems of nine European countries

with the showing of the documentary about the workers of closed factories, "Autumn Frost under the Blazing Sun". Afterwards, Judge President Gauteng Division of the High Court of South Africa, Mr. Dunstan Mlambo gives the keynote speech "Legal Aid and the Universal Value of Human Rights."

In addition to the two national reports given by the delegates, the Forum also invited Professor Maurits Barendrecht of the Tilburg University of the Netherlands, also the project leader of Hague Institute for the

Internationalisation of Law (HiIL), to conduct insightful cross-country comparisons on legal aid systems based on the legal aid data in nine European countries and the nine national reports in the Forum.

The Forum focused on three main issues: "Cross-border co-operation: Applying the standards outlined in United Nations legal aid principles and guidelines through cross-border co-operation between legal aid organizations", "Appropriate resource allocation: Allocating legal aid resources to provide services which reflect international human rights standards and principles", and "Legal aid lawyers' services: Ensuring the quality of legal aid lawyers' services conform to international principles concerning the role of lawyers". Group discussion was also organized for each session. On the third day of the meeting, the discussion was shared and concluded.

In addition to the aforementioned reports and topic discussions, in the afternoon of October 26, Mr. K.C. Fan called the round table meeting to order and invited foreign guests and LAF delegates to participate. After two hours of enthusiastic discussion, an agreement was reached and the 2014 Taipei Declaration on Legal Aid was drafted. In the closing ceremony on the third day, Judge President Gauteng Division of the High Court of South Africa and Chairperson of the Board of Directors for Legal Aid South Africa, Mr. Dunstan Mlambo read out the 2014 Taipei Declaration on Legal Aid on behalf of all the participating legal aid organizations (for detailed content please see Appendix 6).

The most important achievement of the Forum was the signing of MLAA between Chairperson of Board of Directors of Legal Aid Foundation of Taiwan, Mr. Lin Chun-Jung, and President of Korea Legal Aid Corporation, Mr. Son Ki ho and the representative of Public Attorney's Office, Department of Justice of the Philippines, Mrs. Persida V. Rueda-Acosta, respectively. In the future, citizens of both parties can have access to the same legal aid in the future when faced with legal issues in the other Party's country. (For the MLAA, please see Appendix 7).

Participants in the three-day forum included Ministers of the central government, presidents of district courts and chief prosecutors, directors of LAF, supervisors, special committee members, legal aid attorneys, representatives of social welfare organizations, legal and related experts and academics, LAF staff, university and college students, and the general public. The number of participants for each day was: approximately 270 on October 25, approximately 250 on October 26, and approximately 200 on October 27, respectively. Multiple print and electronic news media covered the event. News coverage appeared in CNA News, Liberty Times Net E-paper, UDN.com, Taiwan Indigenous TV, and FTV, recording the historical moment for the Forum.



Judge President Gauteng Division of the High Court of South Africa and Chairperson of the Board of Directors for Legal Aid South Africa, Mr. Dunstan Mlambo gives the keynote speech "Legal Aid and the Universal Value of Human Rights"



Foreign guests and the delegates from LAF participate in the round table meeting and drafted the 2014 Taipei Declaration on Legal Aid.

II. Signing the MLAA

The Taiwanese fishing boat Guang Da Xing No. 28, registered to Liugu, was shot at on May 9, 2013, in the high seas, within the overlapping exclusive economic zones of Taiwan and the Philippines by the Philippine Coast Guard vessel. The unfortunate incident caused the death of fisherman Hung Shih-Cheng. Fortunately, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in the Philippines commissioned a Philippine attorney to assist in the court representation of the Taiwanese witness, which facilitated the investigation process and helped the Philippine prosecutor to gather evidence and pressed the prosecution. However, it also highlighted the importance of mutual aid under the special international status of Taiwan.

Over the course of 10 years since the establishment, LAF has yet to form a mutual aid mechanism with other international legal aid organizations. Therefore, during the Forum, LAF actively sought the possibility of signing an MLAA with other legal aid organizations. In the end, LAF signed such an agreement with organizations from Korea and the Philippines. The content



Chairperson of Board of Directors of Legal Aid Foundation of Taiwan, Mr. Lin Chun-Jung, and President of Korea Legal Aid Corporation, Mr. Son Ki ho sign the MLAA



Chairperson of Board of Directors of Legal Aid Foundation of Taiwan, Mr. Lin Chun-Jung, and the representative of Public Attorney's Office, Department of Justice of the Philippines, Mrs. Persida V. Rueda-Acosta sign the MLAA

signed with the Philippines included all seven of the following, and the content signed with Korea consisted of number four and seven:

- (1) Offering free and immediate legal aid upon being notified by one contract party.
- (2) Offering immediate on-site legal counsel to citizens being held in custody when notified by one contract party and the authority to accept legal aid request where necessary.
- (3) In a scenario where a citizen has received legal aid and has subsequently left the country, the aiding party shall continue to provide assistance on all subsequent proceedings.
- (4) The requirement to entitle foreigners the same quality of legal aid as do local citizens.
- (5) Provision of interpretation services where necessary to facilitate legal aid mentioned above.
- (6) Creation of a list of lawyers who are available to provide legal aid, which may be used as a reference to those seeking assistance.
- (7) Provision of other social resources (e.g. emergency assistance) to foreigners in need, apart from legal services.

LAF has endeavored to provide assistance for the victims of human trafficking in resolving their legal disputes. However, in practice, LAF is often faced with difficulties in providing litigation assistance or protection of personal safety to victims who have left Taiwan and returned to their own countries and in the subpoena of information on the perpetrator's property in the respective countries. Based on the experience of signing this agreement, LAF will contemplate on adopting mutual aid with the neighboring countries regarding specific issues (such as human trafficking or new immigrants) and on connecting the related government agencies on both parties to formulate an action plan, in order to further realize the mission to aid the disadvantaged.

III. Selecting Employees for Study Visits Abroad

Selecting employees for study visits abroad has always been a goal in the international communication constantly promoted by LAF. In 2014, the annual plan for study visits was for Attorney Ellen Li of the staff attorney center to travel between May 3 and June 13, to the Netherlands for a 6-week study visit. The reason for selecting the Netherlands for the visit was as follows: The legal aid organizations in Europe and the US, when faced with tight budgets and financial difficulties, are all focused on reducing the number of cases and categorizing the cases prior to the dispute so that people who only need legal consultation and people who actually need court representation can both be adequately aided.

The Netherlands have achieved outstanding results from the endeavors in innovative service, including: the establishment of 30 legal service stations nationwide to perform categorization of services, as well as the cooperation with NGOs and universities in the development of an online interactive platform for solving legal disputes with the aim of diverging legal aid services so that disputes of a simpler nature or cases where the client has better abilities in self assistance can receive service through the aforementioned mechanism. If the dispute cannot be solved in this manner, then it enters into consequent formal procedures of application for legal aid.

The main points of visit included 18 organizations: Raad voor Rechtsbijstand (Legal Aid Board), University von Amsterdam, Legal Service Counter, Utrecht, Asylum Application Center, 's-Hertogenbosch, Asylum Application Center, Schipol Airport, National Bar, and the famous research institution, Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL), DAS Legal Protection and Services, and the National Mediation Institute.

For the innovative concepts and approaches brought back from the Netherlands, please download the 2014 Annual Study Visit Report at the official LAF website.

IV. Participation in the fifth East-Asian Consumer Financial Debtor Support Association Exchange and the Taiwan-Japan-Korea Consumer Debt Clearance Seminar

LAF began sending employees to Japan for field trips and participation in debtors exchange session in 2007. Later, LAF promoted CDCP in 2008 and continually interacted with the debtors' support associations in Japan and Korea. The pattern was then expanded into exchange sessions and consumer debt clearance seminars held in rotation by related organizations in Japan, Korea and Taiwan each year.

In 2014, the role of organizer rotated to Taiwan. The exchange session and international meeting was held by the Taipei Bar Association, and co-organized by LAF, the debtors support group and Taiwan Foundation for Democracy. The event was held on November 21 and 22 at Taipei Bar Association and in the Tsai Lecture Hall, College of Law, and National Taiwan University. A total of 13 representatives from support groups, attorneys, and legal clerks from

Japan, and 20 representatives from support groups, attorneys, and accompanying personnel from Korea participated in the event. Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General of LAF also attended the Taiwan-Japan-Korea Consumer Debt Clearance Seminar as toasting VIPs and topic hosts. Attorney Ellen Li of the staff attorney center served as panelist in the topic.

V. International Visitors

With the increasing international communication, LAF has visitors from related organizations in the law community both nationally and internationally every year to understand the legal aid system of Taiwan and the way it functions. In recent years, even related organizations from Mainland China came to visit. In 2014, organizations who visited LAF included: CEO of the Centre for Human Rights in Jordan, Ms. Linda Alkalash, researcher from Pilnet, USA, Cross-straight Legal Governance Consultation Group, Yunnan Legal Association, indigenous persons from Taitung and minority group members from Hainan Island, and the China Human Rights Lawyers and Beijing Bar Associations.



Indigenes from Taitung and minority group members from Hainan Island visit LAF



China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group visits LAF

A decorative graphic on the left side of the page, consisting of a grid of overlapping diamond shapes in various shades of purple, creating a textured, geometric effect.

Appendix

2014 **Annual Report**

Legal Aid
Foundation

Appendix 1: Part-time Personnel

I. Legal Aid Board

1. Chairperson

Lin Chun-Jung (Attorney-at-Law, Lin Chun-Jung Law Firm)

2. Board Members

Bang-Chao He (Attorney-at-Law, Bang-Chao He Law Firm)

Jhih-Guang Wu (Professor, Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)

Huei-Zong Li (Professor, Department of Law, National Chung Hsing University)

Jhih-Ren Jhou (Director, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of National Defense)

Su-Huei Hung (Counselor, Executive-Secretary of Petition and Appeals Committee, Ministry of the Interior)

He-Guei Chen (Attorney-at-Law, Taiwan International Patent and Law Office)

Kuo-Cheng Chen (Director-General, Department of Administrative Litigation and Discipline, Judicial Yuan)

Jyun-Bi Chen (Director-General, Civil Department, Judicial Yuan)

Ming-Jen Yu (Director, Department of Prevention, Rehabilitation and Protection, Ministry of Justice)

Ta-Hua Yeh (Secretary-General, Taiwan Alliance for Advancement of Youth Rights and Welfare)

Chih-Wei Tsai (Associate Professor, Department of Educational Management, National Taipei University of Education)

Ping-Cheng Lo (Attorney-at-Law, Wen & Lo Law Firm)

II. Board of Supervisors

1. Chairperson

Chun-Mei Ma (Professor, Department of Accounting, Soochow University)

2. Supervisors

Rong-Ruey Duh (Professor, Department of Accounting, National Taiwan University)

Pi-Hsiu Chou (Senior Counselor, Office of Secretary General, Executive Yuan)

Ruey-Cherng Lin (Attorney-at-Law, Ruey-Cherng Lin Law Firm)

Chin-Hung Chang (Accountant-General, Department of Accounting, Judicial Yuan)

III. Special Committees

1. Legal Affairs Committee

Po-Hsiang Yu (Attorney-at-Law, Yi-Chian Law Firm)

Hung-Wen Lin (Attorney-at-law, Stephen S. Lee & Associates)

Chi-Jen Kuo (Attorney-at-Law, Taiwanese Association of Support for the Poor)

Hsi-Sheng Shih (Attorney-at-Law, Wei-Yuan Law Office)

Yang-Hui Gao (Attorney-at-Law, Min-Yang Law Firm)

Wen-Jing Chen (Attorney-at-Law, Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-law)

Jun-Han Chen (Attorney-at-Law, Concord Law Office)

Ching-Yuan Yeh (Attorney-at-Law, Titan Attorneys-at-Law)
 Kai-Syong You (Attorney-at-Law, Kai-Syong You Law Firm)
 Sophia H. Lelong (Attorney-at-Law, Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-law)
 Fang-Wan Yang (Attorney-at-Law, Fang-Wan Yang Law Firm)
 Liao, Huey-Fang (Attorney-at-law, Stephen S. Lee &. Associates)
 Shi-Ting Liu (Attorney-at-Law, Syu-Ting United Attorneys-at-Law)
 Chih-Yang Tsai (Attorney-at-Law, Oasis Law Firm)
 Chong-Zhe Su (Attorney-at-Law, Synopsys International Limited)
 Hui-Ching Su (Associate Professor, Institute of the Law of the Sea, National Taiwan Ocean University)

2. Research Committee

Hao-Ren Wu (Associate Professor, Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)
 Shyh-Ming Chiang (Professor, College of Law, National Cheng Chi University)

3. Development Committee

Chiou-Lan Wang (Supervisor of Social Workers, Modern Women's Foundation)
 Chin-Fah Wang (Associate Professor of General Education Center and Director of Center for Taiwanese Indigenous Peoples' Education and Enterprise Development, National Chiayi University)
 Jung-Chang Wang (Secretary-General, The League of Welfare Organizations for the Disabled, R.O.C.)
 Yu-Chin Wu (Secretary-General, Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly, R.O.C)
 Ying-Chiu Tu (Travelling Supervisor and Social Worker, The Garden of Hope Foundation)
 Echo Jen-Hui Lin (Secretary-General, Environmental Jurists Association)
 Ivory Yi-hui Lin (Secretary-General, Persons with HIV/AIDS Rights Advocacy Association of Taiwan)
 Yi-Ting Hu (Director-General, Parents' Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability, Taipei City)
 Yu-Lien Sun (Secretary-General, Taiwan Labor Front)
 Guang-Zheng Xu (Full-time Associate Professor, Department of Labor and Human Resources, Chinese Culture University)
 De-Lian Zhang (Deputy CEO, Good Shepherd Social Welfare Services)
 Zheng-Yi Zeng (Professor of Department of Public Security and Director of Graduate School, Central Police University)
 Ta-Hua Yeh (Secretary-General, Taiwan Alliance for Advancement of Youth Rights and Welfare)
 Mei-Chun Liu (Chairperson, Taiwan Healthcare Reform Foundation)
 Chi-Hsun Tsai (Secretary-General, Taiwan Association for Human Rights)
 Pei-Hui Tsai (Secretary-General, Taiwan Rural Front)
 Hsiu-ling Hsiao (CEO, Pearl S. Buck Foundation of Taipei)
 Tung-Ru Shieh (Lecturer, Department of Social Work, Fu Jen Catholic University)
 Chi-Li Wei (Director, Research and Development Division, Taiwan Fund for Children and Families)
 Shih-Hsiang Lo (CEO, Taiwan Association for Innocence)

4. International Affairs Committee

Justine Wang (Deputy CEO, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation)
Hao-Ren Wu (Associate Professor, Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)
Huang-Cyuan Ciou (Attorney-at-Law, Kew & Lord Law Office)
Stephana Wei (Director, Rerum Novarum Center)
Bo Tedards (Secretary-General, Amnesty International Taiwan)
Jerry Cheng (Attorney-at-Law, Fa Jia Law Firm)

5. Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee

Hao-Ren Wu (Associate Professor, Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)
Chan-Chun Chou (Judge, Banking Tribunal, Taiwan Taipei District Court)
Yu-Shun Lin (Professor, Department of Criminal Investigation, Central Police University)
Bing-Hui Shi (Attorney-at-Law, Shang He Lian He Law Firm)
Yaw-Shyang Chen (Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration and Policy, National Taipei University)
Zhong-Ji Zeng (Prosecutor, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office)
Chris Chu-Cheng Huang (Full-time Associate Professor, Institute of Law for Science and Technology, National Tsing Hua University)
Chin-Feng Hsueh (Attorney-at-Law, Island Taiwan Law Office)

6. Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee - Legal Aid Attorney Evaluation Investigators

Po-Hsiang Yu (Attorney-at-Law, Yi-Chian Law Firm)
Chiu-Fen Wang (Attorney-at-Law, Guo-Ran Law Firm)
Bao-Li Wang (Attorney-at-Law, Tai-Yang Law Firm)
Jun-Ting Wu (Attorney-at-Law, DaVinci Personal Data and High-Tech Law Firm)
Jing-Ru Wu (Chairman, Taiwan International Workers Association)
Jia-He Lin (Assistant Professor, Law School, National Cheng Chi University)
Cyong-Jia Lin (Attorney-at-Law, Cyong-Jia Lin Law Firm)
Hsi-Sheng Shih (Attorney-at-Law, Wei-Yuan Law Office)
Feng-Shou Jhang (Attorney-at-Law, Feng-Shou Jhang Law Firm)
Yi-Cheng Chen (Attorney-at-Law, Yi-Cheng Chen Law Firm)
Yin-Chin Chen (Associate Professor, School of Law, Chung Yuan Christian University)
Hsiao-Ling Huang (Secretary-General, Taiwan Association for Victims of Occupational Injuries)
Shiu-Tian Huang (Attorney-at-Law, Primordial Law Firm)
Da-Sin Liou (Attorney-at-Law, Da-Sin Liou Law Firm)
Shi-Ting Liu (Attorney-at-Law, Syu-Ting United Attorneys-at-Law)
Ching-Yi Liu (Professor, Graduate Institute of National Development, National Taiwan University)
Hung-Chieh Tsai (Attorney-at-Law, Guang-Yan Law Firm)
Tung-Ru Shieh (Lecturer, Department of Social Work, Fu Jen Catholic University)

Wellington L. Koo (Attorney-at-Law, Formosa Transnational Attorneys at Law)

7. Legal Aid Attorneys Review Committee

Nigel N. T. Li (Attorney-at-Law, Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law)
 Shyh-Ming Chiang (Professor, College of Law, National Cheng Chi University)
 Hanson Chiang (Attorney-at-Law, Hanson Law Office)
 Yuan-Lung Lien (Attorney-at-Law, Shuang-Bang Law Firm)
 Rong-Zong Chen (Prosecutor, Supreme Prosecutors Office)
 Kuo-Chang Huang (Assistant Researcher, Institutum Iurisprudentiae, Academia Sinica)
 Carolyn Yang (Chairman, National Alliance of Taiwan Women's Associations)
 Sheng-Lin Jan (Professor, Department of Law, National Taiwan University)
 Xian-Zhang Liu (Lead Counselor, Xian-Zhang Liu Law Firm)
 Xin-Yi Tsai (President, Fuchien Lienchiang District Court)
 Xi-Quan Xue (Attorney-at-Law, Xi-Quan Xue Law Firm)

IV. Branch Office Directors

Ya-Ping Chen (Keelung Branch)
 Tian-Tsai Lin (Taipei Branch)
 Chu-Fang Chang (Shilin Branch)
 Mao-Sheng Li (Banciao Branch)
 Ling-Ze Kong (Taoyuan Branch)
 Lin-Sheng Li (Hsinchu Branch)
 Zao-Bing Wei (Miaoli Branch)
 Guang-Lu Wu (Taichung Branch)
 Xiu-Lan Huang (Nantou Branch)
 Zhen-Ji Chen (Changhua Branch)
 Jian-Zhong Li (Yunlin Branch)
 Dao-Cheng Liao (Chiayi Branch)
 Zheng-Yan Huang (Tainan Branch)
 Qing-Hui Xie (Kaohsiung Branch)
 Ji-Xiong Huang (Pingtung Branch)
 Guo-Zhang Lin (Yilan Branch)
 Wu-Shun Lin (Hualien Branch)
 Jian-Rong Su (Taitung Branch)

Appendix 2. Our Branch Offices

Keelung Branch

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Keelung City 200, Taiwan
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Fax : (02)2423-1632
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Hsinchu Branch

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Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan
Telephone : (03)525-9882
Fax : (03)525-9897
E-mail: hsinchu@laf.org.tw

Taipei Branch

6F., No.200, Sec. 2, Jinshan S. Rd., Da'an
Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan
Telephone : (02)2322-5151
Fax : (02)2322-2051
E-mail: taipei@laf.org.tw

Miaoli Branch

No.1097-1, Zhongzheng Rd., Miaoli City,
Miaoli County 360, Taiwan
Telephone : (037)368-001
Fax : (037)368-007
E-mail: miaoli@laf.org.tw

Shilin Branch

7F-2, No.338, Wenlin Rd., Shilin Dist.,
Taipei City 111, Taiwan
Telephone : (02)2882-5266
Fax : (02)2882-1200
E-mail: shilin@laf.org.tw

Taichung Branch

Rm. A, 7F., No.497, Zhongming S. Rd.,
West Dist., Taichung City 403, Taiwan
Telephone : (04)2372-0091
Fax : (04)2372-0582
E-mail: taichung@laf.org.tw

Banciao Branch

10F., No.268, Sec. 1, Wenhua Rd., Banciao
Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan
Telephone : (02)2252-7778
Fax : (02)2252-8885
E-mail: banciao@laf.org.tw

Nantou Branch

No.76, Fuxing Rd., Nantou City, Nantou
County 540, Taiwan
Telephone : (049)224-8110
Fax : (049)224-6226
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Taoyuan Branch

12F., No.332, Xianfu Rd., Taoyuan Dist.,
Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan
Telephone : (03)334-6500
Fax : (03)334-4451
E-mail: taoyuan@laf.org.tw

Changhua Branch

1F., No.236, Sec. 3, Wannian Rd., Yuanlin
Township, Changhua County 510, Taiwan
Telephone : (04)837-5882
Fax : (04)837-5883
E-mail: changhua@laf.org.tw

Yunlin Branch

6F., No.116, Xinxing Rd., Huwei Township,
Yunlin County 632, Taiwan
Telephone : (05)636-4400
Fax : (05)636-3850
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Chiayi Branch

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Appendix 3: Independent Auditors' Report



BAKER TILLY
CLOCK & CO
正風聯合

BAKER TILLY CLOCK & CO
正風聯合會計師事務所

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

NO.1407103EA

The Board of Directors
Legal Aid Foundation

We have audited the balance sheets of the Legal Aid Foundation as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit can provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial positions of the Legal Aid Foundation as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with note No.2 and generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China (ROC).

Baker Tilly Clock & Co

BAKER TILLY CLOCK & CO

January 30, 2015

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013		LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current Assets		\$ 249,348,900	7	\$ 273,384,194	8	Current Liabilities		\$ 215,185,151	6	\$ 250,444,586	7
Cash and bank deposit	3	29,475,724	1	112,940,353	3	Accrued payables	9	210,621,142	6	247,812,029	7
Receivables	4	217,676,382	6	159,221,717	5	Advance receipts		1,792,346	-	927,138	-
Advance payments		1,404,240	-	826,724	-	Deferred revenue from government grants, current	10	940,000	-	-	-
Other current assets		792,554	-	395,400	-	Other current liabilities					
Funds and Investments		3,503,114,236	93	3,303,986,556	92	Other Liabilities		1,831,663	-	1,705,419	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets, noncurrent	2.5	3,447,031,668	91	3,244,029,259	90	Deposits received		26,410,258	-	29,984,083	1
Funds-time deposit	2.6	56,082,568	2	59,957,297	2	Deferred revenue from government grants, noncurrent	10	853,950	-	1,093,377	-
Fixed Assets	2.7	10,912,963	-	13,860,712	-	Total liabilities		25,556,308	-	28,890,706	1
Machinery and equipment		30,460,509	1	29,988,994	1	Equity		241,595,409	6	280,428,669	8
Traffic and transportation equipment		4,103,592	-	3,939,592	-	Initial funds	11	3,532,904,882	94	3,325,750,458	92
Miscellaneous equipment		15,854,081	-	15,730,371	-	Donated funds	11	500,000,000	13	500,000,000	14
Leasehold improvement		24,244,856	1	24,084,412	1	Accumulated surplus		3,000,000,000	80	2,800,000,000	77
Less: accumulated depreciation		(63,750,075)	(2)	(59,882,657)	(2)			32,904,882	1	25,750,458	1
Other Assets		11,124,192	—	14,947,665	-						
Deferred debits	2.8	5,634,812	-	9,020,582	-						
Other assets		5,489,380	-	5,927,083	-						
Total Assets		\$3,774,500,291	100	\$3,606,179,127	100	Total Liabilities and Equity		\$3,774,500,291	100	\$3,606,179,127	100

(The accompany notes are a part of the financial statements)

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 and 2013
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	Notes	2 0 1 4		2 0 1 3	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
<u>Revenues</u>		\$ 950,663,045	100	\$ 843,298,301	100
Revenue from government grants	2	825,269,943	87	737,206,720	87
Revenue from other donations	2	917,703	-	1,468,950	-
Revenue from projects		53,193,581	6	33,747,491	4
Other revenue-operating		5,598,172	1	5,925,284	1
Revenue from contingent repayment (recovery)		5,177,811	-	8,030,430	1
Interest earned		60,376,315	6	56,876,795	7
Other non-operating revenues		129,520	-	42,631	-
<u>Expenses</u>		943,508,621	99	878,079,324	104
Remuneration for legal aid lawyers	2	571,909,109	60	542,449,573	64
Transportation fee for examining and review commissioners		25,217,000	3	25,116,000	3
Litigation expenses	2	12,724,642	1	13,400,185	2
Operating costs	2	150,644,062	16	138,227,824	16
Cost exclusive for a specified purposes		43,833,200	4	29,084,123	3
Administrative expenses (Table I)		139,173,454	15	129,797,237	16
Other non-operating expenses		7,154	-	4,382	-
Income before income tax		7,154,424	1	(34,781,023)	(4)
Income tax expense		-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)		\$ 7,154,424	1	\$ (34,781,023)	(4)

(The accompany notes are a part of the financial statements)

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 and 2013
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	INITIAL FUNDS	DONATED FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	TOTAL
Balance, January 1, 2013	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 2,600,000,000	\$ 60,531,481	\$ 3,160,531,481
Added funds in 2013	-	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
Net loss for 2013	-	-	(34,781,023)	(34,781,023)
Balance, December 31, 2013	500,000,000	2,800,000,000	25,750,458	3,325,750,458
Added funds in 2014	-	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
Net income for 2014	-	-	7,154,424	7,154,424
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 3,000,000,000	\$ 32,904,882	\$ 3,532,904,882

(The accompany notes are a part of the financial statements)

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 and 2013
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	2 0 1 4	2 0 1 3
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 7,154,424	\$ (34,781,023)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation expenses	4,557,655	5,428,990
Amortization expenses	8,935,770	10,078,915
Amortization of bond discount	(4,325,887)	(4,107,809)
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	-	(95)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	6,825	4,382
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Receivables	(58,454,665)	91,888,435
Advance payments	(577,516)	2,092,276
Other current assets	(397,154)	183,645
Accrued payables	(37,190,887)	1,685,482
Advance receipts	865,208	(549,844)
Revenue of deferred government grants, current	940,000	(451,903)
Revenue of deferred government grants, noncurrent	(3,334,398)	(4,888,042)
Other current liabilities	(20,749)	118,834
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(81,841,374)	66,702,243
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets, noncurrent	(198,676,522)	(199,201,491)
Decrease of funds-time deposit	3,874,729	10,378,872
Acquisition of fixed assets	(1,616,731)	(4,066,765)
Disposal of fixed assets	-	95
Increase of deferred expenses	(5,550,000)	(8,897,177)
Decrease (increase) of refundable deposits	437,703	(743,292)
Net cash used in investing activities	(201,530,821)	(202,529,758)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase of accounts collected for other parties	146,993	72,460
Decrease of deposits received	(239,427)	(32,123)
Increase of donated funds	200,000,000	200,000,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	199,907,566	200,040,337
Net increase (decrease) in cash and bank deposits	(83,464,629)	64,212,822
Cash and bank deposits at beginning of year	112,940,353	48,727,531
Cash and bank deposits at end of year	\$ 29,475,724	\$ 112,940,353

(The accompany notes are a part of the financial statements)

Appendix 4: Statistics

Table 1. Analysis of Approvals of General Cases - By Legal Aid Types and Matter Types

Matter Type	Court Representation	Legal Document Drafting	Mediation or Settlement	Legal Consultation	Total Number of Cases of Various Types	Proportion of Cases of Various Types	Proportion of Court Representation
Criminal	16,279	1,192	10	2	17,483	57.23%	93.11%
Civil	5,689	1,120	70	3	6,882	22.53%	82.66%
Family	5,319	611	46	0	5,976	19.56%	89.01%
Administrative	111	96	1	1	209	0.68%	53.11%
Total	27,398	3,019	127	6	30,550	100.00%	89.68%

Table 2. Top 5 Matter Types in Approved General Cases by Case Categories

Criminal		Civil		Family		Administrative	
Drug Offenses	3,704	Tort	3,337	Maintenance	2,002	Public Assistance Act	36
Offenses of Causing Bodily Harm	2,723	Consumption Loans	480	Divorce	1,375	Labor Insurance Act	36
Offenses against Sexual Autonomy	1,819	Ownership	406	Child Custody	826	Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act	11
Offenses of Homicide	1,095	Illegal Profit	348	Parental Rights	293	Act for Protecting Worker of Occupational Accidents	6
Offenses of Larceny	1,091	Salary Dispute	345	Protection Order	272	Land Act	5

Table 3. Analysis of Approvals of Cases Commissioned by Ministry of Labor - By Legal Aid Types and Matter Types

Matter Type	Court Representation	Legal Document Drafting	Total Number of Legal Aid Cases of Various Types	Proportion of Cases of Various Types
Criminal	33	0	33	2.05%
Civil	1,456	124	1,580	97.95%
Total	1,489	124	1,613	100.00%

Table 4. Ranking of Matter Types of Cases Commissioned by Ministry of Labor

Top 3 Matter Types	No. of Cases
Redundancy pay	517
Pension benefits	276
Illegal layoff	205

Table 5. Analysis of Approvals of Cases Commissioned by Council of Indigenous Peoples - By Legal Aid Types and Matter Types

Matter Type	Court Representation	Legal Document Drafting	Mediation or Settlement	Legal Consultation	Total Number of Legal Aid Cases of Various Types	Proportion of Cases of Various Types
Criminal	420	70	2	2	494	30.74%
Civil	671	64	19	1	755	46.98%
Family	299	14	6	2	321	19.98%
Administrative	27	10	0	0	37	2.30%
Total	1,417	158	27	5	1,607	100.00%

Table 6. Ranking of Matter Types of Cases Commissioned by Council of Indigenous Peoples

Top 3 Matter Types	No. of Cases
Tort	265
Offenses of Causing Bodily Harm	128
Ownership	122

Analysis of Closed Cases of Various Types (Including Commissioned Cases)

Table 7. Analysis of Closed Cases by Matter Types

Title	Case Category	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Total
General Cases	Subtotal	15,604	6,100	4,969	204	26,877
	(%)	58.06%	22.70%	18.49%	0.76%	100.00%
MOL Cases	Subtotal	26	1,477	0	0	1,503
	(%)	1.73%	98.27%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
CIP Cases	Subtotal	214	306	137	17	674
	(%)	31.75%	45.40%	20.33%	2.52%	100.00%

Table 8. Analysis of Closed Cases by Types of Legal Aid

Title	Types of Legal Aid	Court Representation	Legal Document Drafting	Mediation or Settlement	Legal Consultation	Total
General Cases	Subtotal	23,415	3,303	151	8	26,877
	(%)	87.12%	12.29%	0.56%	0.03%	100.00%
MOL Cases	Subtotal	1,319	184	0	0	1,503
	(%)	87.76%	12.24%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
CIP Cases	Subtotal	537	120	15	2	674
	(%)	79.67%	17.80%	2.23%	0.30%	100.00%

Table 9. Statistics of Litigation Cases Closed - Criminal Cases

Title	Categories	Favorable to Recipients				Not Favorable to Recipients				Unable to Decide	Total
		Subtotal	Complainant	Accused	Other	Subtotal	Complainant	Accused	Other		
General Cases	Subtotal	7,360	957	6,399	4	5,320	582	4,690	48	1,695	14,375
	(%)	51.20%				37.01%				11.79%	100.00%
MOL Cases	Subtotal	19	18	0	1	3	3	0	0	4	26
	(%)	73.08%				11.54%				15.38%	100.00%
CIP Cases	Subtotal	102	37	65	0	43	8	33	2	14	159
	(%)	64.15%				27.04%				8.81%	100.00%

Table 10. Statistics of Litigation Cases Closed - Criminal Cases

Title	Categories	Mediation or Settlement	Withdrawal	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court	Court Ruling	Judgment			Other	Total
						Recovery	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Defeat		
General Cases	Subtotal	1,204	356	11	150	656	979	758	546	4,660
	(%)	25.84%	7.64%	0.24%	3.22%	51.35%			11.72%	100.00%
MOL Cases	Subtotal	357	67	9	18	348	266	133	95	1,293
	(%)	27.61%	5.18%	0.70%	1.39%	57.77%			7.35%	100.00%
CIP Cases	Subtotal	80	39	3	3	49	36	29	5	244
	(%)	32.79%	15.98%	1.23%	1.23%	46.72%			2.05%	100.00%

Table 11. Statistics of Litigation Cases Closed - Criminal Cases

Title	Categories	Mediation or Settlement	Withdrawal	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court	Court Ruling	Judgment			Other	Total
						Recovery	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Defeat		
General Cases	Subtotal	1,394	415	3	1,225	691	140	151	261	4,280
	(%)	32.57%	9.70%	0.07%	28.62%	22.94%			6.10%	100.00%
MOL Cases	Subtotal	62	11		19	23	2	3	4	124
	(%)	50.00%	8.87%	0.00%	15.32%	22.58%			3.23%	100.00%

Table 12. Closed Cases of Court Representation - Administrative Litigation

Title	Categories	Appeal or Procedural Prerequisite			Administrative Litigation Procedure						Other	Total
		Unaccepted	Initial penalty withdrawn	Revoked	Recovery	Defeat	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Withdrawal	Court Ruling	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court		
General Cases	Subtotal	4	3	13	5	39	2	5	7	1	21	100
	(%)	4.00%	3.00%	13.00%	5.00%	39.00%	2.00%	5.00%	7.00%	1.00%	21.00%	100.00%
CIP Cases	Subtotal	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	10
	(%)	40.00%	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	0.00%	20.00%	100.00%

Table 13. Closed Cases of Mediation or Settlement Negotiation

Title	Matter Type	Mediation or Settlement Sustained	Mediation or Settlement Failed	Other	Total
General Cases	Criminal	4	10	4	18
	Civil	35	46	16	97
	Family	17	14	3	34
	Administrative	0	2	0	2
CIP Cases	Criminal	1	0	0	1
	Civil	7	3	0	10
	Family	3	1	0	4

Table 14. Analysis of Identity of Legal Aid Recipients of Various Cases
(Not Including Legal Consultation)

Case Category		Total Approvals	Nationals				Foreigners	
			Non-Indigenous		Indigenous			
			Number of Cases	(%)	Number of Cases	(%)	Number of Cases	(%)
LAF Cases	General Cases	30,550	25,827	84.54%	3,268	10.70%	1,455	4.76%
	First Interrogation	1,190	1,184	99.50%	0	0.00%	6	0.50%
	CDCP Cases	2,318	2,224	95.94%	94	4.06%	0	0.00%
	Indigene's Interrogation	1,165	0	0.00%	1,165	100.00%	0	0.00%
	Total	35,223	29,235	83.00%	4,527	12.85%	1,461	4.15%
Commissioned Cases	MOL Cases	1,493	1,461	97.34%	23	2.26%	9	0.40%
	CIP Cases	1,443	0	0.00%	1443	100.00%	0	0.00%

Table 15. General Cases - Analysis of Nationality of Foreigner

Nationality	Total	(%)
Vietnam	475	32.65%
Indonesia	459	31.55%
China	263	18.08%
The Philippines	92	6.32%
Thailand	52	3.57%
US	15	1.03%
Canada	13	0.89%
France	12	0.82%
Cambodia	11	0.76%
Japan	7	0.48%
South Korea	6	0.41%
England	6	0.41%
Malaysia	6	0.41%
Belgium	5	0.34%

Nationality	Total	(%)
Bangladesh	4	0.27%
Turkey	3	0.21%
Pakistan	3	0.21%
South Africa	3	0.21%
Australia	3	0.21%
Brazil	2	0.14%
Burma	2	0.14%
Burkina Faso	1	0.07%
India	1	0.07%
The Netherlands	1	0.07%
Singapore	1	0.07%
(blank)	9	0.62%
Total	1455	100.00%

Table 16. General Cases - Sex Analysis of Proportion of Cases of Nationals

Matter Type	Female	Male
Criminal	4,361	12,510
Civil	3,224	3,136
Family	3,841	1,822
Administrative	89	112
Total	11,515	17,580

Table 17. General Cases - Sex Analysis of Matter Types of Nationals

Ranking	Female			Male		
	Matter Type	Subtotal	(%)	Matter Type	Subtotal	(%)
1	Civil Tort Cases	1,650	14.33%	Criminal Drugs Cases	3,048	17.34%
2	Family Maintenance Cases	1,146	9.95%	Criminal Injury Cases	1,652	9.40%
3	Criminal Injury Cases	968	8.41%	Civil Tort Cases	1,490	8.48%
4	Family Divorce Cases	962	8.36%	Offenses against Sexual Autonomy	1,426	8.11%
5	Criminal Drugs Cases	637	5.53%	Criminal Homicide Cases	868	4.94%

Table 18. Analysis of Legal Aid for Disabled Recipients

LAF Branch		LAF Cases - Excluding Legal Consultation																		Commissioned Cases					
		General Cases			First Interrogation			CDCP Cases			Indigene's Interrogation			MOL Cases			CIP Cases								
Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage of grant given to assist case amount	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage of grant given to assist case amount	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage of grant given to assist case amount	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage of grant given to assist case amount	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage of grant given to assist case amount	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage of grant given to assist case amount	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage of grant given to assist case amount					
Keelung	134	830	16.14%	31	62	50.00%	5	63	7.94%	0	31	0.00%	0	25	0.00%	0	16	0.00%							
Taipei	904	5327	16.97%	176	306	57.52%	60	608	9.87%	2	134	1.49%	8	489	1.64%	4	94	4.26%							
Shilin	370	1879	19.69%	90	98	91.84%	0	150	0.00%	1	38	2.63%	2	51	3.92%	1	35	2.86%							
Banglao	438	3302	13.26%	190	213	89.20%	35	296	11.82%	4	111	3.60%	7	175	4.00%	4	94	4.26%							
Taoyuan	235	1975	11.90%	83	90	92.22%	9	134	6.72%	3	203	1.48%	9	184	4.89%	26	330	7.88%							
Hsinchu	120	999	12.01%	8	12	66.67%	6	49	12.24%	0	20	0.00%	2	35	5.71%	3	34	8.82%							
Miaoli	63	582	10.82%	30	30	100.00%	1	23	4.35%	0	28	0.00%	2	17	11.76%	2	35	5.71%							
Taichung	306	2713	11.28%	69	76	90.79%	4	140	2.86%	1	132	0.76%	6	186	3.23%	2	80	2.50%							
Nantou	96	680	14.12%	2	6	33.33%	1	37	2.70%	0	19	0.00%	3	15	20.00%	5	70	7.14%							
Changhua	96	1039	9.24%	13	20	65.00%	4	79	5.06%	0	9	0.00%	4	50	8.00%	1	12	8.33%							
Yulin	67	458	14.63%	5	8	62.50%	1	14	7.14%	0	0	-	1	9	11.11%	0	9	0.00%							
Chiayi	115	807	14.25%	16	21	76.19%	4	24	16.67%	0	9	0.00%	1	45	2.22%	0	21	0.00%							
Tainan	295	2084	14.16%	48	61	78.69%	9	208	4.33%	0	27	0.00%	2	74	2.70%	1	20	5.00%							
Kaohsiung	370	3304	11.20%	82	93	88.17%	20	308	6.49%	1	87	1.15%	5	158	3.16%	0	80	0.00%							
Pingtung	291	1796	16.20%	9	16	56.25%	3	91	3.30%	0	26	0.00%	3	46	6.52%	10	149	6.71%							
Taitung	141	985	14.31%	6	12	50.00%	2	51	3.92%	1	95	1.05%	1	12	8.33%	32	291	11.00%							
Hualien	63	945	6.67%	13	19	68.42%	0	12	0.00%	7	134	5.22%	0	13	0.00%	4	127	3.15%							
Yilan	98	602	16.28%	33	45	73.33%	2	16	12.50%	2	61	3.28%	3	22	13.64%	8	107	7.48%							
Kimmen	15	82	18.29%	0	0	-	0	1	0.00%	0	1	0.00%	0	0	-	0	0	-							
Matsu	0	9	0.00%	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-							
Penghu	19	152	12.50%	2	2	100.00%	0	14	0.00%	0	0	-	0	7	0.00%	0	3	0.00%							
Total	4236	30550	13.87%	906	1190	76.13%	166	2318	7.16%	22	1165	1.89%	59	1613	3.66%	103	1607	6.41%							

Note: For disabled applicants who have the "Handbook for People with Disabilities" certified by the Department of Social Welfare, LAF provides legal aid without further differentiating their disability types.

Table 19. Analysis of Cases of Mid-to-low-income Household Recipients

LAF Branch	General Cases				CDCP Cases (Excluding Legal Consultation)			
	Low-income Household Recipients (a)	Mid-to-low-income Household Recipients (b)	Total Approvals (c)	Percentage (a+b)/c	Low-income Household Recipients (d)	Mid-to-low-income Household Recipients (e)	Total Approvals (f)	(%)
Keelung	(d+e)/f	43	830	15.06%	9	3	63	19.05%
Taipei	1000	207	5327	22.66%	117	30	608	24.18%
Shilin	503	118	1879	33.05%	39	8	150	31.33%
Banglao	535	240	3302	23.47%	62	21	296	28.04%
Taoyuan	209	47	1975	12.96%	24	11	134	26.12%
Hsinchu	118	45	999	16.32%	4	3	49	14.29%
Miaoli	77	29	582	18.21%	1	4	23	21.74%
Taichung	526	296	2713	30.30%	37	19	140	40.00%
Nantou	55	121	680	25.88%	4	15	37	51.35%
Changhua	119	189	1039	29.64%	2	23	79	31.65%
Yulin	58	32	458	19.65%	0	0	14	0.00%
Chiayi	93	97	807	23.54%	5	5	24	41.67%
Tainan	356	300	2084	31.48%	21	27	208	23.08%
Kaohsiung	829	435	3304	38.26%	62	60	308	39.61%
Pingtung	235	333	1796	31.63%	15	24	91	42.86%
Taitung	140	50	985	19.29%	9	5	51	27.45%
Hualien	65	48	945	11.96%	1	1	12	16.67%
Yilan	83	50	602	22.09%	2	1	16	18.75%
Kimmen	10	1	82	13.41%	0	0	1	0.00%
Matsu	1	1	9	22.22%	0	0	0	-
Penghu	42	9	152	33.55%	0	2	14	14.29%
Total	5136	2691	30550	25.62%	414	262	2318	29.16%

Note: Applicants in other categories did not present documents to prove their low-income or mid-to-low-income household status, and therefore could not be included in the statistics.

Table 20. Analysis of Compulsory Defense Cases

LAF Branch	Mode of Application	Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e)	Decision of First Assessment			Withdrawal (d)	Other (e)
			Total Approval (b)	Refusal (c)	Approval Percentage (b/(b+c))		
Keelung Branch	Subtotal	375	334	39	89.54%	1	1
	Court Referral	192	188	3	98.43%	1	0
	Self-Application	183	146	36	80.22%	0	1
Taipei Branch	Subtotal	1954	1707	243	87.54%	4	0
	Court Referral	643	641	2	99.69%	0	0
	Self-Application	1311	1066	241	81.56%	4	0
Shilin Branch	Subtotal	346	303	43	87.57%	0	0
	Court Referral	65	64	1	98.46%	0	0
	Self-Application	281	239	42	85.05%	0	0
Banqiao Branch	Subtotal	1119	946	161	85.46%	3	9
	Court Referral	321	315	2	99.37%	0	4
	Self-Application	798	631	159	79.87%	3	5
Taoyuan Branch	Subtotal	1011	884	111	88.84%	16	0
	Court Referral	387	386	0	100.00%	1	0
	Self-Application	624	498	111	81.77%	15	0
Hsinchu Branch	Subtotal	501	448	53	89.42%	0	0
	Court Referral	261	258	3	98.85%	0	0
	Self-Application	240	190	50	79.17%	0	0
Miaoli Branch	Subtotal	311	284	23	92.51%	2	2
	Court Referral	155	153	0	100.00%	0	2
	Self-Application	156	131	23	85.06%	2	0
Taichung Branch	Subtotal	1214	963	226	80.99%	25	0
	Court Referral	469	466	3	99.36%	0	0
	Self-Application	745	497	223	69.03%	25	0
Nantou Branch	Subtotal	224	190	33	85.20%	1	0
	Court Referral	23	22	1	95.65%	0	0
	Self-Application	201	168	32	84.00%	1	0
Changhua Branch	Subtotal	501	428	71	85.77%	1	1
	Court Referral	368	368	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	133	60	71	45.80%	1	1
Yunlin Branch	Subtotal	188	176	12	93.62%	0	0
	Court Referral	95	95	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	93	81	12	87.10%	0	0
Chiayi Branch	Subtotal	366	330	34	90.66%	2	0
	Court Referral	205	204	0	100.00%	1	0
	Self-Application	161	126	34	78.75%	1	0
Tainan Branch	Subtotal	409	304	102	74.88%	2	1
	Court Referral	4	4	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	405	300	102	74.63%	2	1
Kaohsiung Branch	Subtotal	835	602	225	72.79%	6	2
	Court Referral	122	105	17	86.07%	0	0
	Self-Application	713	497	208	70.50%	6	2
Pingtung Branch	Subtotal	583	525	57	90.21%	0	1
	Court Referral	158	156	2	98.73%	0	0
	Self-Application	425	369	55	87.03%	0	1

Table 20. Analysis of Compulsory Defense Cases (Continued from previous page)

LAF Branch	Mode of Application	Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e)	Decision of First Assessment			Withdrawal (d)	Other (e)
			Total Approval (b)	Refusal (c)	Approval Percentage (b/(b+c))		
Taitung Branch	Subtotal	499	493	6	98.80%	0	0
	Court Referral	72	72	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	427	421	6	98.59%	0	0
Hualien Branch	Subtotal	652	638	14	97.85%	0	0
	Court Referral	470	468	2	99.57%	0	0
	Self-Application	182	170	12	93.41%	0	0
Yilan Branch	Subtotal	205	163	37	81.50%	4	1
	Court Referral	24	21	2	91.30%	1	0
	Self-Application	181	142	35	80.23%	3	1
Kinmen Branch	Subtotal	26	23	3	88.46%	0	0
	Court Referral	17	16	1	94.12%	0	0
	Self-Application	9	7	2	77.78%	0	0
Matsu Branch	Subtotal	4	4	0	100.00%	0	0
	Court Referral	3	3	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	1	1	0	100.00%	0	0
Penghu Branch	Subtotal	21	19	2	90.48%	0	0
	Court Referral	0	0	0	-	0	0
	Self-Application	21	19	2	90.48%	0	0
Total	Subtotal	11344	9764	1495	86.72%	67	18
	Court Referral	4054	4005	39	99.04%	4	6
	Self-Application	7290	5759	1456	79.82%	63	12

Table 21. Age Analysis of Legal Aid Attorneys

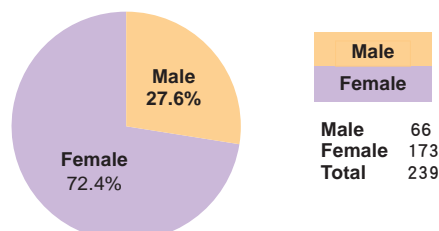
Age	Female	Male	Total	(%)
Under Age 30	59	62	121	4.02%
31~40	392	748	1140	37.90%
41~50	328	681	1009	33.54%
51~60	76	353	429	14.26%
61~70	4	166	170	5.65%
71 and above	1	126	127	4.22%
DOB not available	1	11	12	0.40%
Total	861	2147	3008	100.00%

Table 22. Analysis of Years of Practice of Legal Aid Attorneys

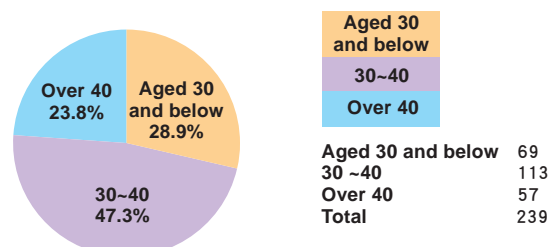
Age	Female	Male	Total	(%)
Less than 2 Years	18	47	65	2.16%
2 Years ~ 5 Years	182	383	565	18.78%
6 Years ~ 10 Years	230	506	736	24.47%
11 Years ~ 20 Years	329	731	1060	35.24%
More than 20 Years	102	463	565	18.78%
Year of start of practice not available	0	17	17	0.57%
Total	861	2147	3008	100.00%

Appendix 5: Our People

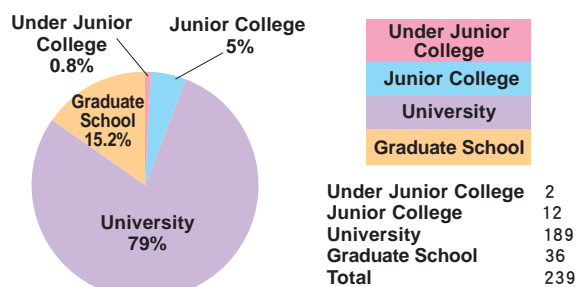
1. Staff Gender Proportion



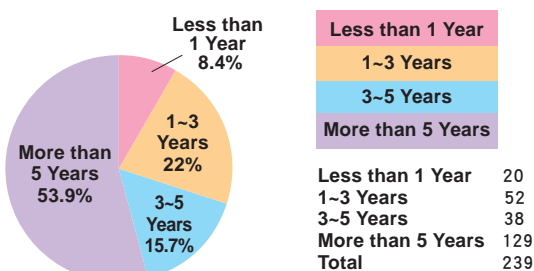
2. Staff Age Proportion



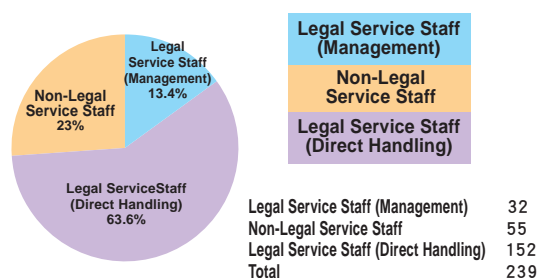
3. Staff Educational Background



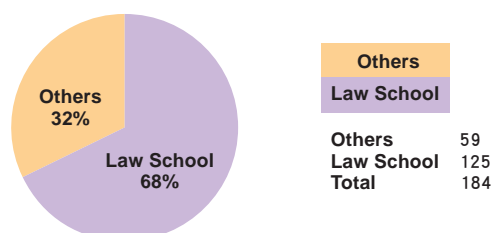
4. Staff Length of Service



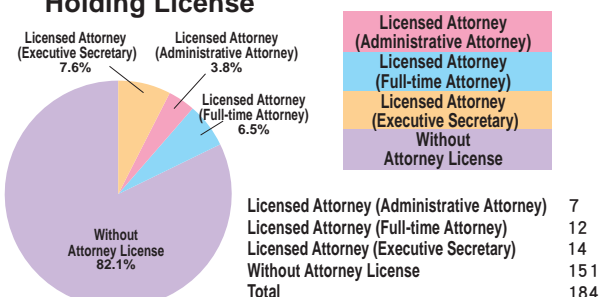
5. Percentage of Staff in Each Duty Category



6. Percentage of Legal Service Staff with Legal Educational Background



7. Number of Legal Service Staff Holding License



Note: Time Frame of the Statistics: 2014/1/1 (year/month/day) ~ 2014/12/31 (year/month/day)

Appendix 6: 2014 Taipei Declaration on Legal Aid

2014 Taipei Declaration on Legal Aid

The 2014 International Forum on Legal Aid was held from October 25 to 27 in Taipei, Taiwan R.O.C., including representatives from 15 countries. During the conference, representatives discussed three main topics including “cross-border cooperation,” “legal aid resources allocation” and “quality of legal aid services.” Participants considered and discussed the following declaration.

Preamble

Legal aid is a fundamental human right recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems. It is the responsibility of the state to ensure that legal aid funding is available, and also to ensure the functional independence of legal aid organizations in the conduct of legal aid work. These principles are consistent with effective legal assistance and other related services.

Cross-border cooperation

There is significant value in legal aid organizations establishing cross-border cooperation schemes with each other to implement the above international instruments:

1. Legal aid organizations should enhance communication with each other to share information and best practices, better ensure access to legal services, and maximize opportunities for learning from each other to facilitate their operation and continuous improvement.
2. When providing legal aid services to foreign nationals, legal aid organizations should endeavor to provide access to the same entitlements as nationals.
3. Legal aid organizations should ensure the provision of appropriate language interpretation and translation services.
4. Where appropriate, legal aid organizations may establish feasible cross-border cooperation schemes with each other, including advice or referral schemes.

Resource allocation to fulfill international standards

The above international instruments provide guidance on the allocation of legal aid resources.

1. Significant value would be added by legal aid organizations regularly surveying legal aid needs and prioritizing services accordingly.
2. Legal aid organizations should endeavor to offer diversified services which deal with disputes before they resort to the courts.

3. Legal aid organizations should give particular attention to groups with special needs including indigenous peoples, women, persons of diverse gender identities, juveniles, victims of human trafficking, and migrants and deliberate on the ways to improve assistance provided to such groups.

4. Legal aid organizations should endeavor to make legal services available to criminal suspects or defendants at the earliest possible stage of their cases.

5. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, legal aid organizations should ensure at a minimum that the rights of the accused in death penalty cases provided by Article 6 and Article 14 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights are protected.

6. Legal aid organizations should endeavor to provide assistance in criminal cases, civil cases and other legal problems that affect basic human needs.

7. To strengthen the implementation of the rule of law, legal aid organizations should collaborate with a wide range of partners to maximize time, talent, monetary and material resources.

Quality of legal aid services

Legal aid organizations should endeavor to ensure that legal aid services meet the quality standards provided by the above international instruments:

1. Legal aid organizations should promote the application of the above international instruments, principles and rules through individual cases where aid is provided.

2. Legal aid organizations should assign cases to lawyers and other providers who demonstrate commitment and professional competence.

3. Legal aid organizations should implement measures to monitor service quality and protect the rights of legal aid recipients.

4. In order to promote effectiveness and quality of services legal aid organizations should ensure that legal aid lawyers and other providers receive reasonable compensation, training and supervision.

Appendix 7: Legal Aid Foundation Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement (MLAA)

Agreement between the Legal Aid Foundation, R.O.C. (Taiwan), and Korea Legal Aid Corporation on Mutual Legal Assistance for Citizens of both Countries

In order to safeguard the basic right of citizens to receive legal assistance and to facilitate sharing and exchange among legal aid organizations, the Legal Aid Foundation, R.O.C. (Taiwan), and Korea Legal Aid Corporation have, after a negotiation process, entered into the following agreement regarding mutual legal assistance for citizens of both countries and liaison mechanisms between the two parties.

1. Cooperation Items

With regards to the provision of legal aid services, the two parties agree to provide the following assistance to each other:

- (1) Both parties shall provide legal aid to citizens of the other party's country in the same manner as they offer their own citizens.
- (2) In addition to law-related resources, the two parties shall endeavor to refer other social resources (for example, emergency assistance) to citizens of the other party.

2. Practical Exchanges

Both parties agree to collectively arrange conferences, visits and training programs for relevant managers and personnel; as well as sharing of information on policies, systems, case studies and other related information.

Specifics on the implementation of this agreement shall be discussed and decided by both parties.

3. Contact Person

The two parties shall appoint a contact person from their respective executive departments to coordinate and implement matters agreed on in the Agreement.

4. Request for Legal Assistance

The two parties agree to submit requests for legal assistance by means of facsimile, e-mail or other written documents. In case of emergency, however, the request may be submitted orally, subject to agreement by the other party and confirmed in writing within 10 days.

The requesting document should include the following information: the party requested to provide assistance, purpose of the request, explanation of relevant issues, case summary, as well as other information required for executing the request.

If it is impossible to execute the request due to insufficient information in the relevant document, the party receiving the request may contact the other party to request provision of additional information.

5. Executing the Request

Both parties agree that they shall execute the request of the other party based on the Agreement and their own policies. They shall, in a timely manner, keep the other party updated of progress in execution of such requests.

If the requested party is unable to fulfill the request, a reason should be given to the other party and relevant documents returned.

6. Confidentiality Obligation

Both parties agree to keep confidential all information relating to the assistance requested and the process in executing such request. The confidentiality obligation, however, shall not apply to cases including but not limited to those where the information is used to execute the request.

7. Limited Usage of Information

Both parties agree that they shall use the information provided by the other party only for the purposes stipulated in the requesting documents. This shall not apply, however, if the usage of such information has been otherwise agreed on by both parties.

8. Mutual Exemption of Certification of Documents

Both parties agree that they shall not request for certification in any form of the evidence, judiciary documents or other information requested or provided under the Agreement.

9. Expenses for Providing the Assistance

Both parties agree that expenses incurred in the provision of assistance shall be waived reciprocally. This, however, shall not apply to expenses which citizens of the other party's country should pay according to the internal regulations of both parties and cases where both parties have otherwise agreed on the expenses to be paid.

10. Agreement Performance and Amendment Procedures

Both parties shall observe the terms and conditions of the Agreement.
Any amendment to the Agreement shall be negotiated and agreed by both parties and confirmed in writing.

11. Dispute Settlement

If there is any dispute arising from the Agreement, both parties shall discuss and settle the matter in as timely a manner as possible.

12. Matters Not Covered in the Agreement

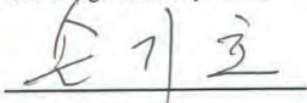
For matters not covered in the Agreement, both parties shall, separately, discuss and settle the matter in an appropriate manner.

13. Validity of the Agreement

The Agreement shall become effective on the date when it is signed by the two parties.

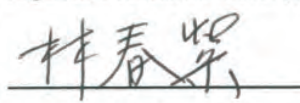
In witness whereof, the legal representatives of the two parties hereby execute this Agreement in Taipei, on October 27, 2014, in English. Each party shall hold one original of the English version.

Korea Legal Aid Corporation



Son Ki Ho, Acting President

Legal Aid Foundation, R.O.C. (Taiwan)



Lin Chun-Jung, Chairperson

Agreement between the Legal Aid Foundation, R.O.C. (Taiwan), and the Public Attorney's Office, Department of Justice, the Philippines on Mutual Legal Assistance for Citizens of both Countries

In order to safeguard the basic right of citizens to receive legal assistance and to facilitate sharing and exchange among legal aid organizations, the Legal Aid Foundation, R.O.C. (Taiwan), and the Public Attorney's Office, Department of Justice, the Philippines have, after a negotiation process, entered into the following agreement regarding mutual legal assistance for citizens of both countries and liaison mechanisms between the two parties.

1. Cooperation Items

With regards to the provision of legal aid services, the two parties agree to provide the following assistance to each other:

- (1) On receiving notice from the other party, provision of immediate and free legal advice by a lawyer to the citizen(s) specified by the other party.
- (2) On receiving notice from the other party, provision of immediate and free personal consultation services by a lawyer in any prison or detention center where a citizen(s) specified by the other party is being held. When necessary, the party may directly accept an application from such a citizen for further legal aid assistance. In a scenario where a citizen has received legal aid and has subsequently left the country, the other party shall continue to maintain communication to ensure provision of further assistance during any appeal process.
- (3) Both parties shall provide legal aid to citizens of the other party's country in the same manner as they offer their own citizens.¹
- (4) When necessary, during provision of the aforementioned services to citizens of the other party's country, each party shall provide appropriate translation/interpretation services.
- (5) Each party shall establish a list of lawyers available to provide legal assistance, which may be used as a reference by citizens of the other party when engaging a lawyer.
- (6) In addition to law-related resources, the two parties shall endeavor to refer other social resources (for example, emergency assistance) to citizens of the other party.

2. Practical Exchanges

Both parties agree to collectively arrange conferences, visits and training programs for relevant managers and personnel; as well as sharing of information on policies, systems, case studies and other related information.

3. Contact Person

The two parties shall appoint a contact person from their respective executive departments to coordinate and implement matters agreed on in the Agreement.

4. Request for Legal Assistance

The two parties agree to submit requests for legal assistance by means of facsimile, e-mail or other written documents. In case of emergency, however, the request may be submitted orally, subject to agreement by the other party and confirmed in writing within 10 days.

¹ It is understood that the Public Attorney's Office of the Philippines applies in regular legal services its merit and indigency tests subject to its existing laws, rules and regulations or upon orders and directives of government authorities pursuant to Republic Act No. 9406 which was approved on March 23, 2007. Likewise, the Legal Aid Foundation, R.O.C. (Taiwan) applies in regular legal services its merit and indigency tests subject to the Legal Aid Act which was announced on Jan. 7, 2004 and rules and regulations ordered by the Board of Directors and reviewed and approved by the Judicial Yuan.

The requesting document should include the following information: the party requested to provide assistance, purpose of the request, explanation of relevant issues, case summary, as well as other information required for executing the request.

If it is impossible to execute the request due to insufficient information in the relevant document, the party receiving the request may contact the other party to request provision of additional information.

5. Executing the Request

Both parties agree that they shall execute the request of the other party based on the Agreement and their own policies. They shall, in a timely manner, keep the other party updated of progress in execution of such requests.

If the requested party is unable to fulfill the request, a reason should be given to the other party and relevant documents returned.

6. Confidentiality Obligation

Both parties agree to keep confidential all information relating to the assistance requested and the process in executing such request. The confidentiality obligation, however, shall not apply to cases including but not limited to those where the information is used to execute the request.

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Both parties agree that expenses incurred in the provision of assistance shall be waived reciprocally. This, however, shall not apply to cases where both parties have otherwise agreed on the expenses to be paid.

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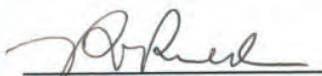
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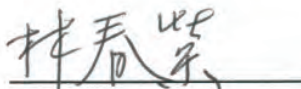
In witness whereof, the legal representatives of the two parties hereby execute this Agreement in Taipei, on October 27, 2014, in English. Each party shall hold one original of the English version.

Public Attorney's Office, Department of Justice,
the Philippines



Persida V. Rueda-Acosta
Chief Public Attorney

Legal Aid Foundation, R.O.C. (Taiwan)



Lin Chun-Jung, Chairperson

Appendix 8: Overview of Regulations Stipulated or Amended in 2014

- I. "Financial Eligibility Criteria on Granting Legal Aid": The amendment of Articles 3, 4, 5, 10 and 13 was approved by the 10th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on December 27, 2013, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030009693 on April 7, 2014. The amendment of Article 5 was approved by the 20th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on October 31, 2014, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030033840 on December 5, 2014.
- II. "Regulations Governing the Payment of Legal Aid Fees": The amendment of all 15 articles and Appendix 1 and 2 was approved by the 17th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on July 25, 2014, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030032412 on November 20, 2014.
- III. "Operation Guidelines of Transfer of Legal Aid Cases Among Branches": The amendment of the title of the guidelines and all 8 articles was approved by the 15th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on April 25, 2014. (The original title: LAF "Attention Guidelines of Transfer of Cases Among Branches").
- IV. "Operation Guidelines of Assignment of Legal Aid Attorneys": The amendment of the title of the guidelines and all 15 articles was approved by the 12th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on February 21, 2014. (The original title: LAF "Operation Procedures of Assignment of Attorneys by the Branches").
- V. "Review Principles of Contribution of Legal Fees and Expenses by the Applicant": The amendment of Articles 1, 2, 3, and 5 was approved by the 15th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on May 30, 2014, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030021123 on July 28, 2014.
- VI. "Guidelines Governing the Handling of Contribution of Fees": The amendment of all 15 articles was approved by the 15th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on May 30, 2014.
- VII. "Repayment Criteria for LAF Aid Recipients": The amendment of all 7 articles was approved by the 11th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on January 24, 2014, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030009694 on April 7, 2014.
- VIII. "Guidelines Governing Repayment": The amendment of all 19 articles was approved by the 11th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on January 24, 2014.
- IX. "Guidelines Governing Recovery": The amendment of all 15 articles was approved by the 11th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on January 24, 2014.
- X. "Guidelines Governing Withdrawal": The amendment of the title of the guidelines and all 9 articles was approved by the 11th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on January 24, 2014. (The original title: LAF "Operation Guidelines of Returning Legal Fees and Expenses to the Recipient after the Confirmation of Withdrawal of Legal Aid").
- XI. "Guidelines Governing the Handling of Legal Aid Cases by Legal Aid Attorneys": The

amendment of the title of the guidelines and all 43 articles was approved by the 13th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on March 28, 2014. (The original title: LAF "Guidelines Governing the Treatment of Legal Aid Cases by Legal Aid Attorneys"), and the amendment of Article 43 was approved by the 14th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on April 25, 2014.

- XII. "Operation Guidelines of Full-time Staff Supporting the Handling of Cases": The amendment of the title of the guidelines and all 11 articles was approved by the 13th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on March 28, 2014. (The original title: LAF "Operation Guidelines of Full-time Staff Supporting the Handling of Legal Aid Cases").
- XIII. "Guidelines Governing the Hiring and Performance Evaluation of Staff Attorneys": The amendment of the title of the guidelines and all 19 articles was approved by the 18th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on August 29, 2014 (The original title: LAF "Guidelines Governing Hiring Staff Attorneys"). The Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030032413 on November 20, 2014.
- XIV. "Guidelines Governing Personnel Affairs": The amendment was approved by the 8th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on October 25, 2013, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030001579 on January 14, 2014; the amendment was approved by the 12th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on February 21, 2014, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030009695 on April 7, 2014 and in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030011286 on April 21, 2014.
- XV. "Organization Guidelines": The amendment of all 7 articles was approved by the 13th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on March 28, 2014, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030016047 on June 9, 2014.
- XVI. "Hiring and Dismissal Criteria for Key Persons": The amendment of all 20 articles was approved by the 10th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on December 27, 2013, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030009691 on April 7, 2014.
- XVII. "Guidelines Governing Staff Performance Evaluation": The amendment of all 17 articles was approved by the 10th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on December 27, 2013, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030009692 on April 7, 2014.
- XVIII. "Guidelines Governing the Management and Usage of Funds": The amendment of Article 5 and 6 was approved by the 10th meeting of the 4th-term of the board of directors on December 27, 2013, and the Judicial Yuan granted approval in Tai-Ting-Si-Si Letter No. 1030009690 on April 7, 2014.
- XIX. "Guidelines Governing the Management of Staff Attendance": The amendment of Article 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, and 19 was approved by the 4th chairperson of LAF on May 27, 2014.
- XX. "Guidelines Governing Leaves without Pay": The amendment of Article 3 was approved by the 4th chairperson of LAF on August 29, 2014.



Legal Aid Foundation

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