

2005.7.1 - 2006.12.31

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Legal Aid Foundation

Philosophy:

- **1.Equality**—To implement the constitutional right to access the court system.
- **2.Human Rights**—To protect the human rights of disadvantaged people.
- **3.The Rule of Law**—To complement the system of the rule of law.

Principles of Service :

To Be Approachable.

To Adopt Efficient Procedures.

- To Be Flexible.
- To Provide Professional Services.

Mission:

- 1.To reflect rigorously, to seek reform and to enhance the soundness of the legal aid system.
- 2. To make legal aid available throughout Taiwan.
- 3. To actively publicize legal aid news and information.
- 4. To allow people convenient access to legal aid.

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Introductory

Chairperson Tun-Ming Tsai, Legal Aid Foundation

Justice is the ultimate venue for dispute resolution. However, for certain people that are economically disadvantaged, during the process of pursuing the protection and realization of their rights, they tend to face the difficulty of hiring lawyers and obtaining professional services. As a result, the Legal Aid Foundation was born.

During the two and one-half years after the establishment of the Foundation, the Foundation has been able to satisfy the needs of part of the disadvantaged populace due to the contribution of many legal professionals. Being an institution that is founded by the government and operated by community, we are required to report business status to the public. Other than the performance recorded in numbers, we also need to figure out how to increase business qualities, how to let more qualified litigants to be familiar with and utilize the legal aid system, how to press close to the needs of the disadvantaged and provide systematic help and how to let the viewpoint of legal aid and human rights to be understood by more people during the process of case handling. The publication of annual report recorded the legal aid business status during the past one and half years. It also raised the objectives waiting for our colleagues to achieve.

Legal specialization, caring of the disadvantaged, and faith to human rights are the value of the Foundation. Legal services can bring a lot of positive impact to the society through perfect execution of day-to-day work, and the careful and appropriate plan management of projects. From the realizations of justice for the disadvantaged to the strengthening of national legal foundation and the implementation and promotion of the concept of human rights, we are to shoulder heavy responsibilities and deem ourselves to be bound by such responsibilities. It is hoped that all staff can humbly accept the guidance from all walks of life in the society, inspire oneself to contribute and encourage each other for the achievement of the common vision in everyone's heart.

Legal Aid Foundation Chairperson of Legal Aid Foundation

Jun - Ming Isai



In order for the Foundation's annual report to comply with the annual work plan and the starting and end date of budgeting, this year's annual report is adjusted to start from July 1, 2005 until December 31, 2006, which is a full-year statistics that includes the second half year starting from July of 2005 and the full year of 2006. From now on all annual report would start from January 1 until December 31 of the then-current year.

From the perspective of total cases, more than 15,000 applications were granted to legal aid in 2006 whereas 6,000 cases were granted in 2006. The number of granted cases had increased by 20% on a yearly basis.

The Foundation provides legal counseling on approximately 10,000 cases in 2006. Indeed many litigants went straight to the branches for assistance without strict review on the financial eligibility. However, most of the litigants that would seek assistance from the branches are from the middle classes, if the Foundation can provide answers or directions for resolution, it can prevent the interested parties to make greater mistakes due to lack of legal knowledge and incur greater losses. The legal services around the world had provided convenient legal counseling services, thus we need to have more specific policies on legal counseling services.

80% of the cases the Foundation has served are litigation representation or advocacy. The remaining 18% cases were legal document drafting whereas mediation and settlement cases take up less than 1%. Among the litigation representation or advocacy, 60% are representations in civil matters and 40% are criminal defense cases. The Foundation will promote legal services beyond litigations (counseling, coordination and mediation) in the future.

Among the representations in civil cases, most are the divorce litigation, family support, or child custody actions of domestic cases, which amounts to approximately 6,000 cases. There has been approximately 3,000 damage compensation for tort actions and approximate 1,300 of damage compensation cases for car accidents.

Most of the criminal legal aid cases are injury charges or aggravated assault charges, which are 1,177 cases. Others we had 931 fraud cases, 850 drug cases, 755 robberies and 686 murders.

Criminal cases range from the injury crimes, which is the lightest, to complicated crimes such as murders or even death penalty cases. Some of the defendants would confess whereas some would not. The time and energy required for defense varies greatly. However, the remuneration for attorneys handling criminal cases is set between NT\$20,000 to NT\$30,000, which does not differ much from that for the handling of civil cases. Major and complicated cases would not receive sufficient defense. Therefore, the payment of legal fees of Legal Aid Foundation shall be amended and improved.

In some countries such as the United States and United Kingdom, based on the lawyer system thereof, higher remunerations can be collected for civil cases such as damage compensation for bodily injuries such as car accidents, some countries like US; therefore, these cases are all handled by regular attorneys and not within the scope of legal aid.

The work focus of the Foundation for next year would be:

- (1) Expand defense for criminal cases and provide legal assistance during the first interviews by the police and prosecutors.
- (2) Expand the protection of the basic right of living and social welfare for the disadvantaged groups such as the handicapped, juvenile, women, and the aborigines. There are still many of these disadvantaged people who do not receive the care offered by basic human right.
- (3) Strengthen the attorney defense for the third review. Current Laws of Criminal Procedure the rules regarding compulsory defense do not apply to the third review, which apparently violates defendants' right to attorney. The Foundation should still endeavor to communicate with the courts before any legislative amendment and provide defendants of serious criminal cases with defense attorneys.
- (4) The Foundation decides to Evaluation of Lawyers' Performance starting from 2007. It is hoped that the Foundation's legal aid attorneys and staff attorneys would provide qualified services. The key to the success or failure of legal aid is the quality of the services provided by the attorneys. To increase the quality of service, the attorney remuneration system should reasonably reflect the general cost for case handlings. In addition, opportunities for professional on-job training and research studies, the Foundation should offer corrections to or weeding out the attorneys that are imprudent or behave improperly through fair and objective appraisal system.

Legal Aid Foundation Secretary - General

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Chapter 1

Foundation Organization



Organization Chart





Section 1 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making organization. There are 13 directors on the board with the term of office to be 3 years. All of the positions are unpaid and appointed by the Director of the Judicial Yuan including 2 representatives from the Judicial Yuan and 1 representative each from the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior. 4 attorneys enthusiastically participated in legal aid services are recommended by nation-wide and District Bar Associations, 2 senior scholars and professionals specialized in laws or other academic fields, 1 representative from the disadvantaged groups and 1 representative from the aborigines. Representatives from government comprise of less than half of the Board members. The Foundation has set up an auditing department that is responsible for the auditing events of the Foundation and independent from all other departments and reports directly to the Board of Directors.

First-term Chairperson of Board of Directors :



Tun-ming Tsai (Honorary Professor, National Taiwan University School of Law, Ph.D. in Law University of Freiberg, Germany)

First-term Board of Directors: (Alphabetical listed)

Gu Den-mei	(Professor, Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University)
Gu Jia-Chuen	(Former Director General of Taiwan Bar Association)
Lin Jing-yi	(Director, Aborigine Committee Planning Department, Executive Yuan)
Lin Ya-feng	(Director, Juvenile and family courts, Judicial Yuan)
Ji Huei-rung	(CEO, The Garden of Hope Foundation)
Chang Ching-yur	(Chief, Department of Prevention, Rehabilitation and Protection,
	Ministry of Justice)
Kuo Lin-yun	(Former Director General, Taiwan Bar Association National United
	Association, legislator)
Chen Chuan-yue	(Former Chairman, Judicial Reform Foundation, Consultant of Taiwan Bar
	Association)
Liu Wen-shi	(Counselor, Ministry of Interior)
Liu Kuo-Tung	(Chief, Department of Marshall Law, Ministry of Defense)
Wei Ta-liang	(Department Chief, Clerks for the Justices of the Constitutional Court,
	Judicial Yuan)
Su Chi-Hsiung	(Consultant and former Director General, Taiwan Bar Association)

Former Board of Directors

Chiang Mei-hui	(Ahbuwu Yayixikana) (Chief Executive, Kaohsiung County Aborigines
	Continuous Development Association) -3/23/2004 to 4/28//2006
Kao Chin-chi	(Director, Department of Judicial Administration, Judicial Yuan)
	-11/24/2005 to 3/23/2006
Hsu He-ping	(Chief, Department of Marshall Law, Ministry of Defense) - 3/23/2004 to
	8/1/2005
Chen Tsung-cher	n (Chief, Department of Judicial Administration, Judicial Yuan)
	-3/23/2004 to 10/31/2005
Liu Ling-chi	(Director, Criminal Department, Judicial Yuan) ~ 3/23/2004 and 3/23/2006



Gu Den-Mei



Gu Jia-chuen



Lin Jing-yi



Lin Ya-feng



Ji Huei-rung





Kuo Lin-yun



Chen Chuan-yue



Liu Wen-shi



Liu Kuo-tung



Wei Ta-liang



Su Chi-hsiung













Chiang Mei-hui

Hsu He-ping

Chen Tsung-chen

Liu Ling-chi

Section 2 Board of Supervisors

The Board of Supervisors constitutes 5 supervisors with the term of office to be 3 years, all of which are unpaid. The first-term supervisor is appointed by the Director of Judicial Yuan including 1 representative from the Executive Yuan, 1 representative from the Judicial Yuan, 1 attorney recommended by the National and Regional Bar Associations, 1 individual with knowledge in accounting or relevant professional field, and 1 individual of social justice, which means that the number of government representatives would not exceed the majority.

First-term Chairperson of Board of Supervisors:



Sun Sen-yen (Professor, Department of Law, Soochow University; Former Grand Justice of Judicial Yuan)

First-term Supervisor: (alphabetical listed)

(Section Chief, First Bureau of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting
and Statistics, Executive Yuan)
(Chief Accountant, Accounting Department, Judicial Yuan)
(Former standing director of Taipei Bar Association, former Member of Supervision $)$
(Professor, Accounting Department, National Taiwan University; Ph.D.
in Accounting, University of Maryland, United States)
Supervisors
(Officer of Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Private Tam-Kang
University Ph.D. in Management Science) ~ 3/23/2004 to 2/24/2006
(Professor, Accounting Department, National Taiwan University; Ph.D. in Accounting
of University of Maryland) ~ 3/23/2004 to 12/23/2005
(Former Directorate-General of Taiwan Bar Association) ~ 3/23/2004 to 8/4/2006
(Form Chief Accountant, Accounting Department, Judicial Yuan) ~ 3/23/2004 and 7/28/2005

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Lin Mei-hsing







Liao Chien-nan



Tsai Yang-tsung



Lee Ting-wen

Lin Chan-chun

Kao Ruey-cheng Cheng Kuo-ching

Section 3 Secretary-General



Kuo Chi-jen

(former Justice of Yi-Ian Dist. Court, Taipei Law Service Center Chief, Chief Member of Labor Insurance Audit Commission)

Kuo Chi-jen



Chen Wen-lung Former Secretary-General from 4/1/2004 to 2/28/2006

Cheng Wen-lung







Lin Yung-song Acting Secretary-General from 3/1/2006 to 3/31/2006.

Lin Yung-Song

The Foundation's organization has adjusted from three departments and two divisions to nine departments. Seven of the departments are currently in operation. Upon adequate authorization, each department can have greater amount of human resources to better execute broader and multi-face work for the Foundation. The organization of the secretariat is as follows:

- Legal And Business Affair Department Tsai Mei-chi, Director -2006.3.31 Lee Chuan-ying, Director -2006.3.29-2006.6.28 Kuo Yi-ching, Director -2006.6.28-
- 2. Public Promotion Department Hsu Yu-Ian, Director
- International Affairs Department Hsieh Hsiang-huei, Director -2006.8.29
- 4. Human Resource Department Lee Shu-fen, Director
- 5. General Affairs Department Lee Pao-lin, Director
- 6. Finance and Accounting Department Yang Jin-ru, Director
- 7. Information Department Hsu Jun-min, Director
- Administration Department Lee Shu-fen, Director -2006.2 Hsieh Hsiang-huei, Director 2006.02-2006.8.29 Wei Pi-ying, Director-2006.8.30-

Section 4 20 Branche Offices Nationwide

With its official launch on July 1st, 2004, the Foundation simultaneously established its branches in five cities including Taipei, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung and Hualian. In addition, on January 10, 2005, new branches were set up in Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Changhua, Yilan, and Taitung. Nine more branches were set up on June 30 of the same year in Keelung, Miaoli, Nantou, Yunlin, Chiayi, Pintung, Jinmen, Matsu and Penghu. The Foundation set up one branch for each county/city through out the entire province within one year. In consideration of the broad area of a country's territory and the ardent expectation of the people of Taipei County, a new branch in Banciao City was set up in December 27, 2006. The Director and Executive Secretary of each branch are all attorneys with zeal, dedication and care for the disadvantaged.



Group photo of Secretary-General Kuo Chi-jen and Directors of Branch Offices.



Group photo of Secretary-General Kuo Chi-jen and Executive Secretaries of Branch Offices.



Director and Executive Secretary of 20 Branches Nationwide

Keelung Branch

Director

Attorney Ching-sung Yu Executive Secretary Attorney Ya-chun Chen 2006.02.01-

Taipei, Jinmen and Matsu Branch

- Director Attorney Yung-song Lin
- Executive Secretary Attorney Yi-ching Kuo 2005.03.23-2006.07.19 Attorney Yu-fan Chen, acting from 2006.7.10-2006.11.10, 2006.11.11-

Banciao Branch

- Director
- Attorney Chin-feng Hsuei
 Executive Secretary Attorney Tsung-hsien Lin

Taoyuan Branch

- Director
 Attorney Mi-ting Lai
- Hsinchu Branch
- Director
 - Attorney Bing-chen Luo
- Executive Secretary Attorney Ai-fen Dai 2004.12.01-2005.10.31 Attorney Ya-ping Liu 2005.11.01-2006.08.31

Miaoli Branch

- Director
 Attorney Chi-hung Chang
 Executive Secretary
- Attorney Hsui-ru Wu 2005.06.13-2006.09.10 Attorney Shu-ying Tseng 2006.09.01-

Taichung Branch

- Director
- Attorney Wen-tien Hsieh Executive Secretary Attorney Chi-chie Hsu 200.01.01-2005.07.31
 - Attorney Chi-feng Liao 2005.08.01-

Nantou Branch

- Director Attorney Show-mei Liu
- Executive Secretary Attorney Cheng-yin Hsu 2005.12.01-2006.08.16 Attorney Hsui-ru Wu 2006.09.11-

Changhua Branch

Director

- Attorney Shi-huang Chen Executive Secretary
- Attorney Kuo-wei Chen

Yunlin Branch

- Director
 - Attorney Chin-yang Lin
- Executive Secretary Attorney Lun-shi Liu 2006.10.01-

Chiayi Branch

- Director
 - Attorney Pichung Tsai
- Executive Secretary Attorney Tse-feng Sun 2005.06.15-2006.08.31 Attorney Ruey-hua You 2006.08.30

Tainan Branch

- Director
 - Attorney Hsin-hsien Wu
- Executive Secretary Attorney Chi-miao Chen 2004.07.01-2005.10.31

Kaohsiung, Penghu Branch

- Director
 - Attorney Huei-chin Chen
- Executive Secretary Attorney Ping-ping Hsu 2004.06.01-2005.07.31 Attorney Yu-liang Hong 2005.08.01-2005.09.16 acting
 - Attorney Min-yin Hsieh 2005.09.01-

Pingtung Branch

- Director
 - Attorney Ruey-ke Tang
- Executive Secretary Attorney Fu-mei Lin

Yilan Branch

 Director Attorney Wei-hsiang Chen

Hualian Branch

- Director
 Attorney Hsuei-chung Liao
- Executive Secretary
- Attorney Yun-chin Tsai

Taitung Branch

- Director
 Attorney Bai-feng Lee
- Executive Secretary
- Attorney Song-shi Liao 2005 .07.01-2006.08.31 Attorney Shu-huei Wang 2006.09.01~

Section 5 Analysis of Nationwide Employees

Since the beginning of the Legal Aid Foundation, it followed the strategy of using only talented human capital and simplifying human resource. With the cooperation among all colleagues, 19 branches were set up on July 1, 2005 and Banciao branch was set up in 2006, which is the 20th branch of the Foundation up to the end of 2006. There are 146 full-time staffs nationwide



Vigorous Legal Aid employees had made an LAF cake during the first Forum of Legal Aid in Taiwan .



Group photo for LAF Yearly Strategic Planning in 2006.

1. Staff Sexuality Ratio

Year	Ma	ale	Fen	nale	Total		
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	
2005	33	28%	85	72%	118	100%	
2006	38	26%	108	74%	146	100%	

2. Staff Age Distribution

Year	Under Age 30		30-40		Above 40		Total			
real	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Avg.Age	
2005	69	58%	33	28%	16	14%	118	100%	33	
2006	61	42%	67	46%	18	12%	146	100%	32	



Year	Below Junior Colleague		Junior Co	nior Colleague University Graduate School Total			Junior Colleague		University Graduate Sch		tal	Avg.
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Education	
2005	4	3%	12	10%	87	74%	15	13%	118	100%	University	
2006	4	2%	13	9%	106	73%	23	16%	146	100%	University	

3. Staff Education Background Analysis

4. Personnel Seniority Analysis Prior to Foundation

Year	Below 5 Years		5-10 Years		10-15 Years		15-20 Years		Above 20 Years		Total		Avg.
Tear	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Seniority
2005	63	53%	26	22%	23	19%	3	3%	3	3%	118	<mark>100%</mark>	6
2006	77	53%	38	26%	20	14%	3	2%	8	5%	146	100%	6

5. Predecessor Job System Analysis

Year	Government System		NGO		Law Firms		Private Enterprises		Others		Total	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
2005	8	7%	15	13%	41	35%	32	27%	22	18%	118	100%
2006	9	6%	17	12%	45	31%	46	31%	29	20%	146	100%

6. Staff Job Content Distinction Ratio

Year	Legal Ser	vice Staff	Non-Legal S	Service Staff	Total		
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	
2005	64	54%	54	46%	118	100%	
2006	84	58%	62	42%	146	100%	

7. Ratio of Foundation Personnel Education Background

Year	Law S	School	Non-Lav	v School	Total		
Teal	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	
2005	57	89%	7	11%	64	100%	
2006	79	94%	5	6%	84	100%	

8. No. of Foundation Legal Service Staff with Attorney License

Veer	With Attorne	ey Licenses	Without Attor	ney Licenses	Total		
Year	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	
2005	21	33%	43	67%	64	100%	
2006	29	35%	55	65%	84	100%	

Section 6 Foundation Part-time Staff

1. Specialist Committees

The Foundation set up Specialist Committees under the Board of Directors according to the Foundation's business needs. All of the positions are unpaid. The Foundation, according to the Legal Aid Act, invited enthusiastic attorneys and representatives of social welfare groups to be the members of the Foundation's specialists committees. However, with the graduate increase in the number of specialized members, in order to manifest the function of the committees, the specialized committees are divided into legislation, research, development, and international affairs according the members' specializations, each being responsible for providing professional recommendation and decision policies to the Foundation according to its specialization.

(1) Legal Affairs Committee:

Primarily assists with the drafting and modification of the Foundation's internal and external rules and regulations and interpretation of doubt on the same.

The Foundation's Legislation Committee members are lawyers or professors that utilize their time during the night among their daily busy schedule to assist the Foundation with the drafting of rules and regulations and the interpretation of doubt on the same or offer recommendations.

There were 17 members on the Legal Affairs Committee during the second half of 2005. 13 meetings were held and the drafting and modification of various guidelines and regulations. Listed as followed:

- Financial Eligibility Criteria for Granting the Legal Aid
- Regulations for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations and Necessary Fees
- Regulation Governing the cope of Legal Aid Implementation
- Guidelines for Civil Legal Aid Attorneys Requesting Procedural Relief
- Personnel Management Regulations for Legal Aid Foundation
- Provisional Key Points of Salary Adjustment for 2006
- Regulations for Recruiting Staff Attorney
- Procedures of Appointing Attorneys
- Guidelines Governing Management of Voluntary Workers
- Guidelines for Internal Control and Implementation

There were 17 members on the Legal Affairs Committee during 2006 and 21 meetings were held. The drafting and amendment of regulations and guidelines are listed in below.

- Financial eligibility criteria for Granting the legal aid
- Regulations for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations and Necessary Fees
- Regulations for Recruiting Staff Attorney
- Personnel Management Regulations for Legal Aid Foundation



- Regulations Governing the Foundation's Organizational Structure
- Regulations for Internal Audit System
- Guidelines for Internal Control and Implementation
- Guidelines for Guarantee Certificates issued by Branch Offices
- Guidelines Governing the Contribution Fee
- Guidelines Governing the Repayment Fee
- Guidelines Governing the Recovery Cost
- Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Lawyers' Performance
- Guidelines Governing Appointing Staff Attorneys
- Guidelines Governing Personnel Assessment
- Guidelines Governing Management Staff and Transfer Supervision
- Guidelines Governing Sexual Harassment Prevention Measure and Petition and Punishment
- Guidelines Governing Voluntary Works
- Guidelines Governing Leasing Offices

(2) Research Committee:

The Research Committee has invited 11 research scholars to provide the Foundation with recommendations on policy directions and future trend.

The first conference were held during the second half of 2005 to come up with recommendations with regard to the "2005 International Legal Aid Forum", establishment of staff attorney system, whether the Foundation has the function of mediation, whether the Foundation's exclusive website should provide the information on legal aid attorneys, whether the Foundation should take into account the necessity for legal aid when conducting review and other material issues.

The Committee will have a first meeting with the Legal Affairs Committee in 2006 to offer recommendations on the independence of the Foundation's branches, the positioning of the executive secretary and other material issues.

(3)Development Committee:

The Foundation's "Development Committee" is composed of representatives of social welfare groups and related professionals. The primary purpose thereof is to collect thoughts on the demand of the disadvantaged groups and legal aid policies, to set up an exchange and cooperation channel, legal support platform and referral system, and hopefully to enhance the breath of promotion through each other's resources.

There were 20 members of Development Committee during the second half of 2005. 4 conferences were held with the primary attention being paid to and discussion on issues including: whether to recruit staff attorneys to handle labor-law related counseling in response to the new labor and retirement system, how to set forth and execute the Foundation's system of internal monitoring management and auditing, whether the Foundation's legal counseling should only be offered to the underprivileged, the Foundation's assistance to the China Petrochemical Tainan An-shuen Plant Environment Pollution Case, how can the Foundation strengthen promotion, how to undertake the Foundation's project research on the disadvantaged, the viability of the Foundation setting up online law library, whether the Foundation should provide mediation services, whether the Foundation is suitable for undertaking mediation of domestic cases, joining with psychological counseling, which type of relation the Foundation should establish with legislators, the type of cases accepted by the Foundation's staff attorneys, how the Foundation can set up internal communication channels and establish transfer mechanism, whether to waive review of lack of financial capabilities for application for legal counseling by immigrant labor and immigrants and whether it is suitable for the Foundation to lead-in target management and performance evaluation system and so on.

The number of Development Committee member increased to 21 in 2006. 3 meetings were held. Issues including the following should be paid attention to and discussed: Evaluate the viability of the Foundation's purchase of foundation locations, whether the Foundation should include social welfare groups as legal aid service receivers, whether to cooperate with civic organizations for the Foundations' second annual activities, whether to include the civic organizations into the Foundation's attorney evaluations and the appraisal units to determine degree of satisfaction for each branch, whether the Foundation needs to plan the monitoring and supervising of stationed at each district to assist branches to handle relevant businesses, the handling and self-criticism of the Taipei Branch handling "Application for Legal Counseling on behalf of immigrant labor and immigrants civic organizations", how the Foundation can cooperate with social welfare groups to promote low-income projects, the viability of the Foundation running nonlitigation businesses, the viability of expanding trial of Legal Assistance During the First Interviews by the Police and Prosecutors, how the Foundation can exchange information with the publications of other social welfare organizations and advertisement and whether to have jointly set up alliances to promote legislations of regeneration-related bills and so on.

(4)International Affairs Committee:

In the end of 2005, the "International Forum Preparation Committee" was transformed into "International Affairs Committee". Professionals and Scholars specialized in international affairs were recruited to assist with the Foundation's development of international affairs, research on foreign-related and the legal aid systems overseas, communicate and coordinate with foreign groups. The committee consists of 13 members.



In October, the "2005 International Forum on Legal Aid" was held to promote the complete development of our country's legal system, set up regular international exchange platform, enhance the human right image of Taiwan, undertake non-official diplomacy and promote the human rights.

There were 13 members on the International Affairs Committee in 2006. The first meeting was held to pay attention to and discuss about major issues including the follow-up exchange and the publication of conference procedures of the "2005 International Forum on Legal Aid", continuous attention to the exchange status of the Foundation and international legal aid organizations, how to conduct investigations of international legal aid system, positioning of participation by legal aid in international legal aid and human right related conferences and publications of international legal-aid related work.

Name	Number in 2005	Number in 2006
Legal Affairs Committee	17	17
Research Committee	11	11
Development Committee	20	21
International Affairs Committee	13	13
Sub Total	61	62

(5)Number of Members on each Committee:

%Remarks : The list of specialist committee members is as "Appendix 4"

2. Reviewing Committee

The Reviewing Committee of the Foundation reviews decisions made by the Examining Committees of the branch offices. Commissioners of the Reviewing Committee serve a term of three years and receive no remuneration. As of 2005, there were 174 commissioners and turned up to 183 commissioners in 2006. Commissioners chosen from among senior judges, public prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys or other experts and academics having specialist knowledge in law.

3. Examining Committee

Each Branch Office establishes an Examining Committee where Commissioners serve a term of 3 years and receive no remuneration. The Examining Committee is responsible for resolving the following issues:

 the granting, refusal, cancellation and termination of an application for legal aid.
 the payment (including pre-payment), reduction or cancellation of legal fees and necessary expenses. the determination of the amount of legal fees and necessary expenses that the
 applicant should share or be responsible for;

the mediation of any disputes between recipients of legal aid and their providers and

- the terms of reconciliation; and
- other miscellaneous matters.

As of 2005, there were 1,450 commissioners nominated by Branch Office Directors, chosen from among judges, public prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys, or academics and experts having specialist knowledge in law, and appointed by the Foundation. The member of examing committee commissioners grow up to 1,683 in the end of 2006.

4. Legal Aid Attorneys

The Foundation provides legal aid services through legal aid attorney. More detailed analysis of legal aid attorney will be listed in Chart 42-44.

5. Trainee Attorneys

The primarily job for trainee attorneys is to help document the case interview proceeding while the applicant's examing stage. The content will be a reference of whether to approve or refuse a legal aid case. The participation of trainee attorneys allows them to become the Foundation's future legal aid attorney or examing commissioners after the attorney qualification exam. There are 199 trainee attorneys in the end of 2005 and by the end of 2006 the number has reached 239.



The Legal Aid Foundation provided regular seminars for trainee attorneys to promote legal aid concept in their early legal services experience.



6. Volunteer

Volunteer assists the Foundation to promote a variety of legal service work. The number of volunteers of the Foundation has exceeded 300 by the end of 2005 and reached 400 at the end of 2006.



The volunteers had been played an important role for Legal Aid daily business. The Miaoli branch had signed with Yu-Da college of business to long term volunteer and intern cooperation.



Students from Chung Yuen Christian University paid their leisure time in Taoyuan branch.

7. Volunteer University Students

In addition to volunteers, the Foundation also accepts volunteer university students from social psychology and public administration related departments to practice at the Foundation. The Foundation will issue the Certificate after practice. During the summer of 2006, 6 students from Chung Cheng University Labor Relations Department came to the Foundation and practice for a month and participated in the "Migratory Bird Project: Exploring the Development Experiences of the Democracy and Human Right of Taiwan that jointly sponsored by the National Science Council and Taiwan Foundation for Democracy. 2 Taiwanese and American youth (one foreign and one domestic) came to the Foundation to practice for two months.

8. Statistics of Part-time Staff in each Category

Year	Reviewing Commissioners	Examing Commissioners	Trainee Attorneys	Volunteers
2005	174	1450	199	300
2006	183	1638	239	400

Note: The number of Legal Aid Attorneys will be analysis in chapter three



Business Report

Section 1 Business Analysis

The Foundation's Business includes legal counseling, mediation, settlement, drafting of legal files, litigation representation or defense and other services. The parties served are primarily underprivileged or those that cannot be properly protected by law for reasons (For example, compulsory defense cases where applicants are not able to illustrate in court due to intellectual reasons). For the above-mentioned business scope and service targets, the Foundation bases itself on the spirits of human rights, holds up to friendly and efficient service ideas and bears the mission of being on guard, self examination, pursuing reform and perfecting the legal aid system.

The Foundation's case statistics analysis for the second half of 2005 and 2006 are as follows :

- Calculation Date: With regard to the calculation date for the data for 2006, if no special remark is made, it should be January 15, 2007. The difference in calculation date will lead to the difference in numbers. If a case that is rejected after examing but is approved for aid after review, it will affect the number of cases granted for aid and number of cases refused.
- 2. The year "2005" in the table mean the period from 07/01/2005 to 12/31/2005 except for the closed cases. Closing of cases is calculated manually at each branch and therefore cannot be divided into first and second half of a year.
- 3. The data for each branch listed in the table is the data for the entire 2006. The data for the second half of 2005 is only the sum.
- 4. Even though Banciao Branch was established on December 27, 2006, the numbers related thereto were not listed in this report because it had served few days during 2006.

Total Case Volume Analysis

[Table 1] Total Application Volume

- The total number of applications during the second half of 2005 was 13,755. The number of cases granted in the second half of 2005 was 6,217 whereas the number of legal counseling cases was 4,266.
- The total number of application during 2006 was 32,813 whereas the total number of cases granted was 14,955 and the number of legal counseling case was 9,836.
- Legal counseling is divided into "on-site legal counseling" and "research legal counseling". The on-site counseling means the applicant receives no follow-up aid after explanations of the examining commissioners whereas the research legal counseling means the aid form attorneys are assigned to assist with research after passage of financial eligibility review.



			Statistics of To	otal Applications	;			
	Total	Total Number	Total Number	Total	Total Numb Counselir		Total number	
Branch	Volume of Applications	of Full Aid Cases Approved	of Partial Aid Cases Approved	Number of Cases Refused	On-Site Legal Counseling	Research Legal Counseling	of On-site Withdrawn Cases	Others
Keelung Branch	1047	594	21	251	161	5	11	9
Taipei Branch	9778	5464	133	2742	1181	1	147	111
Taoyuan Branch	2120	1159	20	537	231	0	158	15
Hsinchu Branch	1837	459	18	124	1205	0	26	5
Miaoli Branch	756	143	3	160	424	0	16	10
Taichung Branch	2273	1069	4	541	602	2	57	0
Nantou Branch	673	306	6	106	247	0	6	2
Changhua Branch	1632	535	13	212	825	0	34	13
Yunlin Branch	590	258	3	127	199	0	2	1
Chiayi Branch	1136	727	7	228	160	0	5	9
Tainan Branch	1896	772	11	330	750	0	23	10
Kaohsiung Branch	2390	1220	9	569	298	0	259	35
Pingtung Branch	1532	827	17	291	348	8	22	27
Yilan Branch	1161	412	11	158	544	0	21	15
Hualian Branch	1738	307	3	268	1087	0	56	17
Taitung Branch	1400	192	2	63	1132	1	11	0
Jinmen Branch	430	99	5	43	282	0	0	1
Matsu Branch	106	19	2	7	77	0	0	1
Penghu Branch	318	145	0	72	83	0	17	1
2006Total	32813	14707	288	6829	9836	17	871	282
2005Total	13755	6107	110	2682	4266	26	431	159

[Table 2] Number of Aid Cases by Categories and Ratio

The primary functions of the Foundation are litigation representation or defense as of now accounts for approximately 80% of the total number of cases approved for legal aid. In the future the Foundation will strengthen mediation and settlement representation, which corresponds with the promotion of the "alternative dispute resolution mechanism" by the Judicial Yuan.

		INUIT		ases by Ca	tegones and	Ralio			
Branch	Litiga Represer Defe	ntation or		ch Legal seling	-	of Legal ments		tion or ement	Total Number of
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Cases
Keelung Branch	501	81.46%	5	0.81%	106	17.24%	3	0.49%	615
Taipei Branch	4633	82.78%	1	0.02%	687	12.27%	276	4.93%	5597
Taoyuan Branch	938	79.56%	0	0.00%	172	14.59%	69	5.85%	1179
Hsinchu Branch	405	84.91%	0	0.00%	71	14.88%	1	0.21%	477
Miaoli Branch	118	80.82%	0	0.00%	26	17.81%	2	1.37%	146
Taichung Branch	748	69.71%	2	0.19%	311	28.98%	12	1.12%	1073
Nantou Branch	212	67.95%	0	0.00%	93	29.81%	7	2.24%	312
Changhua Branch	410	74.82%	0	0.00%	131	23.91%	7	1.28%	548
Yunlin Branch	201	77.01%	0	0.00%	53	20.31%	7	2.68%	261
Chiayi Branch	503	68.53%	0	0.00%	206	28.07%	25	3.41%	734
Tainan Branch	583	74.46%	0	0.00%	176	22.48%	24	3.07%	783
Kaohsiung Branch	984	80.07%	0	0.00%	239	19.45%	6	0.49%	1229
Pingtung Branch	692	81.99%	8	0.95%	142	16.82%	2	0.24%	844
Yilan Branch	347	82.03%	0	0.00%	70	16.55%	6	1.42%	423
Hualian Branch	276	89.03%	0	0.00%	29	9.35%	5	1.61%	310
Taitung Branch	174	89.69%	1	0.52%	19	9.79%	0	0.00%	194
Penghu Branch	111	76.55%	0	0.00%	34	23.45%	0	0.00%	145
Jinmen Branch	87	83.65%	0	0.00%	13	12.50%	4	3.85%	104
Matsu Branch	17	80.95%	0	0.00%	4	19.05%	0	0.00%	21
2006 Total	11940	79.63%	17	0.001%	2582	17.22%	456	0.03%	14995
2005 Total	4884	78.56%	26	0.004%	1121	18.03%	185	0.03%	6217

Number of Aid Cases by Categories and Ratio

[Table 3] Number and Ratio of Granted Cases

68% -70% of the cases were granted by the Foundation when the number of non onsite legal counseling cases is deducted.

	Number and Ratio of Cases Approved for Aid											
Branch	Approved for Aid	Refused	Ratio of Granting Aid									
Keelung Branch	615	251	71%									
Taipei Branch	5597	2742	67%									
Taoyuan Branch	1179	537	69%									
Hsinchu Branch	477	124	79%									



Miaoli Branch	146	160	48%
Taichung Branch	1073	541	66%
Nantou Branch	312	106	75%
Changhua Branch	548	212	72%
Yunlin Branch	261	127	67%
Chiayi Branch	734	228	76%
Tainan Branch	783	330	70%
Kaohsiung Branch	1229	569	68%
Pingtung Branch	844	291	74%
Yilan Branch	423	158	73%
Hualian Branch	310	268	54%
Taitung branch	194	63	75%
Penghu Branch	145	72	67%
Jinmen Branch	104	43	71%
Matsu Branch	21	7	75%
2006Total	14995	6829	68%
2005Total	6217	2682	70%

Calculation Formula:(Total number of cases approved for full aid + Total number of cases approved for partial aid)/(Total number of cases approved for full aid + total number of cases approved for partial aid + Number of cases refused)

Analysis of Applicants and Legal Aid Recipient

[Table 4] Sexuality Analysis

Applicants applying for legal aid and the ratio of legal aid recipient' sexuality is as follows: each category occupies half while the number of male is a little greater.

	Table of Statistics of Sexuality of Applicants and Legal Aid Recipient												
		20	006		2005								
	Male		Female		Male		Female						
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio					
Total Application	17036	51.92%	15777	48.08%	6955	50.56%	6801	49.44%					
Cases Approved for Assistance	7926	52.86%	7069	47.14%	3101	50.09%	3090	49.91%					
Cases Approved for Legal Counse	4611	46.88%	5225	53.12%	2019	47.05%	2272	52.95%					

[Table 5] Age Analysis

The age distribution of the applicants applying to the Foundation for legal aid and receivers of legal aid is as follows. Youth and old people are minority.

Applicants and Aid Recipients Age Statistics Table								
	2006			2005				
Age Rank	Application Person- time	Percentage of total applicants	Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling Person-time	Percentage of cases approved for aid and legal counseling person-time	Application Person-time	Percentage of total number of applicants	Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling Person-time	Percentage of Total cases approved for aid and legal counseling person-time
Below 18	1596	4.86%	1343	5.41%	540	3.93%	470	4.48%
19-65	28879	88.01%	21921	88.25%	11984	87.12%	9192	87.68%
Above 66	2338	7.13%	1577	6.35%	1232	8.96%	822	7.84%
Total	32813	100%	24841	100%	13756	100%	10484	100%

Remark :

1. Date calculated: 3/3/2007. The volume of cases approved for aid and legal counseling cases in 2006. Because cases may change subsequently (such as applicants request reviewing or the case refused becoming approved for aid, the numbers may be different; same applies to the table setting forth the calculation date.

2. The table is calculated according person-time because the same person may apply for multiple cases.

[Table 6] Statistics of Approval and Refused By Applicant's Industry

This table shows the approval and refused status of applications from various industries. The unemployed took up the highest percentage.

Statistics of Approval and Refused of Cases by Applicant's Industry						
	2006			2005		
Category	Number of Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling Case	Number of Case Refused	Ratio of Case Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling Case	Number of Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling Case	Number of Case Refused	Ratio of Case Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling Case
Unemployed	13308	3860	42.01%	5818	1561	44.36%
Agricultural and Raising Industry	344	85	1.09%	180	49	1.37%
Labor	5789	1590	18.28%	2439	586	18.60%
Business	665	171	2.10%	284	59	2.17%
Freelancers	872	248	2.75%	411	129	3.13%
Soldiers	126	33	0.40%	37	9	0.28%
Public Servant	228	39	0.72%	97	19	0.74%
Teachers & Professors	246	47	0.78%	115	20	0.88%
Housekeeper	677	99	2.14%	298	64	2.27%
Fishery Industry	65	29	0.21%	13	2	0.10%
Service	2484	671	7.84%	752	174	5.73%



Total	24804	6872	78.31%	10444	2672	79.63%
information tha	t causing the inability	to calculate. Ther	oundation's business s refore, the total numbe gal counseling ÷ the su	er is less than the act	tual case volume.	

Analysis of Aid Recipients

[Table 7] Analysis of Educational Background of Aid Recipients

The parties receiving aid from the Foundation are primarily graduates from senior high schools or junior colleges.

Educational Background of Aid Recipients					
	20	06	2005		
Educational Background	Volume of Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling	Ratio	Volume of Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling	Ratio	
None	2861	11.51%	1247	11.90%	
Elementary School	3913	15.74%	1663	15.86%	
Junior High School	5349	21.51%	2242	21.39%	
Senior High School, Junior College	8710	35.03%	3672	35.03%	
University, College	3808	15.32%	1581	15.08%	
Master, Ph.D.	221	0.89%	78	0.74%	
Total	24862	100%	10483	100%	

Remark: The statistics is calculated by person-time because one applicant may apply for multiple cases.

[Table 8] Number and Percentage of Cases Applied from Physically and Mentally Disabled Applicant

The cases applied with aid recipients being physically or mentally disabled account for 11% of total aid and legal counseling cases during the second half of 2005 and 2006.

Number and Percentage of Cases Applied from Physically or Mentally Disabled Recipient					
Branch	Volume of Cases in Physically or Mentally Disabled Applicant	Percentage of Volume of Case Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling			
Keelung Branch	117	15.08%			
Taipei Branch	920	13.64%			
Taoyuan Branch	147	10.43%			
Hsinchu Branch	83	4.94%			
Miaoli Branch	73	12.78%			
Taichung Branch	100	5.97%			
Nantou Branch	89	15.92%			
Changhua Branch	121	8.83%			
Yunlin Branch	71	15.40%			
Chiayi Branch	151	16.93%			

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Tainan Branch	181	11.81%
Kaohsiung Branch	177	11.59%
Pingtung Branch	116	9.73%
Yilan Branch	132	13.65%
Hualian Branch	106	7.58%
Taitung branch	189	14.25%
Jinmen Branch	7	1.82%
Matsu Branch	4	4.08%
Penghu Branch	41	17.98%
2006Total	2825	11.39%
2005Total	1199	11.45%

[Table 9] Number and Ratio of Aborigines Applicants

The volume of cases of which the aid recipients are aborigines had minor growth in 2006 in comparison with the second half of 2005.

Number and Ratio of Cases with Aboriginal Aid Recipient					
Branch	Number of Cases in Aboriginal Recipients of Aid and Legal Counseling	Ratio to the Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling			
Keelung Branch	15	1.93%			
Taipei Branch	150	2.22%			
Taoyuan Branch	85	6.03%			
Hsinchu Branch	35	2.08%			
Miaoli Branch	8	1.40%			
Taichung Branch	31	1.85%			
Nantou Branch	28	5.01%			
Changhua Branch	5	0.36%			
Yunlin Branch	2	0.43%			
Chiayi Branch	5	0.56%			
Tainan Branch	11	0.72%			
Kaohsiung Branch	38	2.49%			
Pingtung Branch	37	3.10%			
Yilan Branch	50	5.17%			
Hualian Branch	434	31.04%			
Taitung branch	368	27.75%			
Jinmen Branch	0	0.00%			
Matsu Branch	0	0.00%			



Penghu Branch	0	0.00%
2006Total	1302	5.25%
2005Total	520	4.96%

[Table 10] Number and Ratio of Foreign Residents Cases

The number of cases with foreign residents being aid recipients had a slight growth in 2006 in comparison with the second half of 2005.

Number and Ratio of Foreign Resident Aid Receiver					
Branch	Number of Cases of Foreign Receivers of Aid and Legal Counseling	Ratio to the Number of Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling			
Keelung Branch	19	2.45%			
Taipei Branch	456	6.76%			
Taoyuan Branch	223	15.82%			
Hsinchu Branch	42	2.50%			
Miaoli Branch	18	3.15%			
Taichung Branch	68	4.06%			
Nantou Branch	27	4.83%			
Changhua Branch	50	3.65%			
Yunlin Branch	28	6.07%			
Chiayi Branch	23	2.58%			
Tainan Branch	53	3.46%			
Kaohsiung Branch	97	6.35%			
Pingtung Branch	10	0.84%			
Yilan Branch	32	3.31%			
Hualian Branch	24	1.72%			
Taitung branch	38	2.87%			
Jinmen Branch	13	3.38%			
Matsu Branch	0	0.00%			
Penghu Branch	6	2.63%			
2006Total	1227	4.95%			
2005Total	562	5.37%			

[Table 11] Number and Ratio of Cases Applied by Students

The volume of the Foundation's cases with student aid receiver accounts for approximately 4% of the number of cases approved for aid and legal counseling during the second half of 2005 and 2006.

Number and Ratio of Student Aid Receiver				
Branch	Number of Cases in student receivers of aid and legal counseling	Ratio to the number of cases approved for aid and legal counseling		
Keelung Branch	30	3.87%		
Taipei Branch	310	4.60%		
Taoyuan Branch	108	7.66%		
Hsinchu Branch	55	3.27%		
Miaoli Branch	8	1.40%		
Taichung Branch	105	6.27%		
Nantou Branch	38	6.80%		
Changhua Branch	47	3.43%		
Yunlin Branch	15	3.25%		
Chiayi Branch	32	3.59%		
Tainan Branch	54	3.52%		
Kaohsiung Branch	135	8.84%		
Pingtung Branch	37	3.10%		
Yilan Branch	43	4.45%		
Hualian Branch	14	1.00%		
Taitung branch	31	2.34%		
Jinmen Branch	1	0.26%		
Matsu Branch	2	2.04%		
Penghu Branch	1	0.44%		
2006Total	1066	4.30%		
2005 Total	427	4.08%		

Remark:

1. The numbers of cases include legal counseling.

2. The ratio indicated in the table means the ratio of "number of cases approved for aid plus number of legal counseling cases".

[Table 12] Number and Ratio of Cases Applied by Veteran Servicemen

The volume of the Foundation's cases with aid recipients being veteran servicemen accounts for 1% of the cases approved for aid and legal counseling in the second half of 2005 and 2006 respectively.



Number and Ratio of Veteran Servicemen Aid Receiver					
Branch	Number of Cases for Veteran Servicemen in aid and Legal Counseling	Ratio to the Number of Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling			
Keelung Branch	4	0.52%			
Taipei Branch	88	1.30%			
Taoyuan Branch	22	1.56%			
Hsinchu Branch	16	0.95%			
Miaoli Branch	8	1.40%			
Taichung Branch	10	0.60%			
Nantou Branch	2	0.36%			
Changhua Branch	10	0.73%			
Yunlin Branch	3	0.65%			
Chiayi Branch	3	0.34%			
Tainan Branch	15	0.98%			
Kaohsiung Branch	19	1.24%			
Pingtung Branch	8	0.67%			
Yilan Branch	5	0.52%			
Hualian Branch	6	0.43%			
Taitung branch	41	3.09%			
Jinmen Branch	5	1.30%			
Matsu Branch	0	0.00%			
Penghu Branch	2	0.88%			
2006Total	267	1.08%			
2005Total	141	1.35%			

Analysis of Message Channels

The message channels of applicants or aid recipients learned about are through referral, adviced by others or through the Foundation's promotion. The following table conducts analysis using referral, adviced by others, promotion and other resources.

[Table 13] Analysis on Message Channel of Learning Legal Aid Foundation

Analysis on Message Channel from Applicants						
Information Channel	2006		2005			
Information Channel	Volume of Application	Ratio	Volume of Application	Ratio		
Advice from Others	13077	48.23%	5767	51.01%		
Applied to the Foundation before	6978	25.73%	2190	19.37%		
Promotion	4016	14.81%	2108	18.64%		
Referral	3046	11.23%	1241	10.98%		
----------	-------	--------	-------	--------		
Total	27117	100%	11306	100%		

Remark: The content of this table is not a required item in the Foundation's business software. Some of the applicants failed to fill out the related information that causing the inability to calculate. Therefore, the total number is less than the actual case volume.

[Table14] Information Source through which Applicants Learned about the Foundation

Because there is a repetition between the channel of promotion and referral, (For example, courts or social welfare groups are all likely to "inform" the applicants of the possibility of coming to the Foundation to file applications and issues reference slip to transfer the case to the Foundation) the two channels are listed together.

Statistics on the Information Source through which Applicants Learn about the Foundation						
Information Channel		20	06	20	005	
		Application Volume	Percentage of each Channel	Application Volume	Percentage of each Channel	
	Court	3604	13.29%	1585	14.02%	
	Prosecutors Office	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
	Social Welfare Groups	2223	8.20%	901	7.97%	
	Government	2107	7.77%	974	8.62%	
	Hospital	64	0.24%	19	0.17%	
Referral or	Civil Representative	413	1.52%	242	2.14%	
Advice by Others	Police Department	57	0.21%	21	0.19%	
	Prison/Jail	429	1.58%	92	0.81%	
	Attorneys	2106	7.77%	1045	9.24%	
	Relatives & Friends	3890	14.34%	1578	13.96%	
	Legal Service Groups	59	0.22%	40	0.35%	
	Others	1171	4.32%	511	4.52%	
	Television	1137	4.19%	622	5.50%	
	Broadcasting	281	1.04%	178	1.58%	
	Newspaper	380	1.40%	219	1.94%	
Promotion	Promotion Leaflets	987	3.64%	620	5.48%	
	Website	678	2.50%	196	1.73%	
	Activities	185	0.68%	74	0.65%	
	Others	368	1.36%	199	1.76%	
Ар	plied Before	6978	25.73%	2190	19.37%	
Dementeri	Total	27117	100%	11306	100%	

Remarks :

1. The content of this table is not a required item in the Foundation's business software. Some of the applicants failed to fill out the related information that causing the inability to calculate. Therefore, the total number is less than the actual case volume.

2. The "Government" in the table means the government organizations other than courts, prosecutors' office and policy department such as county/city government and so on.

3. The number of Prosecutors Office is unable to calculate due to the business software problem.

Analysis of Information Channel from Aid Recipient						
	2006	6	2005			
Information Channel	Number of Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling	Ratio	Number of Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling	Ratio		
Advice from Others	9721	47.51%	4360	50.57%		
Applied to the Foundation before	5151	25.18%	1577	18.29%		
Promotion	3209	15.69%	1591	18.45%		
Referral	2378	11.62%	1094	12.69%		
Total	20459	100%	8622	100%		

[Table 15] Analysis of Information Channel from Aid Recipient

Remark : Same as Table 13.

[Table 16] Information Source through which Aid Recipient Learned about the Foundation

Statistics on the Information Source through which Aid recipients Learn about the Foundation						
		200	06	2005		
Inform	nation Channel	Number of Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling		Number of Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling	Percentage of each channel	
	Court	2607	12.74%	1190	13.80%	
	Prosecutors Office	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
	Social Welfare Groups	1674	8.18%	746	8.65%	
	Government Organizations	1684	8.23%	786	9.12%	
Deferrel	Hospital 48	48	0.23%	15	0.17%	
Referral or Advice	Civil Representative	315	1.54%	183	2.12%	
by	Police Department	48	0.23%	18	0.21%	
Others	Prison/Jail	315	1.54%	79	0.92%	
	Attorneys	1475	7.21%	782	9.07%	
	Relatives & Friends	3002	14.67%	1228	14.24%	
	Legal Service Groups	44	0.22%	30	0.35%	
	Others	887	4.34%	397	4.60%	

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	Television	898	4.39%	448	5.20%
	Broadcasting	230	1.13%	140	1.62%
	Newspaper	318	1.55%	173	2.01%
Promotion	Promotion Leaflets	744	3.64%	465	5.39%
	Website	547	2.67%	154	1.79%
	Activities	155	0.76%	58	0.67%
	Others	317	1.55%	153	1.78%
Applied Before		5151	25.18%	1577	18.29%
Total		20459	100%	8622	100%

Remark the same as Table 14.

Analysis of Refused Reason

[Table 17] Number and Ratio of Cases Refused for Various Reasons

Most of the Foundation's cases are refused because they have insufficient reason followed by the financial ineligibility.

Statistics of Number and Ratio of Cases Refused for Various Reasons					
Time	20	06	20	2005	
Туре	Case Number	Ratio	Case Number	Ratio	
insufficient reason	3404	48.05%	1311	48.54%	
Financial ineligibility	2283	32.23%	894	33.10%	
Revisions not being done by deadline	690	9.74%	268	9.92%	
Beyond the scope or category for aid	428	6.04%	119	4.41%	
The items do not apply correctly to the fields of legal aid	170	2.40%	59	2.18%	
The benefit gained by the applicants from winning the case is smaller than the expenses spent on litigation and lawyer compensation	97	1.37%	50	1.85%	
Illegal residents	9	0.13%	0	0.00%	
Litigations are processed outside Taiwan area	3	0.04%	0	0.00%	
Litigations against the Foundation	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Total	7084	100%	2701	100%	

Remarks: The reviewing committee can choose more than one reason when deciding to refuse, therefore, the total number above would be greater than the total number of cases refused.

Analysis of Cases Categories



[Table 18] Volume and Ratio of Cases being Civil Matters, Criminal Matters or Administrative Matters

Statistics of Volume of Cases being Civil Matters, Criminal Matters or Administrative Matters								
	2006					200)5	
Туре	Number of Applications Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling		Number of Applications		Cases Approved for Aid and Legal Counseling			
	Number of Cases	Ratio	Number of Cases	Ratio	Number of Cases	Ratio	Number of Cases	Ratio
Civil	19417	59.18%	15158	61.05%	8761	63.69%	6747	64.36%
Criminal	12768	38.91%	9233	37.18%	4701	34.18%	3546	33.83%
Administrative	628	1.91%	440	1.77%	293	2.13%	190	1.81%
Total	32813	100%	24831	100%	13755	100%	10483	100%
	Percenter Oracia enternativa de la construcción de la construc							

Remark: Case recorded as non-litigation is included in civil cases.

[Table 19] Statistics of Top 5 Granted Cases for Civil Aid

Among the top 5 civil case ground of the Foundation, domestic cases occupy the top 3 (divorce, family support, child custody), therefore, domestic cases are the Foundation's aid focus, same as the legal aid trend of other developed countries.

	Statistics of Top 5 Granted Casts for Civil Aid					
.	2006		2005			
Order	Case Ground	Case Volume	Case Ground	Case Volume		
1	Divorce	3195	Divorce	1446		
2	Torts	3029	Torts	1286		
3	Family Support	1345	Family Support	496		
4	Borrowing/Lending	1325	Borrowing/Lending	462		
5	Child Custody	1264	Child Custody	400		

Remark:

1. Multiple choices are allowed when choosing case ground (for example, application for a civil case may concurrently exist three case ground including divorce, child custody and family support with all three having to be recorded. Therefore, when taking the statistics, the case approved for aid may have three case ground.), therefore the case ground in this table does not mean one case.

2. The volume of cases shown in the table is not the total volume of civil cases.

[Table 20] Statistics of Top 5 Granted Cases of Criminal Aid

The top 5 case ground for the criminal cases of the Foundation are injury, fraud, negligent injury, forgery and murder for the second half of 2005 whereas in 2006, injury and fraud are still top two whereas the ranks below and including the third are drug, robbery and murder respectively.

	Statistics of Top 5 Granted Casts for Criminal Aid						
<u> </u>	2006	2005					
Order	Order Case Ground		Case Ground	Case Volume			
1	Injury, Serious Injury (Article277 • 278)	1177	Injury, Serious Injury (Article277 • 278)	503			
2	Fraud (Article 339-341)	931	Fraud (Article 339-341)	401			

3	Various degrees of crimes of Manufacturing, transporting, and selling drugs (Article 4 of Drug Prevention and Control Act)	850	Negligent Injury (Article 284)	302
4	Crime of Robbery (Article 328-332)	755	Crime of Forgery (Article 210)	246
5	Crime of Murder (Article 271)	686	Crime of Murder (Article 271)	220

Remark:

- 1. Multiple choices are allowed when choosing case ground , therefore the case ground in this table does not mean one case.
- 2. The cast volume shown in the table is not the total volume of criminal cases.
- 3. The aid recipients of the cases in the table include defendants and complainants; the scope of aid includes cases during review and investigation.

[Table 21] Statistics of Top 5 Granted Cases for Administrative Aid

The Foundation has small number of administrative cases, which is because there are not many administrative suits and of the variety of administrative cases.

Statistics of Top 5 Granted Casts for Administrative Aid						
. .	2006		2005			
Order	Case Ground	Case Volume	Case Ground	Case Volume		
1	Violate the other provisions of Regulations Governing the Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the People of the Mainland China Area	17	Violate the other provisions of Tax Collection Act	9		
2	Violate the other provisions of Tax Collection Act	16	Crime of termination of agreement in breach of law, failure to make severance pay (Article 78 of Labor Standards Act)	8		
3	Building Law	12	Violation of other provisions of the Labor Standards Act	5		
4	Enter or exit the country without permission or commit the crime of exiting the country when under the punishment of prohibition from exiting the country. (Article 54 of the Immigration Law)	11	Crimes of illegally allow and keep foreigners to work or violating rules governing allowing and retaining foreigners to work (Article 63 of Labor Standards Act)	4		
5	Senior People Welfare Law	7	Building Law	4		

Remark:

- 1. Multiple choices are allowed when choosing case ground , therefore the case ground in this table does not mean one case.
- 2. The volume of cases shown in the table is not the total volume of administrative cases.

[Table 22] Analysis of Cases Aided with Torts

This table shows whether the Foundation provides effective assistance to crime victims. Crime victims whom the Foundation helps the most are victims of traffic accidents.

Type Statistics of Cases Aided with Case Ground being Torts						
Type of Torts	2006 Case Volume	2005 Case Volume				
Traffic Accidents	1315	556				
General Torts	775	337				
Torts caused by other criminal behavior	539	239				
Sexual Assault	209	83				
Medical Malpractice	124	51				



Domestic Violence	62	18
Pollution Disputes	5	1
Remark :		

1. Type of Torts showed in the table means the cause of torts in the application cases.

2. Multiple choices are allowed when choosing case ground , therefore the case ground in this table does not mean one case.

[Table 23] Number and Ratio of Compulsory Defense Cases

The Foundation opens written application service on compulsory defense cases in addition to referral cases by courts, which means that criminals that are in jail or being detained or defendants can apply to the Foundation for legal aid in writing. The Foundation will conduct examing of written application case. From the perspective of the effect, of cases transferred or referred by the court have greater chances to be approved for granting aid because the Foundation branch offices would cooperate with the public defender to understand the detail of a case.

However, applications in writing tend to be refused by the reviewing committee with more conservative attitude as it is more difficult for the examing committee commissioners to determine whether a case is frivolous without being able to communicate with the defendants (criminals serving sentence) and having to base decisions solely on the complaint or ruling.

Even though the Matsu Branch had reached a mutual understanding with local courts, it is still requested that the courts transfer and refer all cases to Foundation regardless of compulsory or not. This is result in the few local criminal cases in Matsu.

Statistics of Number and Ratio of Compulsory Defense Cases							
Branch	Number of Applications	Number of Case Granted	Number of Case Refused	Other Result	Ratio of Aid being Granted		
Keelung Branch	178	151	24	3	84.83%		
Taipei Branch	2762	2214	511	37	80.16%		
Taoyuan Branch	470	388	74	8	82.55%		
Hsinchu Branch	163	146	15	2	89.57%		
Miaoli Branch	93	68	25	0	73.12%		
Taichung Branch	433	308	114	11	71.13%		
Nantou Branch	193	150	38	5	77.72%		
Changhua Branch	120	99	21	0	82.50%		
Yunlin Branch	77	60	16	1	77.92%		
Chiayi Branch	183	152	31	0	83.06%		
Tainan Branch	244	202	41	1	82.79%		
Kaohsiung Branch	569	408	123	38	71.70%		
Pingtung Branch	204	190	11	3	93.14%		
Yilan Branch	155	138	13	4	89.03%		
Hualian Branch	151	96	50	5	63.58%		

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Taitung branch	119	95	23	1	79.83%
Jinmen Branch	61	46	12	3	75.41%
Matsu Branch	21	17	4	0	80.95%
Penghu Branch	0	0	0	0	0%
2006 Total	6196	4928	1146	122	79.54%
2005 Total	2150	1798	311	41	83.63%

Remark: Other result means withdraw, supplement, without review or other situations.

Analysis of Reviewing Cases

With regard to item listed in the reviewing statistics table, the definitions are as follows:

- 1. Refused Cases: the number of request for reviewing due to unwillingness to accept the reviewing result.
- 2. Type of Aid : Number of request for reviewing due to unwillingness to accept the review decision for aid in drafting, research legal counseling, mediation or settlement.
- 3. Content of Aid : Number of request for reviewing due to unwillingness to accept the review decision in assistance with representation in first court review, defense during investigation and other procedures.
- 4. Approved for Partial Aid : Number of request for reviewing due to unwillingness to accept the review decision of cases approved for partial aid.
- 5. Terminated Cases : Number of request for reviewing due to unwillingness to accept a review decision to terminate the cases approved for aid for statutory reasons.
- 6. Withdrawn Cases : Number of request for reviewing due to unwillingness to accept the final review decision to withdraw the cases approved for aid for statutory reasons.
- 7. Guarantee Case: Number of request for reviewing due to unwillingness to accept the review decision of rejected guarantee applications or to accept to the guarantee amount of Guarantee Certificates.
- 8. Whether agree to change attorneys: Application to change attorneys shall be decided upon review. This shall mean the number of request for reviewing due to unwillingness to accept the decision as to whether to change attorneys.

[Table 24] Statistics of Number of Reviewing Cases

Number and ratio of reviewing request rose due to unwillingness to accept the Foundation's review decision.

Statistics of Number and Ratio of Reviewing Request and the Reason thereof						
		2006	2005			
Item	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Reviewing Cases	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Reviewing Cases		
Unwilling to accept the refusing of case	1014	86.74%	373	86.15%		
Unwilling to accept aid type	68	5.81%	24	5.54%		



Unwilling to accept aid content	12	1.03%	13	3.00%
Unwilling to accept approval of partial aid	27	2.31%	9	2.08%
Unwilling to accept termination of a case	20	1.71%	7	1.62%
Unwilling to accept withdrawal of a case	11	0.94%	4	0.92%
Unwilling to accept decision for guarantee case	14	1.20%	3	0.69%
Unwilling to accept decision as to whether to change attorney	3	0.26%	0	0.00%
Total	1169	100%	433	100%

[Table 25] Number and Ratio of Reviewing Cases Actually Raised

The number of reviewing cases during the second half of 2005 accounts for 13.9%, of which the number of total case refused whereas the reviewing cases during 2006 accounts for 14.8%. Even though the volume of cases had a slight growth, the ratio is still on the lower side. It is worth for furth study of the reasons. Withdrawn cases account for the highest percentage of reviewing request.

Statistics of Number and Ratio of Reviewing Cases Actually Raised							
		2006		2005			
Item	Total Number of Cases Allowed to Raise Reviewing	Number of Reviewing Actually Raised	Ratio of Reviewing Actually Raised	Total Number of Cases Allowed to Raise Reviewing	Number of Reviewing Actually Raised	Ratio of Reviewing Actually Raised	
Unwilling to accept the refusing of case	6838	1014	14.83%	2682	370	13.80%	
Unwilling to accept aid type	3054	68	2.23%	1333	19	1.43%	
Unwilling to accept aid content	289	27	9.34%	110	9	8.18%	
Unwilling to accept approval of partial aid	300	20	6.67%	192	13	6.77%	
Unwilling to accept termination of a case	285	14	4.91%	23	3	13.04%	
Unwilling to accept withdrawal of a case	15014	12	0.08%	6217	4	0.06%	
Unwilling to accept decision for guarantee case	25	11	44.00%	24	7	29.17%	
decision as to whether to change attorney	19	3	15.79%	5	0	0.00%	

[Table 26] Reviewing Result

With regard to the decision of reviewing comissionors, most sdecision would be retained for refused cases. The ratio of retaining the original decisions remains at approximately 67%, regardless of 2005 or 2006.

Statistics of Number and Ratio of 2006 Reviewing Result							
	Remain Original Decisions W		Withdraw Original Decision		Others		
Item	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Reviewing Cases	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Reviewing Cases	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Reviewing Cases	
Unwilling to accept the refusing of case	683	67.36%	264	26.04%	67	6.60%	

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Unwilling to accept aid type	43	63.24%	22	32.35%	3	4.41%
Unwilling to accept aid content	9	33.33%	16	59.26%	2	7.41%
Unwilling to accept approval of partial aid	12	60.00%	5	25.00%	3	15.00%
Unwilling to accept termination of a case	7	50.00%	7	50.00%	0	0%
Unwilling to accept withdrawal of a case	3	25.00%	3	25.00%	6	50.00%
Unwilling to accept decision for guarantee case	6	54.55%	3	27.27%	2	18.18%
Unwilling to accept decision as to whether to change attorney	3	100.00%	0	0%	0	0%

Statistics of Number and Ratio of 2005 Reviewing Result							
	Remain Ori	ginal Decisions	Withdraw Or	iginal Decision	Others		
Item	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Reviewing Cases	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Reviewing Cases	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Reviewing Cases	
Unwilling to accept the refusing of case	251	67.84%	90	24.32%	29	7.84%	
Unwilling to accept aid type	9	47.37%	9	47.37%	1	5.26%	
Unwilling to accept aid content	5	55.56%	3	33.33%	1	11.11%	
Unwilling to accept approval of partial aid	5	38.46%	7	53.85%	1	7.69%	
Unwilling to accept termination of a case	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	0	0.00%	
Unwilling to accept withdrawal of a case	1	25.00%	2	50.00%	1	25.00%	
Unwilling to accept decision for guarantee case	3	42.86%	2	28.57%	2	28.57%	
Unwilling to accept decision as to whether to change attorney	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	

Analysis of Withdrawn, Revoked and Terminated Cases

[Table 27] Number of Withdrawn, Revoked and Terminated Cases Afterwards

The table shows the volume of cases withdrawn, revoked and terminated afterwards. The common characteristic of the three types of cases are cases that no longer require aid after being granted by Legal Aid Foundation. Therefore, the statistics of these three types are listed together. Furthermore, the revoked cases in this table include those with original examing decisions being temporary aid where the aid recipients are not able to provide financial eligibility documents.

Branch	Number of Cases Withdrawn Post-mortem	Number of Revoked Cases	Number of Terminated Cases
Keelung Branch	32	0	5
Taipei Branch	225	14	105
Taoyuan Branch	49	5	25
Hsinchu Branch	16	0	16
Miaoli Branch	2	0	5



Taichung Branch	50	2	47		
Nantou Branch	14	0	6		
Changhua Branch	28	2	11		
Yunlin Branch	15	0	1		
Chiayi Branch	56	0	8		
Tainan Branch	55	0	2		
Kaohsiung Branch	52	1	12		
Pingtung Branch	50	0	11		
Yilan Branch	52	0	9		
Hualian Branch	8	1	27		
Taitung branch	13	0	8		
Jinmen Branch	6	0	2		
Maszu Branch	7	0	0		
Penghu Branch	1	0	0		
2006 Total	731	25	300		
2005 Total	312	24	192		
Remark: Calculation Date: 3/3/2007					

[Table 28] Analysis of Reasons of Terminated Cases

The reasons for termination listed in the table are the statutory reasons according to Article 23 of the Legal Aid Act. Only upon analysis, the reason for termination being "other reason for termination" accounts for the majority (approximately 60%). It should be one of the Foundation's primary tasks to analyze what the other reasons are.

Number and Ratio of Reasons for Termination						
	20	06	2005			
Reason for Termination	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Terminated Cases	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Terminated Cases		
No longer financial incapacitated due to reason of inheritance, gift or other reasons	17	4.79%	2	1.03%		
Dead after approval for aid	11	3.10%	6	3.09%		
No longer required for aid because of change in laws, facts or damage to or loss of claim target	46	12.96%	11	5.67%		
Inability to proceed due to unwilling to cooperate without proper cause	55	15.49%	42	21.65%		
Inability to proceed with aid due to failure to pay remunerations or necessary expenses shared according to the regulations	16	4.50%	11	5.67%		
Inability to proceed due to major humiliation to aid provider	3	0.85%	0	0.00%		
Other Reason for Termination	207	58.31%	122	62.89%		
Total	355	100%	194	100%		
Remark: Calculation Date 3/3/2007						

[Table 29] Analysis of Reasons for Revoked Cases

The revoked casts listed in the table include the revocation of temporary aid according to Article 21 of Legal Aid Act and cancellation due to fraudulent description or dishonest information from aid recipients. Revocation of temporary aid accounts more when comparing the two.

Number and Ratio of Reasons for Revoked Cases						
	20	06	20	05		
Reason for Revocation	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Number of Revoked Cases	Case Volume	Percentage of Total number of Revoked Cases		
Fraud, forgery or sham in the information provided by aid recipient to prove financial ineligibility after granting legal aid	11	44.00%	13	68.42%		
Deem the explanation provided by aid recipients to prove meeting the requirement for aid not meeting the aid requirement after temporary aid.	6	24.00%	4	21.05%		
Fail to provide concrete information to explain actual conformance to aid requirement after temporary aid.	8	32.00%	2	10.53%		
Total	25	100%	19	100%		
Remark: Calculation date 3/3/2007.						

Analysis of Guarantee Certificates

[Table 30] Number and Amount of Guarantee Certificates

The total number of guarantee certificates issued by the Foundation during the second half of 2005 is 143 whereas 285 are issued in 2006. During 2006, Taipei Branch had the most guarantee cases whereas Pingtung Branch and Taichung Branch are second and third highest number of guarantee certificated cases. The total amount of guarantee certificates is NT\$ 142,750,925.

Statistics of Branch Offices Handling Guarantee Businesses							
Branch	Number of Guarantee Certificates	Total Amount for Guarantee Certificates	Total Amount of Asset Seized				
Keelung Branch	8	2,196,000	13,970,932				
Taipei Branch	119	84,842,579	310,691,954				
Taoyuan Branch	16	12,152,000	42,012,826				
Hsinchu Branch	16	10,645,000	42,706,401				
Miaoli Branch	5	1,974,246	26,112,659				
Taichung Branch	27	9,775,513	57,532,958				
Nantou Branch	6	2,209,000	22,033,467				
Changhua Branch	4	926,000	5,408,643				
Yunlin Branch	5	1,617,000	5,303,744				
Chiayi Branch	17	3,394,233	28,990,234				
Tainan Branch	10	2,726,300	25,762,476				
Kaohsiung Branch	5	1,773,054	29,210,928				



Pingtung Branch	36	4,668,000	35,211,380
Yilan Branch	6	2,367,000	8,600,000
Hualian Branch	2	375,000	2,511,000
Taitung branch	0	0	0
Jinmen Branch	3	1,110,000	8,174,356
Matsu Branch	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	0	0	0
2006 Total	285	142,750,925	664,233,958
2005 Total	143	103,208,370	396,517,840
Remark: The amount in "Total A	mount of Asset Seized"is not the	e total amount seized For examp	le it is not possible to estimate

Remark: The amount in "Total Amount of Asset Seized" is not the total amount seized. For example, it is not possible to estimate the actual amount of seizure for petition for provisional disposition.

Analysis of Case Closed

According to the definition by the Foundation, a case is closed when attorneys collect from the Foundation case-close remunerations after completing a case. For example, if a case is to draft complaint or court brief, a case is closed when such document(s) is completed. If a case is mediation or settlement representation, a case is closed when a settlement is reached or when the result renders no settlement at all. If a case is litigation representation and defense, a case is closed at the end of first review instead of the rendering of a court decision (or the time the Prosecution Department decides to or not to prosecute); therefore, it includes both cases that are confirmed to be prosecuted and those that are not confirmed to be prosecuted. In addition, the year 2005 mentioned in the case-close analysis related table shall mean the entire year of 2005.

[Table 31] Volume and Ratio of Civil, Criminal and Administrative Case Closed

	Civil		Criminal		Administrative		Total
	Number of Cases	Ratio	Number of Cases	Ratio	Number of Cases	Ratio	Number
2006	3887	55.80%	2994	42.98%	85	1.22%	6966
2005	3553	56.26%	2664	42.19%	98	1.55%	6315

[Table 32] Volume and Ratio of Litigation Representation or Defense Case Closed

	Civil		Criminal		Administrative		Total
	Number of Cases	Ratio	Number of Cases	Ratio	Number of Cases	Ratio	Number
2006	5116	73.44%	116	1.67%	1734	24.89%	6966
2005	4693	74.32%	184	2.91%	1438	22.77%	6315

[Table 33] Volume of Case Closed in Litigation Representation or Defense

Volume of Case Closed in Litigation Representation or Defense					
Branch	Civil	Criminal	Administrative		
Keelung Branch	112	109	0		
Taipei Branch	829	1216	33		
Taoyuan Branch	109	85	0		
Hsinchu Branch	39	34	0		
Miaoli Branch	27	18	0		
Taichung Branch	137	194	1		
Nantou Branch	52	35	0		
Changhua Branch	88	33	0		
Yunlin Branch	55	16	0		
Chiayi Branch	145	198	3		
Tainan Branch	186	124	0		
Kaohsiung Branch	144	130	0		
Pingtung Branch	514	46	0		
Yilan Branch	100	46	0		
Hualian Branch	57	30	0		
Taitung branch	40	21	0		
Jinmen Branch	51	14	0		
Matsu Branch	11	13	1		
Penghu Branch	20	0	0		
2006 Total	2716	2362	38		
2005 Total	2510	2152	31		

[Table 34] Volume of Case Closed in Legal Document Drafting

Volume of Case Closed in Drafting of Legal Documents						
Branch	Civil	Criminal	Administrative			
Keelung Branch	37	43	4			
Taipei Branch	195	113	22			
Taoyuan Branch	17	15	2			
Hsinchu Branch	20	6	0			
Miaoli Branch	11	5	0			
Taichung Branch	226	79	1			
Nantou Branch	76	19	1			
Changhua Branch	73	34	2			
Yunlin Branch	25	13	0			



Chiayi Branch	115	82	2
Tainan Branch	66	64	1
Kaohsiung Branch	61	71	1
Pingtung Branch	68	35	9
Yilan Branch	44	22	1
Hualian Branch	8	5	0
Taitung branch	9	3	0
Jinmen Branch	8	16	0
Matsu Branch	3	1	0
Penghu Branch	0	0	0
2006 Total	1062	626	46
2005 Total	869	504	65

[Table 35] Volume of Case Closed in Mediation or Settlement

Volume of Case Closed in Mediation or Settlement						
Branch	Civil	Criminal	Administrative			
Keelung Branch	3	0	0			
Taipei Branch	27	1	0			
Taoyuan Branch	12	0	0			
Hsinchu Branch	0	0	0			
Miaoli Branch	0	0	0			
Taichung Branch	6	2	0			
Nantou Branch	2	1	0			
Yunlin Branch	4	0	0			
Chiayi Branch	21	1	0			
Tainan Branch	12	1	0			
Kaohsiung Branch	3	0	1			
Pingtung Branch	2	0	0			
Yilan Branch	7	0	0			
Hualian Branch	3	0	0			
Taitung branch	0	0	0			
Jinmen Branch	0	0	0			
Matsu Branch	4	0	0			
Penghu Branch	0	0	0			
2006 Total	109	6	1			

2005 Total	174	8	2
Remark: Criminal cases that this table.	at are closed with settlement	are considered settlement re	eached and are recorded in

[Table 36] Analysis for Civil Litigation Representation Case Closing Status-1

The following three tables are analysis of the closing status of litigation representation or defense cases. This table shows the civil litigation representation case closing status. The "others" in the table includes situation where both parties settle or one party withdraws from litigation.

	Litiga	ation Representatio	n or Defense Case	Closing Status Ana	lysis-Civil	
Bra	nch	Recovery	Defeated	Partial Recovery & Partial Defeated	Others	Total
Keelung	Branch	77	13	5	17	112
Taipei	Branch	270	155	157	247	829
Taoyuar	Branch	13	4	6	86	109
Hsinchu	Branch	8	2	1	28	39
Miaoli	Branch	9	2	2	14	27
Taichung	g Branch	40	8	17	72	137
Nantou	Branch	23	1	5	23	52
Changhu	a Branch	34	6	16	32	88
Yunlin	Branch	25	8	4	18	55
Chiayi	Branch	70	13	5	57	145
Tainan	Branch	68	13	23	82	186
Kaohsiun	g Branch	55	16	20	53	144
Pingtung	g Branch	30	11	6	467	514
Yilan E	Branch	26	8	5	61	100
Hualian	Branch	30	2	6	19	57
Taitung	branch	12	3	1	24	40
Jinmen	Branch	33	5	6	7	51
Matsu	Branch	6	1	3	1	11
Penghu	Branch	0	1	1	18	20
2006	Total	829	272	289	1326	2716
2000	Ratio	30.52%	10.02%	10.64%	48.82%	100%
2005	Total	971	369	335	835	2510
	Ratio	32.91%	12.51%	11.36%	43.22%	100%



Civil Litigation Representation Case Closed for Reasons categorized under "Others" Closing Status							
Branch	Settlement or Mediation	Withdraw	Compulsory Execution	Other Reasons/ Case Close	Total		
Keelung Branch	0	12	5	0	17		
Taipei Branch	179	23	33	12	247		
Taoyuan Branch	68	1	16	1	86		
Hsinchu Branch	25	2	1	0	28		
Miaoli Branch	11	0	3	0	14		
Taichung Branch	54	0	18	0	72		
Nantou Branch	19	0	4	0	23		
Changhua Branch	24	1	5	2	32		
Yunlin Branch	13	2	3	0	18		
Chiayi Branch	33	22	1	1	57		
Tainan Branch	56	20	2	4	82		
Kaohsiung Branch	32	7	14	0	53		
Pingtung Branch	141	44	276	6	467		
Yilan Branch	29	29	0	3	61		
Hualian Branch	11	6	2	0	19		
Taitung branch	19	3	1	1	24		
Jinmen Branch	14	2	2	0	7		
Matsu Branch	7	0	0	0	1		
Penghu Branch	0	1	0	0	18		
2006	735	175	386	30	1326		
2005	493	172	147	23	835		

[Table 37] Analysis for Civil Litigation Representation Case Closing Status-2

Definition:

1. Mediation or Settlement: shall mean the cases which, upon being approved for litigation representation by the Foundation, the legal aid attorneys petition for mediation, litigation settlement and other resolution method.

2. Withdraw: shall mean that either side (or both sides) of the litigants withdraws from an action for reason other than mediation or settlement.

3. Compulsory Execution: shall mean cases approved for litigation representation for precautionary procedures or compulsory execution.

4. Case closed for other reasons: Shall mean cases that are closed not for the above reasons upon the completion or before the beginning of court litigation procedures.

[Table 38] Analysis of Closing Status of Criminal Action Representation or Defense

This table shows the closing status of criminal representation or defense cases. If the aid receiver is a defendant or criminal suspect, whether a decision is favorable to an aid recipient is determined by comparing the charges based on which he/she is prosecuted with the final decision; if the recipient is the complainant, then whether a case is closed in favor of the aid receiver is determined by comparing the charges based on which the opponent is prosecuted and the final decision.

Litigation Representation or Defense Case Closing Status Analysis – Criminal Type				
Bra	nch	More Benefit to Aid Recipient	Less Benefit to Aid Recipient	Total
Keelung	Branch	47	62	109
Taipei I	Branch	748	468	1216
Taoyuar	Branch	22	63	85
Hsinchu	Branch	25	9	34
Miaoli I	Branch	10	8	18
Taichung	g Branch	57	137	194
Nantou	Branch	21	14	35
Changhu	a Branch	13	20	33
Yunlin	Branch	11	5	16
Chiayi	Branch	133	65	198
Tainan	Branch	65	59	124
Kaohsiun	g Branch	62	68	130
Pingtung	Branch	17	29	46
Yilan E	Branch	32	14	46
Hualian	Branch	17	13	30
Taitung	Branch	6	15	21
Jinmen	Branch	9	5	14
Matsu	Branch	10	3	13
Penghu Branch		0	0	0
2006	Total	1305	1057	2362
2000	Ratio	55.25%	44.75%	100%
2005	Total	1215	867	2082
2003	Ratio	58.36%	41.64%	100%

(Table 39**)** Analysis of Closing Status of Administrative Litigation Representation This Table shows the closing status of administrative litigation representation cases

Litigation Representation or Defense Case Closing Status Analysis – Administrative Type						
Branch	Recovery	Defeated	Partial Recovery & Partial Defeated	Others	Total	
Keelung Branch	0	0	0	0	0	
Taipei Branch	5	26	1	1	33	
Taoyuan Branch	0	0	0	0	0	
Hsinchu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	
Miaoli Branch	0	0	0	0	0	
Taichung Branch	0	0	0	1	1	
Nantou Branch	0	0	0	0	0	



Changhua D	ranah	0	0	0	0	0
Changhua B	ranch	0	U	U	U	U
Yunlin Bra	nch	0	0	0	0	0
Chiayi Bra	nch	0	3	0	0	3
Tainan Bra	nch	0	0	0	0	0
Kaohsiung B	ranch	0	0	0	0	0
Pingtung Br	anch	0	0	0	0	0
Yilan Brar	Yilan Branch		0	0	0	0
Hualian Branch		0	0	0	0	0
Taitung Branch		0	0	0	0	0
Jinmen Branch		0	0	0	0	0
Matsu Branch		0	0	1	0	1
Penghu Bra	anch	0	0	0	0	0
2006	Total	5	29	2	2	38
2006	Ratio	13.16%	76.32%	5.26%	5.26%	100%
2005	Total	2	24	2	4	32
2005	Ratio	6.25%	75%	6.25%	12.5%	100%

[Table 40] Analysis of Civil Mediation or Settlement Case Closing Status

This table shows the closing status of civil cases approved for mediation or settlement. There was only one administrative case approved for mediation or settlement. Two cases were closed in 2005 with 1 reaching settlement and the other failing to reach a settlement. There as only one case closed in 2006 without reaching a settlement, the illustration of which is provided in below.

Analysis of Civil Case Mediation or Settlement Closing Status					
Branch	Mediation/Settlement Reached	Mediation/Settlement Not Reached	Total		
Keelung Branch	3	0	3		
Taipei Branch	14	13	27		
Taoyuan Branch	9	3	12		
Hsinchu Branch	0	0	0		
Miaoli Branch	0	0	0		
Taichung Branch	3	3	6		
Nantou Branch	1	1	2		
Changhua Branch	2	1	3		
Yunlin Branch	1	3	4		
Kaohsiung Branch	1	2	3		
Pingtung Branch	1	1	2		
Yilan Branch	0	7	7		

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Hualian Branch		3	0	3
Taitung B	ranch	0	0	0
Jinmen B	ranch	0	0	0
Matsu Br	anch	2	2	4
Penghu Branch		0	0	0
2006	Total	53	56	109
2006	Ratio	48.62%	51.38%	100%
2005	Total	101	71	172
2005	Ratio	58.72%	41.28%	100%

Council of Labor Affairs Case Analysis

[Table 41] Volume of cases in cooperation with the Council of Labor Affairs

Starting from July 1, 2005, the Foundation accepts the commission of the Council of Labor Affairs of executive Yuan to provide legal aid for disputes likely to occur between employees and employers during the beginning stage of implementation of the Labor Pension Act (Detailed content will be illustrated in Section 3 of Chapter two.) The numbers are as follows.

Statistics of Projects Commissioned by the Council of Labor Affairs					
Year	Case Volume			Total Remuneration Paid to Attorneys	
	Financial Eligibility	Financial Ineligibility	Total	(Unit: 1,000 NT Dollars)	
2006	166	380	546	6,326	
2005	107	115	222	3,801	

Analysis of Legal Aid Attorneys

[Table 42] Analysis of Sexuality of Legal Aid Attorneys

The Table uses the number of people registered up to the end of February 2007, regardless of whether such attorney received any legal aid cases. Most legal aid attorneys are male.

The Sexuality of the Legal Aid Attorneys Registered with the Foundation			
Sexuality Number of Attorneys			
Male 1735			
Female	597		
Total	2332		

[Table 43] Number of Cases Received from Legal Aid Attorneys

The analysis in Table 43 and 44 only targets at nation-wide legal aid attorneys that take cases, excluding the legal aid attorneys that are registered but do not take cases. Comparing this table to Table 42, more efforts are needed to encourage legal aid attorneys to handle the legal aid cases.

Number of Cases Received from Legal Aid Attorneys					
Number of Legal Aid Cases	Number of Attorneys in 2006	Number of Attorneys in 2005			
1-5	704	1118			
6-8	329	156			
9-11	197	37			
12-23	297	16			
24-35	55	2			
Above 36	15	1			
Total	1597	1330			

[Table 44] Amount of Remuneration for Legal Aid Attorneys that Received Cases

Amount of Remuneration for Legal Aid Attorneys that Received Cases

	0 ,	
Amount of Remuneration	Number of People in 2006	Number of People in 2005
Below NT\$49,999	264	536
NT\$50,000-NT\$99,999	356	498
NT\$100,000-NT\$149,999	320	184
NT\$150,000-NT\$299,999	461	106
Above NT\$300,000	196	6
Total	1597	1330

Section 2 Featured Cases

The Foundation demands each branch to manage and track special granted cases. The featured cases reported by each branch are illustrated below:

1. Group Employer and Employee Disputes

The company by which Mr. Chang and other thirty people are employed is dealing with the manufacturing, processing, trading, selling and exporting of various types of detergent. This company used to be the OEM manufacturer for famous bath milk and had a subsidiary in Shanghai serving the international and Taiwan customers. In August 2005, the checks issued by the company were bounced. The person-in-charge once convened the employees explaining that the company would raise fund to deal with the loans borrowed from other manufacturers. However, the plant was shut down without warnings in next few days. The employees at the Changhua Plant including Mr. Chang and 30 employees stopped to receive salaries starting from July and most of the employees are with work experiences between 3-6 years.

After the plant was shut down, Mr. Chang and the others immediately requested the Changhua County Government to help mediate the dispute and intended to request the employer to make payment of outstanding salaries and severance pay. However, the company sent no one to deal with this issue. As such, this case can only be resolved through legal action. Because Mr. Chang and others applied to the Council of Labor Affairs of Changhua County Government for mediation, the Council assisted with the application of confirmation of suspension of businesses.

However, because applications for compulsory execution and advance payment of funds require confirmed decision, the case is transferred to the Legal Aid Foundation Changhua Branch. Event though Mr. Chang and others have certain amount of assets under their names, they are not considered as financial ineligible. Because of the implementation of new labor pension system, the Council of Labor commissions the Legal Aid Foundation to assist with the litigations in connection with disputes arising from illegal laying off of employees by employers to help avoid disputes arising from illegal layoff of labor by employers. Therefore, with regard to the application of illegal layoff by employers, the Foundation will provide assistance even if the applicants are not financially eligible.

The company's employees designated Mr. Change to apply to the Changhua Branch. The case was approved for aid after the submission of application requesting mediation of employee-employer disputes, Registration form for service of labor disputes of the Council of Labor Affairs, meeting minutes of labor dispute resolution of the Association of Industrial Relations, the certification of suspension of business issued by county government and other information for proof and upon review by review attorneys determining that the claim of outstanding salary and severance pay is reasonable. Attorneys were commissioned to represent in this litigation. Upon discussion between the aid attorney and Mr. Chang and others, a complaint claiming outstanding salary and severance pay was filed with the district court. After reviewing by the court, a decision in favor of the plaintiff was rendered and confirmed in the beginning of 2006.

2. Protection of Crime Victim

Victim and his wife owned a beef noodle store in Miaoli. At approximately 11:30pm on the day of the crime, a mental illness person went to the victim's store for a meal. Then, he used an 180 cm long knife that previously wrapped in newspaper to kill the victim while ordering food. The victim's daughter went to Legal Foundation Miaoli Branch to seek legal assistance. Upon review by the examing committee, the case was approved for representation in provisional seizure procedures of civil damage compensation.

Legal aid attorney, Mr. Liao, petitioned for provision seizure according to the review decision. And it was decided by the Miaoli District Court of Taiwan to offer bond in the amount of NT\$500,000 and to seize the debtor's asset within worth of 5 Million NT Dollars. Because the applicant is unable to provide bond, she then applied to the Foundation for aid asking for approval to issue guarantee in replacement of offer of bond.



Media had reported as top news at the day after the crime. The crime was considered a serious criminal case. There are two layers of the case requiring social care. The applicant is still young, but she witnessed the process of her father being killed. The subsequent psychological counseling is essential from social units. On the other hand, the medical care system for patients with mental illness requires further review. The actor has been suffering from the mental illness for several years. Even though his families live close by, they have shown little care about such actor. Therefore, this actor has been living alone. It needs further pondering whether that is the reason causing such actor to hallucinate or become anxious and ultimately undertake illegal actions.

3. Case of Foreign Spouse

The Tainan Branch once assisted with a case. The complainant is the mother of the legal aid receiver's spouse. The aid receiver is from Jianxi, China and moved to Taiwan after getting married several years ago. During her marriage, the aid receiver once wire-transferred her personal income back to China to provide financial help to her father, who is about to die of an illness. As such, ill will grew between her and her mother-in-law. The mother-in-law often egged her son to divorce his wife and send her back to China, causing the couple to be on the verge of divorce despite their original harmony. On the day of injury, a dispute ensued between the aid receiver and her husband due to the issues of divorce and the custody of their 8-month-old son. During the mindedness, the aid receiver might have caused injury to the complainant due to carelessness and in a moment of desperation.

The complainant filed a complaint of injury hoping that the aid receiver can be sentenced and repatriated to China and loses the opportunity to live with her son. The aid attorney of this case, Attorney Wang, requested the complainant to withdraw the complaint after negotiations with the complainant. However, the complainant refused to withdraw. Attorney Wang then illustrated the above situation and the difficulties of the aid receiver to the judge and prosecutor during the preparatory procedures. Upon consent, the preparatory procedures were recommenced and the complainant and the husband of the aid receiver were called to the court to withdraw the complaint. The complainant asked to settle in the amount of NT\$60,000. However, the aid receiver did not have any support from friends or relatives in Taiwan and was unable to afford such amount. So she asked Attorney Want to help negotiate a lower settlement amount. The complainant refused to give way. In consideration of the difficulties of the aid receiver, Attorney Wang decided to pay NT\$20,000 dollars to help the aid receiver. Both parties finally reached a settlement and the complainant agreed to withdraw the complaint.

By analyzing the applications and aid cases during the past year, it is found the problems of human right of foreign spouses and problems relating to the family and children thereof derived from cross-nation marriage are the social issues requiring our attention. Foreign spouses are disadvantaged group that is unlikely to have friends or relatives in Taiwan. Some of them are restrained from communicating with the outside world, not to mention the language barrier. Such group should be the primary target to which the Foundation is to provide more aid in the future.

Section 3 Special Projects from the Foundation

In addition to common cases, the Foundation shall pay attention to the disadvantaged group and fight fort heir rights since the purpose of the Foundation is to aid the disadvantaged. The Special projects the Foundation has paid active attention to are as follows:

1. Projects Commissioned by the Council of Labor Affairs

In response to the potential litigations and disputes between employees and employers due to the commencement of implementation of the Labor Pension Act, the Foundation began to accept the commissioning by the Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan on July 1, 2005 according to the provision in Article 10 Section 5 on "Accepting the commissioning by government authorities or other groups" to assist with the seven different case types derived from the implementation of the Labor Pension Act:

- Illegal firing
- Illegal layoff
- Illegal compulsory retirement
- Disputes regarding severance pay
- Disputes regarding pension
- Mass layoff and employer's breach of law
- Litigations for improper termination of employment agreement

The applicants commissioned by the Council of Labor Affairs needs to be domestic labors, to which the Labor Pension Act applies. Review of the applicants' financial eligibility is required but would not be the ground for refusing. The application must be for employee-employer disputes occurring after June 30, 2004 (Promulgation of Labor Pension Act) and the reason of disputes must be one of the above seven. However, the Foundation will not provide aid if litigations are not of any benefit or unlikely to recover. If applicants are financially capable, the Foundation will only assist with the disbursement of attorney remunerations and will not advance any litigation or other necessary expenses and will not issue any guarantee.

The project commissioning by the Council of Labor Affairs lasts two years, starting from July 1, 2005 to December 31, 2006. The Foundation has aided 726 cases commissioned by the Council of Labor Affairs including class actions and deputes arising as a result of the implementation of the New Labor Pension Act and provided legal assistance.



2. Special Legal Assistance to Individuals Serving Sentences and Defendants in Custody

When accepting applications, the Foundation would employ the direct review measure, meaning that applicants need to come to the Foundation to apply and interview with the examing members before the Foundation can make an approval or refused decision. As criminals serving sentence or defendants in custody are restrained of their actions, if they do not have any relatives or friends to help them with the application, the Foundation will not be able to provide legal assistance according to the regulations of the Foundation.

In order to ensure the litigation and equity right of the individuals serving sentence or in custody can that are not able to apply to the Foundation for legal aid, the Foundation offered trial of written application to the Foundation for legal aid by individuals in jailhouses and defendants in custody in compulsory defense cases during the first half of 2006. This is result in unnecessary of examing financial eligibility for compulsory defense cases. The examing can proceed so long as the written applicant submits information (such as verdict or indictment) along with application letter to the branch. No in-person application is required. Upon evaluation of the trial result, the Foundation decides to open the written legal aid applications to individuals serving sentence or in custody. The Foundation also requests that, due to the limited information that can be provided by the applicants, each branch should try to grant aid so as to provide the defendants serving sentence or in custody the maximum assistance. Whether to terminate cancellation is determined based on whether such case is apparently frivolous according to the legal aid attorney after assigning attorneys in replacement of rejection or supplement. Further, all individuals serving sentence or in custody can submit written applications in regards of having relatives or not.

Also, the Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Miaoli, Taichung, Nantou, Changhua, Chiayi and Yilan branch offices would arrange examing members to jailhouses to conduct legal counseling with criminal either on a regular base or from time to time or conduct examing or appraisal directly to determine whether to provide aid or not. In addition, in order to allow the parties serving sentence or in custody can receive the legal aid provided by the Foundation, the colleagues at each branch would also travel to each jailhouse to promote the application procedures and provide application forms and other written information. So as to ensure such individuals would not lose the opportunities to receive aid due to inability to apply to the Foundation in person.

In addition to the services of written applications or review of imprisonment, the Keelung, Taipei, Hsinchu, Chiayi, Taitung and other branch offices would also coordinate with the characteristics and demand of the jails at each locality to hold the promotion of legal education or accept on-site counseling at jailhouses from time to time hoping to provide individuals serving sentences or in custody with further understanding of laws and build up the concept of rule by law.



The Taitung brand promotes at Taoyuan Jailhouse in March 21, 2006.



The Director of Kaohsiung, attorney Chen, branch went to Kaohsiung Jailhouse to promote Legal Aid in April 18, 2006.

3. Credit Card Debt Projects

The problem of credit card debt had aroused broad attention. The reason for being credit card slaves is not completely by the overspending, but also the lack of social welfare. People under living problems have no choice but to use credit card or cash cards to meet urgent needs. As a result, the debt grew bigger and bigger and finally swallowed the card slaves like snowballs. While the Pan-purple alliance is seeking assistance, the Taipei Branch decided to assist with resolving the problems of such disadvantaged group.

The processing of this project is as follows: Application from more than 500 credit card slaves were accepted in March 2006. The Staff Attorney submitted 300 cases to the Banking Bureau aside from the refused cases, applicants of cases losing contact before negotiation or mediation is completed. As of now, negotiations for 186 cases were completed and agreements were signed. In addition, there were 5 aid recipients withdrew their legal aid applications and 14 aid recipients losing contact with the Foundation. Both parties have basically reached agreement with regard to the terms and conditions. As of now, there were 8 cases awaiting each creditor bank to report their creditor's right before any agreement can be executed and 3 cases that do not meet the negotiation requirement (There is only one bank with low liability-asset ratio, low amount of total liability or bank creditor's right). There are 2 other cases awaiting the banks to report to the management for agree to the repayment plan. For the remaining 82 cases, no agreement could be reached.

The Foundation paid special thanks to nearly 100 volunteer attorneys of their enthusiastic about examing cases, research participation and law discussion during Credit Card Project. Also thank to the 3 staff attorneys of Taipei Branch that assisted approximately 500 cases in undertaking negotiations with banks. The Foundation is no longer positioned as the role of "taking patients to the hospital" through this project. In addition, the Foundation can be more actively respond to the situation of disadvantaged groups in the society and offer recommendations or method of resolution.





Attorney Lin, the Director of Taipei Branch submitted the mediation cases from card slaves in representing the Credit Card Lawyers in April 4,2006



Attorney Lin, the Director of Taipei Branch took speech on Public hearing that hold by Legislative Yuan in March 30, 2006

4. Assistance to Defendants Sentenced to Death Penalty

Regardless of whether the abolishment of death penalty is agreeable, the legal aid system in each country around the world tends not to ask about the case ground when a case is sentenced to death penalty based on the respect for life and provide assistance to fight for opportunities for new trials. However, the pressure borne by attorneys brining case with death sentence for retrial or special appeal is not the same as other cases. Even if the attorneys are willing to help, they might not be able to properly utilize defense strategies due to lack of experiences or the difficulties and inconvenience in conducting file reviews. Also, there are no court-appointed attorneys for cases of this type. The individuals on death row tend to have exhausted their family assets to request attorneys to help with petition for special appeal whereas the families of such individuals might have given up on them, making it more difficult for these people to seek legal assistance.

As a result, the Foundation held 6 meetings for Death Penalty Case Rescue Lawyer Team Recruitment in Taipei, Taichung, Taoyuan, Tainan, Kaohsiung and Hualian. By inviting the legal aid attorneys, examing commissioners, reviewing commissioners and colleagues at branches that care about the issue of death penalty abolishment, the Foundation had

recruit attorneys to participate death penalty cases through sharing defense strategies and experiences. At the same time, efforts to recruit legal aid attorneys willing to handle death penalty cases are made at the meetings so as to reduce the doubt of legal aid attorneys, examing commissioners, reviewing commissioners and colleagues at branches when executing such business, hoping to let individuals on death row to have a piece of hope to continue living by drawing on collective wisdom and absorb all useful thoughts. As of



Hualian branch hold the meeting for Death Penalty Case Rescue Lawyer Team Recruitment on Dec. 22, 2006.

now the Foundation has granted 24 death penalty cases to petition for special appeal, retrial or grand justice constructions.

5. Examing of Financial Eligibility are Not Required for Assistance with Cases where Prosecutors Appoint Defense during Investigation

The Foundation has agreed to assist prosecutors with appointing attorneys for defendant's defense in response to the Article 31 Section 5 of the Criminal Procedures amended on June 14, 2006. Because the provision in Article 14 of the Legal Aid Act is in reference to the content of Article 31 of Criminal Procedure, the Foundation should coordinate in the event of change to such law. Therefore, with regard to the situation of appointed defense during investigation provided in the newly added Article 31 Section 5 and Section 6, if a case is referred by each level of the prosecutor's office using reference form, wit should be considered as the situation allowed applying for legal aid according to Article 14 of the Legal Aid Act. The Foundation is not required to exam the financial eligibility in connection thereto.

However, it is still required to review whether such case is apparently frivolous. According to Point 2 Section 2 of the "Guidelines for examing the Reasonableness of Compulsory Defense Applications" of Foundation, if the actor is mentally incapacitated or intellectually disabled, a case cannot be refused for the reason of insufficient reason. Therefore, the Foundation cannot refuse a compulsory defense case where the defendant is unable to make full illustration due to intellectual incapacity where no defense attorney is appointed according to the abovementioned guidelines. For the same reason, the Foundation cannot refuse a torney is being appointed during investigation due to the defendant's inability to make a full illustration as a result of intellectual incapacity as insufficient reason.

6. Low Income Family Project

Due to the major modification to the Public Assistance Act in January 2005, many lowincome families had been cancelled for disqualification. Nearly 8,000 low-income families' qualification had been canceled in Taipei city alone. And according to Article 3 of the Legal Aid Act: "financially disadvantaged persons or indigent persons refer to persons who qualify as being low-income households under the Social Assistance Act or whose monthly disposable income and assets are below the prescribed standard", low-income families are the primary target which the Foundation shall offer. Therefore, it is essential to conduct research on this issue so as to carry out the legislative mission of aiding the financially disadvantaged people.

In order to understand the impact of major modifications to the Public Assistance Act and search for the guiding principle for resolution, the Foundation established "Low-income Family Project Research Group" in the end of 2005 and used the petition decisions for cancellation of low-income qualifications in 2005 as research target. The research group tried to find the reason for cancelling the qualification of low-income family from the perspectives of legislative amendment, legislative construction, administrative execution and social impact and had analysis with categorization of individual cases. In the beginning of June 2006, the project was delegated to the Staff Attorneys from Taipei Branch for follow-up research.



Preliminary research report was offered during the 7th Development Committee meeting on July 13, 2006. In August 2006, the Foundation had reached a mutual understanding with NGOs to invite NGO representatives to conduct "Low-income Family Research" on a regular basis in the future in order to find a resolution to the problems through long-term research.

In the mean time, the Taipei Branch also started handling such new business in September 2006. Currently the aid focuses on the individual cases referred by NGO groups. Legal Aid attorneys are assigned to help submit low-income family applications for aid recipients, and re-applications for refused applications, and take care of petitions and administrative litigations procedures and so on. The Foundation will continue conduct examinations on the operational status of this new business in the regular seminars.

7. Care for Foreign National

The Foundation handled 1,788 cases aiding foreign national starting from July 1, 2005 to December 31, 2006, which accounts for 5.07% of the Foundation's cases. In corresponding to the special characteristics of the demand for aid by foreign resident, the Foundation not only has the Staff Attorneys from Taipei Branch to handle the cases of sexual assault, violence, improper layoff and other cases, but also has each branch actively provide legal counseling, legal education, translation and other services for foreign resident. For example:

- Keelung Branch provides Chinese-English interpretation when handling applications of foreign residents. They also translated the English documents that provided by foreign resident into Chinese in order to help examing commissioners and legal aid attorneys to understand the case scenario. Illegal layoff
- Taipei Branch provides telephone legal counseling by NGO group workers on behalf of foreign labor and immigrants starting from August to October, 2006.
- Taoyuan Branch provides telephone legal counseling by NGO group workers on behalf of foreign labor and immigrants starting from November 16, 2006.
- Miaoli Branch joined the "Law Promotional Activities for Foreign Spouse and Single woman" promotion event that organized by Taian Town Public Health Center of Miaoli County on March 29, 2006.
- Taichung Branch participated at the Foreign Spouse Fair in December, 2005 to provide on-site legal counseling.
- Chiayi Branch held legal problem seminar for foreign spouses on November 17, 2005.
- Pingtung Branch provided legal counseling for Honduras students in Taiwan. Upon ertifying the financial eligibility, Foundation also provides legal services to them.
- Penghu Branch held the "Datsang Women Hope Project" in cooperation with social welfare groups such as Soroptimist International in 2006.

The Foundation will continue to broader the services for problems encountered by foreign residents around Taiwan and both Taiwanese and foreign nationals can receive proper legal help.

8. Care for Aborigines

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Interior, there are 469,000 aborigines living in Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Matsu area until the end of June, 2006, which accounts for 2.1% of the total population. The Foundation had handled 1,820 cases of aborigines from July 1, 2005 to December 31, 2006, which accounts for 5.16% of the cases aided by the Foundation.

The aborigines applied for civil and criminal case to Foundation. Many branches of the Foundation would also take trips to the countryside to serve those aboriginal tribes at remote areas where it is difficult to obtain legal resources. For example, Taipei Branch traveled to Wulai Town, Chiayi Branch traveled to Ah-li-shan Town, and Kaohsiung Branch would travel to San-min Town and so on. Such activities would prevent the inconvenience of traffic from being the obstacles for the aborigines to utilize the legal aid resources provided by the Foundation.

The aborigines may occur to legal problems such as violation of law, being defrauded or lack of legal knowledge. Therefore, Foundation dedicates in strengthen the aborigine's legal education.

For example:

- Nantou Branch held the "Urban Aborigines legal education" activities in cooperation with the Indigenous Peoples Bureau, Nantou County in 2006.
- Pingtung Branch worked with the aboriginal cadre in the Kaohsiung and Pingtung area and held three symposiums in three towns of aborigines.
- In order to understand the traditional culture and social customs and habits of the aborigines and provide the aborigines with legal services more directly, the Hualian Branch trained a group of translators with general legal knowledge that can translate Chinese into aborigines' native language. It is practiced in the branch's 2007 tribal tour hoping to enhance the legal knowledge of the aborigines and implement the Foundation's idea of caring the aborigines through promotion of legal education and countryside services.



Group photo for Hualian branch colleagues at the Themis Human Rights Volunteer Seminar at May 2006. The Seminar is set to recruit voluntary translators to provide aborigines language translation during branch's promotion activities.



The voluntary translator from National Taiwan University students translates the legal knowledge to aborigines.



Fulfillment of Service Philosophy

Section 1 Amicability and Convenience

1.Outreach Services for rural areas



Colleagues from Hsinchu branch joined Garden Party hold by other social welfare groups to promote legal aid services on April 30, 2006.

Before the end of 2006, the Foundation had set up 20 branch offices nationwide. The disadvantaged people can proceed to the branch offices at their respective location to apply legal aid. However, many people in remote districts are unable to come to the Foundation due to traffic concern. In order to balance legal resources and serve people in remote districts, the Hualian Branch traveled to the Southern District of Hualian County Government at Yuli Town weekly to provide legal services starting from July, 2004. And Changhua Branch traveled to the Mediation Committee at Erlin Township

Office monthly starting from July, 2005 while Yunlin Branch traveled monthly to the Mediation Committee at Taixi Township Office starting from January, 2006. In addition, Tainan Branch traveled to Beimen Village Office to provide on-site legal counseling starting from June, 2006.

Except for the regular services provided by the above-mentioned branches, the Foundation also encourages branch offices to emphasis the outreach services at remote districts. Branch offices had traveled to the countryside 12 times in total from July to December 2005 whereas 41 times of services were done in 2006. Totally 53 times of outreach services were made from July 2005 to December 2006. These service locations included aboriginal tribes in the mountains, remote fishing village harbor communities and the villages in Jinmen, Matsu and Penghu offshore islands, hoping to bring professional legal services into areas lacking of legal resources to provide on-site services to the disadvantaged people in need of legal aid.

Above-mentioned outreach legal services include the annual promoting activities-the National Legal Aid Day event. Branches called on legal aid attorneys and volunteers to travel to the remote towns of each county on July 8 2006, known as National Legal Aid Day. Starting from 2006, the Foundation set the second Saturday of each July as the "National Legal Aid Day", through which the Foundation promote the legal aid system to the public in addition to emphasizing the concept of legal aid spirit of serving people.





Famous Director Wu Nian-Jien served as One Day Volunteer of Legal Aid Foundation and provided services in Taishan on 2006 National Legal Aid Day. Director Wu also plays as the spokesperson of 2006 National Legal Aid Day campaign on free of charge.



Taitung branch went to Li-dao village in cooperation with Li-dao church on 2006 National Legal Aid Day.





Yilan branch had arranged folk show to introduce the concept of legal aid in artistic way. All colleagues are well-prepared in months before 2006 National Legal Aid Day.

Attorney Tu from Tainan branch provides free legal counseling in National Legal Aid Day.



Nantou branch hold lucky draw on 2006 National Legal Aid Day. People who answered the question regarding social welfare groups can get free gifts.



The Pingtung branch hold the National Legal Aid Day under the heavy rain.



Miaoli traveled to Tai-an, one of the remote aboriginal village in Miaoli county.



Kaohsiung branch colleagues provides legal services upon the typhoon weather.

2. Enhancement of Legal Counseling

(1) Telephone Legal Counseling:

The telephone legal counseling of each branch in consideration of the remote regions or special circumstances is as followed:

- 1. Taitung Branch opens to Lanyu, Green Island, Haiduan, Daren and other offshore islands and remote districts.
- 2. Chiayi Branch provides to Ah-li-shan Town.
- 3. Matsu Branch has been serving the public in the region through video conferencing since establishment. Further, in order to care for the residents of offshore islands in the remote Baigan, Juguang and Tungyin Town other than the Nangan main island, telephone counseling is used when the navigation of boats is affected by monsoon.
- 4. Taipei Branch and Taoyuan Branch provide telephone legal counseling applied by NGO group workers on behalf of immigrant labor and immigrants. Pingtung Branch provides telephone legal counseling to social welfare groups and government organizations within the county.

(2) Video Conferencing Legal Counseling:

Pingtung Branch and Pingtung County Government cooperated in November 2006 to set up video conferencing facilities at the household registration offices of 7 remote villages and towns within the county and proceeded with the connection with legal aid's video conferencing examing on December 1, 2006.

(3)Outreach Legal Counseling:

Legal Aid Foundation had devoted into outreach legal counseling provided by legal aid attorneys. Foundation can provide legal services and caring to disadvantage people in remote area, moreover, it is a part of local law education that balance the legal resources from city to countryside. Therefore, each branch offices of Legal Aid Foundation provides outreach legal counseling services.(Detailed illustrated in above section:outreach services for rural areas of chapter three.)





Secretary-General Kuo Chi-Jen joined the open ceremony of Pingtung County Government of Video Conference Legal Counseling.



Taitung branch made speech at Tai-ping Camp on Aug. 30, 2005.

3.Establishment of Banciao Branch and Service Stations at Remote Districts

was set up in Taipei City, its jurisdiction covers the entire Taipei county and city. According to the statistics of the Foundation, among the 6,038 cases aided by the Taipei Branch within one year, the applicants of 3,005 of the cases resided in Taipei County, which accounts for nearly 50% of the cases handled thereby between July 1, 2005 and June 15, 2006. But from the perspective of the total population of Taipei County and City (3.74 million and 2.62 million respectively), the ratio of Taipei County people receiving legal aid is lower than those of Taipei City. Therefore, there is a



Minister Weng Yueh-sheng of Judicial Yuan handover the certificate of engagement to the Director of Banciao branch, attorney Syue Chinfeng.

need to strengthen the legal service work to Taipei County people. As a result, the Foundation actively plans to set up a new branch at Banciao City as the Foundation's 20th branch. The Banciao Branch officially commenced its operations on December 27, 2006 to provide the people of Taipei County more convenient and speedy channel for legal aid applications.

In addition, at some remote areas, it took the residents too much time to travel to their respective branches and reduced their willingness to apply for help. This had leading the people at those remote districts unable to receive appropriate legal aid due to inconvenience in traffic. As such, each branch is eager to set up service stations at remote areas to provide legal aid services. For instance:

- 1. Hualian Branch at Yuli Town of Southern District of Hualian County Government.
- 2. Changhua Branch at Erlin Town Mediation Committee.
- 3. Yulin Branch at Taishi Town Mediation Committee.
- 4. Chiayi Branch Temporary service office at Ah-li-shan Town.
- 5. Tainan Branch at Beiman Township Office

4. Public Promotion

To increase the level of people's trust of the Legal Aid Foundation and to allow more disadvantaged people to utilize the legal aid resources, the Foundation's primary purpose of promotion for the second half of 2005 and 2006 is to enhance the Foundation's reputation and awareness around the country.

In addition, the Foundation promotes through the coordination with the spread of the Foundation's new business, strengthen the Foundation's media exposure, promote towards disadvantaged groups and increase the visibility of the Foundation on the internet.Promotional event highlights are as follows:

1. Promotional Events and Seminars

The Foundation had organized various promotional activities, such as press conference, seminars and nationwide promotional activities.

All branch offices participated various local activities to promote the services of the Foundation.

2. Media, Public Relations and Promotion Leaflet

To implement referral network, the Foundation visited the Government institutions and various types of civic groups intensively during this year. In addition, the Foundation promoted through various media channels and arranged exclusive interviews on print and electronic media. The Foundation also publishes "Legal Aid Bimonthly" magazine, publish various promotional leaflets, souvenirs and set up the official Website and Blog to facilitate the online info search for public.



The opening ceremony of Banciao branch.



Changhwa Branch hold a seminar for examining committee on May 9, 2006

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Major events for the second half of 2005 and 2006 are illustrated as follows:

- 1. Events and Symposiums
- (1) Press Conference (43 times)

The Foundation held 43 press conferences from July 2005 to December 2006, including the Annual and Business Report press conference of branches and various conferences on the issue of the disadvantaged and credit card debt projects. Between July and December, 2005, the Foundation and the branches thereof held 7 press conferences. In October of the same year, the Foundation hold press conference for the opening of the "2005 International Forum on Legal Aid", this successfully connected the Foundation with international legal aid organizations. In 2006, the Foundation and the branches thereof held 36 press conferences.

Among those press conferences, the branches nationwide together held the press conferences of "National Legal Aid Day and Annual Business Report" on July 7, 2006, reporting to the media and public about the service data of 19 branches nationwide. In November of the same year, the Pintung Branch held a press conference for the establishment of "Remote Area Video Conference Service Center". In December of the same year, a press conference was held for the establishment of "Legal Aid Foundation 20th branch – Banciao Branch", pledging to implement the decision to serve the people. Series of activities all receive good reactions and report from the media.

2. Promotional Activities (153 times)

The Foundation held 153 promotional activities from July 2005 to December 2006 of which 35 times were hold during the second half of 2005 and 118 times were hold during 2006. The topics include "The First Forum of Legal Aid in Taiwan", "2005 International Forum on Legal Aid" , "2006 National Legal Aid Day~country side legal



Legal Aid Foundation hold press conference for mentally handicapped people who was used to apply for credit card account on Dec. 2005.



Hsinchu branch hold press conference for annual business report on Feb. 14, 2006

services", "Taiwan's first legal aid documentary film on school-tour" and other nationwide activities. The Foundation also uses localized resources to host promotional activities including lectures at jailhouses, tour of aboriginal tribes, women's rights book club, legal education lecture tours at elementary and middle schools and so on. Further, branches also combine local resources and participate actively at the promotional activities of local civic groups due to the lack of manpower. The content includes garden fairs, games, lectures, church lecture tours and so on. Totally 261 activities were hold. Branch offices actively participate at one promotional activity by month in average. Not only have the audiences reacted well, but also successfully set up the mutual promotional channel between the Foundation and local civic groups.



Penghu branch joined the Garden Party hold by local social groups.



Nantou branch went to lecture on legal rights to aborigines on Ren-ai village in remote Nantou County

(3) Symposiums (28 times)

The Foundation held 28 symposiums from July 2005 to December 2006 while 15 times were hold in the second half of 2005 and 13 times were hold during 2006. The symposiums and seminars were hold together with local social welfare groups on topics related to the disadvantaged groups and legal aid.

The contents include women and children, research and study of labor laws and decrees, legal study for social workers,



Taitung branch join the parade on anti-violence event on May 6, 2005

lecture on women's legal rights, foreign spouse legal problems, environmental protection problems, care for the disadvantaged legal lectures and other issues. The seminars not only probe deeply in the legal aid demand of the disadvantaged groups, but also plan the amendment directions of policies and systems aiding the disadvantaged.

Before and after the preparation for the branch establishment, the Foundation conducted meetings with local social welfare groups. The service items and application procedure were introduced to local participant and referral network for individual applicant's cases was set up as well.



(4) Promotional Project

a. 2006 National Legal Aid Day

On July 1, 2006, the Foundation's second anniversary, the Foundation held the activities to the countryside with 19 branches nationwide on July 8 to allow more indigent person and people in remote areas to have equal access to legal resources. It invited examing members and volunteers to make active move to provide legal counseling to disadvantaged people in remote districts. In addition to concurrent press conference at branches nationwide, it also invited famous film director, Wu Nien-jian, to speak for the National Legal Aid Day activities. The Foundation also set up online activity webpage and lottery games.



Minister of Judical Yuan Weng Yueh-sheng gave remark speech on the 2nd anniversary of Legal Aid Foundation.

Film Director Wu Nien-jian is the spokesperson for 2006 National Legal Aid Day campaign.

 b. University Tour on Taiwan's First Legal Aid Documentary Film~"How Many Grams"

The Foundation held fifteen activities on the University tour on Taiwan's first legal aid documentary film~How Many Grams from September 28 to December 4, 2006. Such activity combines ten branch offices and the resources of universities and colleges to jointly undertake the premier of legal aid documentary film alone with the after -show symposium. The content thereof involves detail discussion of the legal human right in Taiwan, recruitment of future legal volunteers and opening up of new school channels. This activity attracted 2,213 people in total with 10% of the participants expressing their willingness to be legal aid volunteers. In addition, the Foundation had set up event website that attracted 6,056 page views.



The poster of University Tour on Taiwan's First Legal Aid Documentary Film~"How Many Grams"

c. Survey of the National Reputation of Legal Aid Foundation

In order to understand the promotion result of the Foundation, the Foundation conducted the "Survey of the National Reputation of Legal Aid Foundation" Project. The result indicated that 24.4% of the public heard of the Foundation before. More than 70% people would seek for Legal Aid Foundation for assistance when facing legal disputes.

2. Media and Public Promotions

(1) Making commercial film (CF) and documentary film

a. CF for TVs: Foundation had made CFs and was shown on the major TV stations through the assistance of Judicial Yuan and the Government Information Office.



2005:

Totally 2 CFs were made. One is about the

The legal aid recipient Mr.Chang shown on Foundation's CF

aid for aborigines "Yu Chin-long ", and the other is about the aid to foreign labor "Ruan Shi Shen".

2006:

Totally 3 CFs were made. First one is about the aid to traffic dispute case "Chang Wen- sheng". Second CF was about the aid to labor's injury disputes of "Chen Rung-feng". In addition, a new image advertisement of the Foundation named "Scarecrow" was made in November and was estimated to be broadcasted in 2007.

b. Documentary Film: The legal aid documentary film "How many grams?" was made during the second half of 2005 and was broadcasted in the 2005 International Forum on Legal Aid. Relevant promotional activities at schools were made during the shooting of this documentary.

c. CF on movie theaters: the CF made by film Director Wu Nien-chen was broadcasted in 681 movie theaters around Taiwan in December, 2005.

d. Broadcasting Promotion

Broadcasting advertisement was made in January, 2006 and broadcasted at 200 radio stations nationwide through the assistance of Judicial Yuan and Government Information Office. In June, 2006, the National Legal Aid Day version and Regular version of broadcasting advertisement in Mandarin, Taiwanese and Hakka were made and broadcasted at 200 radio stations for National Legal Aid Day.

e. Brief Introduction of Services and Video Clips Regarding Application Procedures: In order to facilitate the branches to promote, explain and visit organizations and groups, brief introduction of the Foundation's service and video clips about application flow were shot. The related use of such clips includes multimedia broadcasting at the waiting zone on branch offices.



2. Cooperation with Media and Interviews

The Foundation and the branches thereof actively communicate and cooperate with national and local media and arrange many times of interviews, which increased the Foundation's exposure on media.

a. TV Programs:

- Changhua Branch cooperated with local TV station's program, "Boundless power of law", and invited attorneys to the program to answer people's legal problems.
- Foundation cooperated with CTS MagVision to report individual legal aid cases and broadcast information related to the Legal Aid Day on CTS channels

b. Broadcasting Programs:

- Cooperated with the "Taiwan 007" program of the Police Radio Station and arranged attorneys to the program to explain daily legal problems on a regular basis.
- Broadcast advertisement at BCC, Taipei Renren Radio Station, and Taichung Shanhaitun Radio Station, Kaohsiung Gangdu Radio Station, and Hualian Lianhua Radio station. In addition, the Foundation coordinates with the script and station exclusive interview to introduce the branch's activities and the information regarding the establishment of new branches.
- Taipei Branch worked with the Police Radio Station on a banding program, "Legal Dictionary", and with Taipei Radio Station on another program, "Easy Talk of Law". It arranged legal aid attorneys to the program to provide audiences with daily legal information.
- Nantou Branch cooperated with the local Shancheng Radio Station to put forward the program of "Give a loving hand – legal, legal aid and you" and invited legal aid attorneys to the station to record the program. Instead of sharing individual legal cases, the program also promotes the legal aid system to allow people to have a better understanding.
- Chiayi Branch cooperated with Yunchia Radio Station and invited the Foundation' s President and aid attorneys to the news-type program of Yunchia Radio Station "Good evening, People of Yunchia" for consecutive 8 weeks starting from September 6, 2006 to introduce legal aid and the individual legal aid cases.
- Kaohsiung Branch has a long-term cooperative relationship with Kaohsiung Radio Station, Gangdu Radio Station, Police Radio Station Traffic Network, and BOSS Radio Station to broadcast the Foundation's promotional tapes.
- Yilan Branch worked with Gemalan Radio Station of "Legal Aid World" between September and November ,2006 and invited examing member for interviews, explaining the business content of legal aid and promote legal related information to the disadvantaged people.
- Hualian Branch worked with Han-sheng Broadcasting Station to open up a legal aid program. It also worked with Hualian Kensheng News to open up a legal aid column on "Legal Aid Classroom" to explain the business content of legal aid and provide common legal knowledge.

c. Special Projects: During the 2005 International Forum on Legal Aid, there were BBC Station, Central Station, Police Station and print media that conducted interviews and reports.d. Others Promote the ideas of legal aid service through TV dramas, TV news running text, and talk shows to introduce the public about National Legal Aid Day campaign.

(3) Official Visits for Public Relations:

a. The Foundation and its branches would pay official visit to the central, local government authorities, leading cadre, civic representative, local court of each locality, prosecutors office, detention houses, police units, basic executive institutions, schools, medical establishment and various civic groups (such as bar associations, social welfare groups) to introduce the service items and contents of the Foundation, make arrangements with and communicate channels for cooperation and ultimately set up referral network.

b. Official Visits: In order to fight for negotiation opportunities for credit card slaves, the Foundation paid an official visit to the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan in March, 2006. In order to promote the legislation of Credit Card Bills, the Foundation paid an official visit to the related legislators in December, 2006. In order to explain the Foundation' s performance and budgeting status for 2007, the Foundation paid official visits to relevant legislators between October and December 2006.

(4) Printing and Distribution of Promotion Leaflets

a. Legal Aid Bi-monthly Magazine:

The Foundation published Legal Aid Bi-monthly magazine on a regular basis. A total of 9 issues, starting from the No. 7th to the 15th, have been published from July 2005 to December 2006. For each issue 12,000 copies are made, which are then distributed to central and each local authority, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, civic representatives, libraries, civic groups, hospitals, police units and so on. And in order to facilitate the preservation of documents for reference, a one-volume edition containing issue 1 to 12 was made.



b. 《Compilation of Legal Aid Regulations》:

Legal Aid Bi-monthly Magazine

Record Foundation-related rules and regulations and distribute to the legal aid attorneys, examing members and relevant individuals of the Foundation.

c. Introduction of Legal Aid Foundation:

A reprint of the introduction of the Foundation were made for the use at PR visiting and foreign guests.



d. Promotional DM:

Reprint and compose promotional DM of the Foundation and distribute through various activities and channels for the public to learn about the relevant information of the Foundation.



Compilation of Legal Aid Regulations Introduction of Legal Aid Foundation

Promotional DM

e. 《Crossing the Barriers of Live - Stories for the Legal Aid Foundation》:

"Crossing the Barriers of Live – Stories for the Legal Aid Foundation" was first published in coordination the activities of 1st anniversary event. A reprint was published afterwards. The book was mainly used for PR gifts.

f. Multilingual DM:

of Live - Stories for the

Legal Aid Foundation

Multilingual DM

In corresponding to the demand of foreign nationals, the Foundations had prepared multilingual DM in English, Thai, Vietnamese and Indonesian and distributed through service groups for foreign nationals.

g. 《Bringing Justice to you ~ a record of development of Legal Aid in Taiwan》:

In order to record the relevant individuals that enthusiastically involved in legal aid work before the establishment of Legal Aid Foundation, the Foundation worked with Minsheng Newspaper to interview President Chia-wen Yao and other 11 legal professionals and recorded in detail for the process of the non-government legal service work. The book was printed in Chinese and English edition. The first edition was published in October, 2005 where as the second edition was printed in December, 2006.



Bringing Justice to you ~ a record of development of Legal Aid in Taiwan

h. 《2005 International Forum on Legal Aid Conference Proceedings》:

The Foundation held "2005 International Forum on Legal Aid" at Howard International House between October 15 and October 17, 2005. It invited 24 representatives of international legal aid organizations from 17 countries. The conference topic was the "Legal Aid Fundamentals and Future Developments", which examined the fundamentals of a legal aid organization through needs assessment, access to legal aid, the quality of legal aid work and the role of legal aid lawyers. At the end of the conference, representatives completed a joint statement for declarations. The Foundation published "2005 International Forum on Legal



2005 International Forum on Legal Aid Conference Proceedings

Aid Conference Proceedings" in Chinese and English version.



Annual Report-English version

Annual Report-Chinese version

Promotion Posters

i. 《Rage of Mature Women》:

Hualian Branch published the book titled "Rage of Mature Women" in November, 2005. The editing of the book was subsidized fully by the Hualian County Government. The content is a combination of the pictures and words from the students of at the "Growth Course of Women Suffering from Domestic Violence".

j. 《Annual Report》:

Foundation published the annual report to reveal business and financial info. The book was printed in October 2005 in both Chinese and English version.

k. Promotion Posters:

Print promotion posters of the Foundation for branch offices.

I. Other Promotional Products:

Other products includes New Year greeting cards, multi-purpose cards, indoor/outdoor display rack, ballpoint pen, paper bags, desktop calendar, calendar cards, environmental friendly chopsticks, Legal Aid baseball caps and anoraks.



5.Website and Blog

(1) Website:

In response to the increasing popularity of the internet users, the Foundation set up an official website right after the establishment. The URL is: http://www.laf.org.tw. As of now, the website provides bilingual pages and revealed the updated activities and regulations of the Foundation. The website also provided online subscription of e-newsletter. In addition to the e-newsletter, the Foundation also published the "Inside News of Legal Aid" that was exclusively for internal use. The first issue of which will be released in February, 2006.



LAF Websife : http://www.laf.org.tw

(2) Blog:

In order to facilitate the variety of public interactions, the Foundation employs the Blog to undertake online promotion work. As of now, the Foundation's Blog was set up on Rodoo Journal. The URL is: http://blog.roodo.com/laf. On the Blog there are articles provided by legal aid attorneys and colleagues at each branch. In addition, online promotion in coordination with the Foundation's promotional activities would also be provided on the Blog.

Section 2 Specialty and Quality

1. Staff Attorney

In order to increase legal aid quality and respond to the demand of special cases, the Foundation set forth the rule for contracting and recruiting staff attorneys. The staff attorney was set up in April, 2006 under the privilege of Taipei branch and the work content of which includes the handling of the cases assigned by the Foundation, participating in project research and other administrative work. Currently the cases handled by the staff attorneys of the Taipei Branch are:

Mediation for 300 card slaves to banks, mediation cases of foreign labors to which the



The Staff Attorney system is on a trial basis under the Taipei Branch. So far three attorneys were joined as the pioneer of legal aid staff attorneys. From Left: Director Lin of Taipei branch, staff attorney Liou Yan-cyuan, attorney Chou Hsinhung, attorney Hsieh Hsing-ling and attorney Kuo I-chin of Taipei Branch.

employers refused to pay for salary and overtime, land litigation cases in Jinmen and Matsu during wars, damage compensation case for AIDS patients with human rights being infringed, family cases and compulsory cases. Meanwhile, staff attorneys were also in charge with the low income family project, research on the problems of trafficking in persons and other projects. In addition, they also assist the Taipei Branch with countryside legal services and attorney seminars.

2. Taipei Branch's Pilot Scheme of Examing Commissioners Appraisal

In order to promote overall legal aid quality, the Taipei Branch conducted "Examing Commissioners Appraisal Plan" that last 7 months from November 1, 2005 to May 30, 2006 to undertake review records, records and on examing members and questionnaire surveys on branch colleagues handling rear services and conduct appraisal on 211 examing commissioners at the Taipei Branch. The appraisal items include:

(1) Examing Stage:

Whether the attitude towards applicants is in major violation of the rules of the Foundation (such as passing business cards, brokerage businesses) and whether further confirmation of enquiry of financial eligibility is made.

(2)Assessment Stage:

The session on the illustration of enquiry on financial eligibility, case facts regarding whether a case is with or without cause and the degree of familiarity with the Foundation's rules.

The questionnaire on review records of examing commissioners appraisal distributed in 1,854 copies. Excluding questionnaires that are rendered invalid due to failure to fill out the name of examing member, item appraised and error in items filled in and questionnaire not turned in, there are 1,557 effective questionnaires, which accounts for 83.98% of total number of questionnaires. The satisfaction on the appraisal item is around 70% on average. 30% gave the appraisal of ordinary or unsatisfied degree (detail as in the chart below). The Foundation intends to undertake national and comprehensive appraisal of examing members as the basis for examination and improvement of deficiency, advance the level of detailedness and accuracy and protect the rights of the applicants. Even though the experiment of the Taipei Branch is considered a success, there is difference in the number and identity of examing commissioners at branch, which makes the implementation method of Taipei branch was unable to be used with other branches. Therefore, the Foundation will examine whether to process uniformly or provide reference model and demand each branch to process on its own.





3. Building up the Legal Aid Attorney Appraisal System

Article 27 of Legal Aid Act stipulates: "In performing legal aid services, attorneys must faithfully execute their tasks and comply with their professional obligations. Attorneys chosen or appointed to provide legal aid services must not refuse to provide services without good cause. Non-compliance with this Article is deemed a violation of professional ethics. Cases of serious violation will be referred to the Attorney Discipline Committee by the Foundation and be determined according to the Attorney Regulation Act." Therefore, the Foundation should set up complete legal aid attorney appraisal system so that there are rules to follow when aid attorneys are required to be sent for punishment. In the contrary, when legal aid attorneys fulfill their obligations and have outstanding performance, rewards should be given. The Foundation had sent the "Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Lawyers' Performance" to the Board of Directors in December, 2006 for discussion and resolution.

4. Survey on Satisfaction Degree of Branch Services

It has been more than two years since the Foundation's establishment in 2004. In order to understand the service quality of each branch as the basis for examination and improvement, the Foundation commissioned the poll center with the greatest public trust in September 2006 to undertake branch satisfaction survey projects (hereinafter referred to as the "Project"). The survey targets are divided into four major categories including applicants, legal aid attorneys, examing members, referral groups to conduct one-month interview and survey.

Survey of part of the applicants is conducted through sampling of telephone interviews by public opinion survey companies. Number of effective sample is 1,200; part of the survey of attorneys, examing members and referral groups are conducted through general survey. The public opinion survey company is responsible for the distribution and retrieval of questionnaire. The company conducted cross analysis of survey results of four categories of individuals (groups) interviewed with the analysis report to be provided to the Foundation

The brief of survey result is as followed:

- (1)The Satisfaction Towards Four Categories of Groups
- (a) Legal Aid Attorneys
- More than 90% of legal aid attorneys had agreed with satisfied service with following items.
 - (i)Satisfied with the attitude towards the dispatch legal aid cases by branch office colleague 94.5%
 - (ii)Satisfied with the attitude towards the legal aid attorney's willing on the number of legal aid cases in charge 90.1%
 - (iii)Satisfied with the attitude towards the legal aid foundation workers 95.3%
 - (iv)Satisfied with the efficiency towards the legal aid foundation workers 93.5%
 - (v)Satisfied with the legal aid foundation workers 95.1%

The legal aid attorneys are less satisfied with following items

(i)the processing time for legal aid remuneration. - 78.3%

(ii)the seminar hold for legal aid attorneys – 79.0%

- (iii)the legal aid attorneys may request for branch office to issue the guarantee certificates when handling with possible wining civil cases 68.1%
- (iv)the legal aid attorneys is responsible for reporting to branch offices about withdrawn or termination of legal aid services when discovering the disqualification of aid recipient's financial status after granting of cases – 71.9%

*Note: the item (iii) and

(iv) are from categories of "reporting services"

(b) Examing Commissioners

More than 90% of examing commissioners had agreed with satisfied service with items including the service attitude of legal aid workers and volunteers (96.1%) and the arrangement for examing session (92.5%). 94.2% of examing commissioners are satisfied with the overall performance of legal aid branches.

(c) Referral Group

The referral groups are with higher satisfaction with items includes the service attitude of legal aid workers (87.0%), the process of referral cases (84.3%) and the efficiency on the report of examing result (82.9%.) The satisfaction degree on branch performance is 83.6% while none of items had exceeded 90% degree of satisfaction.

The referral groups had only 70% of satisfaction on the appraisal of examing commissioners and legal aid attorneys. They also showed low satisfaction on the communication between legal aid attorneys and referral groups. Less than 70% of referral groups are satisfied with the examing result.

(d) Legal Aid Recipient

The legal aid recipients are satisfied in following items.

(i)The attitude of legal aid workers – 90.5%

(ii)The attitude of legal aid worker when asking for help - 85.4%

(iii)The attitude of examing commissioners - 81.2%

(iv)The attitude of legal aid attorneys – 80.8%

(v)The overall performance of legal aid branch offices - 86.5%

Note: only item (i) had exceeded 90% of satisfaction

The legal aid recipients are less satisfied with following items

(i)The communication between legal aid attorneys and recipients – 70.65%

(ii)The service provided by legal aid attorneys - 73.1%

(iii)The legal counsel provided by examing commissioners – 72.3%

(iv)The attitude of legal aid worker when explaining the refused reasons - 66.9%

Note: above-mentioned items showed the satisfaction on an average of 70%.

- (2) In average, the feedback from legal aid attorneys and examing commissioners on legal aid foundation is higher than that from referral groups and legal aid recipients.
 - (i) The appraisal on legal aid branches reached 90% of satisfaction except on few service items; however, there are few items reached 90% of satisfaction from legal aid recipients and especially from the referral groups.
 - (ii) The legal aid attorneys and examing commissioners is defined as the "internal customers" while the referral groups and legal aid recipients are defined as the "external customers". The result hit a match with the higher degree of satisfaction from internal customers than external customers. The internal customers tend to have a "we-group" recognition and are more familiar with the organization regulations and procedures than the externals. Meanwhile, the internal customer is more aware of the difficulty that branch office workers are facing with. Therefore, the internal customers tend to have higher degree on the appraisal.
- (3) The friendly service attitude of workers at branches, efficiency in professional or regular administrative work all received high affirmation from the four types of parties interviewed.
 - (i) All 4 categories gave high affirmation on the service attitude and high efficiency from branch offices workers.
 - (ii) The satisfaction degree from legal aid attorney and examing commissioners on "reporting service" that provided by branch offices is lower than other service provided.
 - (iii) The satisfaction degree from legal aid attorney and examing commissioners are less satisfied with the process of legal aid remuneration and seminar held for legal affairs.
 - (iv) It is showed low satisfaction on the examing result, performance by legal aid attorney and examing commissioners, and the communication between legal service providers than the appraisal towards the service attitude on administrative work.
- (4) In view of Legal Aid Foundation Image
 - (i)The items on the appraisal of foundation image including the attitude, the professionalism and the flexibility of the legal aid worker reached high affirmation from nterviewees.The examing commissioner is higher satisfied than legal aid attorneys while legal aid attorneys is higher than the that from referral groups.
 - (ii)In the item of friendly attitude of legal aid workers, the examing commissioners reached the 97.4% agreement, of which is higher than the legal aid attorney's degree of 95.7% and the referral groups degree of 92.5%.
 - (iii)In the item of efficiency of reporting problems of legal aid workers, the examing commissioners reached the 93.7% agreement, of which is higher than the legal aid attorney's degree of 92.3% and the referral groups degree of 83.5%.
 - (iv)In the item of flexibility of case handling of legal aid workers, the examing commissioners reached the 91.3% agreement, of which is higher than the legal aid attorney's degree of 89.4% and the referral groups degree of 75.3%.

(v)In the item of professionalism of legal aid workers, the examing commissioners reached the 90.0% agreement, of which is higher than the legal aid attorney's degree of 86.9%. However, both categories are lower than that from referral group of 91.8% of agreement.

5. Symposium and Seminars for Examing Commissioners and Legal Aid Attorneys

According to article 24 to 35 of the Legal Aid Act, the cases granted by the Foundation are handled by the legal aid attorneys participating in the Foundation's legal aid work. However, the applicants of legal aid cases are often disadvantaged people that are financially ineligibility, whose background and intellectual level are different from the clients of law firms. The nature of legal aid cases is different as well. As such, in order to have better

understanding of the characteristics of the legal aid cases and legal aid recipients, the branch offices would hold trainings for legal aid attorneys and carry on symposium and lectures for new legal aid attorneys on a regular basis. Also, the Taipei Branch invited attorneys and related NGO representatives that specializing in the specific issues listed below to share their experiences in handling related cases with the legal aid attorneys. It is hoped that the legal aid attorneys can better understand the disadvantaged groups in the society and special issues through attorney trainings and provide more suitable legal aid to the applicants.

- (1)Labor with Work-related Injuries
- (2)Foreign Labor
- (3)Foreign Spouse
- (4) Physically or Psychologically Handicapped
- (5)Domestic Cases



Taipei Branch hold legislation trainings on a regular basis to enhance the professionalism of legal aid lawyers. The Director of Taipei Branch, Attorney Lin,(middle) shared his experience of labor injuries litigation cases on the training courses.

The Foundation follows the model of Taipei Branch. For the handling of death penalty cases, 6 attorney explanation conferences were held in Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung and Hualian where experienced attorneys shared their experiences in handling such cases. This type of symposium and seminar has received positive responses. The Foundation plans to take on national tour to undertake this type of symposium and seminars with attorneys in the future to increase the legal aid attorney quality and learn more about specific type of cases.



6. Education and Training

After two years of development and expansion, the Foundation had established 20 branches with 146 employees. Cases volume has increased with each passing day and the work has become busier. The Foundation offer training courses on (1) the degree of professionalism and service of colleagues; (2) the issue for regulation on disadvantaged groups; (3) Research and discussion about by volunteers work. The training courses of 2005 and 2005 are illustrated as follows:

Training Statistics Table for 2005 and 2006 are as follows:

Year/Number of Trainings	Categories of Training Courses					
	Legal	Professional	Living	Volunteering	Others	Total
2005	21	5	1	5	1	33
2006	27	11	26	22	16	102

*Calculation Date 07/01/2005-12/31/2006

(1) Employee Training

The Foundation offered relevant courses according to the annual training plan for 2005 and 2006. Especially in 2006, it further coordinates with regional characteristics and information sharing and offers educations and trainings in different regions. In 2005, there were 30 trainings whereas 120 trainings were made in 2006. The courses are divided into:



Taipei Branch hold the Collcasul Workshop on Dec.9-10, 2006

- (i) Legal Type : In order for the colleagues at each branch to be familiar with the spirit and rules of the Foundation's establishment, each branch offered trainings on legal aid rules and regulations, application and examing of legal aid, newly amended criminal law and related directives.
- (ii) Professional Type : In order to familiarize our colleagues with the business software system and rear service operations of the Foundation, the Foundation conducts ERP management, promotional courses, financial accounting, auditing management, senior management and related trainings.
- (iii)Life Guidance for Communication and Emotional Management : Foundation had hold courses about raising the service quality to applicants, conducting pressure management and psychiatric medicine counseling and so on.
- (iv)Volunteers:Provide guidance to volunteers and hold volunteer camps, volunteer seminars and so on.
- (v)Others: Participate in the marketing management, financial management, legal education and other courses offered by government authorities or other civic groups.

(2)Training of Volunteers and Interns

Because of the increase in business, it needs volunteers and interns to assist with aid operations due to the limits of manpower. Each branch recruits young students or outstanding experienced professionals to the Foundation to work as volunteers through website, schools, local organizations and branch promotions. The Foundation has more than 300 volunteers and interns by the end of 2005. In 2006, the Foundation even advanced the training and utilization of volunteers and interns, formed volunteer teams, set up pro bono services by stationing at remote districts and so on. There were more than 400 volunteers joined by the end of 2006. In order for volunteers and interns to have a more general understand of the Foundation and understand the services provided thereby, the Foundation hosted various training of volunteers and conducted exchange of opinions and sharing of experiences with volunteers, who are to be fostered as legal aid seed. The Foundation also held several rounds Volunteer Recruiting Conference, Volunteer Seminar and Volunteer Camp and relevant trainings.

Section 3 Efficiency and Promptness- Development of Operation Management System

Foundation had set up the Business Management System (BMS) to handle the growing cases of application in legal aid service. A continues development of BMS is demanded for the system documented the data collected from applicant and reduced the cost for manually data search. The BMS is set up to reach to goal on collecting all legal aid services in near future. The BMS was operated in year 2005 with preliminary functions. It is estimated that all function is loaded and operated in 2008. It is also set to provide more convenience software interface for applicant, legal aid attorneys and examing commissioners.

(1)One-year Development Summary of the Foundation's Business Management System

The development of BMS had reached the stage of application, examing, legal aid attorney dispatch or exchange, withdrawn and termination of legal aid cases in July 2005.

In 2006, the development of BMS is mainly on the variable process. The variable process includes the follow-up items after application stage such as application for reviewing, the review of litigation and necessary expenses, application and review on guarantee certificates, mediation of disputes between recipients and attorneys, withdrawal of cases and so on. The closing system of cases would be completed in the second half of 2006. In addition, the BMS will assist legal aid attorneys to process important matters such as applying for remunerations, contribution, repayment and recovery of cost upon completing processing of a case.



(2)Illustration of Flow Completed in BMS

1. Reviewing:

Applicants can request for reviewing of any decision made by the Foundation's examing commissioners. Therefore, the type of reviewing contented the greatest varieties among the various flows of the Foundation, for which the BMS had designed relevant interface to handle the reviewing request submitted by applicants of each branch.

2. Application and Review of Litigation and Necessary Expenses :

If the cases approved for aid by the Foundation have need for litigation and necessary expenses during the process of case handling, in addition to apply for litigation help, application can be submitted for handling the need of litigation and necessary expenses incurred during handling of legal aid cases.

3. Application and Review of Guarantee Certificates:

If a case is aided by the Foundation, the legal aid attorney can assist the applicant to apply to the Foundation for guarantee certificate. Upon review by the examing commissioners and signed by branch Directors, the branch office can issue a guarantee certificates for the aid recipient to undertake security procedures. The BMS also includes the relevant pages in order to control the flow quality.

4. Mediation of disputes between aid recipients and attorneys:

In the event of clash of opinions between legal aid attorneys and recipients when handling a case, the Foundation is obligated to mediate. In order to deal with disputes, the BMS has designed related process to handle such problems.

5. Withdrawn:

The recipients cannot withdraw case upon granting of aid except on certain status. In order to protect the rights of the applicant and ensure the quality of the cases aided by the Foundation, the Foundation has certain rules in withdrawal. The relevant process of which is designed in the BMS to allow staff to pay attention to when undertaking relevant processes.

Section 4 Flexibility – Timely Amendment of Regulations

It has been only two years since the implementation of the Legal Aid Act in Taiwan, the the legal aid system is incomplete in various aspects, such as business, financial and accounting, human resources, or general administrations. However, the establishment of system cannot rely solely on imagination. Hence the Foundation requests all workers at each branch to report in realizing any gap and omission or inappropriateness when providing services so as to allow the Foundation to make prompt modification of regulations. This maintained the flexibility in the utilization of regulations and the status of being efficient and providing convenience to the people at all times.

For example, the "Guidelines for Guarantee Certificates issued by Branch Offices" (originally named "Criteria Governing Guarantee Certificates issued by Branch Offices") was passed by Board of Directors in two months after the establishment of the Foundation. After operations in one year, the Foundation realized some major items were missed in the guidelines, including the items to be recorded in a guarantee certificates, whether guarantee can be issued for cases approved by other units for legal aid, how to retrieve guarantee certificates and whether to claim damages from recipients due to bearing of damage compensation liabilities as result of guarantee issuance. The Foundation undertook major modifications on guidelines through the reactions of colleagues and through examination by the Legal Affairs Committee. In addition, the Foundation continues to conduct examination and undertake improvement on how to calculate remunerations and juvenile protection cases regarding standard for calculation and payment of legal fees of "Regulations for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations and Necessary Fees".

Due to the complexity of the Foundation's procedures, if all matters are stipulated in legal texts, there will be countless rules and regulations and making it difficult to respond to realtime needs without flexibilities. As a result, the Foundation plans to publish the collection of interpretation and compilation of Legal Aid regulations to provide various problems faced by the business of each branch during operations.

With regard to the modification of regulations and business operation, the Foundation had always followed the ideas of "regular examination and prompt adjustment" so as to ensure the appropriateness of operation processes and regulations and allow those parties requiring aid that can receive as well.



Annual Activities and International Events

Chapter 4 Annual Activities and International Events

1. Major Activities

(1) The First Forum of Legal Aid in Taiwan

Legal aid is still a new concept and system in Taiwan, therefore, the Foundation held "the First Forum of Legal Aid in Taiwan" at the International Conference Hall of National Taiwan University on September 10 and 11 of 2005. In order to gather the opinions of each field on legal aid system and practice, the Foundation invited government authorities, social welfare group, academic organizations, legal and justice field representatives, NGO, NPO and media representatives with a total of 31 individuals to conduct 6 panel discussions of legal-aid-related issues.

The first panel is hosted by former Secretary-General of Legal Aid Foundation, attorney Cheng Wen-lung to make a overview report of one year operation. The second panel is a review of the historical development of legal aid in Taiwan. During the third panel, recommendation and examination of the current operational status of legal aid were made by civic groups. The fourth panel revealed the expectations of civic groups regarding the Foundation's future cooperation. During the fifth panel, criticism and examination of the practical operations of legal aid are conducted by professors, judges, prosecutors, legislators, lawyers and press representatives. In the final panel discussion, the government and civic groups shared their experiences and discussed about cooperation plan on issues such as criminal cases, rights of aborigines, protection of crime victim, domestic violence and labor disputes.

The Foundation not only put the written records of participants into a forum meeting booklet but also took audio and text recordings of each conference in order to keep precious opinion of the Foundation's system, operations and future development.



Branch Office Directors are key element to development of legal aid in local area. Above the group photo for Branch Office Directors on the first forum of legal aid in Taiwan.



Advice and support from lawyers and judges are important to development of legal aid system. (Left)Judge Hsieh Bi-li. (Right) Chief Executive Gao Yung-cheng of Judicial Reform Foundation.



(2) 2005 International Forum on Legal Aid

The Foundation held the "2005 International Forum on Legal Aid (IFLA)" on October 15-17, 2005 and invited the legal aid representatives from 17 countries including Australia, Southeastern Asia, South Africa, England, Europe and the United States and more than 260 distinguished guests had participated. During the three-day meeting, the attendees discussed about the important issues related to legal aid work with enthusiasm and reached mutual understand with regard to future international cooperation.

Chief Justice and the Minister of Judicial Yuan Weng Yueh-sheng expressed the meaning of IFLA at the opening ceremony. Justice Weng said: "It has been just one year since the establishment of the Legal Aid Foundation. There are still places requiring improvement with regard to the promotion of system and legal aid work. The IFLA provides an ideal platform for exchange of opinions for the learning of legal aid system from developed countries and the execution of legal aid businesses".

Ms. Alison Hannah, the Director of Legal Action Group in England, made a keynote speech on "Global Trends in Legal Aid". She pointed out that one important development trend of global legal aid system is that more and more governments are sharing the responsibilities of sponsoring the legal aid system. Further, some government directly operated the legal aid system. Besides, the scope for legal aid and standards of service quality has caught the attention of legislators. Meanwhile, law practitioners have started to understand that simple provision of legal aid in form is not sufficient to actually help those in need of aid. Now a common view that has been gradually formed is that demand for quality should be the core value of an efficient legal aid system.

The conference features 4 subjects for panel discussion including "Organization", "Need Assessment and Access", "the Quality Agenda" and "the Role of Lawyers". The first issue lies on how to construct and manage a legal aid system in order to ensure efficiency and maintain its independence. Mr. Mike Jeacock, Executive Director of Legal Services Commission in England, was the paper presenter of this topic. Through sharing of professional knowledge in management, Mr. Jeacock explained how such institution uses a budget of more than 2 billion pounds each year to serve the two million people in England and New South Wales. Even though the budget is astonishing, the service department of the Legal Services Commission still needs to design a method to cost down and ensure that all resources are used on the most needed.

"Need Assessment and Access" discussed the scope of the need from aid recipients and how to provide services that would actual benefit to the applicants. Ms. Julie Bishop, Director of National Association of Community Legal Centres of Australia, shared the precious Australian's experiences in serving immigrants, workers, victims of domestic violence and environmental protection activists. In comparison with the official legal aid system, community legal centers are closer to and more familiar with local needs and are able to handle the problems of the commissioners using a more comprehensive approach.

Discussion of "the Quality Agenda" circles around the issues cared most by legal aid providers. It involves how to define, calculate and ensure the service quality provided by service providers. Ms. Helaine Barnett, the President of Legal Services Corporation in USA, stated outright that the basic determinant of quality is whether the recipient's life is changed as a result of legal aid services. The right for hiring attorneys does not equal to the rights of accessing the justice. The concept was widely discussed in the conference. It also reflects the main problem of legal aid work and how urgent it is to solve the problems of service quality.

In the last panel discussion of "the Role of lawyers", the presenter Futoshi Toyama, member of central board of Justice Support Center of Japan, illustrated that the role of Japanese attorneys in the legal aid system will change. Starting from 2006, the government will provide legal aid services through the "Japan Legal Service Center" by recruiting staff attorneys and hopefully to undertake legal aid work that law firms are unable to be provide with. Attorney Toyama indicated that he cared about whether new position of the government in the legal aid system would affect the independence of legal aid providers. In addition to the issue of independence, how to maintain the innovativeness and enthusiasm of legal aid workers also generated many discussions among participants in the conference.

On the other hand, four sessions of country reports provided a perfect angle to observe various legal aid systems and an opportunity to understand the unique issues to each country. For example, Judge Dunstan Mlambo, Chairperson of Legal Aid Board, explained how the practice of legal aid is influenced by the history of apartheid policy in South Africa. Dr. Matthias Kilian, senior researcher fellow of Cologne University, pointed out that the legal fee insurance system in Germany is an alternative for managing legal service risks. Mr. Vandeth Ouk, the Director of Legal Aid of Cambodia illustrated how an attorney provides legal aid in post-war Cambodia. The viewpoints unfolded in each country report inspired the discussion of participants and stirred enthusiastic opinion exchange among them.

In the roundtable meeting at the end of the forum, the participants made response to the three-day discussions and described the common viewpoints in the joint statement. The statement outlined the basic principles, current trend and mutual objectives of legal aid work. With regard to future objectives, the participants expressed that the would devote themselves to the promise of promoting international experience exchanges and expectation of setting up regular international legal aid conferences. The 2005 IFLA was ended with the signature of joint statement by all participants.





The 2005 IFLA took place at Howard Convention Center in Taipei.



Conference speakers convene for a group photo after signing the joint statement during the closing ceremony.

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Joint statement of 2005 IFLA (1)



Joint statement of 2005 IFLA(2)



Minister Wen Yueh-sheng of Judicial Yuan joined the welcome banquet of IFLA.



The speakers and representatives for IFLA 2005 visited President Chen Shui-bian in 2nd day of conference.

2. International Events

The 2 year old Foundation is considered a young organization in comparison with the developed countries that implemented the legal aid system a long time ago. Therefore, Foundation had conduct overseas visits in 2005 and 2006 and learned about the development experience from advanced countries. Besides, foreign visit may set up the mechanism for exchange and conversation of legal aid practices, open up future opportunities for cooperation and strengthen Taiwan's national image on human right through the visiting the legal aid institutions. In 2006, the Foundation went to Australia and United Kingdom in August and October. Foundation also assigned representative to participate "The Role of Legal Aid to Promote Access to Justice" conference in Indonesia in the end of April. Details are as follows:

(1) Australia :

In August 5, 2006, the Foundation went to Sydney, Australia and visited the Legal Aid Commission (known as "LAC") in Sydney. The visiting group conducted interviews with the institution's president, vice president and head of each department on the system of three legal business departments and staff attorneys, flow of legal aid businesses, important systems such as complaints, and methods of quality control and so on. In addition, the visiting group also asked about the services that not yet offered by Legal Aid Foundation such as duty lawyer. The various business flow of LAC was introduced alone with the sharing of experiences. The Vice President of LAC also expressed his sincerity in assisting with the development legal aid work in Southeast Asian countries, which deeply touched all the group members.



Group photo for visiting members and representatives from legal aid related groups in Australia.



Group photo for visiting members and Mr. Simon Moran of Public Interest Advocacy Centre in Australia.



Even though the legal aid services sponsored by the government had been there for years in Australia, the scope of legal aid is still limited. In order to respond to the demand, various community legal centers was set up by non-government groups from 1972. Therefore, in order to have overall understanding of the service system, the visiting group also visited 6 community legal centers with different features including the "Kingsford Legal Centre" that provides general legal services sponsored by the University of NSW, the "Intellectual Disability Rights Service", "National Children's & Youth Law Centre", "Women's Legal Services" and so on that served the intellectually disabled, young people, women and other groups. The visiting group also visited the National Pro Bono Centre and Public Interest Advocacy Centre. During the trip, the visiting group observed that each group can cooperate with each other in order to serve the low-income and disadvantaged group and that the contribution they had made to the legal education, which are something we should learn about. Finally, in order to understand the voluntary services provided by local attorneys, the visiting group paid an official visit to the Freehills law firm. The representatives were impressed by the plan and method that the law firm engaged with in providing legal service to civic groups and non-profit organizations by profits.

(2) UK:

In order to further understand and extracts the strength and experiences of the systems in the advanced countries, the Foundation formed a visiting group to UK, which was the development of the original concept of legal aid, for visit from September 30 to October 7, 2006.

During the five-day trip, the group paid an official visit the London Branch of the Legal Services Commission in London (hereinafter abbreviated as "LSC") and the Public Defender Service Office (hereinafter abbreviated as "PDS"). PDS Office is operated by LSC. The visiting group also visited the local Magistrates Court and police stations to observe on-site the work environment and situations of duty attorneys.

The Foundation is aiming to enhance the legal aid quality, so the visiting group paid attention to the "peer review system" that currently enforced by LSC. The Director of LSC department also introduced the duty attorney system for public defenders at police station and the magistrate court. The legal aid process of LSC such as collection of contribution and repayment is also an important point of this visit. In addition, the design of LSC's other business, such as special investigatory units, mediation services, telephone counseling services and so on, can all be the reference for the Foundation's reference on future plans. The group's last stop was the Preferred Supplier approved by LSC and T.V. Edwards Law Firm to discuss with the legal assistance take during the interviews by the police and prosecutors.

Similar to the situation in Australia, the pro bono service of civic non-profit legal organizations and association of barristers at some level make up the deficiency in the legal aid service provided by the government. The visiting group paid an official visit to the Islington Law Centre, the Mary Ward Legal Centre and the Legal Action Group with the nature of making proposals and education. The person-in-charge of each center introduced their role in and contribution to legal aid to the visiting group and analyzed the potential impact on them by the Lord Carter recommendation to be employed by LSC in the future. At the "Bar Council – Pro Bono Unit", the visiting group understood how attorneys assisted the financially disadvantaged people that were unable to receive legal assistance in pro bono, allowing the visiting group to feel their enthusiasm and professionalism.



The public defender of LSC and Foundation's visiting group paid visit to duty lawyers that on duty in police station in England.



Group photo for foundation's visiting group with the Director of LSC, Mr. Anthony Edwards.

(3)Indonesia:

The Foundation had invited the commissioner from International Affairs Committee, Attorney Cheng Wen-lung, to participate "The Role of Legal Aid to Promote Access to Justice Conference" that held in Indonesia from April 22 to 24, 2006. This conference was sponsored by Legal Aid Institute Jakarta. The organization was also invited to attend the Foundation's 2005 International Forum. The Discussion is held in order to implement the idea of "Everyone is equal in front of law" in the International Human Rights Treaties and promote the legislation of legal aid to ensure people's utilization of justice. Therefore, the content of the Discussion is primarily the legal aid model and implementation strategies.

The conference proceeded with workshop discussions. The attendants are primarily the representatives from the local legal aid groups, non-profit groups and disadvantaged groups in Indonesia. Foreign attendees included representatives from Australia, South Africa, Taiwan and Thailand. Discussions and statement were made on the definition of legal aid, format of legislation, definition of poverty, standards for approval for aid and so on. In addition, the result of each group discussion includes:



- 1. legal aid should be free,
- 2. legal aid should not be limited to court litigations,
- 3. national committee should be set up to devise strategies in legal aid system,
- 4. rights should be set forth within the scope of the country's constitutions and so on.

Sharing of the legislation and implementation in Taiwan is encouraging for Southeast Asian country. The Foundation's representatives offered multifaceted recommendations in the meeting. For example:

- Institution should only be responsible for allocating budget or should operate on its own. If operates by themselves, the legal aid lawyers should be cooperated with law firms or hiring staff attorneys is also concerned. Another issue to be considered is the establishment of branches and the scope thereof.
- The parties aided should include foreigners; the financial capabilities should not be considered when facing crucial human right matters.
- It is irresistible on facing questions like how to decide to grant or refused an individual case and how to prevent improper litigations.
- It is considered whether to compel attorneys to join legal aid work. The ideal is that the courts, attorneys and legal professionals are all obligated to assist.
- Government control and the feedback from law firms or government would be a problem. The key point is to ensure the independence of legal aid.

(4)Mainland China:

Two groups from Mainland China paid official visit to during the second half of 2005 and 2006. The descriptions are as follows:

1. Chungching Law Association

In June 2006, the Law Association of Chungching City, PRC, formed a visiting group to Taiwan. In the afternoon of June 21, it visited the Foundation and was received by Secretary General Kuo Chi-ren, accompanied by the Section Chief Lin Cheng-ting from Judicial Administration Department of the Judicial Yuan. The itinerary was arranged by the Chinese Law Association. Visiting group was composed of representatives from courts and prosecutors office of Chung



Group photo for Chungching Law Association at Taipei Branch.

Ching City and led by the Vice President of the Chung Ching Law Association. There were 14 people in the group.

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Secretary General Kuo Chi-ren introduced the history and service items for Legal Aid Foundation followed by a visit to the Taipei branch to experience the on-site application and examing. The Taipei branch displayed its utilization of video conferencing facilities to handle the cross-strait application and examing processes from Jinmen and Matsu Branches.

2. People's Procuratorate of Jinhwa City, Zhejian Province of PRC

In September 6, 2006, the People' s Procuratorate of Jinhwa City, Zhejian Province of PRC led by the Chairman Ke-ching Lee and composed of Director of Political Department, Feng-yen Chen and other 13 cross-strait investigation group members visited the Foundation. The group was received by the Secretary-General Kuo Chi-ren of the Foundation. One of the Foundation's Director for Board of Director, Gu Jia-Chuen was invited as well. Attendants included the CEO of Tosun Foundation,



The representative from Jinhwa city visiting group gave a souvenir to Secretary Kuo Chi-ren of Foundation.

Hsu Fu-sheng, Director Lian Wei-chun and Attorney Chien Hsu-cheng of the same. During their visit, not only the introductory video of the Foundation was played, Secretary-General Kuo and Director Gu also illustrated the current status and future prospect of the legal aid in Taiwan to allow the group to have better understanding of legal aid system in Taiwan.



Important Cases of Legal Aid Foundation

Credit Card Debt Case

- Dear Credit card slave, the debt grew bigger than money !?

"Can you believe that a NT\$250,000 loan can turns up into NT\$1,700,000 within one year?" This is a true story happened to a single mother in year 2005. She faced the credit card debt problems like many other disadvantaged people were facing with in the credit card crisis happened in end of year 2005.

It is estimated that more than 500,000 people were "card slaves" due to the lack of reviewing on qualification of credit card application. The Bankers Association and Financial Supervisory Commission of Administrative Yuan had pushed a "Debt Restructuring Program" and yet to solve the credit card problem. It was the most series financial crisis happened in consumer market in Taiwan.

The Legal Aid Foundation had set up an alliance of "Legal Aid Lawyers on Card Debtors" in Feb 23, 2006 and recruited nearly 100 pro bono lawyers to help the card slaves volunteerly. In March 18, 19, 25 and 26, the Foundation conducted a large scaled examing for card slaves and helps the financial disadvantaged applicant. In additional, the Foundation had provided a "Civilian Debt Restructuring Guidelines" and urged the government to use the civilian version that is more appropriate to debtor's heart. The Legal Aid Foundation had provided advice for "Clarence of Debt Bill" on May 26, 2006. It is hoped that the bill would be passed to provide a suitable act for card slaves.

Hsiaofen (alias), a mother that once received the Foundations' aid decided to stand up and exposed the various unfairness faced by the disadvantaged public when negotiating with banks.

In 1995, not long after Hsiaofen's first daughter was born, Hsiaofen's husband stole her credit card to advance cash. When Hsiaofen realized, she became disappointed in this marriage. However, Hsiaofen still worked hard to maintain the marriage and was hoping to give the children a complete home. She took up the burden of raising the family but in return, she had a husband that rarely went home, an elder daughter that required psychological construction and a second daughter that was hospitalized for a month. Hsiaofen herself was suffered from chronological diseases that require long-term medication. However, Hsiaofen did not complain about anything. In order to let herself and her daughters maintain a stable family, she applied to the Foundation for legal help in divorce litigations and child custody action. Upon becoming divorced, she borrowed from two banks for NT\$250,000 in February 2005. It was Hsiaofen's hope to break away from the circle of being disadvantaged. However, her nightmare just started.



Because of the limited income, Hsiaofen's only capable of making minimum monthly payment. The personnel at the bank knew about her debt situation, they continued to expand her credit limit by using the sales slogans of "Preferential Project", "Repayment at Low Rate" and let her participate in four projects in succession. At the same time, they helped Hsiaofen obtain new credit cards to feed on the old cards and continue to make minimum payment in order to maintain creditability. Until December 2005, Hsiaofen suddenly realized that within a short ten-month period, she's become the holder of two cards from two banks to eight cards from six banks. The amount of capital and interests has accumulated to 1.7 million dollars.

Knowing that there is no way she will ever be able to satisfy her loans, Hsiaofen decided to apply to the "Debt Restructuring Program" provided by the Financial Supervisory Commission. But she ran into trouble right afterwards. Even though Hsiaofen met the requirement of "80 Installments at no interest", the monthly payment still required approximately NT\$20,000. After deducting the minimum basic living expenses and the medication expenses for her younger daughter, the NT\$20,000 monthly payment is not something she can afford at the tie. However, Hsiaofen eagerly wanted to repay her debt and decided to call the personnel on the negotiation direct line to check if it is possible to lengthen the period of repayment. But all she got in return was disparagement by the banks with innuendoes and one rejection after another.

Unclear, Unable to understand and no guarantee are the situations that disadvantaged credit card debtors were facing with when negotiating to banks. Bank representatives offered unclarify explanation to the people applied for debt restructuring program. The negotiation process is glutted with unequal footings. Many credit card debtors even sign an inability-to-repay agreement with banks only through phone-call notifying negotiation condition. As such, Hsiaofen applied to the Legal Aid Foundation for attorney's assistance in mediation with banks, same as other disadvantaged people. She hoped to have a more equal footing with the banks and allow herself to be responsible for her debt with lawyer's help.

When negotiating the credit card debt, Hsiaofen still had her divorce and child custody lawsuits to deal with. Not long after her application for negotiation, Hsiaofen received a phone call from her legal aid attorney telling her that her divorce and custody cases were closed with decision favorable to her! Hsiaofen was very happy and greatly appreciated the Foundation. Even though she is now burdened with debt, she is no longer afraid. She also starts to take part-time jobs to increase income because she knows that God helps those who help themselves. And now, there will be a new helper to fight with her, the Legal Aid Foundation.

Case of Interdiction

Does Interdiction useful?

"I have evidence. My elder sister is an incompetent. No matter what I say, the judge thinks it is impossible that my sister would not have had any house." Chiarung (alias) vented in a low rant. Chiarung's elder sister, Chiafang (alias, the Foundation's applicant), was found to be mentally abnormal in 1977. Upon examination, she was diagnosed of serious mentally incapacitated and should be hospitalized. However, on the one hand, the family at the time had no money to pay for the hospitalization expenses (and at the time there was no health insurance); on the other hand, Chiafang had her mother to take care of her, so she could return to the hospital on a regular base to obtain the medicine in order to control her condition. Therefore, when Chiafang was diagnosed of serious mental disability, no arrangement of hospitalization was made and hence Chiafang was taken home for treatment.

In 1995, the nearly 80-year-old mother listened to the suggestions of friends and applied for the declaration of Chiafang being incompetent, setting the mother as the first-priority guardian and Chiarung being the second-priority guardian. "The procedures for the application of rendering incompetent are so complicated! I had to take my sister to the hospital for examinations after examination. There are so many of them. And I have to go to courts at same time!" "It is not even clear if such application would be of any use. The interdiction approved by the court is not acknowledged by the court when litigating for my sister!" Chiarung wonders on how the declaration of incompetence can protect the incompetent.

Not long after the court announced Chiafang incompetent, Chiarung applied to the Department of Social Welfare for certification of mid-to-low-income family. Since Chiarung still has a younger sister, who is seriously mentally handicapped and her mother is receiving living subsidy for mid-to-low-income elderly, they are able to receive government subsidy in the amount of NT\$12,000 a month. The Chiarung's family was supported by the government subsidy and Chiarung's meager salary for 6 years. On a day of 2001, the Chiarung' s mother was wondered why her subsidy was not transferred into her account. She told Chiarung anxiously: "how come I was unable to collect the money?" Chiarung rushed to the neighborhood secretary in charge, who then told her: "Your elder sister has two houses. How can you guys be low-income family?" Chiarung wondered: "My sister was rendered incompetent. How could she have bought houses? The houses couldn't be my sister's. She told the neighborhood secretary in charge, which is powerless to render assistance. This is the beginning of Chiarung's nightmare.



Why would Chiafang have two houses? When Chiarung asked Chiafang, Chiafang did not explain clearly. She only said, a Mr. Ling (alias) whom she knew at a temple fair was nice to her and treated her to meals quite often. She only needed stamp a seal and she could have beef noodle. Chiafang even told the judge: "Mr. Lin is nice to me. My sister is not." Such words made Chiarung sad and felt that her sister was being ridiculous. It was during that hearing when the judge ruled that Chiafang should be hospitalized according to the appraisal of psychiatrist.

When Chiarung was busy with Chiafang's problems, their mother passed away. Chiarung rightly became the guardian of Chiafang and continued to seek relief for her sister's houses. Because the houses were bought by Mr. Ling using Chiafang's name (Mr. Lin even rented out one of the houses, collecting a monthly rent of NT\$18,000), so long as the title of the two houses gets passed to Mr. Ling, Chiafang's problem can be resolved. However, "Says easy! It has been 6 years and the title is still not passed", a low rant vented by Chiarung feeling helpless. First, the two houses were registered under the name of Chiafang, the notification for payment of land value tax and housing tax sent out by the tax collection agency each year has accumulated to nearly NT\$120,000. Thereafter when the personnel from the tax collection agency knew about Chiafang being incompetent and Chiarung being the guardian thereof, they even sent out the notification for payment directly to Chiarung (instead of Chiafang). The non-stop notice for payment perplexes Chiarung extremely. Besides, because of the million-dollar mortgage on the two houses, Chiafang was in debt with four large amounts of loans. The creditor banks of the four loans (total three of them) applied to the court for provisional seizure of one of the houses that is not yet auctioned, which made Chiarung have to cancel the decision of provisional seizure in order to process with the transfer of title. As such, Chiarung still could not help Chiafang process with the title transfer registration of the house until today. "With regard to the case in Tainan, I went to the court to apply for cancellation of provisional seizure in May 2006, but according to the lawyer, the court will not hear the case until March this year." "Why is it so slow?" These are the complaints by Chiarung about the courts. Chiarung also complained about the contradiction of the government. "The tax collection agency sent the notification for payment of housing tax and land value tax to me instead of my sister because, according to the handler, I am the guardian", which equals acknowledgement that Chiafang is incompetent; However, the court continues to refuse to believe that Chiafang is incompetent. (Because if the court admits that Chiafang is incompetent, it will not reject Chiafang's case).

Chiarung knew about Legal Aid Foundation through the volunteer attorneys of the bar association. She felt like a drowning individual and when finding a floating wooden board she had to grasp it hard. She tried to seek for help from the legislative assembly and found out that a legislator's office provided legal counseling services. Thereafter she found the volunteer attorneys at the bar association. However, no one could help her get into the litigation system. Her civil case got rejected because she could not afford judgment fee and related expense. After granted by Legal Aid Foundation, the Foundation helped her apply for

litigation help, allowing her civil action to enter the judicial procedure (even though her house was eventually auctioned).

"Thanks to Legal Aid Foundation. I don't know how to type and my handwritings are in a mass, not to mention that I have no clue how to write. Hence my case was rejected again and again. I then supplemented materials after each rejection. But the case was still rejected. I guess it's because the judges could not understand what I was writing about." The words of Chiarung manifest how difficult it is for the disadvantaged people to litigate. The Legal Aid Foundation can overcome such difficulty. In this case, the Foundation assigned 4 attorneys to assist Chiarung. Within the year 2006 along, the Legal Aid Foundation handled 7 applications from Chiarung, exceeding the limit of three cases for each person per year. In addition, her mid-to-low-income family qualifications that had been discontinued for five years were reinstated and she began to receive subsidies. Therefore, the activation of the legal aid system indeed helps a lot of disadvantaged people. On the layer of social welfare, legal aid can be the platform connecting resources whereas on the layer of law, legal aid can solve problems for people so long as the cases are reasonable and so long as it is to promote justice for the disadvantaged.


Financial Report

1. Independent Auditor's Report

BAKER TILLY 正風聯合

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

NO.140795EA

The Board of Directors Legal Aid Foundation

We have audited the balance sheets of the Legal Aid Foundation as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, 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, 2006 and 2005, 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).

As described in Note 3 to the financial statements, effective from January 1, 2006, Legal Aid Foundation has changed to list its each purchase of fixed assets less than \$10,000 as the purchase expense of the current year.

Boker Tilly Clock & co

BAKER TILLY CLOCK & CO January 18, 2007



				LEGALA BALA DECEMBE (Expressed in	NCE New	LEGAL AID FOUNDATION BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2006 and 2005 (Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)					
		December 31, 2006	900	December 31, 2005	5005			December 31, 2006	900	December 31, 2005	2005
ASSETS	Noles	Amount	36	Amount	%	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current Assets		\$ 92,421,225	9	\$ 80,001,223	8	Current Liabilities		\$ 112,856,975	7	\$ 81,069,398	1
Cash and bank deposit	4	24,101,655	5	62,387,364	9	Accrued payables	10	110,103,041	7	79,455,059	L
Account receivables	5	65,640,840	4	11,210,220	-	Advance receipts		1,447,000	1	1	1
Advanced payments		2,678,730	1	6,403,639	-	Other current liabilities		1,306,934	1	1,614,339	1
Funds and Investments		1,501,495,723	16	1,000,000,000	89	Other Liabilities		2,751,576	1	2,478,362	1
	2,6	49,861,925	5	1,000,000,000,1	89	Deposits received		1,299,780	ī	801,450	11
Held-to-maturity financial asset,	2,7	1,451,633,798	88	I	T	Pension payables	Ξ	1,451,796	r	1,676,912	1
noncurrent					1	Total liabilities		115,608,551	T	83,547,760	7
Fixed Assets	2,8	34,373,110	2	34,503,921	3	Equity		1,530,313,657	63	1,035,768,282	93
Machinery and equipment		16,011,772	-	13,672,693	0	Initial funds	12	500,000,000	30	500,000,000	45
l'raffic and transportation equipment		2,081,568	1	2,301,504	5	Other funds	12	1,000,000,000	19	500,000,000	45
Miscellaneous equipment		10,115,829	1	11,531,054	A.	Accumulated surplus		30,313,657	2	35,768,282	-
Leasehold improvement		17,833,782	H.	12,721,971	ť						
Less: accumulated depreciation		(11,669,841)	(1)	(102,723,301)	Ξ						
Other Assets		17,632,150	1	4,810,898	0			1			
Differed debits	5,9	13,677,360	1	2,237,248	1						
Other assets		3,954,790	(2,573,650	l				1		
Total Assets	1	\$ 1,645,922,208	100	\$1,119,316,042	100	Total Liabilities and Equity	Ĩ	S 1,645,922,208	100	\$1,119,316,042	100



LEGAL AID FOUNDATION STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 and 2005 (Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

			2006			2005	
DESCRIPTION	Notes	T	Amount	%	I	Amount	%
Revenues		5	422,960,091	100	\$	329,371,754	100
Donation from government	2	Γ	400,975,476	95		316,930,952	96
Donation from private sector	2		1,293,636	-		1,116,439	-
Other operating revenue			837,610	ē		242,166	-
Interest earned			19,717,763	5		11,035,447	4
Non-operating revenue			135,606			46,750	-
Expenses		į,	424,391,071	100		309,039,083	94
Remuneration for legal aid lawyers			235,146,645	56		175,216,710	53
Transportation fee for examining and review lawyers			17,950,000	4		13,768,000	4
Litigation expenses	2		6,333,023	Ī		2,416,906	ĺ
Operation and administrative expenses (Table 1)			164,320,604	39		116,700,070	36
Other non-operating loss			640,799	é		937,397	4
Net income before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles			(1,430,980)	-		20,332,671	6
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	3		(4,023,645)	(1)		-	-
Net Income		\$	(5.454,625)	(1)	\$	20.332,671	6

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

	(Expressed in New Jaiwan Dollars)	alwan Dollars)		
DESCRIPTION	INITIAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	ACCUMULATED	TOTAL.
Balance, January 1, 2005	\$ 500,000,000	s	\$ 15,435,611	\$ 515,435,611
Added funds in May 2005	1	500,000,000	1	500,000,000
Net income for year ended December 31, 2005		1	20,332,671	20,332,671
Balance, December 31, 2005	500,000,000	500,000,000	35,768,282	1,035,768,282
Added funds in June 2006	-1	500,000,000	1	500,000,000
Net income for year ended December 31, 2006		1	(5,454,625)	(5,454,625)
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 1,000,000,000	\$ 30,313,657	\$ 1,530,313,657



LEGAL AID FOUNDATION STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 and 2005 (Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,454,625)	\$ 20,332,671
Adjustments:	1	
Loss on disposal of fix assets	169,458	914,796
Depreciation expenses	6,660,387	4,913,889
Amortization expenses	1,264,002	713,662
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	4,023,645	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Account receivables	(54,430,620)	(8,176,191)
Advance payment	3,724,909	(3,325,418)
Accrued payables	30,647,982	11,312,173
Advance receipts	1,447,000	-
Pension payable	(225,116)	993,742
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(12,172,978)	27,679,324
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease (Increase) of funds	950,138,075	(500,000,000)
Increase of held-to-maturity financial assets – Noncurrent	(1,451,633,798)	-
Acquisition of fixed assets	(10,722,679)	(27,685,620)
Increase of deferred expense	(12,704,114)	(1,974,671)
Increase of refundable deposits	(1,381,140)	(1,025,900)
Net cash used in investing activities	(526,303,656)	(530,686,191)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase of other funds	500,000,000	500,000,000
Increase (decrease) of accounts collected for other parties	(307,405)	1,501,687
Increase of deposit received	498,330	801,450
Net cash provided by financing activities	500,190,925	502,303,137
Net increase (decrease) in cash and bank deposits	(38,285,709)	(703.730)
Cash and bank deposits at beginning of year	62,387,364	63,091,094
Cash and bank deposits at end of year	\$ 24,101,655	\$ 62,387,364

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



LEGAL AID FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2006 and 2005

(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars except as cited in particular footnotes)

1. ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

The Legal Aid Foundation was approved on 22 April 2004 in accordance with Article

5 Paragraph 2 of the Legal Aid Act (hereafter the Act) to conduct legal aid specified

in the Act and protect the interests of people.

The major operation of the Foundation:

(1) Establishing and amending the Act

- (2) Planning and conducting legal aid
- (3) Raising, management and use of legal aid budget
- (4) Promoting legal aid education
- (5) Providing legal aid requested by government institutes or other groups
- (6) Granting, refusal, revoking or termination of examination and execution of legal aid
- (7) Examination and execution of advancement, payment, slight deduction, cancellation, return, sharing or responsibility of layer's remuneration
- (8) Mediation between legal aid recipients and legal aid providers
- (9) Other legal aid matters

2.SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1)Accounting Basis

The accounting process and preparation of financial statements of the Foundation are made according to the Foundation's accounting system approved by the Judicial Yuan and generally accepted accounting principles.

(2)Funds

They refer to the funds requiring an exclusive saving account as mandated for either the initial fund established when Legal Aid Foundation was founded, or the donate assets in which the donor is requested to do so.



individual personal account of labor pension at the Bureau of Labor Insurance.



(7)Subscription or Donation Revenue

This includes subscription from the government and private donation and is listed in the revenue upon receipt of payment. However, the amount of the subscription from the Judicial Yuan which was not used and should be returned by the end of the period will be adjusted and written off from the account.

(8)<u>Remuneration for legal aid lawyers</u>

For the attorney remuneration occurring from provided aid, the Foundation has listed it as the legal aid attorney remuneration after passing the assessment made by the enamination committee.

(9)Litigation Expense

This refers to the litigation expense from legal aid. That from the legal aid case approved by the court shall not be recognized until the confirmation of court sentence.

(10)Income Tax

This is computed in accordance with Income Tax and Application Standards of Tax Exemption for Education, Culture, and Public Welfare Institutions or Groups.

(11)Approval and Adjustment of Financial Statement

The Foundation's income and expenditure account shall be audited by the Judicial Yuan and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting & Statistics (DGBAS). In this case, the Foundation's income and expenditure account would not be finalized until passing their examination. If there is any adjustment, it will enter into next year's account, and the financial statements of the year in which it occurs will be revised accordingly.

(12)Reclassification of accounting titles

Part of the accounting titles in 2005 financial statements have been reclassified in order to give consistent expression for 2006 financial statements.

3. ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND THEIR EFFECT

As from January 1, 2006, according to the revised article of the newly released Statements of Financial Accounting Standard No. 34 "Accounting for Financial Instruments" and No. 36 "Disclosure and presentation of financial instruments", the Foundation has appropriately classified its financial assets. It has made no influence on the final balance of 2006. Moreover, since 2006, each purchase of fixed assets less than \$10,000 has changed to be listed as the purchase expense of the current year. As a result, the final balance of 2006 decreased \$4, 023,645.

4. CASH AND BANK DEPO	SIT					
	D	Decem	ber	31, 2006	Dec	cember 31, 2005
Cash on hand	3	5		9,996	\$	132,820
Petty cash			6	50,000		606,000
Bank deposit		2	3,44	41,659		61,648,544
Total		\$ 2	4,1(01,655	\$	62,387,364
5. ACCOUNT RECEIVABL	ES					
	D	ecem	ber	31,2006	Dec	ember 31, 2005
Accrued deposits interest re-	ceivable 5	\$	1	25,022	\$	9,121,220
Judicial Yuan's subscription r	eceivable	4	8,19	95,429		-
Accrued bonds interest rece	ivable	1	3,09	3,745		
Other receivable			4,32	26,644		2,089,000
Total	9	\$ 6	5,64	40,840	\$	11,210,220
6.FUNDS						
				Decem	ber 3	1, 2006
		1		Amount		Annual interest rate
Time deposit- E. Sun Com	mercial Bank	3	\$	49,861,9	25	2.21%
				Decem	ber 3	1, 2005
				Amount		Annual interest rate
Time deposit- Chinatrust C	ommercial B	ank	\$	400,000,0	00	1.80%
Time deposit- Taishin Banl	¢			300,000,0	00	1.45%
Time deposit- E. Sun Com	mercial Bank			300,000,0	00	1.35%
Total		13	\$ 1	,000,000,0	00	
7.HELD-TO-MATURITY F	INANCIAL	ASSE	T. 1	NONCURI	RENT	
		L	Dece	mber 31, 2	006	
	Principal Amount			Carrying Amount		Maturity date
Government Bonds-No.94107	\$ \$50,000,0	000	\$	818,394,49	4	Sept. 12, 2015
Government Bonds-No.95103	650,000.0	000		633,239,30	4 1	March 31, 2016
Total	\$1,500.000.0	000	\$1	451.633.79	8	



The face interest rate of Government Bond No. 94107 is 1.625%, in which the yield accrued during trading days is between 2.040% and 2.182%. Whereas Government Bond No. 95103 has a face interest rate at 1.750%, in which the yield accrued during trading days is at a rate between 2.025% and 2.081%.

20 2000

8.FIXED ASSETS

		Dec	ember 31, 2000	5	
	Cost		Accumulated lepreciation		Ending balance
Machinery and equipment	\$ 16,011,772	\$	4,779,088	\$	11,232,684
Traffic and transportation equipment	2,081,568		348,370		1,733,198
Miscellaneous equipment	10,115,829		2,414,424		7,701,405
Leasehold improvement	17,833,782		4,127,959		13,705,823
Total	\$ 46,042,951	\$	11,669,841	\$	34,373,110
		Dec	ember 31, 200	5	

		Dece	ember 31, 200	5	
	Cost		ccumulated epreciation		Ending balance
Machinery and equipment	\$ 13,672,693	\$	2,178,167	\$	11,494,526
Traffic and transportation equipment	2,301,504		242,053		2,059,451
Miscellaneous equipment	11,531,054		1,630,320		9,900,734
Leasehold improvement	12,721,971		1,672,761		11,049,210
Total	\$ 40,227,222	\$	5,723,301	\$	34,503,921

 The total amounts of fire insurance for December 31 2006 and 2005 were \$26,554,529 and \$0 respectively.

(2) From 2006, each purchase of fixed assets less than \$10,000 has changed to be and respectively listed as the purchase expense of the current year. With such a change in accounting, the final balance for 2006 decreased \$4,023,645.

9. DIFFERED DEBITS

	Dec	December 31, 2006		ember 31, 2005
Operating software systems	\$	10,674,870	\$	-
Other software and wire systems		3,002,490		2,237.248
Total	\$	13,677,360	S	2,237,248
	-			

10.ACCRUED PAYABLES

	Dec	cember 31, 2006	Dec	ember 31, 2005
Notes payable	\$	1,978,464	\$	1,948,800
Lawyer remuneration payable		92,229.199		70,469,799
Wage and bonus payable		12,343,095		2,974,195
Expense payable		3,313,747		2,548,687
Judicial Yuan's subscription pending to be returned		6		1,275,048
Other payables		238,536		238,530
Total	s	110,103,041	\$	79,455,059
1.PENSION PAYABLES				
		Year Ended cember 31,2006		Year Ended ember 31,2005
Balance at the beginning period	\$	1,676,912	\$	683,170
Plus: allocation in the period				993,742
Minus: deposits to Central Trust Bureau		225,116		
Balance at the end of the period	\$	1,451,796	\$	1,676,912

As of December 31, 2006, the balance deposited to Central Trust Bureau was \$226,115, where the principal was \$225,116 and the interest was \$999.

12.INITIAL AND OTHER FUNDS

(1) Details:

	December 31,2006		Dec	ember 31,2005
Government bonds-No.94107	\$	818,394,494	S	-
Government bonds-No.95103		633,239,304		-
Time deposit- Chinatrust Commercial Bank		-		400,000,000
Time deposit- Taishin Bank		-		300,000,000
Time deposit- E. Sun Commercial Bank		48,366,202		300,000,000
Total	s	1,500,000,000	\$ 1	,000,000,000
	-			





Table I

OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	-	0000	1	0005	In: NT
Category		2006		2005	Remarks
Wages	\$	63,050,712	\$		
Traffic expenses for part-time personnel		2,280,000	11	3,071,600	
Overtime pay		11,238,654		8,906,175	
Dining		289,891	1	210,810	
Performance bonus		6,826,199		4,659,363	
Year-end bonus		4,566,203		3,038,968	
Sharing insurance premium of employees		5,916,077		4,314,191	1
Entertainment activities		1,007,834		786,717	
Educational training		789,970	٢.	589,590	1
Pension		4,094,655	1	2,674,593	
Water and electricity		2,331,365	1	1,463,096	l
Postage and phone bills		5,758,134		3,977,562	1
Travel expenses		1,858,488	1	2,165,679	
Freight		471,445	1	225,451	
Printing and binding		2,797,690		3,486,009	
Advertisement		3,131,246		936,824	
Operation and publicity		6,281,571		2,860,926	
Repair		669,893		391,610	
Insurance		272,137		27,726	See Note below
Chartered accountants and actuaries remuneration		150,000		205,000	
Other professional service charges		610,969		424.295	
Public relations fees		540,167		635,165	1.1
Office supplies		2,822.647		2,091,457	
Miscellaneous items		3,152,962		1,450,447	
Books, newspapers and magazines	1	472,653		346,443	
Foods		1,068,214		597,154	1
Building rental		15,878,872		10,039,654	
Office equipment rental		698,930		488,530	
Depreciation of fixed assets		6,660,387		4,913,889	
Various kinds of amortization		1,264,002		713,662	
Permit fees				2,105	
Research and field trip expenses		1,415,182		338,628	
Special projects		1,024,403		5,190,885	
Conferences		1,001,569		682,005	
Management		1,474,748		1,302,777	
Others		2,452,735		2,044,943	
Total	S	164,320,604	e	116,700,070	10

Note: Undertook Accident Insurance for volunteer, and Fixed Assets Property Insurance in 2006, undertook Accident Insurance for volunteer in 2005.



2. Examination Report by Board of Supervisors



3. Analysis of Key Points of Financial Report

The accounting system of the Foundation is fiscal calendar year system (January 1 to December 31). The 2006 financial report had been audited by an independent local CPA firm with no retained comments reported. In order to ensure financial transparency to allow the general public to the supervisors of the Foundation, the Foundation disclose the financial reported certified by accountants and related financial analysis to public so as to allow the public to monitor of the Foundation's financial status.

(1) The total expenditure of the Foundation for 2006 is NT\$439,893,475 (including capital expense and excluding depreciation and amortizations). In addition, the current cash expenses in 2006 is NT\$398,111,561.

1. The cost of legal aid is NT\$262,669,749, which accounts for 60% of the total expenses.

The cost of legal aid is NT\$262,669,749 (including NT\$235,146,645 for lawyers, NT\$17,950,000 for examing and reviewing commissioners, NT\$6,333,032 for litigation and NT\$3,240,081 for human resource cost for staff attorneys), which accounts for 60% of total expense. Further, attorney remunerations for legal aid cases are calculated and paid according to the "Regulations for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations and Necessary Fees", which is lower than the average to market. In order to control the quality and progress of legal aid cases, only 80% of the remuneration is paid in advance while the remaining 20% will be paid when case closed.

- 2.Personnel Cost is NT\$96,619,914, which accounts for 21% of total expenses The personnel cost is NT\$96,619,914, which accounts for 21% of total expenses, including employee salaries, overtime pay, performance and year-end bonuses, insurance fees, pension and so on and the traveling expenses for board directors and supervisors and members of each committee for the attendance of meetings.
- 3.Administration cost is NT\$56,536,220, which accounts for 13% of total expenses. Administration cost is NT\$56,536,220, which accounts for 13% of the total expenses, including office rental, promotion expenses, utilities, postage, traveling expenses, cost of office supply, printing and other administrative expenses.

4.The capital expenses in 2006 was NT\$23,426,793, which accounts for only 5% of total expenses.

The capital expenses in 2006 was NT\$23,426,793, which only accounts for 5% of total expenses. The expenses primarily include the construction of business management system, expansion of office space, establishment of Banciao Branch and other capital expenses.

(2) Each citizen paid NT\$19 on average could support the operations of the Foundation The total expenses of the Foundation during 2006 is NT\$439,893,475. If divided by the population of Taiwan citizens of 22,876,527 people, each citizen shares NT\$19 on average. (3) Average remuneration for attorneys in each case is NT\$15,682

If calculated based on the Foundation's total amount of remunerations for aid attorneys during 2006, which is NT\$235,146,645 and the total number of cases being 14,995, the average remuneration for attorney in each case is NT\$15,682.

- (4) The Foundation's total income for 2006 is NT\$422,960,091
 - The government donated NT\$400,975,476, which accounts for 95% of the Foundation' s total income. The Judicial Yuan donated NT\$399,418,429, which accounts for 94% of the total income. The Ministry of Defense donated NT\$434,788. The Ministry of Justice donated NT\$1,000,000. Other government units donated NT\$122,259.
 - 2. Citizen donation is NT\$1,293,636, which accounts for 0.3% of total income.
 - 3. Interest income is NT\$19,717,763, which accounts for 4.6% of total income, including mutual fund timed deposit, public debt and interest from bank checking accounts.
 - Legal Aid income (Contribution, Repayment and Recovery of Cost) is NT\$458,610. The legal aid income was collected according to Article 32, 33, and 35 of the Legal Aid Act.
 - 5. Other income is NT\$514,606 of which includes the delay prosecution donation donated by district prosecutor's office at each location, bid income from procurement projects and income of other nature.

(5) Up until now, the totaled NT\$1.5 billion endowment of the Foundation is used to purchase government bonds.

Item	Value
Government Bond – Central Bond 94107	650,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond95103	850,000,000
Total	1,500,000,000

According to Article 6 of the Legal Aid Act: "The Endowment of the Foundation is NTD10,000,000,000. Apart from encouraging donations from the public, the Competent Authority will budget annual contributions to the Endowment of the Foundation." Up until December 31, 2006, the endowment of the Foundation has accumulated to NT\$1.5 billion. Upon the agreement made by the Board of Directors, the total endowment was invested in government bond.

Based on the consideration of the safety and stability of the Foundation's fund, currently the Foundation's total fund in the amount of NT\$1.5 billion are all invested in government bond. The Foundation keeps the entire government bond with government bond passbook, instead of the bond certificates under the security concern. In addition, bank chops of bank book of the government bond are kept separately by cashier, accounting officer, Secretary-General and Chairperson of Legal Aid Foundation.



Future Prospectus of the Foundation

Chapter 7 Future Prospectus of the Foundation

This year the Foundation would continue in organization re-contracture and regulation amendment. At the same time, the Foundation will focus on the attention to cases of the disadvantaged groups. Brief descriptions are as follows:

1. Continue to pay attention to the special cases of disadvantaged group

The mission of the Foundation is to fight for the legal rights of the disadvantaged groups. Therefore, the Foundation should pay active attention to the special types of cases that are unique to the disadvantaged groups. It has been 2 and half years of establishment since the official operation on July 1, 2004. However, due to the insufficiency in manpower at the beginning of the establishment, the Foundation was unable to care or track all cases for all indigent types. Also, with regard to certain major cases with special meaning, the Foundation's workers did not have manpower to undertake research. As such, the work focus of the Foundation and offer more long-term attention. With regard to cases with major social meanings, the Foundation will not only actively assist but also begin to drive the legislation. The Foundation hopes to set up a social welfare country that is government by human rights law.

Special cases that Foundation will focus on in 2007 are listed as followed:

- (1) Assist those that are financially ineligible to apply for labor insurance payment. Currently there are many financially disadvantaged people that hired illicit labor insurance broker to apply for labor insurance payment due to the lack of knowledge in law, or even inability to read or write. The brokers exploit the payment from the disadvantage people. The Foundation will conduct research and provide applicants of labor insurance payment a certain level of assistance.
- (2) Assist parties with occupational injuries to return to labor market

According to Article 18 of the Occupational Injury Labor Protection Act, upon the termination of medical treatment of workers, the governing authority should assist them to find jobs. The Foundation plans to conduct research and provide professional assistance on this issue

(3) Promote modification of fines under criminal law

For those criminal defendants that are financially disadvantaged and have committed minor crimes, other method of punishment instead of fines are recommended in order to prevent sentence to jail due to inability to pay fine, which then lead to the social problems of imbalance in family structures.

(4) Losheng Sanitarium Department of Health related litigations

The Losheng Sanitarium Department of Health quarantined a group of Hansen patients in the early years. Patients had received many inhumane treatments during the process of quarantine. The Taipei Branch will follow up on the case and assign staff attorneys to assist with related litigations.



(5) RCA Case

The chemicals used by the GE Company of USA during the process of manufacturing television sets in Taiwan thirty years ago caused serious environment pollution and occupational injuries. The Foundation will actively assist those injured female workers to claim against the multinational manufacturer.

- (6) Case of Tainan Brokers sexually assault Vietnamese labor The Father and son in charge of a labor brokerage company in Tainan sexually assault Vietnamese in-house maid of which had seriously damaging our country's image on human rights. The Foundation continues to pay attention to this issue.
- (7) Ani-death Penalty Project

Provide legal help to the defendants that are sentenced to death.

(8) Low-income family project

The relevant laws and application procedures for low-income families are still incomplete. The Foundation hopes to promote modifications of relevant laws and establish a more comprehensive system through research of low-income family projects.

(9) Credit Card Debt Project

The problems of credit card slaves have caused serious social problems. The Taipei Branch had provided more than 300 credit card debtors legal help in negotiation with banks. If the Debt Clearance Bill or similar law passes afterwards, the cases will flow into courts. The Foundation intends to conduct research on this type of cases and provide attorney assistance.

(10) Jinmen and Matsu Land cases

There are many people having land disputes with the national military in Jinmen and Matsu during the early wars against Mainland China. Taipei Branch cooperated with Jinmen and Matsu Branches to conduct research on this type of cases and will assist with the bringing of litigation in the event of an appropriate case.

(11) Bogus Population Case of Jinmen and Matsu:

The population is small in Jinmen and Matsu and had caused the bogus population during elections. However, there are still defects in the processing of bogus population by the police and investigation units. Therefore, the Foundation actively assists in the protection of the rights against whom actions are brought

2. Provide Assistance in Alternative Dispute Resolutions (such as Mediation)

By looking at global revolution of the trend of dispute resolution, countries around the world are working on expanding various channels of alternative dispute resolution, (abbreviated as "ADR") that can save on cost to the society. Currently the volume of litigations at courts is large with overworked judges. If attorneys can provide mediation assistance after training and allow people to resolve regular disputes before going to court, this will not only achieve the objective of legal aid but also reduce the volume of litigations in courts.

Because of the unfitness of domestic cases to be litigated and the professionalism required to handle domestic cases, the Judicial Yuan is actively promoting mediation system for domestic cases with the help of professionals and trained judges and lawyers. The Foundation once undertook discussions mediation in domestic cases with the Juvenile and domestic case department of the Judicial Yuan as to how aid attorneys could promote the mediation system of domestic cases in coordination with the courts. Currently the Foundation's plans are as follows:

- (1) The Foundation will hold mediation seminar starting in 2007 to trainee attorneys to become mediation representors for different mediation types.
- (2) In addition, in coordination with the promotion of mediation system, the Foundation will increase the volume of aid in mediation and settlement. The legal aid attorneys trained by the Foundation will assume the job of mediation in private and arbitration or settlement negotiation in litigations.
- (3) After the enforcement of mediation system, half year review will be conducted to evaluate the result. If the mediation system can actually save the cost of business, cost on society and legal resources, the Foundation will set up mediation workshop at each branch and provide professional trainings to aid attorneys on mediation for each case suitable for mediation. This allows applicants to fully communicate with the opponent in the offices of each branch and resolve disputes.

3. Strengthen the Legal Aid in Criminal Defense Cases

Defense for criminal defendants is the Foundation's primary business. Each district court would have the highest control over the volume of criminal cases. Since the Foundation' s establishment, it is required that each branch to actively set up reference channels with the court and request the court to refer compulsory defense cases to the Foundation. The Foundation will then assign attorneys to provide legal aid. However, the responses of courts are not always the same. District court such as Keelung, Taichung, Canghua, Nantou, Yunlin, Chiayi, Tainan, Pintung, Yilan, Hualian and Taitung would think it is not yet necessary to set up referral channels with branches because there are few compulsory defense cases and the number of public defenders is sufficient for this cases. In addition, these cases may already be supported by local bar association's pro bono service. Therefore, the Foundation has very limited criminal defense cases.

In order to strengthen this part of legal services, the Foundation encourages each branch to accept applications at each jailhouse. In 2006, the Foundation opens up written application for legal aid by defendants and sentenced individuals in jail or in custody (as illustrated before). The Foundation also negotiated with the Judicial Yuan to request the Judicial Yuan to encourage each level of courts to refer compulsory defense criminal cases the our branches, hoping to expand the volume of aid in criminal defense case.



4. Set up Complaint System

The establishment of complaint system provides applicants or interested parties a channel to illustrate their opinions which are then used to discover the negligence or omissions of the Foundation's staff or system for the purpose of self examination and improvement. The Foundation intends to draft a complaint processing direction anticipated to be implemented in 2007. The content of the complaint system is planed as follows:

(1) Complainant

Include the applicants of aid cases, the interested parties that would be influenced by the aid cases (such as the opposing litigant doubting the financial eligibility of applicants), social workers of referral NGO groups can also be the case owner and file complaint.

(2) Target for complaint

Applicants or interested parties can raise complaint when considering the behavior of the Foundation's staff, interns, volunteers, examing members, reviewing members or legal aid attorneys to be in violation of law or inappropriate causing damages to the rights thereof. Compliant can also be made on the system or laws related to the Foundation's business. In addition, the complaint on legal aid attorneys will coordinate with the "Legal Aid Attorney Appraisal System" and other related systems.

(3) Complaint Processing Department

The design of the Foundation's complaint system divides the responsibilities according to the degree of serious of the events complained. Branches at each location will be responsible for the handling of minor complaints whereas mid-level or serious complaints should report back to the Foundation for processing.

(4) Method and Channel of Complaint

Complaint can be made in writing or through phone or in person. In addition, the Foundation will set up emails that designated for receiving complaints.

(5) Rejection of Complaint

Complaints regarding the examing or reviewing decision of the Foundation's examing or reviewing commissioners will not be accepted unless there exist major and obvious mistakes. This is under the consideration as a respect to the commissioners' professional judgment.

5. Standards for Examining Financial Eligibility

The Standards for determining financial eligibility of legal aid recipient (the "Standards") has been in operation for 2 and half years. However, the related provisions have had many problems in actual operations. In order to adjust the standards of financial eligibility to meet the need of actual operations and more reasonably utilize the limited resources, the Foundation will employ the following measures:

(1) Consolidate the problems often occurred in real practice to find the omissions regulations.

The staff, examing and reviewing commissioners often deem there are many problems in the construction and application of the Standards that had caused confusions in execution.

For example: Article 5 Section 2 of the Standard stipulates: "Where the land in clause 1 or the house in clause 2 is the sole place of residence of the applicant's household or private agricultural land, and the total of the declared present value of the land and the taxable value of the building do not exceed NT\$4,000,000, they may be excluded from the calculation of disposable assets."

It can be interpreted as that if the applicant concurrently has self-irrigated farm land and houses for personal residence and if the appraised value of building tax and announced current value of the land are lower than 4 million dollars, should all be deducted? Or should only of the two be deducted? An addition example: "the article specifically lists private agricultural land as deductible asset." Some branches replied whether the "land preserved for the aborigines" should be considered the same. Therefore, the Foundation will conduct a comprehensive examination on the business problems reported by colleagues at branches, examing and reviewing commissioners in 2007 in order to find the gaps in the rules as the basis for modifying the Standard and solve the long-term confusion of branches in operation.

(2) Research as to whether to expand the scope of partial granted aid.

Starting from July 1, 2004 until December 31, 2006, there were totally 47,816 cases granted for aid and only few cases were approved for partial aid. However, upon the Foundation's visit on the legal aid system in Hong Kong, US, Australia and UK, the majority of cases are partial aid cases. Therefore, in consideration of the limited resources, it is necessary to examine the partial aid interval and scope. The Foundation will conduct research and examination in 2007.

6. Start Services of Legal Assistance during the First Interviews by the Police and Prosecutors

Suspects of criminal cases would make unreal or non-arbitrary statement or major decision after being arrested with warrant or arrested on-site due to pressure from investigations by national authorities or personal trepidation, fear, suspicion or ignorance and other mental states. In order to prevent criminal suspects from being unable to obtain appropriate legal assistance due to economic or intellectual disadvantage and falling in unfavorable status in law, the criminal suspects should receive sufficient counseling and communications from attorneys. Especially during the first interviews at the police station, which often influences the follow-up investigations or trial activities, the protection of the litigation rights and right of equally should emphasized.



The statement or confession made by criminal suspects at the police station would often become the ground for court judgment. If there is any dispute on the realness and arbitrariness of the deposition during police interrogation, there will be problems on evidence ability and burden of proof of investigators, which will then cause delay in litigation, waste of judicial resource or even lead to erroneous judgment. As such, setting up assistance from attorney at first interviews at police station would ensure the interrogation being in compliance with statutory procedures, reduce disputes on statement or confession, and achieve the objective of increasing review efficiency and accuracy in judgment.

In order to provide this service, the Foundation held several preparation meetings and invited professionals and scholars for further discussions. It is anticipated that a trial run would be started in 2007. However, in consideration of the limited budget, the large volume of criminal cases and the willingness of attorneys at different location to cooperate, this business will focus on assistance in compulsory defense cases in the beginning. Thereafter the type of cases and scope of territories for implementation will be expanded with the ultimate goal of covering all types of criminal cases and the police and investigatory institutions nationwide.

Appendix

1. Chronicle of the Foundation's Events

Date	Events
2005	
Jul. 1	Tea Party for the 1st Anniversary of Legal Aid Foundation and Establishment of it's establishment of 19 branches nation-wide.
Aug. 6	National Training for Business Management System
Sep. 10	The First Forum of Legal Aid in Taiwan (9/10-9/11) was held at the International Conference Hall of National Taiwan University School of Law to conduct a review and examination of the first year operation of Foundation.
Sep. 30	Visited to Minister Weng Yueh-sheng of Judicial Yuan, who then bestowed letter of appoint to the director of branch offices.
Oct. 14	Senior Researcher of University of Cologne, Dr. Matthias Kilian, visited the Foundation
Oct. 15	"2005 International Forum on Legal Aid" (10/15-17) was held in the Howard International House in Taipei and discuss the topic of legal aid foundamnetals and future developments with 24 group representatives from 17 countries attending
Oct. 17	Visited President Chen Shiu-Bian along with foreign attendees of 2005 IFLA
Nov. 3	Internal training on Work Performance
Nov. 5	Participated in Tenth Anniversary Party of the Judicial Reform Foundation
Nov. 28	Internal training on Business Management System
Dec. 8	The Manila Economic and Cultural Affairs Office visited the Foundation and the Taipei Branch
Dec. 9	Press conference for handling more than 10,000 legal Aid cases
Dec. 27	Press conference for the publication of "Bring Justice to You~a Record of Legal Aid Histroy in Taiwan"
2006	
Feb. 23	Press Conference for the Establishment of Legal Aid Credit Card Debt Lawyer Team
Mar. 4	National Planning meeting for 2006 (2 days)
Mar. 11	First round of examing on credit card debt project
Mar. 18	Second round of examing on credit card debt project
Mar. 19	Movement of Foundation to Central Trust of China Building at No.189 Sec. 2 Jinshan S. Rd, Taipei City
Mar. 22	Meeting with Credit Card Debt Project Attorney Team
Mar. 24	Press Conference on "Civilian Debt Restructuring Guidelines"
Mar. 30	Director Lin Yung-song attended the public hearing hold by Finance Committee in Legislative Yuan and explained the credit card debt project.
Apl. 1	Inauguration of Staff Attorney System
Apl. 4	Press conference on credit card debt projects submitted to Chinatrust Bank for negotiation
Apl. 12	Joint Press Conference for revealing the truth of Financial Supervisory Commission of credit card debtors by Foundation and along with Pan-purple Alliance
Apl. 13	Second meeting with Credit Card Debt Project Attorney Team
May 26	Press conference on advice of Credit Card Clearance Bill at Legislative Yuan



Jun. 21	Law Association of Chungching City, PRC, visited the Foundation
Jul. 7	Tea Party for Foundation's 2nd anniversary
Jul. 8	2006 National Legal Aid Day countryside service activities
Aug. 5	Visited Australia to undertake investigations and interviews (8/5-8/12)
Sep. 6	People's Procuratorate of Jinhwa City, PRC Exchange and Investigation group visited the Foundation
Sep. 26	Mr. Bradley Parker of AIT visited Foundation
Sep. 30	Visited UK to undertake investigations and interviews (9/30-10/7)
Oct. 13	Conference for recruitment of "attorney team for the rescue of death penalty cases" with Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty
Oct. 14	Conference for the 5-year planning vision
Nov. 10	Press Conference for launching of video conferencing examing center of remote village hold by Pingtung County and Pingtung branch office
Nov. 14	Human rights lawyers from Philippine visited the Foundation.
Dec. 3	Nation-wide training for public promotion
Dec. 14	Completion of first-stage development of Business Management System
Dec. 27	Inauguration of Banciao Branch

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3. Amendment of the Foundation's Regulation in 2006

No.	Name of Regulation	Accordance	Status of Amendment and Ratification
1	Financial Eligibility Criteria of Granting Legal Aid	Article 3 Section 2 of Legal Aid Act	Amendment of Article 3, 6, 8 and the appendix was passed at the 18th joint meeting of Board of Directors and Supervisors on September 30th , 2005 Approved and passed according to Judicial Yuan January 9, 2006 Yuan Tai Ting Si 4Tzi No. 0950000864 Letter.
2	Regulations for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations and Necessary Fees	Article 31 of Legal Aid Act	Amendment of Article 3 to Article 11 was passed and Article 12 was removed at the 26th first-term Board of Directors meeting on May 6, 2006 Approved and passed by Judicial Yuan August 14,2006 Yuan Tai Ting Si 4 Tzi No. 0950015216 Letter.
3	Regulations for Recruiting Staff Attorney	Article 24 Section 3 of Legal Aid Act	Amendment of Article 2, 5 and 10 was passed at the 25th First-term Board of Directors meeting on April 28, 2006 Approved and Passed by Judicial Yuan July 12, 2006 Yuan Tai Ting Si 4 Tzi No. 0950010931 Letter.



4	Personnel Management Regulations	Article 24 Section 3 of Donations and Organization Charter	Amendment of Article 6, 7, 10, 13, 21 and 23 was passed at the 25th first- term Board of Directors meeting on April 28, 2006 Approved by Judicial Yuan July 12, 2006 Yuan TaiTing Si 4 Tzi No. 0950010931 Letter
5	Regulation Governing the foundation's Organizational Structure	Article 24 Section 1 of Donations and Organization Charter	Amendment of Article 4 to Article 6 was passed at the 29th first-term Board of Directors meeting on August 25, 2006 Approved and passed by Judicial Yuan November 10, 2006 Yuan Tai Ting Si 4 Tzi No. 0950019652 Letter
6	Regulations for Internal Audit System	Article 12 of Rule for Monitoring and Administration	Regulation was passed at the 27th first-term Board of Directors meeting on June 30, 2006 Amendment Revoked according to Judicial Yuan November10, 2006 Yuan Tai Ting Si 4 Tzi No.0950016150 Letter

Remark: Date of the latest resolution listed

4. List of Specialist Committee Commissioners

(1) Legal Affairs Committee

Total 17 Commissioners (Alphabetical listed)

Attorney Po-hsiang You	(Yi-chian United Law Firm)
Attorney Ruey-yang Chu	(PuHua and Associates)
Associate Professor Chi-kuang Wu	(Fu-jen University)
Attorney Hsin-hua Chou	
Attorney Chung-hung Lin	
Attorney Hsuei-chen Nan	(Juding Boda Law Firm)
Attorney Kuan-ling Chi	(Shan-he Law Firm)
Attorney Yung-cheng Kao	
Attorney Wen-ching Chen	(Formosa Brothers Attorney-at-Law)
Attorney Chun-han Chen	(Chi-he Attorney-at-Law)
Attorney Hsuei-ping Chen	
Attorney Kai-hsiung You	(Lu-cheng United Attorney-at-Law)
Attorney Fang-wan Yang	(Haikuo Attorney-at-Law)
Attorney Huei-fang Liao	(Chian-Cheng Attorney-at-Law)
Attorney Shi-ting Liu	(Hsu-ting United Attorney-at-Law)
Attorney Chi-yang Tsai	(Yuan-chen Attorney-at-Law)
Attorney Wen-lung Cheng	

(2) Research Committee

Total 11 Commissioners (Alphabetical listed)

Assoc. Professor Chi-kuang Wu (Fu-jen University)

Assist. Professor Hao-ren Wu	(Fu-jen University)
Chief Tai-chuan Hsieh	(Civil Service Ethics Office, National Police
	Agency, Ministry of Interior)
Assist. Professor Shi-ming Chiang	(National Cheng Chi University)
Deputy Secretary General Yi-hsing S	Sun (Parents' Association for Persons with
	Intellectual Disability, R.O.C.)
Assoc. Professor Wen-yu Chang	(Fu-jen University)
Assist. Professor Yi-chien Chen	(Shi Hsin University)
Assist. Professor Ming-hsiu Cheng	(Soochow University)
Assist. Professor Kuo-chang Huang	(Research Staff of Academia Sinica)
Attorney Chi-peng Liu	(Formosa Brothers Attorney-at-Law)
Attorney Wen-lung Cheng	
(3) Development Committee Total 21 Commissioners (Alphabetical I	isted)
	10100/

Attorney Mei-nu You		
Supervisor Ching-wan Wang	(Taiwan Women Rescue Foundation)	
Social Worker Supervisor Chiu-lan Wang (Modern Women's Foundation)		
Chief Chen-kuang Wang	(Taipei Family Helper Project)	
Secretary General Yu-chin Wu	(Old People Welfare Alliance, R.O.C.)	
Reporter Tung-mu Wu	(Public TV Station)	
C.E.O. Bing-yi Lu	(Tsuei Ma Ma Foundation)	
Priest Wen-hsiung Ruan	(Catholic Hsinchu Diocesan Pastoral Center	
	Vietnamese Labor Office)	
C.E.O. Bing-yi Lu	(Tsuei Ma Ma Foundation)	
Priest Wen-hsiung Ruan	(Catholic Hsinchu Diocesan Pastoral Center	
	Vietnamese Labor Office)	
General Manager Bi-tsui Lin	(Compass Public Relations Ltd.)	
Chief Ya-li Hung	(The Garden of Hope Foundation)	
Secretary-General Yi-ting Hu	(Parents' Association for Persons with Intellectual	
	Disability)	
Deputy Secretary General	(Parents' Foundation for Persons with Intellectual	
	Disability)	
Secretary General You-lian Sun	(Taiwan Labor Front)	
Chief Ya-shu Chang	(Eden Social Welfare Foundation)	
Social Worker Supervisor Yin-chen Chang (The Pearl S. Buck Foundation)		
Social Worker Supervisor Ya-chuan Hsu (Taiwanese Association of Social Workers)		
Secretary General Hsiao-ling Huar	ng (Taiwan Association of Occupational Accidents	
_	and Disease)	
Attorney Hsien-kai Huang		
Secretary General Tung-ru Hsieh	(Disabled Alliance, ROC)	
Rerun Noverum Center Represent	ative	



The Millet Foundation

(4) International Affairs Committee

Total 13 Commissioners (Alphabetical listed)

Attorney Robin Winkler Association)

CEO Shi-si Wang

Assoc. Professor Chi-kuang Wu

Assist. Professor Hao-ren Wu

Priest Wen-hsiung Ruan

Attorney Chi-kang Lin
Attorney Huang-chuan Chiu
Consultant Bo-wei Tang
Sister Wei-wei
Assist. Professor Yi-chien Chen
Attorney Chuan-yue Chen
Attorney Ruey-ming Huang
Attorney Wen-lung Cheng

(Founder of Wild at Heart Legal Defenses

(CEO of Taiwan Alliance to Replace Death Penalty)(Fu-Jen University)(Fu-jen University)

(Catholic Hsinchu Diocesan Pastoral Center Vietnamese Labor Office)

- (Taipei Bar Association)(Chief, Rerun Novarum Center)
- (Shi Hsin University)

5. Joint Statement of 2005 IFLA

2005 International Forum on Legal Aid October 15-17, 2005 Taipei, Taiwan JOINT STATEMENT

The "2005 International Forum on Legal Aid" was held from the 15th to the 17th of October 2005 in Taipei, Taiwan and organized by the Taiwan Legal Aid Foundation, convening representatives of legal aid organizations and related experts from Australia, Cambodia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States and Vietnam. Throughout three days of meetings, we, the conference delegates, compared legal aid systems, shared experiences and discussed the fundamentals and future developments of legal aid.

Access to justice is a universal human right, as reflected in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and many international and regional human rights instruments, as well as the United Nations 1990 Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers. Based on this firm conviction, we believe that access to lawyers and legal services should be guaranteed and made available to all, especially to the poor and other disadvantaged persons, when necessary to achieve a just and fair result. Therefore, we agree on the following conclusions.

I. Organization

- A. Allsocieties should strive to establish effective legal aid systems; governments, professional legal organizations and non-governmental organizations have a critical role to play in this process.
- B. Governments should ensure that such systems are provided with sufficient resources.
- C.Legal aid institutions should be independent in structure, operation and in delivery of services.

II. Need Assessment and Access

A. Legal aid as well as relevant information on legal aid should be readily accessible to the poor and other disadvantaged persons.

B. Legal aid systems and services should flexibly respond to the needs of the individual and the changing conditions of society.

C. Legal aid should be provided in a timely and efficient manner.

III. Quality

- A. Legal aid services should be professional and effective.
- B. Persons providing legal aid should be respectful, approachable and proactive.
- C. Systems should be established and implemented to ensure the provision of highquality services which promote the rule of law.

IV. Role of Lawyers

- A. Lawyers should be encouraged to participate in legal aid work.
- B. When providing legal aid, lawyers should act professionally and without fear or favor.
- C. Professional associations of lawyers should fully support legal aid.

V. International Cooperation

- A. We will promote international exchange of legal aid experience and information.
- B. Another international legal aid conference should be held in two years.
- C. We will study ways of establishing a framework for international co-operation in legal aid.



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Defending Egual Access to Justice