



Legal Aid Foundation of Taiwan

Annual Report 2007



Legal Aid Foundation of Taiwan

Philosophy :

- 1.Equality**—To realize the constitutional right of equal access to the court system, and to facilitate improvement of economic status.
- 2.Human Rights**—To protect the human rights of disadvantaged.
- 3.Rule of Law**—To strengthen the foundation 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 pursue reform and to develop a comprehensive legal aid system.
- 2.To make legal aid available throughout Taiwan.
- 3.To actively publicize information about legal aid.
- 4.To enable convenient access to legal aid.
- 5.To improve the quality of legal aid services.
- 6.To encourage the participation of lawyers in legal aid and social reform.
- 7.To strengthen provision of legal education to the disadvantaged.

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Preface

Over the past three-and-a-half years since its founding on 1 July 2004, the Legal Aid Foundation (LAF) has grown in size and complexity. To ensure the quality of operations and services, LAF has been actively updating the data in its computerized Operational Management System, with particular emphasis on tracking cases involving contribution, repayment and recovery costs, and on the issuance and collection of guarantee certificates.

Last year, with the purpose to effectively enhance the protection of human rights and to provide assistance to the disadvantaged during criminal interrogation, LAF further initiated the “Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney” project and “Consumer Debt Clearance Act Promotion and Legal Aid” project. Also, the Foundation endeavored to inform more of the disadvantaged with LAF’s messages and services through promoting recent services, expanding publicity channels and bases, advancing nationwide popularity and propagating issues concerning the disadvantaged so that they might be ready for application legal aid resources when necessary. To guard the right of the applicants and concerned parties, the “Guidelines for Handling Appeals” was constituted in addition to the “Notes on LAF Branch Offices’ Handling Appeals” so that the process flow became more definite and effective, and the legal aid service of each branch gradually moved in a normal course. However, it remains an important subject and a great challenge in the future for LAF to decide the main target of legal aid and the process priority for different case types so as to improve the quality of legal aid, provide effective service and meet the real needs of the disadvantaged.

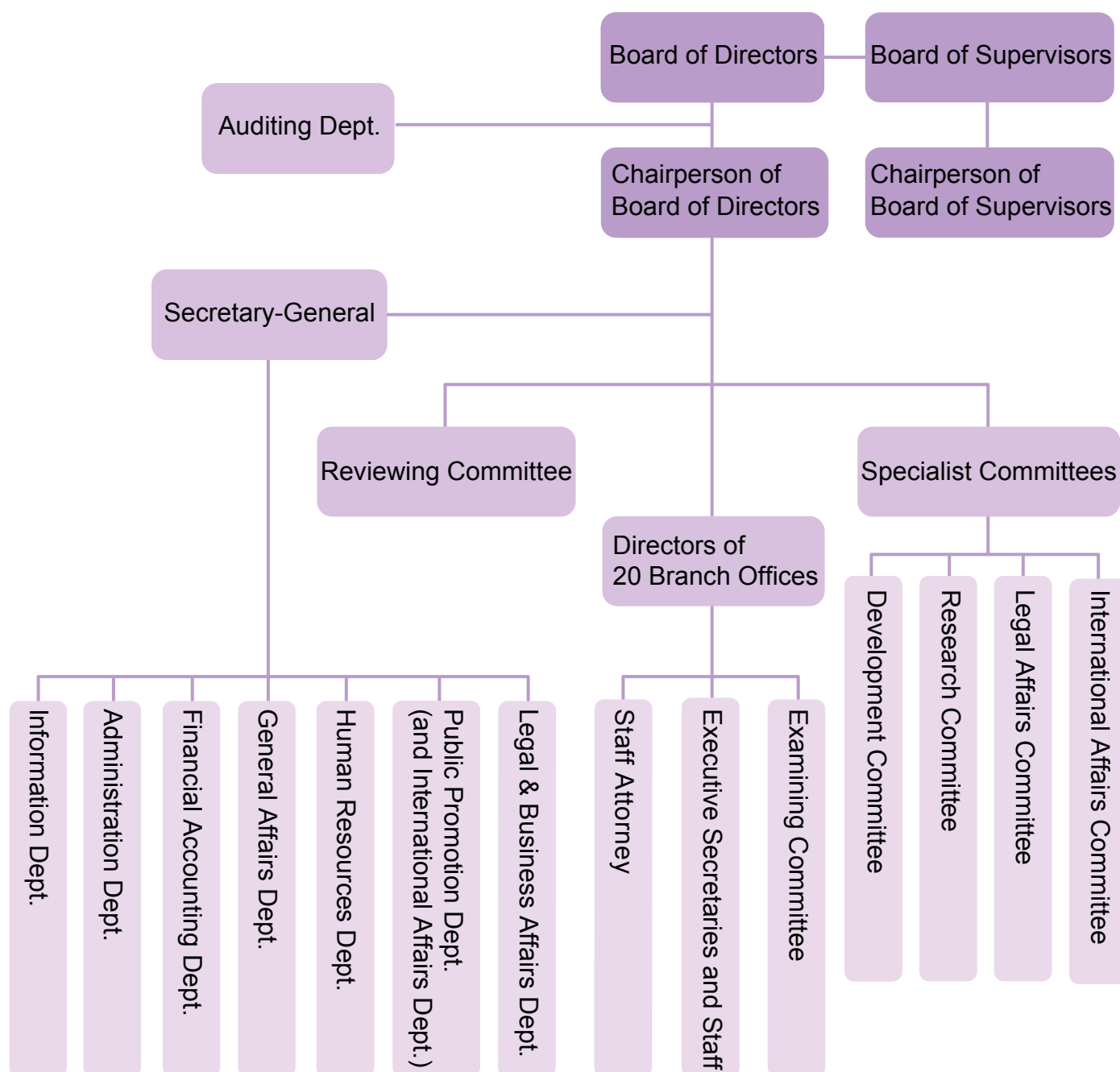
Thanks to the participation and support by the Foundation’s Board of Directors, Directors and staff of all Branch Offices, legal aid attorneys, members of Examining and Reviewing Committees as well as the guidance from Judicial Yuan, LAF has been able to continue to move forward. LAF promises to advance further in the aspects of the Foundation’s regulations, publicity, informational technology and international affairs, etc. to meet the expectation of all people. It is LAF’s hope that the legal aid system in Taiwan would become more mature and popular, and that the constitutional spirit of protecting people’s right to institute litigation and right to equality may be realized.

Chapter 1

Foundation Organization



Organization Chart



Section 1 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body of the Foundation. The Board comprises thirteen directors with a 3-year-long term of office and are positions without remuneration hired by President of Judicial Yuan. The directors include two representatives from Judicial Yuan, one from Ministry of Justice, one from Ministry of National Defense, one from Ministry of Interior, four attorneys recommended by the bar associations both regional and nationwide for their ardent participation in legal aid service, two academic specialists in law or other scholastic fields, one representative from the disadvantaged groups and one indigenous representative.

■ First-Term Board of Directors (Term : March 23, 2004~March 22, 2007)

Chairperson

Tun-ming Tsai (March 23, 2004 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (Honorary Professor, College of Law; National Taiwan University; Ph.D. in Law, University of Freiberg, Germany)

Directors (In Alphabetical Order)

- Chin-yung Chang (June 16, 2005 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (Section Chief, Department of Judicial Protection, Ministry of Justice)
- John C. Chen (March 23, 2004 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (Attorney; Standing Director and Former Chairman, Judicial Reform Foundation)
- Hui-rong Ji (March 23, 2004 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (CEO, The Garden of Hope Foundation)
- Den-mei Ku (March 23, 2004 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (Professor, Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University; Former Commissioner of the Control Yuan)
- James C. Ku (March 23, 2004 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (Attorney; Former Director General of Taiwan Bar Association)
- Lin-yung Kuo (March 23, 2004 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (Attorney; Consultant and Former Director General of Taiwan Bar Association; Then Legislator)
- Jiang-yi Lin (December 14, 2006 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (Then Director-General, Department of Planning, Council of Indigenous Peoples, Executive Yuan)
- Ya-feng Lin (March 24, 2006 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (Then Director, Juvenile and Family Department, Judicial Yuan)
- Kuo-dung Liu (September 9, 2005 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (Then Director, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of National Defense)
- Wen-shih Liu (March 23, 2004 ~ March 22, 2007)
 (Counselor, Ministry of the Interior)

Chi-hsiung Su (March 23, 2004~March 22, 2007)
(Attorney; Consultant and Former Director General, Taiwan Bar Association)

Da-liang Wei (March 24, 2006~March 22, 2007)
(Director-General, Department of Clerks for the Justices of the Constitutional Court, Judicial Yuan)

Second-Term Board of Directors (Term: March 22, 2007~March 22, 2010)



Chairperson

Den-mei Ku (Professor, Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University; Former Commissioner of the Control Yuan)

Directors (In Alphabetical Order)

John C. Chen (Attorney; Standing Director and Former Chairman, Judicial Reform Foundation)

Man-li Chen (President, National Union of Taiwan Women Association)

Jheng-shang Gao (CEO, Taiwan Agriculture Strategic Alliance Foundation)

Wen-dong Kuo (Department of Prevention, Rehabilitation and Protection)

Se-jiao Jian (Director, Juvenile and Family Department, Judicial Yuan)

James C. Ku (Attorney; Former Director General of Taiwan Bar Association)

Lin-yung Kuo (Attorney; Consultant and Former Director General of Taiwan Bar Association; Then Legislator)

Wen-shih Liu (Counselor, Ministry of Interior)

Chi-hsiung Su (Attorney; Consultant and Former Director General, Taiwan Bar Association)

Da-liang Wei (Director-General, Department of Clerks for the Justices of the Constitutional Court, Judicial Yuan)

Jing-fang Wu (Professor, Department of Law, National Taipei University)

Tai-ran Wu (Director, Department of Military Justice, Ministry of National Defense)

Former Second-Term Board Directors (In Alphabetical Order)

Chin-yung Chang (Section Chief, Department of Judicial Protection, Ministry of Justice), the Second-Term Director from March 22, 2007 to August 7, 2007

Ya-feng Lin (Director, Juvenile and Family Courts, Judicial Yuan), the Second-Term Director from March 22, 2007 to June 28, 2007

Kuo-dung Liu (Then Director, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of National Defense), the Second-Term Director from March 22 to July 31, 2007



John C. Chen



Man-li Chen



Jheng-shang Gao



Wen-dong Kuo



Se-jiao Jian



James C. Ku



Lin-yung Kuo



Wen-shih Liu



Chi-hsiung Su



Da-liang Wei



Jing-fang Wu



Tai-ran Wu

Former Directors :



Chin-yung Chang



Ya-feng Lin



Kuo-dung Liu

Section 2 Board of Supervisors

The Board of Supervisors constitutes five supervisors with the term of office to be 3 years, all without remuneration and hired by President of Judicial Yuan. The Supervisors include one representative from the Executive Yuan, one from the Judicial Yuan, one attorney recommended by the national and regional bar associations, one individual specialized in accounting or relevant professional field, and one disinterested community member.

■ First-Term Board of Supervisors (Term: March 23, 2004~March 22, 2007)

Chairperson

Sen-yan Sun (March 23, 2004~March 22, 2007)
(Professor, Department of Law, Soochow University; Former Grand Justice of Judicial Yuan)

Supervisors (In Alphabetical Order)

Zhi-hong Chang (July 29, 2005~March 22, 2007)
(Chief Accountant, Accounting Section, Judicial Yuan)

Jian-nan Liao (December 15, 2006~March 22, 2007)
(Attorney; Former Standing Director of Taipei Bar Association; Former Commissioner of the Control Yuan)

Mei-sing Lin (May 11, 2006~March 22, 2007)
(Section Chief, First Bureau of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan)

Yang-zong Tsai (March 27, 2006~March 22, 2007)
(Professor, Accounting Department, National Taiwan University; Ph.D. in Accounting, University of Maryland, United States)

■ Second-Term Board of Supervisors (Term: March 23, 2007~March 22, 2010)



Chairperson

Ji-nan Chen (Adjunct Professor, Department of Law, Soochow University)

Supervisors (In Alphabetical Order)

Zhi-hong Chang (Chief Accountant, Accounting Section, Judicial Yuan)

Jian-nan Liao (Attorney; Former Standing Director of Taipei Bar Association; Former Commissioner of the Control Yuan)

Mei-sing Lin (Section Chief, First Bureau of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan)

Yang-zong Tsai (Professor, Accounting Department, National Taiwan University; Ph.D. in Accounting, University of Maryland, United States)



Zhi-hong Chang



Jian-nan Liao



Mei-sing Lin



Yang-zong Tsai

Section 3 Secretary-General

One full-time Secretary-General is appointed to take charge of operations of the Foundation at the command of Chairperson of Board of Directors and direct the task execution of LAF staff of all levels as well as the branch offices. Establishments under Secretary-General are the Legal and Business Affairs Department, Public Promotion Department, Human Resources Department, General Affairs Department, Finance and Accounting Department, Information Department and Administrative Department.



Secretary-General

Chi-jen Kuo (Attorney; Former Deputy Minister of Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan)

Seven of the departments are currently in operation. Upon adequate authorization, each department can have greater human resources to better execute broader and multi-dimensional operations. The organization of these departments are as follows :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Legal & Business Affairs Dept.
Yi-cing Kuo, Director (2006.07.21 ~ 2007.10.10)
Fen-fen Chen, Acting Director (2007.08.16 ~ 2007.11.30)
Wen-jie Cheng, Acting Director (2007.12.01 ~) | 5. General Affairs Dept.
Bao-lin Li, Director |
| 2. Public Promotion Dept.
(and International Affairs Dept.)
Yu-lan Hsu, Director | 6. Financial Accounting Dept.
Jing-ru Yang, Director (2005.02.21 ~ 2007.03.01)
Jia-en Sie, Acting Director (2007.03.01 ~ 2007.04.30)
Huei-ling Lin, Director (2007.05.01 ~ 2007.07.31)
Jia-en Sie, Acting Director (2007.08.01 ~ 2007.12.31) |
| 3. Administration Dept.
Pi-ying Wei, Director | 7. Information Dept.
Chun-ming Hsu, Director |
| 4. Human Resources Dept.
Shu-fen Li, Director (2005.08.01 ~ 2007.10.31)
Chun-ming Hsu, Director (2007.11.01 ~) | |

Section 4 Branch Offices

On July 1, 2004, LAF was officially established and together with the simultaneous establishment of five Branch Offices in Taipei, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung and Hualien, started to operate to the public. Five more Branches were later established in Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Changhua, Yilan and Taitung on January 10, 2005, nine more in Keelung, Miaoli, Nantou, Yunlin, Chiayi, Pingtung, Kinmen, Matsu and Penghu on June 30, and one more in Banciao on December 27, 2006. Currently there are 20 Branch Offices in total to provide service to people all around the country.

While the positions of Directors of Branch Offices in offshore island regions are served concurrently by Directors of nearby larger branches, all other Branches have a Director to each, which is a position without remuneration, and a full-time Executive Secretary. Directors and Executive Secretaries of branch offices are all qualified attorneys so that they may be proficient in recruiting local legal aid attorneys and promoting legal aid affairs. The Directors and Executive Secretaries of 20 Branch Offices in 2007 are listed as follows :



Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo with Directors of LAF Branch Offices: (from left to right of the front row) Director Sin-sian Wu of Tainan Branch, Director Ching-song Yu of Keelung Branch, LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo, Director Jyun-cing Chen of Kaohsiung Branch, Director Syue-jhong Liao of Hualien Branch, Director Yung-song Lin of Taipei Branch. (from left to right of the back row) Director Jhi-hong Chang of Miaoli Branch, Director Bi-jhong Tsai of Chiayi Branch, Director Wei-siang Chen of Yilan Branch, Director Chin-feng Syue of Banciao Branch, Director Mi-ding Lai of Taoyuan Branch, Director Siou-mei Lyu of Nantou Branch, Director Jin-yang Lin of Yunlin Branch, Director Ruei-ke Tang of Pingtung Branch, Director Bai-feng Li of Taitung Branch.



Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo with Staff of LAF Branch Offices: (from left to right of the front row) Specialist Yu-ru Lin of Miaoli Branch, Executive Secretary Fu-mei Lin of Pingtung Branch, LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo, Executive Secretary Yun-chin Tsai of Hualien Branch, Executive Secretary Min-yin Sie of Kaohsiung Branch, Executive Secretary Syue-ru Wu of Nantou Branch. (from left to right of the back row) Executive Secretary Cong-sian Lin of Banciao Branch, Chief Cian-jhan Zeng of Taoyuan Branch, Intermediate Specialist Din-ming Li of Keelung Branch, Executive Secretary Guo-wei Chen of Changhua Branch, Executive Secretary Mei-huei Li of Hsinchu Branch, Chief Bi-hua Chen of Yilan Branch, Executive Secretary Yu-fan Chen of Taipei Branch, Executive Secretary Ruei-hua You of Chiayi Branch, Executive Secretary Shu-huei Wang of Taitung Branch, Acting Executive Secretary Sin-huei Wu of Tainan Branch, Executive Secretary Lun-shi Liu of Yunlin Branch.

Directors and Executive Secretaries of 20 Branches Nationwide

Keelung Branch

- Director
Ching-song Yu, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Ya-jyun Chen, Attorney

Taipei, Kinmen and Matsu Branch

- Director
Yung-song Lin, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Yu-fan Chen, Attorney

Banciao Branch

- Director
Chin-feng Syue, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Cong-sian Lin, Attorney

Taoyuan Branch

- Director
Mi-ding Lai, Attorney (2004.10.01~2007.10.31)
Song-he Jiang, Attorney (2007.11.01~)

Hsinchu Branch

- Director
Bing-chen Luo, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Mei-huei Li, Attorney

Miaoli Branch

- Director
Jhi-hong Chang, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Shu-ying Zeng, Attorney

Taichung Branch

- Director
Wen-tian Sie, Attorney (2004.05.01~2007.04.30)
Jheng-si Wang, Attorney (2007.05.01~)
- Executive Secretary
Ji-feng Liao, Attorney

Nantou Branch

- Director
Siou-mei Lyu, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Syue-ru Wu, Attorney

Changhua Branch

- Director
Shi-huang Chen, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Guo-wei Chen, Attorney (2004.11.15~2007.11.30)
Wei-jhan Chen, Attorney (2007.11.26~)

Yunlin Branch

- Director
Jin-yang Lin, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Lun-shi Liu, Attorney

Chiayi Branch

- Director
Bi-jhong Tsai Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Ruei-hua You, Attorney

Tainan Branch

- Director
Sin-sian Wu, Attorney (2004.05.01~2007.04.30)
Guo-ming Lin, Attorney (2007.05.01~)
- Executive Secretary
Sing-huei Wu, Specialist (2005.11.01~2007.06.19 Acting)
Ping-jhong Jhuo, Attorney (2007.06.20~2007.08.31)
Jin-zong Lin, Attorney (2007.09.03~)

Kaohsiung, Penghu Branch

- Director
Jyun-cing Chen, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Min-yin Sie, Attorney

Pingtung Branch

- Director
Ruei-ke Tang, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Fu-mei Lin, Attorney

Yilan Branch

- Director
Wei-siang Chen, Attorney

Hualien Branch

- Director
Syue-jhong Liao, Attorney (2004.05.01~2007.04.30)
Jheng-da Sie, Attorney (2007.05.01~)
- Executive Secretary
Yun-chin Tsai, Attorney

Taitung Branch

- Director
Bai-feng Li, Attorney
- Executive Secretary
Shu-huei Wang, Attorney

■ Staff Attorneys

Starting from 2006, LAF recruited staff attorneys to ensure the smooth promotion of legal aid, enhance the quality of legal aid, cope with the actual needs and other specific situations of certain remote regions, and to take charge of cases of special types and significant issues. By the end of 2007, there were eight staff attorneys in total, among which five were assigned to Taipei Branch Office, two to Tainan Branch Office and one to Banciao Branch Office. (The statistic data is established on December 31, 2007.)

These staff attorneys were: Hong-sin Jhou, Yan-cyuan Liu, Sin-ling Sie, Ze-fang Sun and Han-wei Jhou of Taipei Branch Office; Syuan-ci Lin and Cih-fong Chen of Tainan Branch Office; Rong-jih Gao of Banciao Branch Office.

Section 5 Analysis of Nationwide Staff

Since its establishment on July 1, 2004, the Legal Aid Foundation has observed the strategy of employing according to people's talent and minimizing the need for manpower. Through the cooperative effort of all colleagues, it took only 1 year, instead of the 3 years as originally estimated, to achieve the goal of establishing Branches in all cities nationwide, with 19 establishments on July 1, 2005 and one more in Banciao in 2006. Presently there are 20 Branch Offices under LAF, staffed with 159 full-timers and 9 contract employees. Following are the analyses of the full-timers: (The part of educational training system will be explained in Point 5 of Section 2 "Specialty and Quality", Chapter 3)



LAF Staff with Guests after the Tea Party for the 3rd Anniversary of LAF on July 5, 2007.

1. Gender Proportion

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
2005	33	28%	85	72%	118	100%
2006	38	26%	108	74%	146	100%
2007	42	26%	117	74%	159	100%

2. Staff Age Distribution

Year	Under Age 30		30 ~ 40		Above 40		Total		Average
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
2005	69	58%	33	28%	16	14%	118	100%	33
2006	61	42%	67	46%	18	12%	146	100%	32
2007	58	36%	71	45%	30	19%	159	100%	34

3. Staff Educational Background

Year	Below Junior College		Junior College		University		Graduate School		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
2005	4	3%	12	10%	87	74%	15	13%	118	100%
2006	4	3%	13	9%	106	72%	23	16%	146	100%
2007	4	3%	12	8%	122	76%	21	13%	159	100%

4. Personnel Seniority Analysis Prior to Foundation

Year	Less than 5 Years		5 ~ 10 Years		10 ~ 15 Years		15 ~ 20 Years		More Than 20 Years		Total		Average
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
2005	63	53%	26	22%	23	19%	3	3%	3	3%	118	100%	6
2006	77	53%	38	26%	20	14%	3	2%	8	5%	146	100%	6
2007	84	53%	41	26%	21	13%	6	4%	7	4%	159	100%	6

5. Previous Job System Analysis

Year	Government System		NGO		Law Firms		Private Enterprises		Others		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
2005	8	7%	15	13%	41	35%	32	27%	22	18%	118	100%
2006	9	6%	17	12%	45	31%	46	32%	29	19%	146	100%
2007	8	5%	19	12%	49	31%	51	32%	32	20%	159	100%

6. Staff Job Content Distinction Percentage

Year	Legal Service Staff		Non-Legal Service Staff		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
2005	64	54%	54	46%	118	100%
2006	84	58%	62	42%	146	100%
2007	97	61%	62	39%	159	100%

7. Percentage of Foundation Personnel Educational Background

Year	Law School		Non-Law School		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
2005	57	89%	7	11%	64	100%
2006	79	94%	5	6%	84	100%
2007	85	88%	12	12%	97	100%

8. Number of Foundation Legal Service Staff with Attorney License

Year	With Attorney Licenses				Without Attorney Licenses		Total	
	Executive Secretary	Administrative Attorney	Staff attorney	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
2005	11	10	0	33%	43	67%	64	100%
2006	12	14	3	35%	55	65%	84	100%
2007	15	9	8	20%	127	80%	159	100%

The statistic data were established on December 31, 2007.

Note: The "Legal Service Staff" mentioned in Tables 6, 7 and 8 are those who deal with the LAF operations directly related to legal aid matters.

Section 6 Part-Time Personnel

1. Specialist Committees

The Specialist Committees under the Board of Directors are established to meet the operational needs and all committee members are positions without remuneration. When the preparatory establishment launched in April 2004, many enthusiastic attorneys and social welfare groups actively have volunteered to participate in LAF.

Professionals in different fields are recruited through LAF Board of Directors to serve as committee members with letters of appointment, and there were 67 specialists in total as of 2007. The appointment does not assign these specialists to any specific committee but those in relevant field of the theme of a meeting would be invited by the management to offer advices on the topic issues.

Based on the Legal Aid Act, these ardent professionals are invited by LAF to join in the committees. As the members increase on and on, Legal Affairs Committee, Research Committee and Development Committee are formed according to their specialties, each would offer professional suggestions to LAF and make policy decisions. For the purpose of gaining constructive experiences from the advanced countries as well as developing cooperative connections with legal aid groups in other countries, the International Affairs Committee was established in late 2005, and so there are currently four specialist committees in total.

(1) Legal Affairs Committee

Legal Affairs Committee primarily assists with the drafting, modifying the Foundation's internal and external rules and regulations as well as interpreting relevant questions. Members of Legal Affairs Committee are: (listed in alphabetical order)

- Jhih-yang Tsai, Attorney (Yuan Chen Attorney-at-Law)
- Jyun-han Chen, Attorney (Chi He Attorney-at-Law)
- Syue-ping Chen, Attorney (Syue-ping Chen Law Firm)
- Wen-jing Chen, Attorney (Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law)
- Yi-juan Chen, Attorney (Yi-juan Chen Law Firm)
- Wen-lung Cheng, Attorney (Fa Jia Law Firm)
- Yang-huei Gao, Attorney (Pu Hua and Associates)
- Bi-ying Huang, Secretary (Laws and Regulations Committee, Ministry of the Interior)
- Sin-huei Huang, Attorney (Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law)
- Wen-kai Jhan, Attorney (De Cheng United Law Firm)
- Sing-hua Jhou, Attorney (Jhong Sin Law Firm)
- Ruei-yang Jhu, Attorney (Pu Hua and Associates)
- Jhong-ciang Lai, Attorney (Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law)
- Huei-fang Liao, Attorney (Chian Cheng Attorney-at-Law)
- Feng-jheng Lin, CEO (Judicial Reform Foundation)
- Hong-wen Lin, Attorney (Chian Cheng Attorney-at-Law)
- Jia-fan Lin, Associate Professor (Department of Civic Education and Leadership, National Taiwan Normal University)
- Hsu-tine Liu, Attorney (Hsu Tine United Attorney-at-Law)
- Syue-jheng Nan, Attorney (Juding Boda Law Firm)
- Jyun-jhong Shih, Attorney (Juding Boda Law Firm)
- Si-Sheng Shih, Attorney (Wei Yang Law Firm)
- Chong-jhe Su, Attorney (Synopsis Taiwan)
- Huei-cing Su, Associate Professor (Department of Law, Soochow University)
- Jhih-guang Wu, Associate Professor (Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)
- Fang-wan Yang, Attorney (Hai Kuo Attorney-at-Law)
- Bo-siang You, Attorney (Yi Chian Law Firm)
- Kai-syong You, Attorney (Kai-syong You Law Firm)

In 2007, all participating attorneys and professors of Legal Affairs Committee devoted their free time to hold 15 meetings and made great contribution to assist LAF in drafting and modifying the Foundation's internal and external rules and regulations as well as interpreting relevant questions. A total of 11 laws and regulations were examined in this year, including "Guidelines Governing Handling Pleadings", "Guidelines Governing Legal Aid Attorneys in Handling Legal aid Cases", "Financial Eligibility Criteria of Granting Legal Aid", "Executing Guidelines Governing Advanced Litigation and Necessary Fees", "Regulations for the Calculation of Legal aid Remunerations and Necessary Fees", "Guidelines Governing Converting Remuneration for Staff Attorneys Undertaking Legal Aid Cases", "Governing the Scope of Legal Aid Implementation", "Guidelines Governing Guarantee Certificates Issued by Branch Offices", "Regulations for the Calculation of Litigation Fees" and "Regulations Governing the Exemption of Attorneys Providing Legal Aid" etc.

(2) Research Committee

The Research Committee offers suggestions for the policy, guidelines and future direction of LAF. The members of Research Committee are: (listed in alphabetical order)

- Wen-yu Chang, Associate Professor (Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)
- Yi-cian Chen, Assistant Professor (Graduate Institute for Gender Studies, Shi Hsin University)
- Ming-siou Cheng, Associate Professor (Department of Law, Soochow University)
- Wen-lung Cheng, Attorney (Fa Jia Law Firm)
- Guo-chang Huang, Assistant Researcher (Preparatory Office, Institutum Iurisprudentiae, Academia Sinica)
- Shih-ming Jiang, Associate Professor (Law School, National Cheng Chi University)
- Shih-sih Wang, CEO (Taiwan Alliance to Replace Death Penalty)
- Jhih-guang Wu, Associate Professor (Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)
- Hao-reng Wu, Associate Professor (Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)

The Research Committee consists of research specialists who provide suggestions on the policy and future direction of LAF as follows:

1. The policy, direction and suggestions of LAF would be decided.
2. The Foundation is self-positioned as a service group.
3. Branch offices may form cross-regional specialist committees through LAF headquarters to unite local talent resource and amplify the function of individual branch.
4. Educational trainings for different areas are initiated.

Since in 2007 there wasn't an existing research unit in LAF, no meeting was held by Research Committee.

(3) Development Committee

Members of Development Committee are: (listed in alphabetical order)

- Ya-shu Chang, Chief (Planning Division, Eden Social Welfare Foundation)
- Ying-ciou Du, Researcher (Department of Research and Development, The Garden of Hope Foundation)

- Su-ciou He, Deputy CEO (Taiwan Fund for Children and Families)
- Ya-juan Hsu, Supervisor of Social Workers (Taiwan Association of Social Workers)
- Yi-ting Hu, Director (Taipei Association of Mentally Retarded Persons)
- Siao-lin Huang, Secretary-General (Taiwan Association for Victims of Occupational Injuries)
- Zih-ting Lian, Social Worker (The Pearl S. Buck Foundation)
- Bi-cuei Lin, General Manager (Compass Public Relations Ltd.)
- Feng-jheng Lin, CEO (Judicial Reform Foundation)
- Wan-ping Lu, CEO (Begonia Foundation)
- Bing-yi Lyu, CEO (Tsuei Ma Ma Foundation)
- Wen-syong Ran, Priest (Catholic Hsinchu Diocesan Pastoral Center)
- Dong-ru Sie, Secretary-General (League of Welfare Organizations for the Disabled, ROC)
- Yi-sin Sun, Deputy Secretary-General (Parents' Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability)
- You-lian Sun, Secretary-General (Taiwan Labor Front)
- Cing-wan Wang, Supervisor of Social Workers (Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation)
- Ciou-lan Wang, Supervisor of Social Workers (Modern Women's Foundation)
- Jin-fa Wang, Assistant Professor (National Chiayi University)
- Dong-mu Wu, Reporter (News Department, Public Television Service)
- Yu-cing Wu, Secretary-General (Old People Welfare Alliance, ROC)
- Mei-nyu You, Attorney (Mei-nyu You Law Firm)



Representatives of LAF, legal aid cases and social groups visited President Shui-bian Chen at Office of the President on February 13, 2007.

Composed of representatives from social welfare groups and related specialists, the Development Committee aims at gathering constructive thoughts to establish an exchange and cooperation channel, a legal support platforms and referral system on the demand of the disadvantaged people and legal aid policies, and hopefully to enhance LAF's publicity through mutual resources. In 2007, the Development Committee met seven times in total.

Starting from August 2006, LAF invited the Committee's representatives from social groups and specialists concerned with the legal aid system to meetings to discuss how to solve the financial difficulty and to endeavor after the annual budget. A consensus was reached for LAF to draft the "Plan and Budget for the Five-Year Vision" based on the disadvantaged people's demand of legal aid and to visit to Premier Tseng-chang Su of the Executive Yuan for the grant of the budget. Through the effort of LAF and representatives from social groups, the Committee paid a visit to Premier Su of the Executive Yuan on January 11, 2007 and to President Shui-bian Chen on February 13. Both President Chen and Premier Su upheld the ideal of caring for the disadvantaged and regarded the legal aid system an important policy, and they promised to provide great support for the LAF budget.

To discuss about how to promote the Plan for the Five-Year Vision and strengthen the Foundation's cooperative relationship with social groups concerned with issues on the disadvantaged, members of the Committee were invited to two comprehensive meetings in March and April, 2007. Also, according to demands from different disadvantaged groups of women, laborers, the disabled, the senior citizens, the aborigines, foreign laborers and immigrants, etc., representatives from related social groups (members of Specialist Committee) and the professionals would meet around the last week of each month from May to September, five times altogether, to discuss about concrete measures and new operational directions for development.

Details about the content of each meeting may be found in Item 5 "Issues About the Disadvantaged Care Project" of Section 2, Chapter 2.

(4) International Affairs Committee

Members of International Affairs Committee are: (listed in alphabetical order)

- Yi-cian Chen, Assistant Professor (Graduate Institute for Gender Studies, Shi Hsin University)
- Wen-lung Cheng, Attorney (Fa Jia Law Firm)
- Huang-cyuan Ciou, Attorney (Kew & Lord Law Office)
- Ruei-ming Huang, Attorney (Baker & McKenzie Taipei Office)
- Jhih-gang Lin, Attorney (Taiwan International Patent Attorney-at-Law)
- Wen-syong Ran, Priest (Catholic Hsinchu Diocesan Pastoral Center)
- Bo Tedards, Director (Taiwan Foundation for Democracy)
- Shih-sih Wang, CEO (Taiwan Alliance to Replace Death Penalty)
- Wei Wei, Chief (Rerum Novarum Center)
- Robin Winkler, President (Wild at Heart Legal Defenses Association)
- Hao-ren Wu, Associate Professor (Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)
- Jhih-guang Wu, Associate Professor (Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University)

Originally the "Preparatory Committee of International Forum" founded in 2005, the International Affairs Committee was established in the same year when the forum was over and transformed. Members of the Committee were professionals and attorneys specialized in international affairs who would assist LAF with the development of international affairs.

Two meetings were held by the International Affairs Committee in 2007, and the major concerns and content of discussion included: (1) the feasibility and destinations of visiting abroad in 2007; (2) assisting with drafting guidelines for selecting LAF staff studying abroad; (3) proposing to invite British senior criminal defense attorney Anthony Edwards to hold educational training in Taiwan, in addition to other issues on whether to conduct the 2008 International Forum on Legal Aid and share the content of international legal aid meetings, etc.

(5) Other Specialist Commissioners

There are other specialist commissioners who would provide suggestions on the operation of each department and unit of LAF. These specialist commissioners are: (listed in alphabetic order)

- ◎ General Affairs (Procurement and Property Management) / Human Resources / Information
 - Ci-sian Pan, Officer (Procurement Section, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan)
 - Yun-huei Shen, Designer (Department of Information Management, Judicial Yuan)
- ◎ Human Resources
 - Su-huei Pan, Consultant (Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications Taiwan Limited)
- ◎ Finance and Accounting
 - Cing-si Yang, Assistant Professor (Department of Accountancy, National Taipei University)

2. Reviewing Committee

The Reviewing Committee of the Foundation reviews decisions made by the Examining Committees of the branch offices. Chosen from among senior judges, public prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys, experts and academics who specialize in law, members of the Reviewing Committee Serve a term of three years without remuneration. By the end of 2007, there were 210 commissioners in total.

3. Examining Committee

Each Branch Office establishes an Examining Committee where Commissioners serve a term of three years without 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 or reconciliation.
- Other miscellaneous matters.

As of 2007, Branch Office Directors nominated for LAF to appoint 1,953 commissioners, chosen from among judges, public prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys, or academics and experts having specialist knowledge in law, and appointed by the Foundation.

4. Legal Aid Attorneys

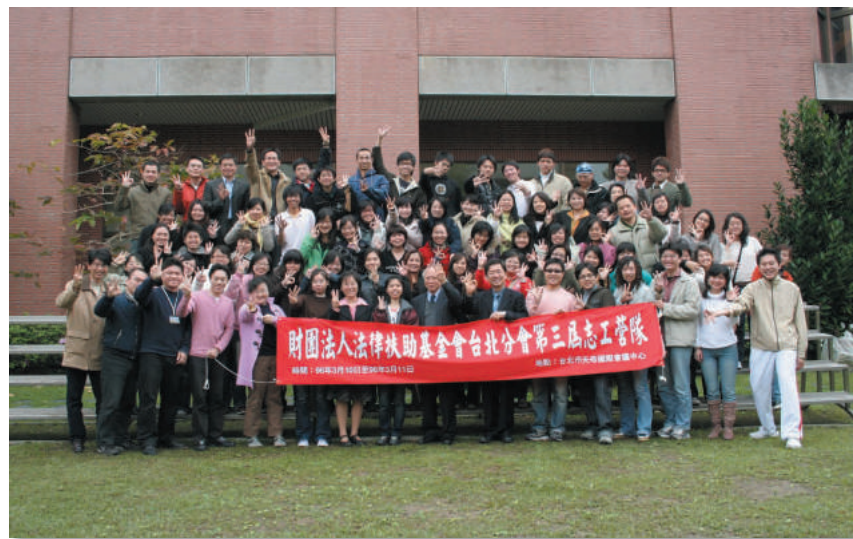
The Foundation provides legal aid services through legal aid attorneys, whose number reached 2,731 by the end of 2007. Further analysis of legal aid attorneys are listed in Table 40 and 41 of Section 1 "Operational Analysis", Chapter 2.

5. Trainee Attorneys

The primary task for trainee attorneys in LAF is to help document by computer the case interview proceeding at the applicant's examining stage. The content will facilitate a reference for the Examining Committee to decide whether to approve or reject a legal aid case. The trainee attorneys may become the Foundation's future legal aid attorneys or examining commissioners when they become qualified attorneys, or they can be LAF seeds to propagate the ideals of LAF. There were 374 trainee attorneys in total by the end of 2007.

6. Volunteers

Volunteers help LAF branch offices to promote various legal aid operations. By the end of 2007, the average voluntary services were 550 men/times per month. LAF would arrange educational trainings and regular dinner parties to show gratitude to the volunteers' assistance.



The 3rd Staff Camp of LAF Taipei Branch was held at the Tianmu Convention Center in Taipei for two days, starting from March 10, 2007.

7. Statistics of Part-Time Staff

Year	Reviewing Commissioners	Examining Commissioners	Legal Aid Attorneys	Trainee Attorneys	Volunteers
2007	203	2070	2731	374	593

(The data were established on December 31, 2007)

Chapter 2

Operational Report

Section 1 Operational Analysis

The LAF's services include legal advice, mediation, settlement, drafting of legal documents, and representation or defense in litigation. Our clients are those who meet financial eligibility requirements or for some other reason (e.g. compulsory defense cases or cases where the applicant is unable to make statements in court due to mental disability) are unable to be properly protected by the law and cannot exercise their legal rights.

The statistical analysis of LAF's legal aid cases are defined as follows:

1. The "Legal Aid Cases" refers to cases granted full aid, partial aid, or provided with legal consultation after the examination by LAF.
2. The "Grant of Legal Aid Cases" refers to cases granted full aid or partial aid after the examination by LAF; legal consultation cases are not included in this category.
3. The annual case statistics of 2007 are based on the total number of applications received by LAF from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007.

Total Case Volume Analysis

[Table 1] Total Application Volume

The total number of applications to LAF in 2007 was 35,386 cases, of which 17,209 cases were granted legal aid. Of the cases which applied for legal consultation, 6,123 met LAF's financial eligibility criteria and were closed as legal consultation cases. 1,903 were not financially eligible and were closed as legal education cases.

Statistics on Total Applications								
Branch	Total of Applications	Total of Full Aid Cases Approved	Total of Partial Aid Cases Approved	Total of Cases Refused	Total of Legal consultation Cases	Total of Legal Education Cases	Total of On-Site Withdrawn Cases	Others
Keelung Branch	1224	610	28	298	139	136	4	9
Taipei Branch	9046	4527	149	2878	836	358	132	147
Taoyuan Branch	2585	1309	42	702	192	37	275	27
Hsinchu Branch	880	562	8	224	51	7	6	15
Miaoli Branch	809	201	8	168	259	168	4	1
Taichung Branch	2274	1284	5	810	93	36	42	1
Nantou Branch	781	372	12	196	134	54	8	5
Changhua Branch	1079	629	17	290	31	4	100	7
Yunlin Branch	637	317	11	125	130	46	3	0
Chiayi Branch	1444	716	24	349	260	76	9	9
Tainan Branch	2508	1098	23	544	590	229	12	12
Kaohsiung Branch	2988	1637	43	655	336	132	152	33
Pingtung Branch	1621	702	16	273	499	105	7	16
Yilan Branch	1285	507	16	194	390	159	11	8
Hualien Branch	1286	254	11	224	626	144	23	1
Taitung Branch	1396	240	5	35	1103	7	4	0

Kinmen Branch	173	75	5	51	26	8	2	2
Matsu Branch	19	8	0	8	1	2	0	0
Penghu Branch	338	152	1	40	92	40	13	0
Banciao Branch	3013	1524	61	855	335	155	64	18
Total	35386	16724	485	8919	6123	1903	871	311

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

The majority of approved legal aid cases of LAF were granted with "representation or defense in litigation", comprising about 70% of all cases approved for legal aid. With the recent passage of the "Consumer Debt Clearance Act", the number of legal aid cases in the category of consumer debt is expected to increase greatly in 2008.

Percentage and Categories of Legal Aid Cases Handled by Branch Offices											
Branch	Representation or Defense in Litigation		Legal Consultation		Drafting of Legal Documents		Mediation or Settlement		No Information Recorded		Total Cases
	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage	
Keelung Branch	651	83.78%	22	2.83%	95	12.23%	9	1.16%	0	0.00%	777
Taipei Branch	4638	84.14%	220	3.99%	598	10.85%	56	1.02%	0	0.00%	5512
Taoyuan Branch	1055	68.37%	51	3.31%	256	16.59%	181	11.73%	0	0.00%	1543
Hsinchu Branch	517	83.25%	2	0.32%	96	15.46%	5	0.81%	1	0.16%	621
Miaoli Branch	220	47.01%	182	38.89%	62	13.25%	4	0.85%	0	0.00%	468
Taichung Branch	1143	82.71%	7	0.51%	224	16.21%	8	0.58%	0	0.00%	1382
Nantou Branch	381	73.55%	35	6.76%	100	19.31%	2	0.39%	0	0.00%	518
Changhua Branch	570	84.19%	7	1.03%	99	14.62%	1	0.15%	0	0.00%	677
Yunlin Branch	324	70.74%	39	8.52%	90	19.65%	5	1.09%	0	0.00%	458
Chiayi Branch	594	59.40%	191	19.10%	202	20.20%	13	1.30%	0	0.00%	1000
Tainan Branch	1172	68.50%	287	16.77%	234	13.68%	18	1.05%	0	0.00%	1711
Kaohsiung Branch	1584	78.57%	167	8.28%	261	12.95%	4	0.20%	0	0.00%	2016
Pingtung Branch	655	53.82%	366	30.07%	191	15.69%	5	0.41%	0	0.00%	1217
Yilan Branch	551	60.35%	306	33.52%	47	5.15%	9	0.99%	0	0.00%	913

Hualien Branch	242	27.16%	616	69.14%	31	3.48%	2	0.22%	0	0.00%	891
Taitung Branch	256	18.99%	1068	79.23%	24	1.78%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1348
Kinmen Branch	64	60.38%	21	19.81%	15	14.15%	6	5.66%	0	0.00%	106
Matsu Branch	5	55.56%	0	0.00%	2	22.22%	1	11.11%	1	11.11%	9
Penghu Branch	124	50.61%	81	33.06%	39	15.92%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	245
Banciao Branch	1621	84.43%	135	7.03%	149	7.76%	15	0.78%	0	0.00%	1920
2007 Total	16367	70.15%	3803	16.30%	2815	12.06%	345	1.48%	2	0.01%	23332
2006 Total	11940	79.63%	17	0.001%	2582	17.22%	456	0.03%	0	0%	14995

[Table 3] Number and Percentage of Cases Granted Legal Aid

The total of cases granted legal aid by LAF was 17,209. The national average approval rate for legal aid was 66%.

Total Granted Cases and Percentage by Branch Offices			
Branch	Approved for Aid	Refused Aid	Percentage of Granted Aid
Keelung Branch	638	298	68%
Taipei Branch	4676	2878	62%
Taoyuan Branch	1351	702	66%
Hsinchu Branch	570	224	72%
Miaoli Branch	209	168	55%
Taichung Branch	1289	810	61%
Nantou Branch	384	196	66%
Changhua Branch	646	290	69%
Yunlin Branch	328	125	72%
Chiayi Branch	740	349	68%
Tainan Branch	1121	544	67%
Kaohsiung Branch	1680	655	72%
Pingtung Branch	718	273	72%
Yilan Branch	523	194	73%
Hualien Branch	265	224	54%
Taitung Branch	245	35	88%
Kinmen Branch	80	51	61%
Matsu Branch	8	8	50%
Penghu Branch	153	40	79%
Banciao Branch	1585	855	65%

Total	17209	8919	66%
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Calculation Formula:

$$\frac{(\text{Number of cases approved for full aid} + \text{Number of cases approved for partial aid})}{(\text{Number of cases approved for full aid} + \text{Number of cases approved for partial aid} + \text{Number of cases refused})}$$

Analysis of Applicants and Legal Aid Recipients

[Table 4] Gender Percentages of Applicants and Aid Recipients

The gender breakdown of legal aid applicants and recipients are shown below. The proportion of male applicants and recipients is higher.

Gender Statistics of Applicants and Aid Recipients				
Category	Male		Female	
	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage
Applicants	19163	54.15%	16223	45.85%
Legal Aid Recipients	12242	52.47%	11090	47.53%

[Table 5] Age Analysis of Applicants and Aid Recipients

The age distribution of legal aid applicants and recipients is shown as follows. Youth and the elderly are in the minority.

Statistics on Age of Applicants and Aid Recipients				
Age Group	Application Person-Time	Percentage of Total Applicants	Legal Aid Recipient Person-Time	Percentage of Total Legal Aid Recipients
Below 18	1775	5.02%	1351	5.79%
19 ~ 65	31299	88.45%	20674	88.61%
Above 66	2312	6.53%	1307	5.6%
Total	35386	100%	23332	100%

Note: The statistics in this table are calculated according to person-time because the same person may apply for multiple cases.

[Table 6] Statistics of Legal Aid Applicants by Vocation

Table 6 shows applicants for legal aid by vocation and the outcome of their applications after examination. The proportion of the unemployed is the greatest, underscoring the apparent high demand for LAF's legal aid services by society's disadvantaged.

Statistics of Approved and Refused Cases by Applicants' Vocation		
Category	Approved Cases	Refused Cases
Unemployed	13583	5346
Laborer	5726	2115
Service	1962	742

Freelancer	557	244
Business	448	172
Housekeeping	407	103
Agriculture and Husbandry	276	80
Civil Service	114	29
Military	109	28
School Faculty	97	35
Fishing	42	23
Others	11	2
Total	23332	8919

[Table 7] Analysis of Educational Background of Aid Recipients

Most legal aid recipients had a high school or junior college education. The second largest category was those with junior high school education. Recipients with educational background no higher than high school or junior college comprised 87.42% of the total.

Educational Background of Aid Recipients				
Educational Background	2007		2006	
	Approved Cases	Percentage	Approved Cases	Percentage
None	3197	13.70%	2861	11.51%
Elementary School	3441	14.75%	3913	15.74%
Junior High School	5687	24.37%	5349	21.51%
Senior High School or Junior College	8073	34.60%	8710	35.03%
University or College	2818	12.08%	3808	15.32%
Master or Ph.D.	116	0.50%	221	0.89%
Others	0	0.00%	24862	100%
Total	23332	100%	10483	100%

[Table 8] Number and Proportion of Physically or Mentally Disabled Aid Recipients

Legal aid recipients with identifiable physical or mental disability totaled 2,786 cases in 2007, which was less than the 2,825 cases in 2006.

Number and Proportion of Physically or Mentally Disabled Aid Recipients		
Branch	Recipients with Physical or Mentally Disability	Percentage of Total Recipients
Keelung Branch	92	11.84%

Taipei Branch	697	12.65%
Taoyuan Branch	147	9.53%
Hsinchu Branch	40	6.44%
Miaoli Branch	86	18.38%
Taichung Branch	91	6.58%
Nantou Branch	103	19.88%
Changhua Branch	87	12.85%
Yunlin Branch	88	19.21%
Chiayi Branch	126	12.60%
Tainan Branch	211	12.33%
Kaohsiung Branch	250	12.40%
Pingtung Branch	145	11.91%
Yilan Branch	130	14.24%
Hualien Branch	76	8.53%
Taitung Branch	175	12.98%
Kinmen Branch	8	7.55%
Matsu Branch	0	0.00%
Penghu Branch	40	16.33%
Banciao Branch	194	10.10%
2007 Total	2786	11.94%
2006 Total	2825	11.39%

[Table 9] Number and Percentage of Aid Cases with Aboriginal Recipients

The number of cases with aborigines applicants to LAF legal aid was 1,243, 5.33% of the total cases. Among all branch offices, the percentages were higher in Hualien Branch and Taitung Branch.

Number and Percentage of Aid Cases with Aboriginal Aid Recipients		
Branch	Cases with Aboriginal Recipients	Percentage of Total Recipients
Keelung Branch	24	3.09%
Taipei Branch	65	1.18%
Taoyuan Branch	86	5.57%
Hsinchu Branch	26	4.19%
Miaoli Branch	15	3.21%
Taichung Branch	22	1.59%
Nantou Branch	50	9.65%
Changhua Branch	10	1.48%
Yunlin Branch	2	0.44%
Chiayi Branch	7	0.70%
Tainan Branch	11	0.64%

Kaohsiung Branch	35	1.74%
Pingtung Branch	89	7.31%
Yilan Branch	70	7.67%
Hualien Branch	292	32.77%
Taitung Branch	393	29.15%
Kinmen Branch	1	0.94%
Matsu Branch	2	22.22%
Penghu Branch	0	0.00%
Banciao Branch	43	2.24%
2007 Total	1243	5.33%
2006 Total	1302	5.25%

[Table 10] Number and Percentage of Aid Cases with Foreign Resident Recipients

Of all the legal aid cases in 2007, 1,671 were applied by foreign residents, which was 7.16% of the total and apparently higher than the 1,227 cases and 4.95% in 2006. It was supposed to be an indication of growth of foreign spouses and foreign laborers in Taiwan. In the future, LAF will continue to provide legal assistance to foreign spouses and laborers and protect their rights.

Number and Percentage of Aid Cases with Foreign Resident Recipients		
Branch	Cases with Foreign Recipients	Percentage of Total Recipients
Keelung Branch	37	4.76%
Taipei Branch	527	9.56%
Taoyuan Branch	445	28.84%
Hsinchu Branch	53	8.53%
Miaoli Branch	14	2.99%
Taichung Branch	92	6.66%
Nantou Branch	28	5.41%
Changhua Branch	23	3.40%
Yunlin Branch	20	4.37%
Chiayi Branch	25	2.50%
Tainan Branch	113	6.60%
Kaohsiung Branch	89	4.41%
Pingtung Branch	31	2.55%
Yilan Branch	22	2.41%
Hualien Branch	24	2.69%
Taitung Branch	24	1.78%
Kinmen Branch	8	7.55%
Matsu Branch	0	0.00%
Penghu Branch	10	4.08%
Banciao Branch	86	4.48%
2007 Total	1671	7.16%
2006 Total	1227	4.95%

[Table 11] Number and Percentage of Aid Cases with Student Recipients

Legal aid cases with recipients who were students in school made up 5.12% of the total.

Number and Percentage of Aid Cases with Student Recipients		
Branch	Cases with Student Recipients	Percentage of Total Recipients
Keelung Branch	54	6.95%
Taipei Branch	242	4.39%
Taoyuan Branch	90	5.83%
Hsinchu Branch	49	7.89%
Miaoli Branch	32	6.84%
Taichung Branch	105	7.60%
Nantou Branch	50	9.65%
Changhua Branch	57	8.42%
Yunlin Branch	18	3.93%
Chiayi Branch	37	3.70%
Tainan Branch	86	5.03%
Kaohsiung Branch	158	7.84%
Pingtung Branch	52	4.27%
Yilan Branch	33	3.61%
Hualien Branch	16	1.80%
Taitung Branch	38	2.82%
Kinmen Branch	1	0.94%
Matsu Branch	0	0.00%
Penghu Branch	2	0.82%
Banciao Branch	75	3.91%
2007 Total	1195	5.12%
2006 Total	1066	4.30%

[Table 12] Number and Percentage of Aid Cases with Veteran Recipients

Cases with veteran servicemen recipients made up 1.07% of the total.

Number and Percentage of Aid Cases with Veteran Recipients		
Branch	Cases with Veteran Recipients	Percentage of Total Recipients
Keelung Branch	8	1.03%
Taipei Branch	85	1.54%
Taoyuan Branch	20	1.30%
Hsinchu Branch	8	1.29%
Miaoli Branch	2	0.43%
Taichung Branch	7	0.51%
Nantou Branch	0	0.00%
Changhua Branch	2	0.30%

Yunlin Branch	1	0.22%
Chiayi Branch	4	0.40%
Tainan Branch	17	0.99%
Kaohsiung Branch	21	1.04%
Pingtung Branch	6	0.49%
Yilan Branch	12	1.31%
Hualien Branch	7	0.79%
Taitung Branch	33	2.45%
Kinmen Branch	0	0.00%
Matsu Branch	1	11.11%
Penghu Branch	3	1.22%
Banciao Branch	13	0.68%
2007 Total	250	1.07%
2006 Total	267	1.08%

Analysis of Message Channels

[Table 13] Analysis of How Applicants are Informed of LAF's Services

Analysis of How Applicants are Informed of LAF's Services		
Source of Information	Number of Applicants	Percentage
Advice from Others	14133	44.81%
Had Previously Applied to LAF for Aid	10254	32.51%
Promotion	3622	11.49%
Publicity	3528	11.19%
Total	31537	100.00%

Note: This table does not include other sources of information (13 cases) and unrecorded sources (3,863 cases). Since it is not mandatory to indicate one's source of information when applying for legal aid, the number of applicants in this table is less than the actual total of applications.

[Table 14] Detailed Analysis of How Applicants are Informed of LAF's Services

The following table provides a more detailed description of how applicants are informed of LAF's services. Since "referral" and "advice from others" could overlap (for example, courts or social welfare groups are all likely to "inform" applicants of the possibility of applying to LAF, as well as issue referral slips to transfer cases to LAF), these two sources of information are listed together.

Detailed Analysis of How Applicants are Informed of LAF's Services			
Source of Information		Application Volume	Percentage
Referral or Advice from Others	Court	4185	13.27%
	Prosecutors Office	0	0.00%
	Social Welfare Group	2241	7.11%

Referral or Advice from Others	Government	2010	6.37%
	Hospital	64	0.20%
	Civil Representative	449	1.42%
	Police Department	58	0.18%
	Detention / Prison Facility	1012	3.21%
	Attorney	1867	5.92%
	Relative or Friend	4461	14.15%
	Legal Service Group	47	0.15%
	Others	1267	4.02%
	Publicity	TV	904
Radio Broadcast		255	0.81%
Newspaper		299	0.95%
Promotion Leaflet		802	2.54%
Website		855	2.71%
Promotional Activity		318	1.01%
Others		189	0.60%
Previous Applicant		10254	32.51%
Total	31537	100.00%	

Note: 1. Same as Table 13.
2. The "Government" in the table refers to government organizations other than courts, prosecutors' office and police department such as county/city government and so on.

[Table 15] Analysis of How Aid Recipients are Informed of LAF's Services

Analysis of How Aid Recipients are Informed of LAF's Services		
Source of Information	Legal Aid Cases	Percentage
Referral	2951	14.20%
Advice from Others	8655	41.65%
Publicity	2181	10.50%
Had Previously Applied to LAF for Aid	6992	33.65%
Total	20779	100.00%

Note: This table does not include other sources of information (11 cases) and unrecorded sources (2,542 cases). Since it is not mandatory to indicate one's source of information when applying for legal aid, the number of applicants in this table is less than the actual total of applications.

[Table 16] Detailed Analysis of How Aid Recipients are Informed of LAF's Services

Detailed Analysis of How Aid Recipients are Informed of LAF's Services			
Information Channel		Legal Aid Cases	Percentage of Each Channel
Referral or Advice from Others	Court	2898	13.95%
	Prosecutors Office	0	0.00%
	Social Welfare Group	1532	7.37%

Referral or Advice from Others	Government	1327	6.39%
	Hospital	45	0.22%
	Civil Representative	275	1.32%
	Police Department	47	0.23%
	Detention / Prison Facility	619	2.98%
	Attorney	1118	5.38%
	Relative or Friend	2840	13.67%
	Legal Service Group	31	0.15%
	Others	874	4.21%
Publicity	TV	560	2.70%
	Radio Broadcast	132	0.64%
	Newspapers	189	0.91%
	Promotion Leaflets	470	2.26%
	Website	473	2.28%
	Activity	234	1.13%
	Others	123	0.59%
Previous Applicant	6992	33.65%	
Total	20779	100.00%	

Note: 1. Same as Table 15.

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

Analysis of Refusal Reason

【Table 17】Number and Percentage of Cases Refused for Various Reasons

In 2007, the major reason for refusing cases was "Insufficient Reason", which comprised 4,686 cases, 50.88% of the total. "Financial Ineligibility" ranked the second, which comprised 2,710 cases, 29.42% of the total.

Statistics of Number and Percentage of Cases Refused for Various Reasons		
Type	Total	Percentage
Case had Insufficient Justification	4686	50.88%
Financial Ineligibility	2710	29.42%
Revisions to Application Not Completed by the Deadline	988	10.73%
Beyond the Scope or Category for Aid	523	5.68%
Case Inconsistent With Purposes of Legal Aid	225	2.44%
Benefit Gained by the Applicants from Winning the Case Smaller than the Expenses for Litigation and Lawyer Remuneration	60	0.65%
Illegal Residents of Taiwan	14	0.15%
Involves Litigation Outside Taiwan	3	0.03%

Litigation Against LAF	1	0.01%
Total	9210	100%

Note: The reviewing committee can choose more than one reason when deciding to refuse aid; therefore the total number above is greater than the actual total of cases refused (8,919 cases).

Analysis of Cases Categories

【Table 18】Volume and Percentage of Civil, Family, Criminal or Administrative Law Cases

The proportion of aided criminal cases increased greatly from that of last year, and made up 44.21% of the total.

Volume and Percentage of Civil, Family, Criminal and Administrative Law Cases in 2007					
Type		Number of Applications		Legal Aid Cases	
		Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage
Litigation	Civil	17937	50.21%	12098	51.38%
	Criminal	16145	45.20%	10410	44.21%
	Administrative	633	1.77%	357	1.52%
	Family	48	0.13%	32	0.14%
	Unrecorded	25	0.07%	15	0.06%
Non-Litigation		934	2.62%	634	2.69%
Total		35722	100%	23546	100%

Note: Multiple choices are allowed when inputting this data; therefore the statistics may be greater than the actual total (35,386 cases).

Statistics on Civil, Criminal and Administrative Law Cases in 2006					
Type		Number of Applications		Legal Aid Cases	
		Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage
Civil		19417	59.18%	15158	61.05%
Criminal		12768	38.91%	9233	37.18%
Administrative		628	1.91%	440	1.77%
Total		32813	100%	24831	100%

Note: Cases recorded as non-litigation and Family were included in civil cases.

【Table 19】Top 5 Types of Civil Cases Granted Aid

Among the top 5 types of civil cases approved for aid by LAF, Torts was the largest category, totaling 2,475 cases. Family Law cases comprised three of the five top categories (divorce, family support and child custody), making family law matters the main feature of LAF's civil law cases.

Top 5 Types of Cases Granted Aid in 2007 (Civil Law)		
Rank	Nature of Case	Total Cases
1	Torts	2475
2	Divorce	2254
3	Family Support	1371
4	Borrowing / Lending	1119
5	Child Custody	1030

Top 5 Types of Cases Granted Aid in 2006 (Civil Law)		
Rank	Nature of Case	Total Cases
1	Divorce	3195
2	Torts	3029
3	Family Support	1345
4	Borrowing / Lending	1325
5	Child Custody	1264

Note: 1. Multiple choices are allowed when entering data on the nature of case (for example, application for a civil case may concurrently involve three cases of divorce, child custody and family support, and thus all three are recorded). Therefore, one case type in this table does not necessarily represent one case.
2. The volume of cases shown in the table is not the total volume of civil cases.

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

The top 5 types of criminal cases granted aid were “manufacturing, trafficking and selling of drugs”, “robbery”, “injury and serious injury”, “fraud” and “murder”. It is noteworthy that the drug-related cases climbed up to the top from the third in 2006.

Top 5 Types of Cases Granted Aid in 2007 (Criminal Law)		
Rank	Nature of Case	Case Volume
1	Manufacturing, Trafficking and Selling of Drugs (Article 4)	1551
2	Robbery (Article 328 ~ 332)	956
3	Injury and Serious Injury (Article 277 ~ 278)	929
4	Fraud (Article 339 ~ 341)	839
5	Murder (Article 271)	709

Top 5 Types of Cases Granted Aid in 2006 (Criminal Law)		
Rank	Nature of Case	Case Volume
1	Injury and Serious Injury (Article 277 and 278)	1177
2	Fraud (Article 339 ~ 341)	931
3	Manufacturing, Trafficking and Selling of Drugs (Article 4)	850
4	Robbery (Article 328 ~ 332)	755
5	Murder (Article 271)	686

Note: 1. Multiple choices are allowed when entering data on the nature of case. Therefore, one case type in this table does not necessarily represent one case.
2. The case volume shown in the table is not the actual total volume of criminal cases.
3. The aid recipients of the cases in this table include both defendants and plaintiffs. The scope of aid includes cases undergoing investigation and cases in trial proceedings.

[Table 21] Top 5 Types of Administrative Cases Granted Aid

Administrative cases granted aid by LAF were relatively few, of which the top five types of cases involved violations of “Senior People Welfare Law”, “the other provisions of Tax Collection Act”, “Water Law”, “Relations Between the People of the Taiwan Area and the People of the Mainland

Area” and “entering or exiting the country without permission or committing the crime of exiting the country when under the punishment of prohibition from exiting the country”.

Top 5 Types of Cases Granted Aid in 2007 (Administrative Law)		
Rank	Nature of Case	Case Volume
1	Senior People Welfare Law	16
2	Violating the other provisions of Tax Collection Act	9
3	Water Law	8
4	Violating the other provisions of Regulations Governing the Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the People of the Mainland China Area	7
5	Entering or exiting the country without permission or committing the crime of exiting the country when under the punishment of prohibition from exiting the country (Article 54)	6

Top 5 Types of Cases Granted Aid in 2006 (Administrative Law)		
Rank	Nature of Case	Case Volume
1	Violating the other provisions of Regulations Governing the Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the People of the Mainland China Area	17
2	Violating the other provisions of Tax Collection Act	16
3	Building Law	12
4	Entering or exiting the country without permission or committing the crime of exiting the country when under the punishment of prohibition from exiting the country (Article 54)	11
5	Senior People Welfare Law	7

Note: 1. Same as Table 19 and Table 20.
2. The volume of cases shown in the table is not the actual total of approved administrative cases.

[Table 22] Analysis of Aided Tort Cases

When analyzed, most aided civil tort cases approved by LAF were traffic accidents. As tort cases caused by sexual assault or other crimes totaled 1,090, the Foundation would continue to reinforce the legal aid to the victims.

Type Statistics of Aided Tort Cases	
Type of Tort	Case Volume
Traffic Accidents	1418
General Tort	906
Torts Caused by Other Criminal Behaviors	808
Sexual Assault	282
Medical Malpractice	126
Domestic Violence	37
Pollution Dispute	6
Total	3583

Note: 1. Same as Table 19.
2. The Table shows the causes of civil tort cases granted with legal aid by LAF.

[Table 23] Number and Percentage of Compulsory Defense Cases

In the part of compulsory defense cases, LAF open for written application except for those referred by the court, which means those in prison or under detention or the defendant may file written applications to LAF for legal aid. With the exception of cases without sufficient reasons, LAF always provides legal aid based on the ideal of protection human rights, and so these aided cases increased in 2007 by 1,087 since 2006.

Statistics of Number and Percentage of Compulsory Defense Cases					
Branch	Applications	Cases Granted	Cases Refused	Other Result	Percentage of Aid Granted
Keelung Branch	166	135	31	0	81.33%
Taipei Branch	2206	1704	496	6	77.24%
Taoyuan Branch	521	333	163	25	63.92%
Hsinchu Branch	174	140	34	0	80.46%
Miaoli Branch	31	18	13	0	58.06%
Taichung Branch	795	519	274	2	65.28%
Changhua Branch	386	341	45	0	88.34%
Nantou Branch	81	63	18	0	77.78%
Yunlin Branch	71	60	11	0	84.51%
Chiayi Branch	177	149	28	0	84.18%
Tainan Branch	336	281	55	0	83.63%
Kaohsiung Branch	721	590	124	7	81.83%
Pingtung Branch	186	174	12	0	93.55%
Yilan Branch	211	183	28	0	86.73%
Hualien Branch	138	83	52	3	60.14%
Taitung Branch	96	91	5	0	94.79%
Penghu Branch	11	8	3	0	72.73%
Kinmen Branch	4	4	0	0	100.00%
Matsu Branch	3	3	0	0	100.00%
Banciao Branch	969	778	189	2	80.29%
2007 Total	7283	5657	1581	45	77.67%
2006 Total	6196	4928	1146	122	79.54%

Note: "Other result" means the withdrawal, supplement, without review or other situations.

Analysis of Reviewing Cases

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

1. Refused Cases: Number of request for reviewing due to the applicants' unwillingness to accept the reviewing result.

2. Type of Aid: Number of request for reviewing due to the applicants' 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 the applicants' unwillingness to accept the review decision on assistance with representation in the process of first instance, defense during investigation and other procedures.
4. Approved for Partial Aid: Number of request for reviewing due to the applicants' unwillingness to accept the review decision on granting for partial aid.
5. Terminated Cases: Number of request for reviewing due to the applicants' unwillingness to accept a review decision to terminate the cases for statutory reasons after being granted with aid.
6. Withdrawn Cases: Number of request for reviewing due to the applicants' unwillingness to accept the final review decision to withdraw the cases for statutory reasons after being approved for aid.
7. Guarantee Case: Number of request for reviewing due to the applicants' unwillingness to accept the review decision of refused guarantee applications or to accept the guarantee amount of Guarantee Certificates.
8. Whether agree to change attorneys: Application to change attorneys shall be decided upon review. This item means the number of request for reviewing due to the applicants' unwillingness to accept the decision as to whether to change attorneys.

[Table 24] Statistics of Reviewed Cases

Statistics of Number and Percentage of Reviewed Requests and the Reasons Thereof		
Item	Case Volume	Percentage
Unwilling to accept the refusal of a case	1552	87.14%
Unwilling to accept the aid type	101	5.67%
Unwilling to accept the terminating of a case	52	2.92%
Unwilling to accept the grant with partial aid	48	2.70%
Unwilling to accept the withdrawal of a case	10	0.56%
Unwilling to accept the decision on a guarantee case	8	0.45%
Unwilling to accept the aid content	7	0.39%
Unwilling to accept the decision on whether to change attorneys	3	0.17%
Total	1781	100%

[Table 25] Number and Percentage of Reviewed Cases Actually Conducted

The reason for cases most often conducted for review was because the applicants were "unwilling to accept the refusal of the case", which was 1,552 in total. Considering the percentage of cases actually requested review, the case of applicants' "unwilling to accept the withdrawal of the case" remained the highest.

Statistics of Number and Percentage of Reviewed Cases Actually Conducted			
Item	Cases Allowed to Review	Reviews Actually Conducted	Percentage of Reviews Actually Conducted
Unwilling to accept the refusal of a case	8920	1552	17.40%
Unwilling to accept the termination of a case	581	52	8.95%
Unwilling to accept the decision on whether to change attorney	519	3	0.58%
Unwilling to accept the grant with partial aid	485	48	9.90%
Unwilling to accept the decision on a guarantee case	420	8	1.90%
Unwilling to accept the withdrawal of a case	40	10	25.00%
Unwilling to accept the aid type	17209	101	0.59%
Unwilling to accept the aid content	17209	7	0.04%

【Table 26】Reviewing Result

With regard to the decision by the reviewing commissioners, the percentage of sustaining the original decisions made up approximately 73% of the total.

Statistics of Number and Percentage of Reviewing Result						
Item	Sustain Original Decision		Withdraw Original Decision		Others	
	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage
Unwilling to accept the refusal of a case	1132	72.94%	372	23.97%	48	3.09%
Unwilling to accept the aid type	59	58.42%	35	34.65%	7	6.93%
Unwilling to accept the grant with partial aid	17	35.42%	29	60.42%	2	4.16%
Unwilling to accept the termination of a case	27	51.92%	17	32.69%	8	15.39%
Unwilling to accept the decision on a guarantee case	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	0	0%
Unwilling to accept the aid content	5	71.43%	0	0%	2	28.57%
Unwilling to accept the withdrawal of a case	8	80%	0	0%	2	20%
Unwilling to accept the decision on whether to change attorney	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	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 those no longer require aid after being

granted by LAF. Therefore, the statistics of these three types are listed together. Furthermore, the revoked cases in this table include those with original examining decisions being temporary aid where the recipients are not able to provide financial eligibility documents.

Number of Withdrawn, Revoked and Terminated Cases Afterwards			
Branch	Withdrawn Cases	Revoked Cases	Terminated Cases
Keelung Branch	57	0	9
Taipei Branch	163	17	157
Taoyuan Branch	63	2	23
Hsinchu Branch	23	0	22
Miaoli Branch	4	1	5
Taichung Branch	50	0	57
Nantou Branch	18	0	20
Changhua Branch	20	0	28
Yunlin Branch	12	0	7
Chiayi Branch	34	0	16
Tainan Branch	57	0	8
Kaohsiung Branch	91	0	39
Pingtung Branch	45	0	13
Yilan Branch	58	1	6
Hualien Branch	7	6	17
Taitung Branch	16	0	12
Kinmen Branch	14	1	5
Matsu Branch	1	0	0
Penghu Branch	8	0	7
Banciao Branch	93	0	47
2007 Total	834	28	498
2006 Total	731	25	192

【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. The reason for termination being “the applicant’s inability to proceed due to unwilling to cooperate without proper cause” accounted for the majority in 2007.

Number and Percentage of Reasons for Termination		
Reason for Termination	Case Volume	Percentage of Total Terminated Cases
The applicants being no longer financial incapacitated due to reason of inheritance, gift or other reasons	7	1.41%
The person concerned being dead after approval for aid	6	1.20%

The applicants no longer require aid because of change in laws, facts or damage to or loss of claim target	41	8.23%
The applicants' inability to proceed due to being unwilling to cooperate without proper cause	67	13.45%
The applicants' inability to proceed with aid due to failure to pay remunerations or necessary expenses shared according to the regulations	62	12.45%
The applicants' inability to proceed due to major humiliation to aid provider	3	0.60%
Other reasons for termination	312	62.65%
Total	498	100%

[Table 29] Analysis of Reasons for Revoked Cases

The revoked cases 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. The most applied reason for revoked cases, 50% of the total, was "fraud, forgery or sham in the information provided by aid recipient to prove financial ineligibility after granting legal aid".

Number and Percentage of Reasons for Revoked Cases		
Reason for Revocation	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	14	50.00%
The explanation provided by aid recipients to prove meeting the requirement for aid being deemed not meeting the requirement after temporary aid	7	25.00%
The applicants' failure to provide concrete information to explain actual conformance to aid requirement after temporary aid	7	25.00%
Total	28	100%

Analysis of Guarantee Certificates

[Table 30] Number and Amount of Guarantee Certificates

In 2007, LAF issued 320 guarantee certificates, and the amount totaled 188,224,353 NT Dollars. Of all the branch offices, Taipei Branch issued the most, which was 124 certificates in total, followed by Taoyuan Branch, Taichung Branch and Hsinchu Branch.

Statistics of Branch Offices Handling Guarantee Businesses			
Branch	Number of Guarantee Certificates	Total Amount for Guarantee Certificates	Total Amount of Asset Sequestered
Keelung Branch	7	1,650,667	5,459,075

Hsinchu Branch	25	7,569,000	44,283,581
Miaoli Branch	5	1,294,000	2,000,000
Taichung Branch	27	20,119,716	67,857,726
Nantou Branch	7	862,000	7,720,323
Changhua Branch	5	827,500	2,302,295
Yunlin Branch	8	1,387,000	6,200,000
Chiayi Branch	5	1,655,850	8,848,880
Tainan Branch	18	3,321,000	18,210,000
Kaohsiung Branch	14	3,182,000	50,242,648
Pingtung Branch	17	3,831,000	29,039,982
Yilan Branch	2	630,000	13,200,000
Hualien Branch	2	2,992,000	9,443,712
Taitung Branch	1	1,731,450	1,731,450
Kinmen Branch	2	1,440,000	4,340,885
Matsu Branch	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	4	800,000	1,900,000
Banciao Branch	18	13,968,500	30,711,473
Total	320	188,224,353	624,135,434

Analysis of Cases Closed

According to the definition by LAF, 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, it is closed when such the document is completed. If a case is mediation or settlement representation, it is closed when a settlement is reached or when the result renders no settlement at all. If a case is litigation representation and defense, it 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.

[Table 31] Volume and Percentage of Civil, Criminal and Administrative Cases Closed

Type	Civil		Criminal		Administrative		Total	
	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage
2007	8746	53.13%	7544	45.83%	172	1.04%	16462	100%
2006	3887	55.80%	2994	42.98%	85	1.22%	6966	100%

Note: In the column of "percentage" of this table, it is calculated with the total closed cases (16,462) as the denominator.

[Table 32] Volume and Percentage of Litigation Representation or Defense Cases Closed

Type	Litigation Representation or Defense		Mediation or Settlement		Drafting of Legal Documents		Total
	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage	Number of Cases	Percentage	
2007	12824	77.90%	372	2.26%	3266	19.84%	16462
2006	5116	73.44%	116	1.67%	1734	24.89%	6966

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

This table shows the number of cases closed for litigation representation or defense, which are 12,824 cases in total.

Volume of Case Closed in Litigation Representation or Defense				
Branch	Civil	Criminal	Administrative	Total
Keelung Branch	182	212	2	396
Taipei Branch	1433	1912	49	3394
Taoyuan Branch	503	526	3	1032
Hsinchu Branch	229	224	3	456
Miaoli Branch	60	50	0	110
Taichung Branch	557	541	2	1100
Nantou Branch	100	65	0	165
Changhua Branch	218	217	0	435
Yunlin Branch	122	62	0	184
Chiayi Branch	358	218	2	578
Tainan Branch	597	495	2	1094
Kaohsiung Branch	1055	849	15	1919
Pingtung Branch	389	214	0	603
Yilan Branch	194	134	1	329
Hualien Branch	223	57	0	280
Taitung Branch	98	53	0	151
Penghu Branch	82	42	0	124
Kinmen Branch	54	29	2	85
Matsu Branch	11	2	0	13
Banciao Branch	100	275	1	376
2007 Total	6565	6177	82	12824
2006 Total	2716	2362	38	5116

[Table 34] Volume of Cases Closed for Legal Document Drafting

Volume of Cases Closed for Legal Documents Drafting				
Branch	Civil	Criminal	Administrative	Total
Keelung Branch	46	28	1	75
Taipei Branch	189	147	19	355
Taoyuan Branch	177	67	5	249
Hsinchu Branch	59	33	0	92
Miaoli Branch	34	16	1	51
Taichung Branch	336	159	9	504
Nantou Branch	44	21	4	69
Changhua Branch	71	14	0	85
Yunlin Branch	51	35	0	86
Chiayi Branch	187	163	8	358
Tainan Branch	213	233	7	453
Kaohsiung Branch	230	268	7	505
Pingtung Branch	82	79	11	172
Yilan Branch	19	12	3	34
Hualien Branch	17	5	4	26
Taitung Branch	14	2	1	17
Penghu Branch	26	25	0	51
Kinmen Branch	4	3	3	10
Matsu Branch	2	1	1	4
Banciao Branch	33	31	6	70
2007 Total	1834	1342	90	3266
2006 Total	1062	626	46	1734

[Table 35] Volume of Cases Closed for Mediation or Settlement

Volume of Case Closed in Mediation or Settlement				
Branch	Civil	Criminal	Administrative	Total
Keelung Branch	3	0	0	3
Taipei Branch	49	2	0	51
Taoyuan Branch	189	2	0	191
Hsinchu Branch	1	2	0	3
Miaoli Branch	3	1	0	4
Taichung Branch	6	0	0	6

Nantou Branch	3	1	0	4
Changhua Branch	1	0	0	1
Yunlin Branch	4	1	0	5
Chiayi Branch	20	6	0	26
Tainan Branch	40	6	0	46
Kaohsiung Branch	10	3	0	13
Pingtung Branch	0	0	0	0
Yilan Branch	7	0	0	7
Hualien Branch	3	0	0	3
Taitung Branch	0	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	0	0	0	0
Kinmen Branch	4	1	0	5
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0
Banciao Branch	4	0	0	4
2007 Total	347	25	0	372
2006 Total	109	6	1	116

Note: Criminal cases that are closed with settlement are considered settlements reached and are recorded in this table.

【Table 36】Analyses for Civil Litigation Representation Cases Closing Status — Part 1

The following two tables are analyses of the closing status of litigation representation or defense cases. This table shows the civil litigation representation cases closing status. The “others” in the table includes situation of mediation or settlement, withdrawal, compulsory execution and other reasons, etc.

Litigation Representation or Defense Cases Closing Status Analysis (Civil)					
Branch	Recovery	Defeated	Partial Recovery & Partial Defeated	Others	Total
Keelung Branch	46	12	19	105	182
Taipei Branch	402	221	227	583	1433
Taoyuan Branch	168	42	88	205	503
Hsinchu Branch	62	14	19	134	229
Miaoli Branch	16	9	15	20	60
Taichung Branch	199	72	105	181	557
Nantou Branch	34	12	10	44	100
Changhua Branch	55	41	31	91	218
Yunlin Branch	28	17	13	64	122

Chiayi Branch	142	52	56	108	358
Tainan Branch	216	57	65	259	597
Kaohsiung Branch	294	125	173	463	1055
Pingtung Branch	107	28	38	216	389
Yilan Branch	48	14	41	91	194
Hualien Branch	91	25	22	85	223
Taitung Branch	28	8	12	50	98
Penghu Branch	24	5	19	34	82
Kinmen Branch	11	8	8	27	54
Matsu Branch	1	1	1	8	11
Banciao Branch	26	4	9	61	100
2007 Total	1998	767	971	2829	6565
2007 Percentage	30.43%	11.68%	14.79%	43.09%	100%
2006 Total	829	272	289	1326	2716
2006 Percentage	30.52%	10.02%	10.64%	48.82%	100%

【Table 37】Analyses for Civil Litigation Representation Cases Closing Status — Part 2

Civil Litigation Representation Case Closed for Reasons Categorized Under “Others” Closing Status					
Branch	Mediation or Settlement	Withdraw	Compulsory Execution	Other Reasons / Case Close	Total
Keelung Branch	48	35	3	19	105
Taipei Branch	279	114	3	187	583
Taoyuan Branch	100	42	0	63	205
Hsinchu Branch	70	17	2	45	134
Miaoli Branch	9	3	0	8	20
Taichung Branch	121	14	0	46	181
Nantou Branch	28	5	1	10	44
Changhua Branch	58	10	0	23	91
Yunlin Branch	41	11	0	12	64
Chiayi Branch	65	15	1	27	108
Tainan Branch	154	39	2	64	259
Kaohsiung Branch	296	83	1	83	463
Pingtung Branch	176	11	8	21	216
Yilan Branch	67	0	2	22	91
Hualien Branch	42	4	0	39	85
Taitung Branch	32	10	0	8	50

Penghu Branch	21	4	1	8	34
Kinmen Branch	11	6	0	10	27
Matsu Branch	2	3	0	3	8
Banciao Branch	31	13	0	17	61
2007 Total	1651	439	24	715	2829
2006 Total	735	175	386	30	1326

Definition: 1. Mediation or Settlement: meaning the cases which, upon being approved for litigation representation by LAF, the legal aid attorneys would petition for mediation, litigation settlement and other resolution method.
 2. Withdrawal: meaning that either party (or both parties) of the litigants withdraws from an action for reasons other than mediation or settlement.
 3. Compulsory Execution: meaning cases approved for litigation representation for preserving procedures or compulsory execution.
 4. Cases Closed for Other Reasons: meaning 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 Proceeding Representation or Defense

This table shows the closing status of criminal proceeding representation or defense cases. If the aid recipient is a defendant or criminal suspect, whether a decision is favorable to this 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 recipient 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)			
Branch	More Benefit to Aid Recipient	Less Benefit to Aid Recipient	Total
Keelung Branch	106	106	212
Taipei Branch	1140	772	1912
Taoyuan Branch	307	219	526
Hsinchu Branch	155	69	224
Miaoli Branch	36	14	50
Taichung Branch	256	285	541
Nantou Branch	31	34	65
Changhua Branch	160	57	217
Yunlin Branch	35	27	62
Chiayi Branch	143	75	218
Tainan Branch	292	203	495
Kaohsiung Branch	413	436	849
Pingtung Branch	194	20	214

Yilan Branch	88	46	134	
Hualien Branch	22	35	57	
Taitung Branch	28	25	53	
Penghu Branch	27	15	42	
Kinmen Branch	21	8	29	
Matsu Branch	1	1	2	
Banciao Branch	189	86	275	
2007	Total	3646	2531	6177
	Percentage	59.03%	40.97%	100%
2006	Total	1305	1057	2362
	Percentage	55.25%	44.75%	100%

【Table 39】 Analysis of Closing Status of Administrative Litigation Representation

Litigation Representation or Defense Case Closing Status Analysis (Administrative Type)					
Branch	Recovery	Defeated	Partial Recovery & Partial Defeated	Others	Total
Keelung Branch	0	2	0	0	2
Taipei Branch	4	26	0	19	49
Taoyuan Branch	0	2	0	1	3
Hsinchu Branch	0	1	0	2	3
Miaoli Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Taichung Branch	0	0	0	2	2
Nantou Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Changhua Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Yunlin Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Chiayi Branch	0	1	0	1	2
Tainan Branch	0	0	0	2	2
Kaohsiung Branch	1	2	0	12	15
Pingtung Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Yilan Branch	0	1	0	0	1
Hualien Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Taitung Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Kinmen Branch	0	1	0	1	2
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Banciao Branch	0	0	0	1	1
2007 Total	5	36	0	41	82
Percentage	6.10%	43.90%	0%	50.00%	100%

Council of Labor Affairs Case Analysis

[Table 40] Volume of Cases in Cooperation with the Council of Labor Affairs

An “Application for Litigation Auxiliary Operation of the Labor Welfare” Project is initiated through the cooperation between LAF and Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan. The project started to open for application from July 1, 2005, and shall end by May 23, 2008. In 2007, LAF provided legal aid to 204 cases.

Statistics of Projects Commissioned by the Council of Labor Affairs				
Year	Case Volume			Total Remuneration Paid to Attorneys (Unit : 1,000 NT Dollars)
	Financial Eligibility	Financial Ineligibility	Total	
2007	70	134	204	2480
2006	166	380	546	6326

Analysis of Legal Aid Attorneys

[Table 41] Gender of Legal Aid Attorneys

This table shows the total registration of attorneys by the end of May, 2008 (no matter if the attorneys accepted a case or not).

Gender of LAF's Registered Legal Aid Attorneys	
Gender	Number of Attorneys
Male	1998
Female	733
Total	2731

[Table 42] Number of Cases Accepted by Legal Aid Attorneys

The number of legal aid attorneys shown in this table does not include those who were registered but did not accept a case.

Number of Cases Accepted by Legal Aid Attorneys		
Number of Legal Aid Cases	Number of Attorneys in 2007	Number of Attorneys in 2006
1 ~ 5	437	704
6 ~ 8	172	329
9 ~ 11	127	197
12 ~ 23	466	297
24 ~ 35	429	55
Above 36	529	15
Total	2160	1597

[Table 43] Amount of Remuneration for Legal Aid Attorneys that Accepted Cases

Amount of Remuneration for Legal Aid Attorneys that Accepted Cases		
Amount of Remuneration	Number of Attorneys in 2007	Number of Attorneys in 2006
Below NT\$49,999	339	264
NT\$50,000 ~ 99,999	360	356
NT\$100,000 ~ 149,999	367	320
NT\$150,000 ~ 299,999	762	461
Above NT\$300,000	332	196
Total	2160	1597

Section 2 Special Projects

Besides receiving and providing legal aid applications, LAF also continues to care about the protection of human rights and especially about the disadvantaged groups by initiating special projects aimed at fighting for their rights and benefits. The special projects launched in 2007 were:

1. "Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney" Project

With the purpose to protect people's litigation right and equality right as well as complement the shortage of the defendants' or the suspects' legal knowledge and assist them with applying their rights, LAF launched the "Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney". The attorneys' daytime company to the interrogation started on September 17, 2007, and the all-the-year-round 24-hour company started on October 17 in the same year. This program won the enthusiastic support from attorneys all over the country and the participation of more than 600 attorneys.

To promote this program, the Secretary General of LAF, Director Lin of Taipei Branch and the attorney of Legal Affairs Department paid a visit to Minister Yi-yang Li of Ministry of the Interior, with Chief You-yi Hou of the National Police Agency in presence on April 19, 2007, and both head superiors agreed with this program. Furthermore on June 23 in the same year, LAF invited the Judicial Yuan, Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency representative attorneys as well as scholars to the first coordination meeting on this program and again the second meeting on August 3. Unfortunately, in these two meetings it was hard for all participants to reach a consensus on employing the right of attorneys' company to the interrogation, and almost all the coordinated attorneys' rights of presence, free communication, hearing, information access, dissent and intervention were overturned. Hence on August 23 in the same year, Ms Den-mei Ku, the ex-Chairperson of LAF, Secretary General Chi-jen Kuo, Director Yung-song Lin of Taipei Branch Office and the attorney of Legal Affairs Department paid a visit to Vice Minister Nan Jhu of Ministry of the Interior.



British Attorney Anthony Edward was invited by LAF to share his experience and skill with accompanied interrogations for more than twenty years with everyone, as shown in the photo taken at the circuit lecture on "Practical Skills Applied to Attorneys-Accompanied Interrogations" in Kaohsiung on August 29, 2007.



Yue-sheng Wong, the then President of Judicial Yuan, greeted British Attorney Anthony Edward and exchanged opinions with him on the program of interrogations accompanied by attorneys on August 31, 2007.

On September 11, 2007, LAF was informed by the National Police Agency that the program could not be initiated due to the lack of time for the internal educational training operation. Therefore when the program started on September 17, there were only two cooperating units, i.e. district prosecutor offices and courts. On December 11, 2007, LAF again invited representatives from the Judicial Yuan, Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, Attorneys and the academic to a review meeting on this program, in which the National Police Agency exhibited kindness by expressing that the police would be able to start this program at the beginning of the following year.

Aside from seeking for assistance from institutes in concern, LAF also held 13 conferences on "Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Project" with the participation of the prosecutors, police and attorneys from July 20, 2007 and on.

In addition, noted British criminal defense attorney Anthony Edward was invited by LAF to share his experience in accompanied interrogations in the conferences held for three days in Kaohsiung, Taichung and Taipei since August 29, 2007. Attorneys from all over the country showed enthusiastic response to the conferences, and each time the conference room was full. To provide service at night and on holidays, LAF commissioned an external business (Customer Service Center) to handle the contact operation.

Following are the achievements of the execution of this program:

(1) Cases Analysis

1. Case Statistics: By December 31, 2007, the total applications were 187 cases, among which 109 were received by branch offices and 78 by the Customer Service Center. Of the 187 cases 14 were revoked because they did not belong to the legal aid scope of this program, and 3 failed to be assigned. The average cases handled per day were: 1.78 in September, 1.81 in October, 2.30 in November, and 1.77 in December.



The promotion of the "Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney" improves greatly the protection of human rights and the trial efficiency on August 31, 2007. As shown in the photo, LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo (second left) and Attorney Anthony Edward (third left) visited Deputy Director Jheng-sheng Kao of the Criminal Investigation Bureau (fourth left).



Representatives from the Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, Judicial Yuan and other authorities were invited to the press conference for LAF's official launch of the "Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney" on September 17, 2007. Shown in the photo from left to right were: Chairperson Ji-nan Chen of LAF Board of Supervisors, Deputy Director Jheng-sheng Kao of the Criminal Investigation Bureau, Political Vice Minister Jin-yong Li of Ministry of Justice, Chairperson Den-mei Ku of LAF Board of Directors, Chief Justice Ren-shou Yang of the Supreme Court, President Wen-tian Sie of Taiwan Bar Association, LAF Board Director Jing-fang Wu.



Starting from October 17, 2007, LAF provides the service of legal aid attorneys for the "Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney". Shown in the photo from left to right were: LAF Attorney You-lin Hsu, Attorney Zong-en Tsai, Attorney Fang-jyun Jhu, the Program's Legal Aid Attorney Wen-jheng Chen, Prosecutor Fong-nian Chen of Banciao District Prosecutors Office, LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo, Prosecutor Jhong-yi Ciou of the Ministry of Justice, the Program's Legal Aid Attorney Jia-hao Chang, LAF Attorney Fen-fen Chen, Attorney Wen-jie Cheng.

2. Legal Aid Scope of The Program : Except for the mentally retarded people, a person must meet the 4 qualifications to apply to LAF for attorneys' company in interrogation.

- ① A minimum term of 3 years' sentence for felony.
- ② Financial eligibility (a signed letter of statement will replace the financial eligibility examination by LAF on general legal aid cases).
- ③ Being taken into custody or arrested or requested for interrogation without a subpoena or a written notification.
- ④ Being the first time for interrogation.

Fourteen of the applications in 2007 did not fit in the legal aid scope of this program, hence LAF did not assign attorneys to accompany the interrogation.

3. Cases with Failed Assignment and the Remedy

Since this program started, there were only 3 applications that LAF failed to assign attorneys to the accompanied interrogations for them. They all happened during the hours when applications were supposed to be handled by the Customer Service Center, and at that time the attorneys on duty happened to be unable to accept the assignment. A remedy were made by the Foundation afterwards : all branch offices were required to provide more attorneys to support the service as possible; the executive secretaries of branch offices were required to make their mobile phones accessible before 10pm; when the Customer Service Center could not make an assignment successfully when contacting the attorneys, the Center should contact the executive secretary of related branch office who was acquainted with local attorneys so that the secretary might get into contact with an attorney for the accompanied interrogation. This remedy proved to be effective later : In the evening of November 13, 2007, the two attorneys assigned for the applications turned out unable to make it for the accompanied interrogation at Changhua District Court. When the Customer Service Center reached the executive secretary of Changhua Branch Office, another attorney was found to accompany the interrogation and solved the problem.

4. Reasons for the Number of Cases not as Great as Expected

The number of cases increased gradually by month since the launch of this program. However, the total of 187 cases for 96 working days could be considered as satisfactory. LAF tried to improve this situation by issuing publication copies of a vernacular version of this program for promotion in December 2007 and asked the branch offices to visit more often to district prosecutors offices and courts. The report from branch offices after their visit showed that the total cases were not as many as expected primarily because the police could not operate in coordination with LAF and thus the cases could not increase, which affected greatly the human right protection of the criminal defendants. Also, some judicial staff was not much interested in referral, and the reasons are analyzed as follows :

- ① They thought that the suspect had to meet the LAF financial eligibility. criteria to apply, and so they did not refer to LAF according to their own judgment.

- ② Some mentally retarded suspects were regarded as capable of expressing themselves and were not referred to LAF.
- ③ They claimed that the Criminal Procedure Law did not require to appoint attorneys for non-mentally-retarded suspect, hence there was no need for referral.
- ④ The presence of attorneys would prolong the time for inspecting files and handling disputes in addition to the time for waiting for the attorneys' arrival and meeting with the defendant. It would add pressure and time cost to the nightshift prosecutors and judges.

(2)Sources and Analyses of Cases

1. Sources of Application Cases

- ① Applications from the Police : 25 cases
- ② Applications from the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice : 3 cases
- ③ Prosecutors Offices : 91 cases
- ④ Courts : 38 cases
- ⑤ Civilians : 30 cases

2. Nature of Cases

- ① The legal aid recipients were mentally retarded or mentally disabled : 33 cases
- ② Cases withdrawn by the applicants : 14 cases

(3)Cooperation of Customer Service Center

The applications and the contacting and appointment of attorneys at night and holidays were commissioned to external business. The bid for this procurement was completed on September 20, 2007, and the Customer Service Center operated on line officially on October 17, 2007.

A group of employees, mostly the disadvantaged people with physical disability, were recruited and offered training for this program by the Customer Service Center. Besides the educational training courses on customer service by the Center, trainings especially on this program were also offered by LAF. The Customer Service Center must report daily to LAF on the applications information and phone records processed on the previous night to complete the connection between LAD staff and the Center. The Department of Legal Affairs of LAF would make follow-up analysis and review on assignment failures in order to enhance the flow of process of this program.

2. "Consumer Debt Clearance Act Promotion and Legal Aid" Project

(1)Problems with the double-card debt crisis and debt collection through violence happened often in recent years. Many debtors faced domestic troubles and even committed crimes of burglary or robbery, resulting in serious social problems. Ergo LAF joined social welfare groups to establish the "Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance" to promote the enacting



A 24-Hour Customer Service Center was established by LAF to improve the service of legal aid attorneys to accompany interrogations. The staff of the Center received educational training in advance for how to answer phone calls from the people applying for service at night and on holidays.

of Consumer Debt Clearance Act, which was later passed by the Legislative Yuan on June 8, 2007 and came into effect on April 11, 2008.

(2) However, the Consumer Debt Clearance Act was a new law whose content, scope of application, target and procedures were not familiar to general public and even the professionals, and false information were reported by the media. To prevent the public from misunderstanding the content of Consumer Debt Clearance Act and being misled or swindled by crooked businessmen as well as to meet the public legal demand on debt restructure and clearance procedures after the implementation of the law in 2008, LAF decided to promote the Project of “Nationwide Explanatory Promotion and Legal Aid of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act” from the second half of the year 2007 till before the enforcement of the law.

The contents of this project are as follows :

1. To cope with the implementation of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act, the restriction principle on not providing aid to bankruptcy cases in the “Regulation Governing the Cope of Legal Aid Implementation” of LAF needed to be lifted and the scope of LAF legal aid should be expanded. Hence amendment was made to eliminate Clause 3 of Article 4 of the “Regulation Governing the Cope of Legal Aid Implementation” on not providing legal aid to bankruptcy cases. The amendment was approved through the resolution of LAF Board of Directors on August 31, 2007 and was checked and ratified by the Judicial Yuan.
2. Attorneys in north Taiwan were recruited to found the “Strategy Attorneys Team for Issues on Consumers’ Financial Debt in Taiwan”, and a related educational training was held on July 11, 2007.
3. A small-scale promotional introduction for representatives of debtors was held on July 20, 2007.



On June 2, 2007, a course of “Practical Matters Concerning the Consumer Debt Clearance Act and Litigations” was held by the On-the-Job Training Committee of LAF and Taipei Bar Association, and Grand Justice Jie-fu Cheng of the Supreme Court was invited to give lectures.



On July 20, 2007, LAF held the “Conference of Strategy Attorney Team for Financial Debt Issues in Taiwan and Representatives of Financial Debtors”, in which officers of the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Executive Yuan, over thirty debtor representatives and the attorney team had a sincere face-to-face conversation.



On August 4, 2007 at the main auditorium of Cyunsian Building of the Legislative Yuan, LAF and the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Executive Yuan held the first “Promotional Introduction of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act – Debt Restructuring and Rekindle the Hope”, where issues concerning the debtors were interpreted through a live play.

4. A promotional introduction for north Taiwan on the Consumer Debt Clearance Act was held at the Chunhsian Building of the Legislative Yuan on August 4, 2007, in which 284 persons participated and 153 received legal counseling on the spot.
5. A suggested copy of Enforcement Rules for the Consumer Debt Clearance Act was drafted and delivered to the Judicial Yuan for reference.
6. In addition to a summary introduction on the Consumer Debt Clearance Act posted on the LAF website, information about the explanatory activities nationwide was also regularly posted.
7. Promotional introduction activities were arranged by LAF branch offices all over the country. From mid-October to the end of December in 2007, 23 introduction activities with the debtors as the target of promotion were held (the entire series of introduction activities would include 26 in total and end in March 2008).
8. From the end of 2007 to April 2008 when the Consumer Debt Clearance Act would be implemented, LAF branch offices that had already held promotional introductions would present more when needed by local public.
9. To prevent the credit card debtors from misled and exploited by crooked agencies, LAF notified all branch offices to further promote and give advice to the public against falling for the trick information of credit card agencies.
10. Educational trainings of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act were offered to LAF Examining Commissioners, legal aid attorneys and staff.
11. Introduction and promotional publications about the Consumer Debt Clearance Act were issued by LAF.
12. Promotional films about the Consumer Debt Clearance Act were produced by LAF.
13. Domestic and Japanese specialists were invited to academic conferences on the Consumer Debt Clearance Act.

3. Cooperation with “Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty” Project

(1) As no public defenders are assigned for a death penalty case whose verdict is already decided, the death convict would exhaust both his money and effort to get the attorney’s assistance with an extraordinary appeal. While most attorneys willing to help are voluntary, the convict’s family rarely care, which further diminishes the chances of the convict’s obtaining an attorney.

(2) When making an extraordinary appeal for the death verdict, the attorney also undertakes extraordinary pressure. Even if the attorney intends to help, he/she might not get any support and has to



A Practical Training Course for Attorneys on Issues of Defending Death Penalty” was held by LAF, LAF Taipei Branch and Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty at National Taiwan Normal University on March 23, 2007, where Professor Jih-guang Wu and Director Bing-chen Luo of LAF Hsinchu Branch were invited to lecture.

fight alone or even gets blamed for it. Thus LAF launched the cooperation with “Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty” to protect the litigation right of the death convicts by providing legal aid to the cases, and the Alliance would assist with collecting related resources for the legal aid attorneys.

(3)The first LAF legal aided case of a death verdict was conducted by Attorney Sheng-syong Li on November 20, 2006. An extraordinary appeal was made for the applicant, followed by more aid to extraordinary appeals or retrials. By the end of 2007, 28 cases were in touch with LAF and 25 of which were successfully assigned with attorneys, an effective proof of LAF’s standing up for human rights.

4. “Victims of Human Trafficking Relief” Project

(1)Slavery began in ancient history, and continues nowadays to exploit people of the disadvantaged regions in the form of human trafficking, ranking one of the top three cross-nations crimes of the world (together with drug and arms trafficking). Human trafficking groups easily control the victims via cheating, menace, violence and imprisoning to exploit their labor force, sex service and body organs and gain great profit. As the export, import and transfer country for victims of human trafficking, Taiwan receives low evaluation in the report on the world’s human trafficking published by the State Department of USA. The seriousness of this issue in Taiwan is grave only next to Japan among the highly developed countries in Asia. With the purpose to protect the victims and to battle against crimes, the Executive Yuan has drafted a “Counter Human Trafficking Plan”, and decide to promote the enactment of the “Counter Human Trafficking Law”.

(2)In view of the graveness of the crime of human trafficking, LAF would uphold the initiative of supporting the disadvantaged and guard the human rights by providing free legal aid attorneys to victims (by the end of December 31, 2007, the staff attorneys of Taipei Branch had provided legal aid to 33 victims). Furthermore, LAF launched close cooperation with the civilian “Counter Human Trafficking Alliance” led by Taipei Women’s Rescue Foundation on December 2007 to work on this issue : first, an educational training course for the north, central and south Taiwan in 2008 separately is actively in preparation to strengthen the attorneys’ concern and professional ability about this issue; also, domestic and international specialists will be invited to an international seminar on this issue held in October 2008. In addition, LAF administrative and staff attorneys started in October 2007 to draft a civilian version of “Counter Human Trafficking Law”, which is expected to complete in May 2008 and be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation. It is expected that this specific law may achieve the 3P (Protection, Punishment and Prevention) of countering human trafficking crime and complement the incompleteness of the official version of draft.

5. “Issues about the Disadvantaged Care” Project

Based on the initiative of caring about the disadvantaged and with the purpose to understand the needs of all disadvantaged groups all the time, LAF invited in 2007 various social welfare

groups to conferences about different in-depth issues, including the needs of the disadvantaged groups of women, laborers, the physically and mentally disabled, the old, the aborigines and the foreign laborers/immigrants :

■ First Conference (May 31, 2007)

Topic : Expanding Service Spots of Attorneys via Cooperation with Social Groups

Major Resolutions :

- (1)The Project of Attorneys Posted to NGO would be tried by LAF Taipei Branch and the social welfare groups in north Taiwan. (Starting from mid-September 2007 for three months, LAF Taipei Branch launched this trial project with four groups : Rerum Novarum Center, Eden Social Welfare Foundation - Immigration Service, Taipei Pearl S. Buck Foundation, and Taiwan Association for Victims of Occupational Injuries.
- (2)LAF Taipei Branch would invite attorneys to the educational trainings and explanatory meetings according to categories of different topics, and conduct regular review meetings.
- (3)LAF Branch Offices were asked to consider the possibility of cooperation with the projects proposed by The Garden of Hope Foundation and Taichung Kaihuai Association.

■ Second Conference (June 20, 2007)

Topic : Women, Immigrants and Foreign Laborers

Major Resolutions :

- (1)With respect to the issue of human trafficking, it was suggested that cooperation between NGO social workers and LAF voluntary attorneys be developed in the future. With the related legal matters solved by the attorneys and its system further planned in detail, the cooperation could be included in the major projects of 2008, and connections with organizations in concern should be actively established. In the future, LAF would provide professional attorneys and cooperate with social groups to promote related laws on this issue.
- (2)With respect to issues of the human rights of immigrants (foreign spouses) (e.g., obtaining identification cards), its related systems must be a priority to be deal with. As the aspect of systems is more important than the actual assistance of the attorneys, LAF and NGO must endeavor to promote if the related statutes are not enacted in 2008.

■ Third Conference (July 26, 2007)

Topic : Laborers

Major Resolutions :

- (1)Ways of cooperation could be discussed with the labor dispute mediating authorities of the Labor Bureaus of each county and city government. The authorities could indicate the possible legal aid information in their notice of mediation result and establish a cooperative referral relationship.

- (2) Connection and cooperation could be established with industrial unions and worker unions. Each branch office could establish connection and cooperation with local worker union of the county or city (cooperation could be initiated when each union held a convention or laborer education activity). The legal aid support website could include unions as objects of cooperation.
- (3) The Foundation could negotiate with Council of Labor Affairs for the feasibility of adding relative information about LAF service to the notice papers of its departments (e.g., Major Occupational Accident Report, Laborer Health Examination Report and the Pension Funds Payment Notice).

■ Fourth Conference (August 23, 2007)

Topic : Aborigines

Major Resolutions :

- (1) With respect to the part of financial eligibility examination of the internal regulations of the Foundation, a unified explanation and standard for the indigenous reservation should be established.
- (2) The resources connection of aboriginal language interpretation should be established (e.g., Center for Aboriginal Languages Education of National ChengChi University and Native Speaker Talent Database, etc.).
- (3) Staff attorneys specialized in the aboriginal issues should be recruited. For example, one or two staff attorneys (could be attorneys with aborigine identity or interested in aboriginal issues) could be employed in Hualien and Taitung Branches. Attorneys should be encouraged to visit the aboriginal villages and cooperate with related social groups for circuit service in order to cultivate aboriginal legal affairs talents and volunteers (and help them to pass the qualification examination for attorneys).
- (4) Educational trainings and conferences could be provided to attorneys on contradictions between aboriginal customs and governmental statutes.
- (5) Based on the model of Pingtung Branch, ways of obtaining financial eligibility information about applicants from other aboriginal villages should be established (though precautions must be taken against information leakage).
- (6) Contact and cooperation with the four existing indigenous attorneys should be established.

■ Fifth Conference (September 20, 2007)

Topic : Old People and the Physically and Mentally Disabled

Major Resolutions :

- (1) The qualification of legal aid recipients for the project of "Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney" should be more opened up. For example, people with autism, emotion disturbance and hyperactivity disorder, etc. might not have the capability of expressing themselves completely. It was suggested that the present usage of the term "intellectually disabled" be changed to "mentally disabled".

- (2) In the future, courses of understanding the physically disabled could be included in the educational training for prosecutors, police and attorneys, especially of the identification of people without a Handbook for the Disabled as well as of the human rights protection of the physically disabled suspect (suggestions also could be made to the National Police Agency), and representatives from the related social groups could be invited to giving lectures.
- (3) Social groups interested in the Project of Attorneys Posted to NGO could contact LAF Taipei Branch. (There would be reviews and introductory meetings when the trial project was completed by Taipei Branch.)
- (4) Legal counsel service on phone was suggested to be opened.
- (5) Besides the natural person, social groups and organizations should be considered to be included in the object and scope of legal aid. With respect to the technical issues concerning the Legal Aid Act and LAF standard of financial eligibility in this part would be discussed later and handled by the Legal Affairs Committee of the Foundation.
- (6) When the rights of the disabled were impaired, LAF would offer assistance in addition to other complaint channels and systems (e.g., Special Education Act, Employment Service Act, Protection Act for Rights and the Mental Health Act, etc.) before starting litigation procedures in court.
- (7) The "Annual Plan" was proposed, which was a long-term cooperation project between social groups and attorneys. While the social groups expressed their needs and provided case research through regular meetings, LAF would release the message for the interested attorneys to participate in the activity or meeting of individual group.
- (8) It was proposed to consider the possibility of offering assistance without financial eligibility examination to issues of human rights or significant social issues.

6. "Amend Legislation on Occupational Hazards" Project

Though the rate of occupational accidents in Taiwan declines in recent years, it is still higher than the advanced countries. While occupational accidents cause great damage to the laborers and their family and even to the entire society, almost every victimized laborers cannot find a way for compensation. With the Occupational Accident Labor Protection Act was enacted on April 28, 2002, there is still plenty of room for improvement when examining the actual operation of the system from prevention, compensation and reconstruction, where both existing and potential problems lie in. Therefore LAF and those laborers and social welfare groups who were concerned with the situation of the disadvantaged victims of occupational accidents launched from June 2007 regular reviews and meetings on the existing occupational accident prevention system as well as the content and direction of future amendment. In the five meetings held by the end of 2007, concrete direction and content of occupational accident related statutes were proposed after referring to the systems and operation of other advanced countries.

The consensus about law amendment and plans reached through discussion are as follows :

- (1) The protection of victimized laborers of occupational accidents should start from restructuring a complete compensation system simultaneously in the three aspects of "occupational accident

prevention”, “occupational accident insurance compensation” and “occupational reconstruction” with a specific authority in charge.

- (2) All laborers should be included in the scope of protection.
- (3) The occupational insurance compensation should enable the laborers to obtain actual compensation rapidly and conveniently after the accident.
- (4) To be fair to the victimized laborers, occupational accident compensation should be calculated on the basis of actual payment instead of the existing insured payment.
- (5) The responsibility of the employers should be stressed and strengthened for the prevention and reconstruction of occupational accidents.
- (6) The rate of occupational insurance premium rate should be based on experience rate.
- (7) The compulsory occupational accident reporting system should be established.
- (8) The disablement compensation system should be designed in the direction to annual payment.

7. “Compulsory Counseling to Juvenile Offenders” Project

According to Clause 1, Article 14 of the Legal Aid Act, no legal source of financial eligibility examination is required for compulsory defense cases to apply for legal aid. Similar regulations can be found in Clause 2, Article 31 of the Law Governing the Disposition of Juvenile Cases, which are generally called compulsory assistance cases. However, LAF has different dispositions because there is no similar regulation basis. Hence, LAF paid a visit to the Juvenile and Family Department of Judicial Yuan to discuss about the courts’ promotion of family mediation system and juvenile cases as well as how legal aid attorneys could offer assistance. With respect of compulsory juvenile assistance cases, it was usually taken care of by public defenders or juvenile protection officers assigned by the juvenile court due to the lack of public assistants in the organization of existing statutes. Yet while there was already a shortage of public defenders, the juvenile protection officers, as the executors of the protective disposition but not legal specialists, would often emphasize on the assistance and prevention from relapse instead of offering legal assistance. Therefore the Judicial Yuan expected LAF to assign legal aid attorneys as the assistant to compulsory juvenile assistance cases.

To protect juvenile rights, the elementary qualification of compulsory juvenile assistance cases is the same as that of compulsory defense, and the application to LAF for legal aid should follow the regulation of Clause 1, Article 14 of Legal Aid Act, i.e. no financial eligibility examination would be required. A resolution made by the 34th LAF board meeting of the first Board of Directors on January 26, 2007 to claim that no financial eligibility examination should be required for compulsory assistance cases. LAF further notified all branch offices that they should actively contact district courts for the establishment of a referral mechanism for this type of cases.

8. “Low-Income Household” Project

When the Social Assistance Act was amended in January 2005, the government claimed that through is amendment approximately 50,000 people were expected to be included in the care from

official assistance system. However, LAF found that many supported low-income households would face the fate of disqualification after the amendment. Since low-income households were the legal aid objects of LAF, a research on this issue was necessary, thus a “Special Research Team on Low-Income Households” was formed to analyze and discuss related problems from the aspects of law and society, etc.

Aimed at the disadvantaged low-income households, the League of Social Assistance Act Amendment was found by LAF Taipei Branch and The League of Taipei Social Welfare, trying to solve the basic problem with the applications for legal aid from low-income households through amending the regulations. With the participation of Director and staff attorneys, Professor Li-jhen Cheng from Department of Social Work of National Taiwan University and other NGOs, regular deliberation was held on the amendment of Social Assistance Act and related enforcement rules. With respect to individual case for aid, it would still needed to go through application and the LAF examination mechanism. Besides the control of low-income household related cases, those approved legal aid cases would be assisted by staff attorneys assigned by Taipei Branch of LAF.

Section 3 Cases of Major Social Concern

Certain cases concerning the disadvantaged became LAF legal aid recipients and received related legal assistance as detailed in the follows :

1. The Case of RCA

In 1994, an incident of serious pollution caused by RCA was exposed by Shao-kong Jaw. Later the research by Environmental Protection Administration and Industrial Technology Research Institute found out that the RCA plant had dumped unprocessed toxic waste and organic solvents directly on site for years, resulting in total damage to the soil and water source around the plant location. Since the situation was technically irrevocable, the RCA plant location was identified by Environmental Protection Administration as the first "permanent polluted area" in Taiwan. Even the underground water collected from two kilometers away from the plant was detected excessive chemicals and organic solvents like trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, whose content were 1,000 times more than the standard of drinking water. Ex-employees one after another were diagnosed with cancers in liver, lung, large intestine, stomach, bone, nasopharynx, lymphatic, breast and other occupational tumors. At least 1,059 people were proved victims of cancer, 216 died of cancer and 102 affected various tumors. As there is a latency period of cancers, it is expected that more victims would appear in the years to come and cause significant loss of people and their property in Taiwan.



On May 21, 2007, LAF Taipei Branch's Attorney Team, "Self-Help Association of Ex-Employees of RCA in Taiwan", Judicial Reform Foundation, Taiwan Association for Victims of Occupational Injuries together held a press conference for "Legal Aid Attorneys Stand out for Occupational Accident Compensation" to announce the determination to fight for justice and fairness on behalf of victim employees of RCA and their family.

In 2002, the Judicial Reform Foundation and other groups helped found the largest voluntary attorneys team in Taiwan history, with 80 attorneys in total, to fight for over one billion of compensation from RCA to the cancer victims and their family. During the litigation process, the Council of Labor Affairs promised to offer a guarantee for the team to enforce the sequestration order over RCA's assets in Taiwan lest there should be no way to obtain compensation afterwards. However RCA had already transferred its assets to an overseas account, and the attorney team could not accomplish the sequestration. Still, it was a pioneer action for the government to offer a guarantee, which indirectly contributed to the guarantee system of legal aid in the future.

Later, the RCA employees decided to file for a lawsuit and request for compensation from the companies of RCA, GE and Thomson. As the previous voluntary attorney team was already dismissed and this case still needed assistance from attorneys, LAF Taipei Branch decided to organize an attorney team and league to work on this social issue together with specialists,

scholars and related social groups. Regular attorney meeting and league convention were held monthly to determine litigation strategy in hope of affecting public opinions and promoting public attention to the environment of Taiwan. It was especially expected that, through the theories and advice of academic and specialists from both domestic and abroad to the convention, foreign legislation examples and important development of environmental research would be introduced to help the socially and economically disadvantaged people fight for their rights and to help the public face the important issues about the environmental law, which conforms exactly to the initiative purpose of LAF.

2. The Case of CPDC Pollution

The China Petrochemical Development Corporation Plant in Anshun, Tainan, was established in 1942 by the Japanese company Kanegafuchi Soda to produce sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid and liquid chlorine. It was shut down in 1982 due to financial problems, merged with CPDC in 1983, and formally became a private company on June 20, 1994 (with 11.64% of its share belonging to the state-owned enterprise Chinese Petroleum Corporation and 11.64% to another state-owned Taiwan Salt Industrial Corporation, in addition to three fourth of the land property used for the seawater reservoir). During the years from 1940s to 1980s when the environmental protection awareness was weak and the sustainable development ideal of soil and underground water conservation was insufficient, no statutes and managerial system pertaining to environmental protection were established. As a result, various byproducts and harmful industrial waste were produced by the CPDC plant in Anshun, including mercury, dioxin and pentachlorophenol that were exhausted and disposed of randomly. Under the effect of long-term accumulation and biological chain formation, the soil, underground water body, surface water body and bottom sediments in and around the plant were seriously polluted. Also, the neighboring residents (of Luer Le, Siangong Li and Sicao Li of the Annan District in Tainan City) were detected excessive dioxin in their blood, of which sufficient proof could be found as the result of pollution.

On July 11, 2005, a 5-year program of 1.3 billion NT dollar's compensation to local residents was proposed by the government, including life care, humane compensation and medical examination expense. However, as the residents were many, the compensation each person could get was merely 1,814 NT dollars per month. Those with serious disease and examination result of dioxin content more than 64 pg could get 15,840 NT dollars per month. By the end of 2007, 570 residents received dioxin detection. According to the examination results of these 570 residents published in the meeting held by Tainan City government on April 16, 2007, 62 with serious disease were found to have an average of 71.6 pg in their blood. Though the examination results of the other residents were not published, it should be understood that, according to the data published by WHO, the human body's tolerable content of dioxin is 32 pg.

After the 1.3 billion NT dollars of compensation was claimed in five years, the body damage to the residents still existed, and the environmental recovery was still unclear, yet the government did not have any plan for further compensation. Therefore it was an urgent need for the residents to get assistance with obtaining proper compensation and recovery of their homeland.

Currently LAF would continue to invest manpower in cases collection. Also, two staff attorneys were appointed to carry on researches and provide legal aid to local residents via case interview, phone counseling and field inspection. On December 16, 2007 at 2:30 pm, the attorneys were invited by the "Self-Help Organization of Dioxin Pollution by Taiwan Salt Plant in Anshun" for operational promotion at the meeting held in the local Mazu Temple. 53 residents applied for LAF legal aid and only 2 were revoked. Still according to the information gathered by the village chief, there were 220 more residents with high dioxin density in their blood. Hence in the future it is planned to file the lawsuit in the form of common accusation in order to protect the right and benefit of the residents besides avoiding repetitive trials and waste of litigation resource.

3. The Case of Losheng Sanitorium

In 1930 (Showa 15 during the Japanese occupation period), the Losheng Sanatorium of Office of Taiwan Governor-General was founded, hence initiated a long history of human rights aggrieved by the government. Later it went through the recovery by the National Government and change of authority in charge after the simplification of the province, the name may be different but the fact of aggrieved human rights still exists today.

The now Losheng Sanatorium under Department of Health of the Executive Yuan is a relic of the mischief caused by Japanese colonialism and eugenicism. The Japanese government treated patients with Hansen's Disease (i.e., leprosy) with measures of compulsory quarantine, imprisoning, compulsory sterilization and compulsory abortion, etc. When Losheng Sanatorium was taken over by the National Government in 1945, there was no relative law to observe and the compulsory quarantine policy continued. On February 12, 1949, the Provincial Government of Taiwan enacted the "Prevention Regulations against Leprosy in Taiwan Province" and enforced compulsory hospitalization on the patients. The leprosy patients then received a number of inhumane treatments, e.g. compulsory sterilization, medical experiments on human and improper quarantine, etc. Not only the patients were deprived of the possibility of development in life naturally owned by every one, but their human rights were aggrieved for long. Recently it was decided that patients should be compulsorily moved because the workshop of Taipei Metro's Sinjhuang Line was to be established on the site of Losheng Sanatorium. However, during the process of planning and construction of the Metro the patients were never informed of relative plan by the government, and the historical value and significance of its cultural conservation were never seriously taken into consideration. When the patients were forced to leave the community where they had lived for so long with the hope to spend the rest of their life together, their human rights were again aggrieved seriously.



To assist patients at the Losheng Sanatorium to fight for state compensation, the Project Attorney Team of LAF Taipei Branch held a press conference for "Legal Aid Attorneys Stand out for Friends at the Losheng Sanatorium" on March 9, 2007.



On March 23, 2007, Attorney Wen-lung Cheng, Representative of the Attorney Team for Losheng Sanatorium's State Compensation Litigation submitted the petition for provisional disposition to Taipei High Administrative Court.



On April 13, 2007, the representatives of Voluntary Attorneys for Losheng Patients from Japan were invited by LAF to Taiwan and share their experience and legacy of the social participation of voluntary attorneys in Japan.

A team was formed by the staff attorneys of LAF Taipei Branch and other voluntary attorneys. In addition to assisting the patients with relative litigations, including the appeal for a state compensation for their human rights aggrieved by compulsory quarantine and sterilization, etc. as well as the administrative litigation for the compulsory eviction of the patients from Losheng, the team also joined Soochow University to hold a conference and exchange opinions with the voluntary attorneys from Japan and Korea who used to assist the leprosy patients with litigation for state compensations. It was expected that, through the exchange activity, understanding of the Japanese and Korea attorneys' assistance to leprosy patients would become useful reference for LAF in this case, and that knowledge about the truth of leprosy patients would be promoted to the public to eliminate the wrongful discrimination against them.

LAF also cooperates with other social welfare groups to promote the legislation of statutes concerning the protection of leprosy patients' human rights and compensations. It is hoped that besides the President's apologies on behalf of the country to the patients for the mistake of compulsory quarantine policy, the reputation of the patients could be restored on the basis of law to eliminate the society's discrimination, prejudice and insult against them. It is expected that the patients who had suffered from the life quarantine could be provided with proper medical care and compensation for their long-aggrieved human rights. For the present in the sanatorium there are still more than 200 patients with an average age near 80, and some of them cannot accept the decision to move to another place.

4. The Case of Stateless Students from Thailand and Myanmar

Due to the war between the National Government and the Communist China, some soldiers of the Nationalist army and their descendants in Myanmar and northern Thailand became residents without nationality. When students from these regions were recruited by the Ministry of Education and the Overseas Compatriot Affairs Commission of ROC to study in Taiwan, they were misled with the idea that they could obtain nationality in the future, and so they and their family would try in various ways to get fake passports through agencies and managed to come to Taiwan to study. On graduation, the students could neither return to Thailand or Myanmar with fake passports nor

extend their stay in Taiwan. As a result, they would be taken under custody and repatriated for overstaying, and face inhumane treatment from local governments after repatriation. Currently among the 350 students from Thailand and Myanmar with fake passports in Taiwan, approximately half were graduated or left the school for financial reasons and could not extend their stay, facing the possible custody and repatriation any time, while the other half still studied in Taiwan with alien resident certificates applied with fake passports. These stateless students from Thailand and Myanmar wished to obtain ROC nationality and legal residency in Taiwan in the way of special cases or through law amendment.

With respect to this special case, staff attorneys of LAF Taipei Branch offered assistance to the students who were taken for custody by the police for overstaying and illegal employment and waited for repatriation in Hsinchu and Yilan detention centers. The attorneys helped them to render a voluntary confession of forgery and then obtain the consent from National Immigration Agency to lift the detention first. Furthermore, through cooperation with other NGOs, LAF negotiated with friendly legislators for their assistance to help these students in this special situation, and tried for many times to communicate with the authority, hoping that the government would amend the relative regulations of the Immigration Act or handle this issue as a special case to respect the students' human rights.

5. The Case of Matsu's "Ghost Population"

After investigation on the two elections of the third magistrate of Fujian Province and the fifth legislators election on December 1, 2001 and the third Lianjiang county councilors election on January 23, 2002, the Lianjiang District Prosecutors Office in Fujian Province indicted 505 persons for offenses of interference with voting. Afterwards the investigation and indictment of "Ghost Population" during elections became the emphasis of Lianjiang District Prosecutors Office, and the degree of penalty by the court verdict for the defendant grew harsher by years.

After the amendment of the new Criminal Law, even it is a fact that an elector obtains the right to vote and performs the vote by making forgery household registration of moving-in, legally speaking the public prosecutor still must prove that the elector has "the intention to make a specific person elected". Therefore, the situation of magnified indictment for "Ghost Population" should be able to improve in the future. Hence for individual cases already lodged but not confirmed, LAF would encourage the defendants to appeal and fight for the possibility of applying to the new law; for individual cases condemned with guilt, the remedy of extraordinary appeal might be considered according to the facts of individual cases.



On March 27, 2007, LAF held a press conference for issues concerning the "Ghost Population of Matsu", at which the legal aid recipient Miss Chen explained through video connection about her experience with the indictment for interfering with voting.

Chapter 3

Fulfillment of Service Philosophy

Section 1 Approachability and Convenience

1. Outreach Services for Rural Areas

By the third year of the establishment of LAF, 20 branch offices were founded all around the country for the disadvantaged people to apply for legal aid directly to local and nearby cities. Still, due to the difficulty of transportation, many people living in remote areas could not come to a LAF branch office for application. With the purpose to balance legal resources and serve the people in remote areas, Keelung Branch first started to provide service at Keelung District Court in October 2005, followed by Hsinchu Branch's video service for mountain villages on the last Sunday of each month from July 2007, Yunlin Branch's service at the summary court of Douliou every Wednesday morning from 2007, Tainan Branch's on-site legal aid service at Beimen Township Office from June 2006, and Hualien Branch's service at the South District Immediate Service Center of Hualien County Government in Yuli from July 2007.

In addition to the above regular stationed services by LAF branch offices, the Foundation also encouraged branch offices to extend their service in remote areas. In 2007, their total services in rural areas were 86 times, and the target areas were the indigenous tribes and villages in the mountain area of each county and city, where the disadvantaged people who need legal aid could receive on-site service, so that professional legal service might be brought into regions in lack of legal resources.

Starting from 2006, LAF decided that every second Saturday of July should be "National Legal Aid Day" when 20 branch offices would be mobilized to offer free legal consultation to remote areas. It was expected that, besides emphasizing the legal aid ideal of "serving the people", the legal aid system could be promoted to the public through this campaign. Because enthusiastic response were received at the first time, the 2007 National Legal Aid Day made an appeal of "No Distance to Legal Aid. Connecting All of Us", and call for the legal aid attorneys and volunteers of branch offices to participate in activities with dedicated to specific disadvantaged issues. For example, targeting on foreign laborers by Taoyuan Branch, on traffic accidents by Nantou Branch and Nantou Township Office, on the legal rights of the mentally retarded by Chiayi Branch and on female victims of marital violence by Yilan Branch, the attorneys went to the rural areas to abridge the distance between the law and the public.

Furthermore, the issue of credit card debt had turned from an economic issue into a social issue in Taiwan, and justice is the last defense to solve the social issue. To promote the Consumer Debt Clearance Act completed on June 8, 2007, so that the public would know how to apply these Act to winning the opportunity for restructuring and clearance and that the disadvantaged debtors might solve their problems through judicial procedure, LAF launched the "Nationwide Circuit Explanation Meetings about Consumer Debt Clearance Act" to provide multiple services to the disadvantaged



On March 29, 2007, a series of circuit programs were held by Yilan Branch to promote community legal education, as shown in the photo of the prosecutor investigator of the Prosecutors Office of Yilan District Court lecturing.



On March 29, 2007, Hualien Branch held the circuit activity of "The Legal Aid Train to Tribes for Promoting Human Right Education" in Lunshan Village of Jhuosi County.



On August 16, 2007, Hsinchu Branch promoted a summer course at Peiying Junior High School to realize and cultivate legal education in a relaxed way of teaching so that the youth could understand the multiple aspects of life.



On September 4, 2007, many enthusiastic people attended the "Legal Lectures for Community Mothers" in Nanliao Community of Green Island Township held by Taitung Branch.



On November 10, 2007, Pingtung Branch and Pingtung Bar Association held a promotional introduction of "Practical and Executive Training on Consumer Debt Clearance Act", and Judge Yu-jih Hong of Taipei District Court was invited to give a lecture.



On July 17, 2007, a promotional introduction on "Consumer Debt Clearance Act" was held by Taipei Branch to offer free legal consultation service to the public.



On December 1, 2007, Nantou Branch held a promotional introduction of "Consumer Debt Clearance Act", and united local legal aid attorneys to offer practical service to the attendants.



For the promotion to leaders of the villages and boroughs, mediating committees and social welfare groups, Chiayi Branch held a conference for outreach service in remote areas, and provided legal consultation on Consumer Debt Clearance Act to the public on December 1, 2007.

people in rural areas. Starting from October 20, 2007 to March 2008, 26 meetings in total were held at the cultural centers, social welfare buildings, activity centers, recreation centers and school meeting rooms in 18 counties and cities.

2. Strengthening Legal Consultation

Legal consultation is the basic service of legal aid. However, due to the limit of budget and manpower, the principle operation of LAF's legal consultation is carried on in the way that the applicant should come to the Foundation to apply and interview directly with the Examining Commissioner. People in the remote areas or certain disadvantaged groups who share a different cultural background from the urban residents, lack access to information or legal knowledge are often unable to come to the Foundation in person to file an application and therefore unable to obtain proper legal aid. To cope with this specific demand, LAF branch offices actively establish various channels according to regional characteristics and offer diverse convenient legal consultation services. Their major services in 2007 were as follows :

(1) Legal Consultation by Phone

The lack of legal resources, the inconvenience of transportation and the cost of time and money are factors that would affect the inclination of residents in remote areas to come to LAF for consultation in person. To encourage the public to apply for legal aid, LAF branch offices offered legal consultation by phone according to the geological location or specific situation to certain areas in 2007 :

- ① Offered by Taitung Branch, the legal consultation by phone were open to Orchid Island, Green Island, Haiduan, Daren and other offshore islands and remote districts.
- ② Chiayi Branch offered legal consultation by phone to Alishan Township. The applicants could fax their application forms at the township office or the village's office and proceed with consultation by phone.
- ③ Video service had always been offered to Matsu residents since the establishment of Matsu Branch. To take care of the residents of Beigan, Juguang and Dongyin Townships farther than Nangan Island, application for phone consultation could be prepared by sending a fax in advance during monsoon seasons when the strong wind might affect the ship schedule.
- ④ Taipei Branch and Taoyuan Branch offered legal consultation by phone service for the immigrant laborers and NGO workers to represent the applicants. Pingtung Branch offered immediate legal consultation by phone to social welfare groups within the County (Taiwan Fund for Children and Families) and governmental institutions (Department of Social Welfare of Taitung County).

(2) Legal Consultation through Video Connection

When LAF Branches of Kinmen, Matsu and Penghu were established in July 2005 and the video connection service was completed, residents in these areas could apply for legal aid at local

branch offices and proceed with interview with the Examining Commissioners or legal consultation with the counseling attorneys based on the island of Taiwan.

The cooperation between Pingtung Branch and Pingtung County Government was initiated in December 2006 to establish the video connection service system encompassing the 8 remote townships of Hengchun, Liouciou, Manjhau, Majia, Laiyi, Checheng, Wutai and Fangshan. The service operation started in June 2007. The collaboration among Hsinchu Branch, National Center for High-Performance Computing, Association of Taiwan Indigenous Tribes Empowerment, Aboriginal Area Service Club of National Tsing Hua University and local churches was launched in April 2007 to set up video connection facility for pilot distance service in Taigang, Jhengsibao and Sihmakusih. The service started in July 2007. More details about the video service system are introduced in the part "2.Video Communication System" of Section 3, Chapter 3.

(3) Legal Consultation for Rural Areas

It has always been the major operation LAF actively promotes to encourage legal aid attorneys to visit remote areas and offer direct legal aid and care to the disadvantaged people who don't know or are unable to use legal resources. Besides offering legal aid and care to the disadvantaged people in rural areas, it is more important to help promote local legal education and advance the common legal knowledge of the public. Rural legal consultation services are provided to Wulai by Taipei Branch, to Sanmin Township in Kaohsiung County by Kaohsiung Branch, to Dongyin by Matsu Branch, to Kinning by Kinmen Branch, and to Cimei by Penghu Branch.

(4) Legal Consultation for Specific Groups

The legal consultation offered by Taichung Branch to foreign spouses is a service aimed at specific ethnic groups.

(5) Legal Consultation at New Bases

Tainan Branch set up a service base at Beimen Township Office to offer regular legal consultation and accept the applications for legal aid. Taipei Branch also set up service bases for processing the legal aid applications at NGOs like Rerun Novarum Center, The Pearl S. Buck Foundation, Taiwan Association for Victims of Occupational Injuries and Eden Social Welfare Foundation, etc.

3. Public Promotion

It is necessary for more disadvantaged people to learn about LAF and related services of the Foundation so that they may come to apply for legal aid resources when needed. The LAF promotion goal in 2007 was to emphasize on the promotion of new legal aid operations, the expansion of promotion channels and bases, the elevation of LAF reputation and issues promotion aimed at the disadvantaged people. The focuses of promotion in 2007 were as follows :

(1) Conducting Promotional Activities and Seminars

Various promotional activities (e.g., annual occasions like the National Legal Aid Day, or periodical press conferences, seminars and nationwide promotional activities) to the public were held in addition to participations in regional activities to publicize LAF service.

(2) Conducting Media, Public Relations and Promotion Leaflet

To realize and expand the referral network, LAF established in 2007 a “Legal Aid Support Network” that united relative authorities of the central and local governments and social groups to serve as the media of legal aid promotion and referral. Moreover, LAF ideals and service information were publicized through various media, and special interviews were scheduled for printing and electronic media. Legal Aid Journals were published regularly by LAF, and various advertisement handouts and souvenirs were issued. The LAF website and web blog were constantly updated to facilitate the public to enquire about LAF services and information.

The major promotional achievements of LAF in 2007 were as follows :

(1) Promotional Activities and Seminars

1. Press Conferences (37 Times in Total)

In 2007, LAF held 37 press conferences in total, including those for the anniversary of each branch office and operational report, various issues on the disadvantaged groups, the Promotional Project of Consumer Debt Clearance Act and the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney. Among those worth mentioning, on January 16, 2007, LAF and civil social welfare groups held the press conference for the establishment of “Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance” promising to promote the enactment of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act, and together there were six press conferences for relative issues held in the same year; on March 27, Matsu Branch held a press conference for “Are All People in Matsu Bogus Population?” to expose to the public the specific legal issue in Matsu area; in 2007, Taipei Branch held 7 press conferences for the “Support of Losheng Sanatorium and the Legal Aid Case of State Compensation Appeal” to declare LAF’s stance and determination in caring human rights, and in May held a press conference for “Legal Aid Attorneys Stand out for Occupational Accident Compensation” to announce that LAF staff attorneys would partake in the assistance with cross-national occupation accidents



LAF joined in the Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance and held a press conference on January 16, 2007, attended by (from left to right) Secretary-General You-lian Sun of the Taiwan Labor Front, CEO Si-kai Jian of the Taiwan Peace Foundation, Director Yung-song Lin of LAF Taipei Branch, CEO Fong-jheng Lin of the Judicial Reformation Fund, Legislator Sing-yuan Lai and LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo.

litigations; in July, Hsinchu Branch held the press conference for “Service Project for Citizen Convenience – Residents in Houshan of Hsinchu County Applying for Legal Aid through Video Connection” to realize the LAF project of serving people in the remote areas; in early July, 20 LAF branch offices held a press conference for “Achievement Report on 2007 Legal Aid Day” to share the services accomplished since the establishment with the media and the public, and legal aid recipients were also invited to the conference to share their experience – all activities received enthusiastic response and were fully reported by the media.

2. Promotional Activities (223 Times in Total)

In 2007, LAF held 223 promotional activities with various themes. Besides the large nationwide activities like “2007 National Legal Aid Day – No Distance to Legal Aid • Connecting All of Us” and “Circuit Presentations of Consumer Debt Clearance Act”, there were also regional promotions including speeches in prisons, circuit legal education for churches in remote indigenous tribes, summer courses for teenagers, circuit promotions for different aspects of law in community life, series of “My Second Easy Contact with the Law” and reading clubs of books about women rights, etc. Due to the limit of human resource, LAF branch offices also joined the local resources to actively partake in promotional activities held by local social groups, including 277 bazaars, sport meets, lectures, church circuit speeches, etc., one activity per month in average. Positive responses were received from the public to their participation, and the common promotion channels were successfully established between LAF and local groups.

3. Seminars (27 Times in Total)

27 promotional seminars were held by LAF in 2007, including seminars and symposiums participated with local social welfare groups and legal aid attorneys on issues concerning the disadvantaged people and legal aid. In the various contents of International Conference of Leprosy, International Conference of Seeing the Victims, Seminar in the Legal Aid Documentary Film “How Many Grams?”, Seminars in the Legal Issues of Foreign and Chinese Spouses, issues concerning matrimony, family and law, offshore islands and bogus population, practical issues of cross-national litigations concerning occupational accidents, meetings between legal aid attorneys and examining commissioners, practical issues of interrogations accompanied by attorneys at the police department, Practical Matters of Litigation Consumer Debt Clearance Act and Academic Conference as well as issues concerning the public nuisance of environmental pollution, in-depth explorations were made of the disadvantaged groups’ need for legal aid, and directions of amendment to the legal aid policy and the system were proposed.

4. Promotional Project

① 2007 National Legal Aid Day “No Distance to Legal Aid. Connecting All of Us”

It was the third anniversary of LAF on July 1, 2007. To allow more disadvantaged people and residents in remote areas to obtain equal legal resources, LAF and the 20 branch offices held a series of 2007 National Legal Aid Day activities in rural areas on July 8 with the appeal of “No Distance to Legal Aid. Connecting All of Us”. Legal aid attorneys, examining commissioners and volunteers of LAF were invited to offer legal consultations to the disadvantaged people in remote areas all over the country. In addition to the press conferences held simultaneously nationwide by branch offices, a tea party celebrating the third year anniversary of LAF was held on July 5, in which President Shui-bian Chen was invited to speak and witness the launch of “Legal Aid Support Network” dedicated to assist the disadvantaged with legal matters.

For the series of activities on the 2007 National Legal Aid Day, the popular “A-Jhong Puppet Show” was invited to act as ambassador of this public welfare campaign. The show also presented four circuit performances of “The Law is Beside You” in Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Hualien.



At the tea party celebrating the third anniversary of LAF, master of the puppet art A-Jhong performed with his puppet in his address.



On July 5, 2007, President Shui-bian Chen attended the tea party celebrating the third anniversary of LAF, and inaugurated the “Legal Aid Support Network”. Shown in the photo are (from left to right): Secretary-General Guang-cyun Fan of the Judicial Yuan, LAF Chairperson Den-mei Ku and President Shui-bian Chen.



On June 5, 2007, representatives from related legislation promotion groups held a press conference to protest the boycott against Consumer Debt Clearance Act by Jian-ming Ke of the DDP, and bow to the public for the failure of the Legislative Yuan. Shown in the photo are (from left to right): Legislator Lin-yung Kuo, Director Yung-song Lin of LAF Taipei Branch, Legislator Jhong-syong Syu, Deputy Secretary-General Yi-sin Sun of The Parents Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability, the representative of Financial Supervisory Commission and Secretary-General You-lian Sun of the Taiwan Labor Front.



On June 8, 2007 at the press conference for the completion of three readings of Consumer Debt Clearance Act, the debtors broke the symbolic bondage of debt in excitement. Shown in the photo are (from left to right): Legislator Jhong-syong Syu, Legislator Lin-yung Kuo, CEO Fong-jheng Lin of the Judicial Reformation Fund and CEO Si-kai Jian of the Taiwan Peace Foundation.

② Promoting the Enactment of “Consumer Debt Clearance Act” and Related Promotional Activities

In order to help the debtors victimized by the credit card debt storm in 2005 to obtain a mechanism for them to exit from the financial market, LAF united more than ten civil social welfare groups to form the “Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance” and assisted with the Legislation of the Judicial Yuan’s version of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act. During the promotion through visiting the authorities, members of different political parties of the Legislative Yuan, public hearings and press conferences, efforts were made to explain to the media and the general public about the significance of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act as well as to eliminate the negative impression of the debtors. Through the cooperation among LAF, the “Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance” and the Judicial Yuan, the Consumer Debt Clearance Act finally were completed with the three readings in the Legislative Yuan on June 8, 2007, promulgated by the President on July 11, 2007, and officially implemented on April 11, 2008.

On July 8, 2007, LAF started with the legal aid attorneys concerning about the Consumer Debt Clearance Act and representatives of debtors to compile the relative questions raised by the public and answers to them. After many discussions, the first explanatory meeting was held at the Legislative Yuan on August 4. When the meeting was over, LAF received hundreds of enquiring phone calls from debtors all around the country. Therefore nationwide meetings were arranged so that the disadvantaged people might have correct understanding about the Act.

From October 20, 2007 to March 1, 2008, 26 Circuit Explanatory Meetings on the Consumer Debt Clearance Act were held in 18 counties and cities, in which all LAF branch offices and local legal aid attorneys joined their efforts to offer summaries of the restructuring clearance and helped the disadvantaged to understand the Consumer Debt Clearance Act.

③ Promotional Activities for the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney

An indicator of all times in the judicial history of human right protection in Taiwan — the service provided by LAF and enthusiastic legal aid attorneys in the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney was launched on September 17, 2007, through the cooperation among cross-departmental authorities and social welfare groups.

To help the general public understand the content of the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney, LAF invited the media to a luncheon on September 10, 2007, expecting the reporters to send the message out through further

understanding the relevant process and content. On September 11, 2007, the news appeared on the front page of China Times, followed by reports from other electronic and prints media one after another, resulting the best propaganda for the warm-up of this program.

More achievement were made in the part of promotion, including news placement in China Times on September 16, the publication of an article by LAF Chairperson Den-mei Ku on China Times, the production of A4 promotional handouts, DM and posters, the radio advertisements broadcasted from November 22 to December 6, the news placement in Apple Daily on this pilot program's application for three months on December 17, the establishment of introduction to the program in the special quarter on LAF website and the broadcast as public service via TV CDF, etc. Also, a press conference for the promulgation of the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney was held on September 17, and another for the launch of the 24-hour service of the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney on October 17, hoping to rouse the public awareness of the importance of one's own rights and further realization of human right protection.

④ Establishing "Legal Aid Support Network" and the Related Promotional Project

The Legal Aid Support Network was established through promotions by the twenty LAF branch offices to unite local institutions that are often in contact with people lacking financial eligibility and needing legal aid (e.g., county and city governments, district courts, district prosecutors offices, units of the Ministry of National Defense, Offices of Townships, Towns and Districts, arbitration committees, head offices of villages or boroughs, public representatives' service offices, police stations, social welfare and religious groups, bar associations, law firms, hospitals and schools), so that each would become a part of the network, i.e., a promotional and referring station of LAF legal aid service. LAF Information were passed to people in need and the latter were referred to LAF via these stations, and LAF would also offer circuit of stationed service in the future.

In the LAF Branch Directors Meeting in March 2007, the proposal of all branch offices promoting Legal Aid Network establishment project won a unanimous support by all participants, followed by the establishment procedures and points for attention proposed in mid April. In early May, the branch offices started to contact local relevant institutions, and initiated the network establishment in July to cope with the activities on National Legal Aid Day. Through the communication and cooperation with local social welfare groups, governmental authorities, village and borough offices and hospitals of each branch office since July 2007, more than 840 stations were established.

⑤ Survey Project on the LAF Applicants' Habit of Reading and Information Access

To understand the applicants' preference to information access so that LAF might refer to for future promotion, a "Survey Project on the LAF Applicants' Habit of Reading and Information Access" was executed from April 1 to April 30, 2007. The survey was printed and delivered to branch offices, where the local staff would hand out to applicants and collected after completion. Of the 1,053 effective samples collected, the contents of major findings consisted of "the major information access used by the applicants", "preference for newspapers, radio, wireless/cable TV, website (start page)" and "online internet behavior", etc. In addition to cross analysis of gender, age, education level, district of residence and choice of branch offices. The findings of follow-up survey were used for each branch office's reference in promotion planning.

⑥ "NGOs in Taiwan" in Taipei International Book Exhibition 2007

With "NGOs in Taiwan" as the main theme, LAF joined Taiwan Labor Front, Constitution Reform Alliance, Taiwan Association for Human Rights, Taiwan Thinktank, Judicial Reformation Foundation, Green Formosa Front and other social groups to partake in Taipei International Book Exhibition 2007 from January 30 to February 4. Also, in the program "The Fantasy Forum of NGOs in Taiwan" hosted by Public Television Service producer Sian-sian Fong on January 26, the psychiatric doctor and writer Hao-wei Wang and Syue-heng Jhu, CEO of Fantasy Foundation, were invited to talk about "Feeding the Non-Mainstream – Seeing the Fantasy World of NGOs in Taiwan" and explored how public service social groups could effectively utilize the rising tool of internet communication to promote their ideals on the basis of traditional publication.



On January 26, 2007, "The Fantasy Forum of NGOs in Taiwan" was held at the Taipei International Book Exhibition by LAF, the Judicial Reformation Foundation and the Taiwan Labor Front to talk about "Feeding the Non-Mainstream - Seeing the Fantasy World of NGOs in Taiwan". Shown in the photo are (from left to right): speaker Hao-wei Wang (psychiatric doctor and writer), hostess Sian-sian Fong (Public Television Service producer) and Syue-heng Jhu, CEO of Fantasy Foundation.

⑦ Female Internet Exposition 2007 – Circuit Activities in Taipei/Taichung/Kaohsiung

With the purpose to actively promote legal rights of the disadvantaged women, LAF joined the "Female Internet Exposition 2007" sponsored by the Ministry of the Interior. Multiple exhibitions were held by NGOs and local government from March 17 to 18, 2007, in Taipei, April 14 to 15 in Taichung, and June 2 to 3 in Kaohsiung. In addition to the on-site charity bazaar, LAF also arranged an interactive game area for promotion and let the public to understand the operations of the Foundation step by step.



The promotional TV film "Legal Aid - Scarecrow Episode".



The promotional TV film "Legal Aid - Interrogation Episode".



The promotional TV film "Legal Aid - A-Jhong Episode".



The promotional TV film "Legal Aid - Hope Episode".

(2) Media, Public Relations and Printed Information

1. Promotional Films and Broadcast Advertisement Production

① Promotional TV Films

With the growing public demand on legal aid and diversity of LAF operations, it is necessary to make everyone understand the content of LAF service and enhance the public credibility so that more people may receive legal aid. Through the assistance of the Judicial Yuan and Government Information Office, specially produced LAF promotional films were broadcasted on wireless TV as commissioned public service.

- In 2007, three promotional films were produced and broadcasted, which were "Legal Aid — Scarecrow Episode", "Legal Aid — Interrogation Episode" and "Legal Aid — A-Jhong Episode".
- To operate in coordination with the LAF Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney, the "legal Aid — Interrogation Episode" was modified and broadcasted as commissioned public service on cable TV. Also in coordination with the Consumer Debt Clearance Act coming into effect in 2008, a TV film "Legal Aid — Hope Episode" was produced and projected to be aired before the official implementation of the Act in February.

② Radio Promotion

Five radio advertisement episodes were produced in 2007 and were aired nationwide under the assistance from the Judicial Yuan through an official letter commissioning the local information offices of Government Information Office to broadcast in local radio stations, including "Legal Aid — Feedback Wish Episode", "Legal Aid — A-Jhong Episode", "Legal Aid — Credit Card Debt Episode in Mandarin", "Legal Aid — Credit Card Debt Episode in Taiwanese" and "Legal Aid — 24-Hours Attorneys Accompanied Interrogations Episode". To promote the LAF Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney and Explanatory Meeting on Consumer Debt Clearance Act, the "Legal Aid — 24-Hours Attorneys Accompanied Interrogations Episode", "Legal Aid — Credit Card Debt Episode in Mandarin" and "Legal Aid — Credit Card Debt Episode in Taiwanese" were commissioned to air in Broadcasting Corporation of China and radio stations with high listen rate in addition to a special interview by UFO Radio on the content of the explanatory meeting.

③ Explanatory Film on Consumer Debt Clearance Act

To help debtors have a basic understanding about the Consumer Debt Clearance Act, LAF produced a laser disc explaining about the Act in October 2007 to be played in the Explanatory Meeting. The disc copies were also provided to social welfare groups as educational material for training social workers to assist debtors.

2. Cooperation with Media for Interviews

Through cooperation with news media to schedule interviews and legal aid consultation by attorneys from LAF and branch offices has become a major way to advance LAF's social credibility and exposure rate. In 2007, the news report and interviews with LAF and branch offices on printed and electronic media totaled in tens.



On June 14, 2007, Director Yung-song Lin of LAF Taipei Branch was invited to the SETTV show "News Digging" to explain about the Consumer Debt Clearance Act.

3. Visits for Public Relations

① The Foundation and branch offices would constantly visit authorities of the central government and local governments, and keep in contact with public representatives, district courts and prosecutors offices, prisons, police units, basic administration institutions, schools, medical institutions and various social groups. During these visits, introductions to LAF services are made and promotional cooperation methods negotiated. In 2007, the referral mechanism was established between LAF and a variety of social welfare groups through Legal Aid Support Network to expand the scope of legal aid and LAF popularity.

② Visits for Projects Execution

- For the LAF budgets of 2007 and 2008 and the five-year operational project, representatives of the LAF Board Directors and social groups paid a visit to Premier Tseng-chang Su of the Executive Yuan on January 11, 2007, and to President Shui-bian Chen on February 13, 2007.
- To promote the enactment of Consumer Debt Clearance Act, the "Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance" was founded by LAF and other social welfare groups. Through visits arranged by the Alliance to the Judicial Yuan, Executive Yuan, leagues of the Kuomintang, Democratic Progressive Party, Taiwan Solidarity Union, People First Party and their director generals, the Act was successfully legislated on June 8, 2007.
- To promote the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney, LAF paid visits to the Judicial Yuan and National Police Agency. Branch offices were also requested to visiting district courts and prosecutors for their assistance with the program.

4. Promotional Publications and Handouts

① Legal Aid Journal

Originally a bi-monthly periodical, the Journal became quarterly in 2007 and published for 4 issues from the 16th to 19th, with a circulation of 8,000 copies per issue. The copies were sent to legal aid attorneys, examining commissioners, local institutions, social welfare groups, district courts and prosecutors' offices and media.



The "Legal Aid Journal" is a major promotional publication of LAF.

② Annual Report in Chinese and English

In 2007 the compilation of Annual Report from July 1, 2005 to December 31, 2006 was completed, the content of which included Foundation Organization, Business Report, Fulfillment of Service Philosophy, Annual Activities and International Events, Important Cases of Legal Aid Foundation, Financial Reports and Future Prospectus of the Foundation.

③ LAF Introduction in English

The updated LAF organization and operational development were included in the second printing of LAF Introduction in English in 2007 with a circulation of 3,000 copies to be sent to international legal aid organizations, or for the use of exchanging visits, relevant international activities, and public relations promotion by branch offices.

④ International Publications

LAF would publish the Chinese Version of the book "Advising a Suspect in the Police Station" by noted British attorney Anthony Edwards, an experienced attorney for accompanied interrogations. LAF was authorized by the author and British publisher for free to translate and publish for the use of educational training on promoting the LAF Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney. The translation was already completed and was now reviewed by senior attorneys with the consideration of the difference between UK and Taiwan in legal background. The book was expected to be published in 2008.

⑤ Promotional DM

- The three-fold DM for display at 7-11 channels : For the promotion of LAF image fitting for the general public, copies of promotional DM were published in October 2007 and displayed at the 4,700 stores of 7-11 in November.
- DM for the Taipei International Book Exhibition.

- Introductory DM inserts on the LAF Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney to be used by branch offices when cooperating with related institutions.
- Special DM for regional and branch offices in 2008 : The generalized LAF DM could not present specific information about individual branch offices, so the special DM were published with the same layout but different regional information about the major branch office and neighboring branches according to separate residential areas. Transportation information was included to guide the applicants to the branch offices.
- For the convenience of local promotion, DM and printed promotions were published by the following branch offices : Keelung Branch (self-printed summary DM), Taipei Branch (DM of the legal consultation by phone for the Legal Aid to Rural Areas in Wulai), Taoyuan Branch (DM printed in 6 languages), Hsinchu Branch (DM printed at the cost of the contribution from deferred prosecution), Yunlin Branch (A4 handouts for general application cases and written application cases), Chiayi Branch (handouts for general application cases and written application cases), Yilan Branch (DM for the appeal of "Attorneys for the Penniless"), Taitung Branch (three-fold DM), Penghu Branch (promotional inserts for activities of National Legal Aid Day), Kinmen Branch (self-printed DM handed out by fax), Matsu Branch (promotional leaflets for DM).



The LAF Introduction in English.



Copies of promotional DM displayed at the 7-11 convenient stores.



Promotional DM for the LAF Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney.



The promotional poster for the Introductory DM inserts on the LAF Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney.



The poster for the celebration of the third anniversary of LAF.



The promotional poster for the reservation hotline for credit card debt consultation.

⑥ Promotional Posters

- Poster for the third anniversary of LAF activity “No Distance to Legal Aid. Connecting All of Us” : Featured with the folk puppet artist A-Jhong and his puppet characters, the posters were posted around the target rural areas of legal aid service by LAF branch offices on National Legal Aid Day in July 2007.
- Poster of Legal Aid Support Network : It posted at stations of participant institutions in the Network.
- Promotional Poster for the LAF Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney : In coordination with the Program, the poster was featured with the summary of services and target areas.
- For local promotion, posters were printed by the following branch offices : Taipei Branch (for the legal consultation by phone for the Legal Aid to Rural Areas in Wulai), Banciao Branch (a poster for the Introductory Meeting on Consumer Debt Clearance Act and another for the Branch’s promotion), Taoyuan Branch (for the Seminar on Consumer Debt Clearance Act), Hsinchu Branch (large poster for activation promotion printed at the cost of the contribution from deferred prosecution), Yunlin Branch (one for the Branch’s promotion and the other for promoting written applications), Pingtung Branch (for promoting service via visual connection), Yilan Branch (for National Legal Aid Day), Kinmen Branch (for street advertisement).

⑦ Promotional Pamphlets

Two pamphlets of “Q&A about Consumer Debt Clearance Act” were compiled and published in 2007. To meet the public demand on relevant issues of debts before the enforcement of the Act in April 2008, in addition to explanatory meetings held by local branch offices, Q&A pamphlets written in common vernacular style by LAF staff attorneys were published, concentrating on the explanation of relevant issues and information about the Act.



The pamphlet of “Q&A about Consumer Debt Clearance Act”.



The figurine “Aid Baby”.

⑧ Acrylic Gears for Legal Aid Support Network

Acrylic racks and sign boards for displaying DM were made for the need of promoting operations of Legal Aid Support Network.

⑨ Promotional Products of Legal Aid Spokesman “Aid Baby” Series

In 2007, LAF launched the cartoon spokesman “Aid Baby” for promotion, together with products of moving puppet, figurine, the seasonal four-leaved clover magnet and Aid Baby stickers.

⑩ Other Promotional Products

Other promotional products consists of New Year’s greeting card, blank card, ball pen, desk calendar, calendar card, personal chopsticks for environmental protection, LAF bag for environmental protection, umbrella, note pad, lunchbox, cool card and advertisement fan for Legal Aid Day, etc.

5. Website and Blog

① Website

Considering the increasing demand on the functions of website on internet, LAF allots specific pages and games to projects like Legal Aid Day activities, Consumer Debt Clearance Act introduction and the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney, etc. as well as information about branch offices, so that the public may feel close to the branch offices on the front and understand their service messages and activity news. LAF issues e-news every two months to establish steady user groups and promote the website resources through web members. By December 2007, the total count was 772,503 visits and 2,821 subscriptions for e-mailed legal aid news.

② Blog

The blog is an information promoting tool that conforms to the modern trend of internet using. Therefore, in addition to the official website of LAF, a LAF Blog was established in 2006 for the convenience of public interaction without the need of relevant establishment cost. Besides releasing LAF information and posting comments by legal aid workers, the staff attorneys would offer brief response to enquiring messages from the web visitors so as to enhance the public understanding about the Foundation and further application for LAF service. In 2007, the total visitors to LAF Blog counted 12,492 person/times and 1,862 browse over web pages. In the aspect of branch office’s promotion on internet, the following blogs and web pages have been established :

- Volunteers Blog of Taipei Branch : <http://blog.yam.com/lafvol>
- Volunteers Blog of Banciao Branch : http://tw.myblog.yahoo.com/laf_banciao/
- Website of Hualien Branch : <http://lafhualien.myweb.hinet.net/>
- Blog of Miaoli Branch : <http://www.wretch.cc/blog/lafmiaoli>

③ Project Promotion on Website

■ Project Promotion for Legal Aid Day

A series of promotional activities were held to celebrate the third anniversary of LAF, including the launch of a special web page for National Legal Aid Day that used the cartoon version of the activity spokesman A-Jhong puppets as the theme characters of

Q&A section. Also, to enhance the visiting rate and participation in games, through the game “You Wii and I Wii to Win Grand Prize” based on the activities held by LAF branch offices, the winners could draw lots for the trendy game machine Wii. This project attracted 4,642 people to browse the page and 4,016 people to draw lots.

■ **Website Project Promotion of “Click and Learn about Consumer Debt Clearance Act”**

LAF cooperated with the Ministry of National Defense to launch the project “Circuit Explanatory Meetings on Consumer Debt Clearance Act”. A special website “Click and Learn about Consumer Debt Clearance Act” was established for this project to provide updated schedule and VIP information about each meeting. People could register for the meetings on line and refer to Q&A about the Act. Multiple network elements were also offered for members to download, e.g. instant messaging emotional symbols, sticker photos and wall papers. In addition, the web lottery of “Check Consumer Debt Index to Win Figurines of Limited Circulation” attracted 2,595 visitors to participate in the interactive draw and 11,671 visitors during the time of activity.

(3) Other Events

1. Visit and Coordination for the Defrosting of “LAF 2007 Operational Budget Frozen by the Legislative Yuan”

On January 11, 2007, a negotiation between the ruling party and the opposition parties was carried on at the Legislative Yuan from 5:30 pm to 8 pm. After the negotiation about the case of LAF 2007 Operational Budget Frozen by the Legislative Yuan proposed by Kuomintang, one third of the total budget was frozen (approximately NT\$ 140,000,000). According to the proposal, LAF should operate in coordination with the Judicial Yuan and provide information about “receipts of income and expenditure in past years and financial plan for major and minor operations” for the representative of the Judicial Yuan to report to the Legislative Committees of Judiciary, Organic Laws, Budget and Final Accounts. When approved by the Committees, the frozen part of budget could then be executed.

Because the Central Government General Budget Proposal was not approved by the Legislative Yuan in the first half-year session, LAF did not arrange relevant visits. At the beginning of the session of the second half year, LAF Secretary-General and promotion staff paid visits on September 27 to the Legislative Members Jhong-syong Syu and Lin-yung Kuo, who is also LAF Board Director, for the defrosting of the budget. On the same day LAF also called and delivered relevant information to the Legislative Member Fang-wan Yang and requested the favor of her to assist with holding a joint meeting for it. On October 23, LAF visited the Legislative Member Guo-liang Sye for the defrosting of the budget. Then in the afternoon of October 25, through the assistance of the Legislative Members Fang-wan Yang and Lin-yung Kuo (as well as the Kuomintang league and the office of Legislative Member Jhong-syong Syu), in meeting held by the Judiciary, Organic Laws, Budget and Final Accounts Committees, LAF 2007 budget was finally defrosted.

2. LAF Documentary Film “How Many Grams?” Won Excellent Award for Programs of Public Channels by Government Information Office

“How Many Grams?” — the first legal aid documentary film in Taiwan and produced by LAF in 2005 — won the Excellent Award and NT\$150,000 in the category of School and Group Teams for Programs of Public Channels by Government Information Office of the Executive Yuan in 2005. The film was scheduled to be shown for free from October 1, 2007 to May 31, 2008 via cable TV system operators and public channels.

3. LAF Website Won the Second Place of “Internet Camp Award — Excellent Website” by Executive Yuan

The modification of LAF official website started in October 2005 with the addition of updated information and activity news about all branch offices along with the issuance of e-news to unite the people concerning about legal aid. By 2007, 430,000 person/times visited the website and more than 2,000 people became target members of LAF e-news. To encourage quality non-profit private websites to create better products, the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission of the Executive Yuan offered the “Quality Non-Profit Private Website Award Project — 2007 Internet Camp Award”. LAF won the second place of “Internet Camp Award — Excellent Website” and NT\$150,000, an acknowledgement of the achievement the Foundation had made. The award ceremony was held successfully on November 12, 2007. In the future, LAF will continue to enrich the content of the website with innovative service and sustainable development to provide more legal aid information to the public.

4. 2007 Promotional Training to All LAF Branch Offices

Twenty branch offices had been established since the beginning of LAF, with an average of 3 to 4 staff members of each branch to take care of the legal affairs, promotion and administration work and therefore no specific member for promotion. To assist the branch staff in choosing adequate methods of promotion according to local characteristics and promotional targets through limited human and operational resources, a course of “2007 Promotional Training” was offered to all branch offices on April 21.



On November 12, 2007 at the ceremony of the “Quality Non-Profit Private Website Award Project — 2007 Internet Camp Award” offered by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission of the Executive Yuan, LAF won the second prize among more than 1,000 NGO participants.



Shown in the photo is the educational training course of marketing program held by LAF on April 21, 2007.

Section 2 Professionalism and Quality

1. Lawyers' Performance Evaluation System

Three years and five months after the establishment of LAF in July 2004, the total legal aid cases (including full aid and partial aid) exceeded 44,000.

To ensure that every applicant's right would be protected, LAF initiated the "Lawyers' Performance Evaluation System". On December 22, 2006 the Board of Directors approved the "Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Lawyers' Performance", expecting to enhance the service quality of legal aid attorneys through regular evaluations.

For the performance evaluation in 2007, LAF first sifted the legal aid attorneys registered in the Foundation, and selected those who accomplished more than 3 closed cases from 2005 to 2006 for evaluation. The evaluation was made according to 3 ratings, which were :

(1) Comments by the Legal Aid Recipients

In the survey conducted through phone interview by an institution commissioned by LAF from December 17, 2007 to January 31, 2008, the recipients of legal aid were enquired about their comments on the legal aid attorneys and related matters.

(2) The Evaluation Record of the Legal Aid Attorneys Made by Judges in the Cases

The Judicial Yuan would provide the evaluation made by the judges in the legal aid cases, and the result would be analyzed together with the other two survey results.

(3) Comments by the Social Workers of the Case Referral Institutions

To the social workers of the institutions that referred the cases to LAF, survey forms were handed out before December 31, 2007 to enquire about how the cases were handled by legal aid attorneys.

When the survey information of all three aspects was collected, an analytical statistics report would be made by selecting 3% of the best and worst names and be submitted to the lawyer evaluation committee for evaluation. The attorney's comments on the result, if any, could apply for review to the review committee according to relevant regulations.

2. Quality Enhancement (Supervision) Program

To enhance the service quality, fully understand the actual execution of branch offices in operation, promotion, human resources, financial accounting, administration, general affairs and security management and to strengthen assistance to each branch office, other than through usual

communication and discussion meetings, members of the Legal & Business Affair Department, Public Promotion Department, Human Resources Department, General Affairs Department, Financial Accounting Department, Information Department and Administrative Department of LAF paid visits to each branch office to actually observe the operation and communicate with them, and provided concrete advices on their strong and weak points.

3. Complaint System

Dealing with complaints properly is a way to enhance LAF service quality. To provide precise principles for complaints processing, the "Guidelines for Handling Complaints" were formulated by LAF on April 27, 2007, with the first initiative of statement indicating that the purpose of these guidelines was to "protect the rights and benefits of the applicants and related interest people and enhance the quality of LAF service".

On May 14, 2007, the "Guidelines for Branch Offices Handling Complaints" was promulgated so that a unified process might be applied when each branch office processed complaints. With the institution of these Guidelines, the flow of processing complaints would be more precise and efficient.

In 2007, the total complaints LAF received were 228 cases, among which 169 were received by LAF headquarters and 59 by branch offices. Because the operational management system was not yet completed, these complaints were controlled via man-made control tables.

In December 2007, the complaint operational management system developed by LAF and Acer Inc. was established. In the future, through this system all complaints to LAF can be managed by sorted statistics and strict control and examination, so that every complaint will be faithfully recorded and processed and become the important channel for service improvement.

4. Internal Audit System

(1) The Major Responsibility of LAF Audit Department

The responsibility of LAF Audit Department is to ensure the accomplishment of "Internal Control System" in the aspects of ① the effect and efficiency of operation, including the performance and property security; ② the reliability of financial report; ③ the observance of relevant laws and regulations. LAF auditors work according to the "Internal Audit Operation Handbook". For the part not mentioned in the handbook, the audit would be conducted according to relevant laws and regulations of LAF as well as the Internal Audit Practice Paradigm and Professional Codes of Ethics for Internal Auditors by The Institute of Internal Auditors – Chinese Taiwan. Audit operation comprises two categories : Routine audit on a regular basis and project audit. Routine audit is conducted according to the annual audit plan approved by LAF Board of Directors, and project audit is conducted according to instructions by LAF Board of Directors or the authorized persons by the Board.

(2) Works by LAF Audit Department

- ① Legal aid operation and fees collection cycle audit : Including operations of application and approval, attorney appointment, termination, cancellation and withdrawal, legal aid remuneration and fees receivable, etc.
- ② Procurement and payment cycle audit : Including operations of purchase requirement, procurement, check on delivery and payment, etc.
- ③ Payroll cycle audit : Including operations of employment, attendance review, performance evaluation, personnel change, salary payment and traveling expenses application, etc.
- ④ Fixed assets cycle audit : Including operations of the fixed assets' increase, disposal, maintenance, custody and record, etc.
- ⑤ Investment cycle audit : Including operations of the determination, trade, custody and record of negotiable securities, fixed assets and other long-term (short-term) investment, etc.
- ⑥ Computer data system cycle audit : Including the purchase of hardware and software systems, security control of files and equipment, data input and output control, data process control and data communication security check control.
- ⑦ Other control operation audit : Including operations of official seals management, files management, budget management, debt commitment and/or relevant affairs management, responsibility authorization and delegate system, property management, petty cash operation, cashier operation, non-operating income and expenditure operation, withholding report operation, bank statement compilation and accounting documents book report.

(3) 2007 Internal Audit Progress Report

Item	Work	Progress by December 31, 2007
(1)	Compilation of laws and regulations : ① Management Guidelines Governing the Establishment of Internal Control System : Approved for investigation by the Judicial Yuan by the letter No. 0960011738 of Tai Ting J Four on August 10, 2007; ② Internal Control System : Approved for no investigation needed by the Judicial Yuan by the letter No. 0960011734 of Tai Ting J Four on August 10, 2007; ③ Implementation Guidelines Governing Internal Audit : The title of these Regulations was modified as "Internal Audit Operation Handbook" and was reported for investigation to the Judicial Yuan, and was approved by the "Supervision and Management Committee over Legal Aid Foundation" of the Judicial Yuan by the letter No. 0960021374 of Tai Ting J Four on December 24, 2007.	Completed
(2)	Routine Audit : Based on the "2007 Audit Program" deliberated and approved by the third Board Meeting of the Second Term on May 25, 2007 : The audit was conducted by the end of 2007 for LAF headquarters and the branch offices of Hsinchu, Banciao, Taitung, Hualien, Taichung, Tainan, Nantou, Taipei (including Kinmen and Matsu), Taoyuan, Pingtung, Kaohsiung (including Penghu), Yunlin and Changhua.	Completed
(3)	Project Audit : Conducted according to the instructions from the Board of Directors or the authorized person by the Board.	In progress

5. Educational Training

(1) Staff Educational Training

After 3 years' development and expansion, 20 LAF branch offices were established with more than 160 staff. While busy with the increasing cases, each department tried at free time to promote legal aid operations and improve the service quality through the following activities : ① enhancing the professional level and service of the staff; ② researching on the disadvantaged groups and specific issues by professional attorneys (including members of LAF Committees of Examining, Legal Aid, Review and Legal Affairs and staff attorneys); ③ related training courses of volunteers service. The achievements of educational trainings in 2007 were stated as follows :

1. Relevant courses were offered in 2007 according to the annual training program. To meet the regional nature and the purpose of resources sharing, most of the 173 courses were held in separate areas :

① Legal Affairs Category

To acquaint branch offices staff with LAF initiatives and regulations, 64 trainings were held by the branch offices, including lectures and studies of legal aid laws and regulations, legal aid application and examination, Consumer Debt Clearance Act, operations of police and prosecutors interrogation and various issues.

② Specialty Category

To acquaint all staff with the management operation system and rear service, 32 trainings were held for operational management system, practical computer application, document management and various professional techniques.

③ Counseling

To advance interactive service relationship, maintain working efficiency and enhance service quality, 28 training courses were held for emotional relief, happy at work, communication skills and pressure management, etc.

④ Volunteers

To assist with the volunteers in operation, 17 activities were held, including introductory meetings, volunteer camps and volunteer service conference, etc.

⑤ Others

Thirty-two activities were held in the forms of participating in trainings by general training institutions or other social groups, including financial management, computer software, project management, strategic management of non-profit organization, human resources professional training, procurement professional training, promotion professional training and legal development training, etc.

2. Trainings for Volunteers and Trainees

Due to the limited human resources of LAF and the increase of applications, volunteers and trainees were desperately needed for assisting with various legal aid operations. By the branch offices' promotion through the internet, schools, local institutions and public occasions to call for students or social elites, an average of 550 person/times per month responded to the voluntary services by the end of 2007. To help the volunteers and trainees to understand in general about LAF and the content of services, the branch offices held various educational trainings, including introductions, conferences and camps. It was expected that they could learn and realize the purpose and ideal of LAF through their services and continue to promote the legal aid related business.

3. Trainings for Internal Staff

The full-time employees, examining attorneys, legal aid attorneys, volunteers and trainees of LAF are the most important asset of The Foundation. LAF pays great attention to various educational trainings and development for the staff and actively enhances the quality of human resources, hoping to strengthen the balance in development of service, operation, manpower and information as well as to establish a value system of legal aid service and continue to quest for more excellent performance.

(2) Educational Trainings for Attorneys

In 2007, various educational trainings and introductions for attorneys were held by LAF on diverse new types of operation and specific issues.

1. Professional Practical Training Courses for Lawyers on Defending Death Penalty

No matter for or against death penalty, the legal aid system of every country always proved service, based on the respect for life, to cases of death verdict without asking about the case nature and fight for a chance for retrial. Therefore, it is the legal obligation of the legal aid system in the world to provide aid to cases of death verdict.

Hence from 2006, LAF further promoted the service to offer legal aid to cases finalized or not finalized with death verdict, hoping to provide complete legal aid to defendants sentenced to death and guard their litigation right protected by the Constitution.

However, since cases of death verdict are often more complicated than common criminal cases, to defend a case not yet finalized with death verdict, or to file for extraordinary appeal or retrial, or even to file for the justices to hold meetings to interpret whether death penalty is against the Constitution or not, always demand high professional litigation techniques supported by academic research on death penalty issues for a complete defense to protect the defendant's rights to

litigation and life. On March 23, 2007, regarding to the specific nature, controversy and professionalism of defending a case of death verdict, LAF held the "Professional Practical Training Courses for Lawyers on Defending Death Penalty : How to make a complete defense against death penalty?" Associate Professor Jhih-guang Wu who specialized in in-depth research on the issue of death penalty and Attorney Bing-cheng Luo who had abundant experience in major criminal cases were both invited to share their experience in this area, hoping to improve the professional techniques and strategy for defending against death penalty and share the learning with each other.

2. Educational Training Course on "Practical Matters Concerning Family Law Issues"

Most Family Law issues involve multiple requests for being processed in the same procedure. For example, in defending a case of domestic violence, to simultaneously file for criminal offenses of causing bodily harm, the civil procedure of divorce and the petition for a protection writ as a non-contentious case is often required. And for the divorce case, it often involves the children's guardianship, child support, right to meeting with children, damage compensation and request for distribution of surplus, etc. In the aspect of law, what kind of assistance should the attorney provide to meet the need by the litigant? What are the things that need specific attention in litigation? With this in mind, LAF held the "2007 Conference on Family Law Cases in Theory and in Practice" separately in north, central and south Taiwan. Professors Yue-mi Lai and Huei-ling Shih who had in-depth research on family negotiation issues, and Attorneys Cyong-jia Lin, Ju-fang Cheng and Guan-ling Ji who were experienced in handling Family Law cases were all invited to share their experience in this area in hopes of exchanging professional views upon family law and psychological counseling with colleagues.

3. Lecture on Practical Techniques for Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney at Police Station

The service for the First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney — an indicator of all times in the judicial history of human right protection in Taiwan — was initiated in mid September 2007. For the attorneys involved in this program to understand how to assist and protect suspects, Anthony Edwards, the British criminal case attorney of note, was invited by LAF to give lectures in Kaohsiung, Taichung and Taipei to attorneys who would partake in interrogations on his decade's experience and techniques.

Besides these three lectures, Attorney Anthony Edwards also attended to a symposium at LAF on August 29 on "Experiences with How to Successfully Promote the System of Attorneys Accompanying the Interrogation" and explored the effect of this system over British judiciary and society.

With the purpose to promote this program smoothly, symposiums were held by LAF branch offices. Justice Guang-sia Huei, Presiding Judge Wen-sheng Ji, Chief Prosecutor Guang-syuan

Hong, Head Prosecutor Wen-yang Lin, Branch Office Directors Chin-feng Syue, Bi-jhong Tsai, Ming-ding Lai and Wei-siang Chen, Attorneys Zai-cin Ma, Kai-liu Lin, Zao-bing Wei, Jhih-jhong Lin, Jin-lei Ju, Kai-yun Ke, Yi-cyun Chang, Cong-yi Wu, Yu-lian Wang, Dun-ren Siao, Mei-guei Jhuang, Ming-feng Ciou, Ruei-chang Wong, Shi-meng Lin, Jian-syun Wu and other specialists were invited to share their empirical understanding in hopes of advancing the attorneys' techniques.

4. "Consumer Debt Clearance Act" Related Training and Conference for Attorneys

The Consumer Debt Clearance Act was enacted to solve the issues of debt and social problems evolved from consumer finance. Through the effort of "Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance" participated in by LAF, the Act were finally completed with three readings and passed by the Legislative Yuan on June 8, 2007. In addition, LAF and the Alliance also actively promoted the relevant "Summary of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act and Practical Litigation Course" before the legislation on June 2, 2007. Justice Jie-fu Cheng who was involved in the legislation process was invited to introduce the spirit and content of the Act. Representatives of Japan's National Association on Responses to Credit Card Debt Problems were also invited to share their empirical understanding.

To meet the legal demand of thousands of debtors in the country and to further solve various issues concerning the law and society before and after the implementation of the Act, LAF invited enthusiastic attorneys to found the "Attorney Team for Consumer Finance Debt Strategy" and held an introduction and educational lecture in the evening of July 11, 2007.

Also, to help the legal aid attorneys to actually understand the structure behind the credit card issues, LAF held a meeting for the attorney team and debtor representatives. The purpose of this meeting was to enable debtors to further understand the legislative spirit of the Act and relevant application procedure and for the attorney team to understand the need and problems the thousands of debtors might have. It was also expected to collect probable practical issues to be met with after the implementation of the Act through this two-way communication.

Certain academic and judicial specialists considered that the system and content of the Act were not clearly defined, and that the way of advanced countries might be applied for comparison and reference. Therefore LAF, Taiwan Law Journal and the Law School of National Taiwan University held an "International Conference on the New Development of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act" on December 22, 2007. It was the first confrontation between the academic and the practice in the history of the legislation of the Act. In the conference, Shih-huan Hsu, Guan-lin Shen, You-wei Cheng, Ping-jie Zeng, Jhih-cheng Wang and other reputed scholars were invited to introduce the systems and evolution of different advanced countries. The attendants also included Attorney Yung-song Lin who promoted the legislation of the Act, President Yen-wen Li of Taichung District Court who participated in drafting the Act, Grand Justice Jie-fu Cheng of the Supreme Court, Judge Jin-long Wang at the Civil Department of the Judicial Yuan, Attorneys Akira Kurogi



On December 22, 2007, LAF and Taiwan Law Journal held an "International Conference on the New Development of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act". Shown in the photo is the attendants in the general discussion session: Director Yung-song Lin of LAF Taipei Branch (second left), Attorney Kimura Tatsuya from Japan (fourth left), President Yen-wen Li of Taichung District Court (fifth left), Professor Shih-huan Hsu of the Law School of National Taiwan University (sixth left) and Grand Justice Jie-fu Cheng of the Supreme Court.

and Tadashi Izawa of Japan's National Association on Responses to Credit Card Debt Problems. Through this conference, the academic and the practice met and produced positive ideas for the first individual bankruptcy law in Taiwan.

In order to advance the quality of legal aid attorneys by providing to them with more understanding about specific types of cases, LAF would continue to plan for more educational trainings, conferences and introductions for attorneys.

Section 3 Efficiency and Promptness

1. Operational Management System

Since the preparation of the establishment of LAF, the Foundation realized the necessity of electronic operation and started to develop the electronic operational system. In March 2005, LAF initiated ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) to meet the rapid expansion of operation. The first stage plan started functioning in June 2005, and began to renew the operational system in July.

The first stage was completed by the end of 2006, with the function emphasizing on the operational management system, including the application process of legal aid operation, examination operation, logistic operation, remuneration management, basic data analysis and other major procedure before the closure of cases.

With the first stage completed, the project team started to prepare for the second stage that emphasized on the improvement of operational flow, the further operational establishment and the link between financial and accounting systems in hopes of enhancing the Foundation's administrative efficiency and diminishing the cost. The team started requirement analysis of this stage in December 2006, and spent over four months on drafting the scope and items of the development of the second stage. By the end of June 2007, the bidding was completed and the development moved on.

The content of the second stage development were :

(1) Modification or Improvement of the Original System

① Modification or Improvement of the Original System

When the first stage development was completed in November 2006, the preparation for second stage related matters started. With the first stage online function completed, further improvement in many operational flow systems were found necessary when used by branch offices and so systematic modification was needed for the second stage.

② Improvement of the Enquiry, Statistics and Analysis Interface

Most of the survey and statistics made in the first stage observed the specifications premeditated in 2005, but the original requirement could not meet relevant demand from the establishment of the following operational flow. As a result, further strengthening the Enquiry, Statistics and Analysis Interface is necessary to cope with the new demand in the second stage of operational management system development.

(2) Establishment of the New System

① Establishment of the Contribution, Repayment and Recovery System

In addition to the improvement needed for the completed online flows, development was also needed for the three flow systems of contribution, repayment and recovery that were

the important part of major operational flow of the Foundation. In the three monetary flows, all LAF expenditure information is contained in this operational management system. If the front line staff had to calculate and process documents in a manual way instead of using the information from the software system, mistakes would happen and unnecessary waste of human resources would be caused. For the purpose of branch offices' smooth operation and quality improvement of the three monetary operations, the development of their flow systems would be the emphasis in this stage.

② Collection of the Guarantee Certificates

The interface for collection of the guarantee certificates was completed in the software development of the previous stage, but the collection flow was not yet established. Therefore it was necessary to include this flow in the development of this stage.

③ Retrieval of Fees on Withdrawal

According to LAF regulations, it is necessary to retrieve related fees for withdrawn cases. For the moment all branch offices processed this operation in a manual way, so the flow establishment was needed in this stage of development.

④ Attorneys Evaluation

To enhance the legal aid quality of service by attorneys, evaluation is a major part of LAF operation. It was necessary in this stage to establish a management system for relevant process flow, the effect and disposal of the evaluation.

⑤ Written Application

For applicants in prison and without delegates to assist with, written applications could be filed to branch offices, therefore the establishment of related management system was necessary in this stage.

⑥ Complaint

Presently all complaint process flows were manual operations in branch offices and LAF headquarters. To advance the quality and ensure that complaints were actually processed, relevant flow should be established in the system in this stage.

⑦ Attorney Appointment System

As the number of legal aid attorneys differs in each branch office, the mode of appointment would be different. To make the appointment operation transparent and enhance the credibility, an attorney appointment system was necessary to be established.

⑧ Schedule of Examining Commissioners

Currently the scheduling of examining commissioners in branch offices was manual operation. Lots of man force and time were used on daily examination. To elevate the operation efficiency and to appoint more professional and suitable commissioners, it was necessary to establish the scheduling system.

⑨ Refund Procedure for Partial Aid Cases Terminated or Withdrawn by Applicants

For partial aid cases, the applicants have to pay a part of contribution before receiving the aid. If the case is terminated or withdrawn by the applicants during the aid process, examining commissioners will re-determine the sum of remuneration and so the contribution will be reduced. With the establishment of a flow system, branch offices would be able to refund the excessive fee to aid recipients.

⑩ Procedure for Cases with Remuneration Change Because of Merge

It is necessary to regulate the calculation of remuneration ratio for a case with multiple recipients. Sometimes the examining commissioners deem a case needing no merge as a merged case by mistake or vice versa. To avoid the miscalculation caused by the merge, the operational flow was needed to be established in the management system.

⑪ Court Referral Flow

At times the court would refer cases to LAF. To promote the cooperation between branch offices and district courts as well as to obtain relevant information about the referred cases, it was necessary to establish the flow in the management system.

The second stage development plan started in June 2007, with an estimated duration of 18 months. The process started in July 2007 and would be completed by December 2008.

2. Video Communication System

The distance service project started in the spring of 2005 to establish electronic examining interview mechanism, and the video system was a major tool for the extension of service scope. Initially in July 2005, a video communication system was completed simultaneously in Kinmen, Matsu and Penghu, so that the local residents could apply for legal aid at nearby branch office and carry on video interview or consultation with the examining commissioners or consulting attorneys on the island of Taiwan through.

In December 2006, because of the control of Pingtung area is large and mostly remote, a collaboration between LAF Pingtung Branch and Pingtung County Government was launched. With the former responsible for the facility budget on the Foundation's end and the latter for the township and towns' end, the video service system covering the 8 faraway areas of Hengchun, Liouciou, Manjhou, Majia, Laiyi, Checheng, Wutai and Fangshan, was established and started operation in June 2007.

As most of the disadvantaged groups resided in the mountainous area in Hsinchu, the distance service by video communication was necessary. In April 2007, through the joint effort of LAF Hsinchu Branch, the Volunteer Program of National Center for High-Performance Computing, the Association of Taiwan Indigenous Tribes Empowerment, Aboriginal Area Service Club of National Tsing Hua University and local churches, the video connection facility for pilot distance service was set up in Taigang, Jhengsibao and Sihmakusih. The service started in July 2007.

In July 2007, the video connection was completed among all LAF branch offices to serve applicants whose residence was in a different city from that of the district court with jurisdiction due to the case nature, so that they might contact with attorneys or interview with branch offices conveniently. This establishment could not only provide more convenient service to the public but also a video conference platform to strengthen LAF internal communication and save the cost of time and budget for traveling.

3. Procurement of Customer Service Center Outsourcing Commission

To establish a complete legal aid system and operate in coordination with the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney, LAF would provide service to people in urgent need at any time without the business hour. According to the present plan, in office hour the applications would be processed by LAF staff and by the Customer Service Center at night and on holidays. The bidding for outsourcing procurement was completed on September 20, 2007, and the online operation started on October 15, 2007.

Section 4 Flexibility: Timely Amendment of Laws and Regulations

1. Simplified Financial Eligibility Examination

According to Clause 1, Section 1, Article 2 of Legal Aid Act, legal consultation is one of the legal aid services provided by LAF. In the beginning of the establishment of LAF, on-site legal consultation could not be comprehensively opened to public due to limited human resource. However, the need for answers to legal enquiry by people of the low and medium income family was pressing, and relevant information and answers were needed with the implementation of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act. Therefore, LAF opened the legal consultation service to meet the need from the disadvantaged people and realize the legislative purpose of Article 2 of the Legal Aid Act.

To offer a standard to follow by branch offices and attorneys when handling legal consultation, the "Processing Principles for Legal Consultation Cases of the Legal Aid Act by Juridical Person Legal Aid Foundation" is instituted by the Foundation. Due to the case nature and service content, the processing of legal consultations is simple and fast than general applications. Therefore the aforesaid principles rule that legal consultation cases are open to be examined by a simplified financial eligibility examination to meet the demand on efficiency and flexibility.

The simplified financial eligibility examination is designed on the basis of existing qualification criteria of LAF. An applicant does not have to submit written information, and the examining commissioners decide if the applicant meets LAF criteria according to the applicant's statement and then calculate the asset of the entire family of the applicant. The applicant who meets the partial aid regulations of Clause 2, Article 3 of "Financial Eligibility Criteria of Granting Legal Aid" may be deemed qualified for receiving legal consultation. Thus the effort of traveling in applying for

financial eligibility can be saved for the applicant, the examination can be completed rapidly and the consultation service can be provided in time. It is a convenient and fast consultation service that will definitely meet the need for legal information by the disadvantaged people.

2. Expanding the Scope of Objects Requiring No Financial Eligibility Examination/Adequately Adjusting the Mode of Financial Eligibility Examination

According to Article 14 of the Legal Aid Act, applicants who need no financial eligibility examination are those sentenced with lower term limit of 3 years or in procedure of first instance by the Supreme Court without choosing a defender, those with intellectual disability who cannot make a complete statement and have not chosen a defender or delegate and are deemed by the judge as necessary for choosing one, or those who meet the low-income family standard of Social Assistance Act.

To observe the amendment by Article 31 of the Criminal Procedure Law in 2006, those applicants with intellectual disability who cannot make a complete statement and have not chosen a defender and are referred by the prosecutor to LAF do not need to be examined with their financial eligibility.

Also, for the juvenile cases of compulsory assistance ruled by Article 31 of the Law Governing the Disposition of Juvenile Case, since there is no public assistant in the organization, the Juvenile Court usually designates the public defender or juvenile protection officer to act as the assistant. However, due to the implementation of cross examination system, there isn't sufficient man force of public defenders already, while the protection officers, as the executors of the protective disposition but not legal specialists, would often emphasize on the assistance and prevention from relapse instead of offering legal assistance. Therefore LAF requires no financial eligibility examination for juvenile compulsory assistance cases to provide adequate protection to juvenile rights.

To promote the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney, LAF also requires no financial eligibility examination for the intellectually or mentally disabled defendants or juvenile compulsory assistance defendants. For those who are neither intellectually or mentally disabled defendants nor juvenile compulsory assistance defendants, when they apply for LAF legal aid attorneys to accompany them to the first interrogation, LAF also open for a written agreement to replace financial eligibility examination according to the urgent nature of cases to facilitate the application and protect the defendants' right in time.

In brief, to elaborate the service spirit of convenience, speed and flexibility, LAF makes efforts to realize the legislative purpose of Article 14 of the Legal Aid Act and meet the regulations of relevant laws and public needs through adequate flexible adjustment, expanding the scope of immunizing financial eligibility examination and modifying the way of financial eligibility examination according to the urgency and necessity of cases.

Chapter 4

Important Events and International Exchanges

As legal aid was not a major school and the system started late in Taiwan, LAF initiated in 2007 active communication with foreign legal groups, trying to learn from the experience of advanced countries and use it as an effective way to encourage LAF to grow. The major international exchanges of LAF are as follows :

1. Visit by Team of Public Welfare Attorneys for State Compensation from Kumanoto, Japan (April 13~April 14, 2007)

On the invitation of LAF, the Public Attorney Team for State Compensation from Kumanoto, Japan came to Taiwan and attended to “Conference on the Attorneys’ Social Participation” held at the grand convention room of LAF headquarters on April 13, 2007. Besides sharing the experiences about the state compensation cases in Japan and Korea in the conference, Attorney Yung-song Lin, Director of LAF Taipei Branch, Attorney Mei-nu You who had dedicated to legal aid to women for years, and other participants brainstormed different ideas from all international welfare attorneys. Furthermore, LAF Taipei Branch held the “Losheng International Press Conference : If Japan can make it, then why can’t Taiwan?” at the Legislative Yuan” on April 13, 2007, and announced to the public that LAF would join the Losheng voluntary attorney team in Taiwan. The public welfare attorney team from Japan then attended to the “Hansheng International Conference” co-organized by LAF Taipei Branch and the Law Department of Soochow University on April 14 and then left Taiwan.



The press conference for “If Japan can make it, then why can’t Taiwan? — Where is the right of patients with Hansheng Disease?” was held on April 13, 2007.

2. International Exchange Activities Promoting the Enacting of Consumer Debt Clearance Act (June 1~June 2, 2007)

To promote the Project of Introducing Consumer Debt Clearance Act, LAF invited attorneys from Japan’s National Association on Responses to Credit Card Debt Problems to share their organization’s decades of experience at a “Meeting on the Development and Direction of Credit Card Debt Social Movement” on June 1, 2007 at the convention room of LAF. In the morning of



On June 1, 2007, LAF invited representatives of Japan’s National Association on Responses to Credit Card Debt Problems to share their experience with “Credit Card Social Movement and the Direction of Development” with the audience.



The March on Enacting the Consumer Debt Clearance Act rallied by Individual Debt Restructuring Alliance was held on June 2, 2007.



On June 2, 2007, the representative attorney of Japan’s National Association on Responses to Credit Card Debt Problems participated in the March on Enacting the Consumer Debt Clearance Act for support.

the same day they were accompanied by Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo of LAF to pay a visit to Jhong-syong Syu and Lin-yung Kuo, members of the Legislative Yuan, expressing their resolution to lobby the Consumer Debt Clearance Act through the third readings during the session.

On June 2, 2007, LAF held a “Practical Course of the Introduction and Litigation of Consumer Debt Clearance Act”, lectured by Izawa Masayuki, representative attorney of the National Association on Responses to Credit Card Debt Problems from Japan and Grand Justice Jie-fu Cheng of the Supreme Court to the over one hundred legal aid attorneys. In the afternoon of the same day, the attorneys from Japan were invited to the “June 2nd March on Enacting the Consumer Debt Clearance Act”, so that the international participation in the enacting of the Act would be witnessed by the public.

3. The Participation in the International Legal Aid Groups Conference in Belgium (June 6~June 8, 2007)

The cross-national legal aid organization International Legal Aid Group (ILAG) holds a large international legal aid conference every two years since 2001. From June 6 to June 8, 2007, the ILAG conference was held in Antwerp, Belgium, and the theme of it was “Legal Aid : A New Beginning?” Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo represented LAF and reported the legal aid experience in Taiwan at the conference. LAF became a member of ILAG then and has continued to connect LAF with international legal aid organizations.

4. Lectures on Practical Skills for Interrogations Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys (August 29~September 1, 2007)

To promote the “Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney” by LAF, the notable British criminal defense attorney Anthony Edward was invited to exchange activities in Taiwan. He gave three separate lectures on practical attorney skills in Kaohsiung, Taichung and Taipei from August 29 to September 1. He talked about his over twenty years’ experience and skills in accompanied interrogations, and explored the in-depth practical matters with the rights and obligations, challenges, preparations before and after the attorney’s arrival. Attorneys Shi-meng Lin, De-cian Tsai and Yung-song Lin were also invited to explain the present situation in Taiwan, and all three lectures drew a full house of interested audience.

In assisting LAF with the promotion of this program in his stay in Taiwan, Attorney Anthony Edward paid a visit together with LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo and Director Jyun-cing Chen of LAF Kaohsiung Branch to the prosecutors office and police department of Kaohsiung District Court and the Bar Association, in addition to another visit together with attorneys from Judicial Reform Foundation, representatives from Taiwan Association for Human Rights and LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo to the National Police Agency, Ministry of Justice and Judicial Yuan for exchanging and sharing the experience of interrogations accompanied by attorneys in UK and Taiwan.

5. Visits to Legal Aid Associated Groups in Japan (September 29~October 5, 2007)

Since the establishment of LAF in July 2004, in addition to holding the internal forum on 2005 to invite different countries in the world for advices, the Foundation also has paid regular visits to the advanced countries to learn from their legal aid systems and their experiences in hope of enhancing the legal aid quality of LAF, establishing the exchange and communication mechanism for legal aid practical matters, and initiating opportunities for future cooperation plans. The two visits of LAF in 2007 are as follows :



LAF paid a visit to Japan from September 29 to October 5, 2007, and visited the Japan Federation of Bar Association.

(1) Meeting of Victims to Credit Card Debt, Consumer Finance, Commercial and Industrial Loans and Illegal Banks

With the purpose to understand the effect of the operation of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act and referring to the over thirty years' experience on debt clearance in Japan, Yung-song Lin of LAF Taipei Branch, Executive Secretary Lun-shi Liou of Yunlin Branch and Acting Director Fen-fen Chen of Legal & Business Affairs Department attended to the "27th Meeting of Victims to Credit Card Debt, Consumer Finance, Commercial and Industrial Loans and Illegal Banks" on September 29 and 30, 2007. Held by the "National Strategy and Coordination Meeting of Credit Cards and Consumer Finance" and "National Communication and Coordination Meeting of Victims to Credit Cards and Consumer Finance", the meeting invited specialists in every field to discuss issues of multiple debts and Professor Tadashi Yagi who specialized in modern poverty related issues to give a memorial speech. Director Yung-song Lin of Taipei Branch also spoke on the issues of multiple debts and legislative procedures in Taiwan in exchange for experiences between Japan and Taiwan.

(2) Legal Aid Groups from Japan

It had been one year since the "Legal Aid Center" in Japan was established and officially started to provide legal aid service in December 2006. Considering that the similarity of customs and legal system between Japan and Taiwan, LAF Board Director Jing-fang Wu, Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo, Director Yung-song Lin of Taipei Branch, Director Jyun-cing Chen of Kaohsiung Branch, Executive Secretary Lun-shi Liou of Yunlin Branch and Acting Director Fen-fen Chen of Legal & Business Affairs Department went to Japan from October 1 to 5, 2007 to visit the "Japan Federation of Bar Association", "Legal Aid Center Headquarters and District Office in Tokyo", "Defenders for Victims of Asbestosis", "Public Defenders Office", "Tokyo District Court and Family Court", the labor group "Capital Youth Union" and the attorney team for victims to credit cards, etc., in hope of learning from their legal aid system and improve the insufficiency of LAF system and operation through review.

6. The Legal Aid International Exchange Symposium "Victims, We Care~ Seeing the Victims" (November 5, 2007)

On November 5, 2007, LAF invited Mr. Bud Welch and Mr. Toshi Kazama from Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights (MVFHR) of America to the Legal Aid International Exchange Symposium "Victims, We Care ~ Seeing the Victims" held at the convention room of LAF. The participants from Taiwan Association for Human Rights, Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty, Judicial Reform Foundation, legal aid attorneys, LAF Secretariat, Taipei Branch Office, Banciao Branch Office and staff attorneys all benefited from this exchange opportunity.

7. International Conference on the Launch of Consumer Debt Clearance Act (December 22, 2007)

With the Consumer Debt Clearance Act coming into effect on April 11, 2008, the legal procedures of consumer debt restructuring and clearance would be simplified. Yet the standard system and content of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act were not complete enough, and conferences were needed to invite the academic and specialists in practice for discussions and exchanges of the theory and practical matters so that the relative understanding and judgment would be fair and conformable to the world's trend and further direct the future amendment to make the debt clearance statutes in Taiwan more comprehensive. Hence the "International Conference on the Launch of Consumer Debt Clearance Act" was held by LAF and Taiwan Law Journal on December 22, 2007. Attorney Izawa Masayuki, an expert in consumer finance debt defense, was invited to present his practical experience in Japan for future reference to the enacting of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act. Also invited were Associate Professor Shi-huan Hsu of the Law School of National Taiwan University, Assistant Professor You-wei Cheng of National Central University, Assistant Professor Guan-ling Shen of National Taiwan University and other specialists in the Consumer Debt Clearance Act.

8. Visitors from Abroad

(1) Visit by the Kanagawa Branch of Japan's Political Alliance of Attorneys

On March 1, 2007, a group of 18 from the Kanagawa Branch of Japan's Political Alliance of Attorneys visited LAF as well as Taiwan District Court and Prosecutors Office to learn about the cross examination and rights of the defendant during interrogation.

(2) Speech by National Center for State Courts at LAF

Mr. Carroll D. Stevens and Dr. Larry Sipes, representatives of NCSC (National Center for State Courts) came to visit Taiwan from March 5 to 9, 2007 and exchanged opinions about judicial reform and legal aid in America with LAF staff.

(3) The Visit of Deputy Assistant Attorney General of U.S. Dept. of Justice and AIT Section Chief Brad Parker

On April 10, 2007, Ms. Grace Chung Becker (Deputy Assistant Attorney General of U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division) and Mr. Brad Parker, Section Chief of the American Institute in Taiwan visited LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo to exchange opinions about the human right issues regarding to interrogations by the prosecutors and police in Taiwan.

(4) Communication on Ambassador of Honduras

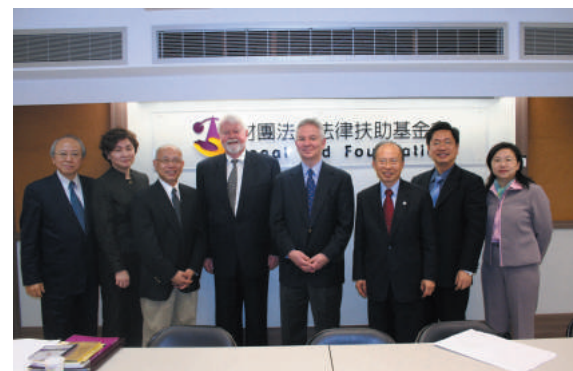
On June 14, 2007, Ms. Marlene Villela-Talbott, Ambassador of Honduras visited LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo to exchange opinions about the legal aid case of Honduras students in Pingtung.

(5) The Visit of Legal Aid Groups from Across the Strait

Arranged by the Cross-Strait Economic and Trade Promotion Association, members of Criminology Research Association from Jiangxi and social workers of Social Work Association from Shanghai visited LAF Kaohsiung Branch from June 25 to 26, 2007 to share the experience of promoting legal aid service and cross-strait exchanges.



The representatives from the Kanagawa Branch of Japan's Political Alliance of Attorneys visited Taipei District Prosecutors Office on March 1, 2007.



On March 5, 2007, Dr. Larry Sipes of NCSC and Mr. Carroll D. Stevens, the Ex-Board Director of NCSC came to visit Taiwan on the invitation of LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo from March 5 to 9, 2007 and gave a speech on the judicial reform and legal aid in America.



The Ambassador of Honduras visited LAF on June 14, 2007.



On August 7, 2007, Attorney Lawrence Liang from India visited the Foundation and shared his experience with the legal aid development in India with LAF.



On September 20, 2007, Australian legal aid scholar Dr. Francis Regan came to visit and shared his research on the legal aid systems of different countries with LAF staff.



On December 17, 2007, Mr. Ravi, the Singapore attorney who was dedicated to the promotion of abolishing death penalty, visited LAF and exchanged opinions on issues of international human rights with LAF staff.

(6) Overseas Trainees

Introduced by Attorney Huang-cyuan Chiu, LAF International Affairs Commissioner, the student Ms. Smatha Zeluck from Hong Kong came for training at LAF from July 11 to 30, 2007.

(7) The Visit of Alternative Law Forum from India

On August 7, 2007, Mr. Lawrence Liang, Representative of Alternative Law Forum from India visited LAF and, with participation of the secretary-general of Taiwan Association for Human Rights, shared the latest development, prospect and challenges of legal aid in India with everyone.

(8) The Visit of the Legal Aid Scholar from Australia

The legal aid scholar Dr. Francis Regan from Australia came for a visit from September 11 to 20, 2007. During his one-and-half-week's stay in Taiwan, he visited LAF Headquarters, Taipei Branch, Taoyuan Branch, Nantou Branch, Chiayi Branch, Tainan Branch and other legal aid related groups including Taipei Bar Association, Legal Aid Club of National Taiwan University, Judicial Reform Foundation, Taiwan Association for Victims of Occupational Injuries, Modern Women's Foundation and Catholic Diocesan Pastoral Center, etc. Professor Regan also attended the "Symposium on International Legal Aid Foundations" held at the convention room of LAF on September 20, and shared his achievement in legal aid research for more than twenty years and advices on the present legal aid system with LAF staff.

(9) Communication on the Legal Aid Right of Foreign Spouses from Thailand in Taiwan

On October 18, 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Representative from Thailand Trade and Economic Office exchanged opinions about the LAF legal aid policy to foreign spouses.

(10) The Visit of the Attorney Dedicated to Promotion of Abolishing Death Penalty from Singapore

In the afternoon of December 17, 2007, the human right defender Mr. Ravi from Singapore was invited by Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty to share opinions on issues of international human rights with LAF staff.

Chapter 5

Financial Report

1. Independent Auditor's Report



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

NO.140796EA

The Board of Directors
Legal Aid Foundation

We have audited the balance sheets of the Legal Aid Foundation as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, 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, 2007 and 2006, 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 stated in the note 3 (2) of the financial statement, starting from 2007, Legal Aid Foundation has adopted Statements of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 29 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance."

Baker Tilly Clock & Co

BAKER TILLY CLOCK & CO
January 21, 2008

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BAKER TILLY
INTERNATIONAL

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 and 2006
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	INITIAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	TOTAL
Balance, January 1, 2006	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 35,768,282	\$ 1,035,768,282
Added funds in June 2006	-	500,000,000	-	500,000,000
Net loss for 2006	-	-	(5,454,625)	(5,454,625)
Balance, December 31, 2006	500,000,000	1,000,000,000	30,313,657	1,530,313,657
Added funds in July 2007	-	500,000,000	-	500,000,000
Net income for 2007	-	-	8,659,535	8,659,535
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 1,500,000,000	\$ 38,973,192	\$ 2,038,973,192

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

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 and 2006
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 8,659,535	\$ (5,454,625)
Adjustments:		
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	110,601	169,458
Depreciation expenses	8,179,866	6,660,387
Amortization expenses	3,533,216	1,264,002
Amortization of bond discount	(5,396,803)	(1,735,616)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	-	4,023,645
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Receivables	18,543,912	(54,430,620)
Advance payments	444,026	3,724,909
Accrued payables	(19,739,769)	30,647,982
Advance receipts	1,565,789	1,447,000
Pension payables	(528,503)	(225,116)
Revenue of deferred government grants	17,416,870	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	32,788,740	(13,908,594)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease (Increase) of funds	(6,016,560)	950,138,075
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets, Noncurrent	(489,918,770)	(1,449,898,182)
Acquisition of fixed assets	(5,503,595)	(10,722,679)
Increase of deferred expenses	(189,100)	(12,704,114)
Increase of refundable deposits	(27,000)	(1,381,140)
Net cash used in investing activities	(501,655,025)	(524,568,040)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase of other funds	500,000,000	500,000,000
Increase (decrease) of accounts collected for other parties	339,721	(307,405)
Increase (decrease) of deposits received	(99,780)	498,330
Net cash provided by financing activities	500,239,941	500,190,925
Net increase (decrease) in cash and bank deposits	31,373,656	(38,285,709)
Cash and bank deposits at beginning of year	24,101,655	62,387,364
Cash and bank deposits at end of year	\$ 55,475,311	\$ 24,101,655

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

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2007 and 2006

(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 lawyer'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.

(3) Held-to-maturity financial assets, noncurrent

They refer to the bonds purchased for long-term holding, measured by the cost amortized by the interest method and processed according to Statements of Financial Accounting Standard No. 34.

(4) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost. Major improvements, renewals and replacements are capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are expensed currently. When assets are disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is credited or charged to income.

Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over minimum useful life which under the Commodity Standard Classification by the Executive Yuan.

(5) Differed debits

They refer to the incurred expenses which shall be amortized in future periods.

(6) Pension payable

Prior to the enforcement of the revised Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005, the Foundation had proceeded with its staff departure procedure in accordance with Labor Standards Act and contributed 6% of the monthly wage of each employee as the pension payable. The retirement payment will be withdrawn from the pension account and the deficient amount will be listed as the expense of the current year. On the other hand, as from July, 2006, for the above mentioned pension, the Foundation has contributed 2% of the monthly wage of each employee to the account of labor pension reserves.

The revised Labor Pension Act has been enforced as from July 1, 2005 in which defined contribution plan (money purchase) has been applied. After the enforcement of the revised Labor Pension Act, the personnel of the Foundation have all selected the pension system regulated in the revised Labor Pension Act (the new system) and retained their working seniority accumulated before the enforcement of the revised Labor Pension Act (retained seniority from the old system). In addition, the Foundation has also contributed 6% of the monthly wage of each employee as the retirement fund and deposited in the individual personal account of labor pension at the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

(7) Revenue from government grants

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.

Additionally, since 2007, as regulated in Statements of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 29 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance.", government related grants and assets related government grants are listed as deferred revenue, the items related to depreciated assets are listed as the subscription revenue in phases according to the assets' useful life years, the ones related to non-depreciated assets are listed as the subscription revenue for the period listing the invested cost as the expense when fulfilling obligations, the government grants related to income are reasonably and systematically listed as the subscription revenue in line with the occurrence period of other related costs, and the items having yet to be realized are listed as deferred revenue.

(8) Remuneration for legal aid lawyers

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 examination committee. Additionally, as from 2007, 80% of the legal aid attorneys' remuneration estimated according to their task involvement and experience has been listed at the time when they take the cases, and the remaining 20% will not be listed until the cases are closed.

(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 2006 financial statements have been reclassified in order to give consistent expression for 2007 financial statements.

3. ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND THEIR EFFECT

- (1) 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.
- (2) As from January 1, 2007, the Foundation has adopted Statements of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 29 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance," and the government grants received before the adopted date will not be retroactively adjusted.

4. CASH AND BANK DEPOSIT

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Cash on hand	\$ 900	\$ 9,996
Petty cash	663,361	650,000
Bank deposits	54,811,050	23,441,659
Total	\$ 55,475,311	\$ 24,101,655

5. RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Notes receivable	\$ 84,885	\$ -
Accrued deposits interest receivable	161,387	25,022
Government grants receivable	22,945,801	48,195,429
Accrued bonds interest receivable	18,652,499	13,093,745
Other receivable	5,252,356	4,326,644
Total	\$ 47,096,928	\$ 65,640,840

6. FUNDS

	December 31, 2007	
	Amount	Annual interest rate
Time deposit—Taishin Bank	\$ 3,479,860	2.58%
Time deposit—E. Sun Commercial Bank	52,398,625	2.48%-2.56%
Total	\$ 55,878,485	

	December 31, 2006	
	Amount	Annual interest rate
Time deposit—E. Sun Commercial Bank	\$ 49,861,925	2.21%

7. HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS, NONCURRENT

	December 31, 2007				
	Principal Amount	Carrying Amount	Face interest rate	Yield of transaction days	Maturity date
Government Bonds -No.94107	\$ 950,000,000	\$ 914,871,107	1.625%	2.040% -2.630%	Sept.12,2015
Government Bonds -No.95103	650,000,000	634,865,718	1.750%	2.025% -2.081%	March 31, 2016
Government Bonds -No.96103	250,000,000	236,648,625	1.875%	2.529% -2.531%	March 16, 2017
Government Bonds -No.90107	150,000,000	160,563,921	3.500%	2.530% -2.680%	Oct. 19, 2016
Total	\$2,000,000,000	\$1,946,949,371			

	December 31, 2006				
	Principal Amount	Carrying Amount	Face interest rate	Yield of transaction days	Maturity date
Government Bonds -No.94107	\$ 850,000,000	\$ 818,394,494	1.625%	2.040% -2.182%	Sept. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.95103	650,000,000	633,239,304	1.750%	2.025% -2.081%	March 31, 2016
Total	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,451,633,798			

8. FIXED ASSETS

	December 31, 2007		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance
Machinery and equipment	\$ 19,564,729	\$ 7,784,405	\$ 11,780,324
Traffic and transportation equipment	2,594,054	732,549	1,861,505
Miscellaneous equipment	10,610,503	3,766,450	6,844,053
Leasehold improvement	18,429,105	7,234,720	11,194,385
Total	\$ 51,198,391	\$ 19,518,124	\$ 31,680,267

	December 31, 2006		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	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

- (1) The total amounts of fire insurance for December 31 2007 and 2006 were \$30,126,979 and \$26,554,529 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

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Operating software systems	\$ 8,503,710	\$ 10,674,870
Other software and wire systems	1,829,534	3,002,490
Total	\$ 10,333,244	\$ 13,677,360

10. ACCRUED PAYABLES

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Notes payable	\$ —	\$ 1,978,464
Lawyer remuneration payable	72,083,849	92,229,199
Wage and bonus payable	13,462,312	12,343,095
Expense payable	4,578,575	3,313,747
Other payables	332,565	238,536
Total	\$ 90,457,301	\$ 110,103,041

11. PENSION PAYABLES

	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006
Balance at the beginning period	\$ 1,451,796	\$ 1,676,912
Minus: the amount contributed to the account of labor pension reserves	528,503	225,116
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 923,293	\$ 1,451,796

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the balances left in the account of labor pension reserves are \$766,172 and \$226,115 respectively.

12. DEFERRED REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	Government grants related to depreciated assets	Subscription amount	Amortized amount	Revenue of deferred government grants
Purchased and used	\$ 4,553,724	\$ 119,649	\$ 4,434,075	
Purchase having yet to be completed	12,982,795	—	12,982,795	
Total	\$ 17,536,519	\$ 119,649	\$ 17,416,870	

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13. INITIAL AND OTHER FUNDS

(1) Details:

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Government bonds-No.94107	\$ 914,871,107	\$ 818,394,494
Government bonds-No.95103	634,865,718	633,239,304
Government bonds-No.96103	236,648,625	—
Government bonds-No.90107	160,563,921	—
Time deposit- Taishin Bank	652,004	—
Time deposit- E. Sun Commercial Bank	52,398,625	48,366,202
Total	\$ 2,000,000,000	\$ 1,500,000,000

(2) The amount of interest accrued from fund investment for 2007 and 2006 was \$36,264,622 and \$17,923,908 respectively.

(3) The registered total assets in the Taipei District Court by December 31, 2007 were NT\$1,500,000,000. Additionally, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Board of Directors on November 30, 2007, the Foundation applied to the Judicial Yuan to change the registration of total property to \$2,000,000,000.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT

(1) As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the amount of guarantee balance arising from issuing injunction to preserve the status quo is NT\$431,379,315 and NT\$320,760,772, respectively. By referring to the latest rate occurring in Taipei District Court in 2005, the prosecuted claim rate resulting from damage caused by provisional seizure is about 0.2%.

(2) As of December 31, 2007, the amount reserved by the Foundation for the unpaid contract purchase of equipment and software was \$12,982,795.

15. DISCLOSURE OF APPROVAL

The 2006 final account of the Foundation was approved by Judicial Yuan on October 25, 2007 as per letter no. Tai-Tin-Szu-Szu-Tzu-Ti No. 09600014340 for further reference. The financial statements examined in 2006 are same as those approved by the Judicial Yuan.

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OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Table I

In: NTS

Category	2007	2006	Remarks
Wages	\$ 75,903,916	\$ 63,050,712	
Traffic expenses for part-time personnel	2,379,500	2,280,000	
Overtime pay	9,809,830	11,238,654	
Dining	32,534	289,891	
Performance bonus	7,976,558	6,826,199	
Year-end bonus	5,647,181	4,566,203	
Sharing insurance premium of employees	7,925,356	5,916,077	
Entertainment activities	511,358	1,007,834	
Educational training	803,305	789,970	
Pension	4,291,635	4,094,655	
Water and electricity	2,280,543	2,331,365	
Postage and phone bills	6,933,720	5,758,134	
Travel expenses	1,455,653	1,858,488	
Freight	140,010	471,445	
Printing and binding	1,179,688	2,797,690	
Advertisement	1,932,929	3,131,246	
Operation and publicity	3,813,228	6,281,571	
Repair	906,529	669,893	
Insurance	303,205	272,137	See Note below
Chartered accountants and actuaries remuneration	215,000	150,000	
Other professional service charges	2,113,396	610,969	
Public relations fees	771,398	540,167	
Office supplies	2,285,207	2,822,647	
Miscellaneous items	1,264,540	3,152,962	
Books, newspapers and magazines	344,102	472,653	
Foods	1,050,759	1,068,214	
Building rental	17,974,250	15,878,872	
Office equipment rental	627,731	698,930	
Depreciation of fixed assets	8,179,866	6,660,387	
Various kinds of amortization	3,533,216	1,264,002	
Research and field trip expenses	1,268,062	1,415,182	
Special projects	4,842,760	1,024,403	
Conferences	661,373	1,001,569	
Management	1,686,082	1,474,748	
Others	2,323,592	2,452,735	
Total	\$ 183,368,012	\$ 164,320,604	

Note: Undertook Accident Insurance for volunteer, and Fixed Assets Property Insurance.

2. Examination Report by Board of Supervisors

監事審查報告書

本基金會 96 年度之財務報表暨財產目錄等表冊，業經正風會計師事務所徐素琴會計師查核簽證完畢，發布無保留意見書；並經第二屆第 11 次董事會承認在案，認為足以允當表達本基金會民國 96 年 12 月 31 日之財務狀況，暨民國 96 年 1 月 1 日至 12 月 31 日止之經營成果與現金流量。本監事對上開表冊已依法審核完竣，特此承認。

監事主席 陳計男

陳計男

(以下依姓氏筆畫排序)

監事 林美杏

林美杏

監事 張志弘

張志弘

監事 廖健男

廖健男

監事 蔡揚宗

蔡揚宗

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 2007 financial report was 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 discloses the financial reported certified by accountants and related financial analysis to public so as to allow the public to monitor the Foundation's financial status.

(1) The total expenditure of the Foundation for 2007 was NT\$450,331,643 (including capital expense and excluding depreciation and amortizations).

- ① **The cost of legal aid was NT\$ 279,967,623, which accounted for 62% of the total expense.**
The cost of legal aid was NT\$ 279,967,623 (including NT\$246,621,196 for lawyers, NT\$19,619,500 for examining and reviewing commissioners, NT\$6,538,692 for litigation and NT\$7,188,235 for human resource cost for staff attorneys), which accounts for 62% of total expense. Furthermore, attorney remunerations for legal aid cases were calculated and paid according to the "Regulations for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations and Necessary Fees", which was 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 the case is closed.
- ② **The personnel cost was NT\$108,092,938, which accounted for 24% of total expenses.**
The personnel cost was NT\$108,092,938, which accounted for 24% 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 **The administration cost was NT\$56,484,358, which accounted for 13% of total expenses.**
The administration cost was NT\$56,484,358, which accounted for 13% of total expenses, including office rental, promotion expenses, utilities, postage, traveling expenses, cost of office supply, printing and other administrative expenses.
- ④ **The capital expense in 2007 was NT\$5,786,724, which accounted for only 1% of total expenses.**
The capital expense in 2007 was NT\$5,786,724, which accounted for only 1% of total expenses. The expense primarily included the procurement of the telecommunication terminal system and expansion of office space, etc.

(2) Each people in Taiwan paid NT\$20 in average and could support the operations of the Foundation in 2007.

The total expense of the Foundation in 2007 was NT\$450,331,643. If divided by the population of 22,958,360 people in Taiwan, each people shares NT\$20 in average.

(3) The average remuneration for attorneys in each legal aid case was NT\$19,414.

The budgeted remuneration for attorneys in 2007 was NT\$246,621,196, which was calculated according to previous experience with legal aid attorney progress in the year before and 80% of which was paid in the year when the attorneys accepted the cases and 20% was paid when the cases closed. Adjustment was made with increase or decrease in the remuneration caused by changes of legal aid cases (e.g., change of attorneys, the cancellation, termination or withdrawal) in 2007. When calculated according to the total remuneration for attorneys of 17,209 legal aid cases in 2007, the average remuneration was NT\$19,414.

(4) The Foundation's total income in 2007 was NT\$464,917,536.

- ① The government donated NT\$421,187,331, which accounted for 90.6% of the Foundation's total income and included NT\$420,624,941 by the Judicial Yuan, NT\$462,390 by the Ministry of Defense and NT\$100,000 by the Legal Affairs Department of Taipei City Government.
- ② The citizen donation was NT\$580,974, which accounted for 0.1% of the total income.
- ③ The interest income is NT\$36,704,840, which accounted for 7.9% of the total income, including the interests from time deposit, bond and demand deposit.
- ④ The legal aid income (Contribution, Repayment and Recovery of Cost) was NT\$2,334,514, which accounted for 0.5% of the total income and was collected according to Article 32, 33 and 35 of the Legal Aid Act.
- ⑤ The other income was NT\$4,109,877, which accounted for 0.9% of the total income, including the contribution from deferred prosecution designated by district prosecutors offices and procurements tender obtaining, etc.

(5) The total endowment of NT\$ 2,000,000,000 of LAF in 2007 was used to purchase government bonds.

Item	Denomination
Government Bond – Central Bond 94107	950,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond 95103	650,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond 96103	250,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond 90107	150,000,000
Total	2,000,000,000

According to Article 6 of the Legal Aid Act : "The endowment of the Foundation is NT\$10,000,000,000. Apart from encouraging donations from the public, the Competent Authority will budget annual contributions to the endowment of the Foundation." Up until December 31, 2007, the endowment of the Foundation had accumulated to NT\$2,000,000,000, which was invested in government bond upon the agreement made by the Board of Directors.

Based on the consideration of the safety and stability of the Foundation's fund, currently the Foundation's total endowment in the amount of NT\$2,000,000,000 were all invested in government bond. The Foundation keeps the entire government bond with book entry government bond instead of the bond certificates under the security concern. In addition, the bank chops of the bank book of the government bond are kept separately by the cashier, accounting officer, Secretary-General and Chairperson of Legal Aid Foundation.

Chapter 6

Future Prospects

1. Promotion of Relevant Legal Aid Programs in Coordination with the Implementation of Consumer Debt Clearance Act

The Consumer Debt Clearance Act were completed with the three readings in the Legislative Yuan on June 8, 2007, promulgated by the President on July 11, 2007, and officially implemented on April 11, 2008. As expected by LAF, over 200,000 debtors would have the need to apply for restructuring or liquidation. However, the Act are new and the content is difficult to understand, so most of the disadvantaged people would feel unfamiliar and helpless. Moreover, as many new debt delegating agencies have been established, the quality of their service cannot be guaranteed and cases of cheating and fraud are often heard of. To provide legal aid to the disadvantaged debtors so that they can have necessary services, e.g. legal consultation, debt negotiation, statement drafting, application for restructuring or liquidation in order to solve their debt problems and return to normal life, LAF has modified the scope and implementation measures of the Legal Aid Act, and open to public access to legal aid regarding to individual debt clearance cases, e.g. consultation, mediation (negotiation) , restructuring and liquidation procedure delegation, etc. With the purpose to acquaint the disadvantaged debtors and the public with the Act, LAF has held promotional introductions at all branch offices. Starting from 2008, LAF branch offices will collaborate with local governments or social welfare groups to expand attorney-stationed legal consultation service for disadvantaged debtors. When the general public truly understand the Act and the court is assisted with restructuring or liquidation cases through the help of LAF, and when the people's debt issues are truly solved, a lot of social problems will also be solved and the disadvantaged will have proper and timely assistance.

2. Expansion of the LAF Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney

To let the public know which regulations rule that they can claim their own rights during the interrogation procedure of criminal litigation, LAF plans to publish a Q&A pamphlet to advocate legal education in vernacular language easily understandable. In the pamphlet, information concerning the people's rights will be explained, the message that the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney is to protect the rights endowed by the Constitution will be communicated, and the misconception that the program is to protect the bad guys will be clarified. Through the clarification and advocacy of correct concepts, the public will learn how to protect themselves and properly use the help of this program, while the relevant aid cases will increase and the promotion of this program will be realized and the purpose will be gained: to guard people's right of litigation and right of equality protected by the Constitution, to ensure the authority's interrogation process will conform to legal procedure, to reduce disagreement on the statement or voluntary confession, and hence to advance the efficiency and correctness of interrogation and trial.

LAF shall continue to keep close contact with the authorities (court, prosecutor's office, police station), to carry on operation review and expand the scope of the program so that people's rights can be fully protected. Finally, LAF will join in the Advocacy Alliance of Law Governing Human Right in Criminal Cases and conduct regular meetings on the Criminal Procedure Law amendment. It is expected that through law amendment the empowerment of attorney can be instituted to protect the basic right of the suspects.

3. Regular Review of Cases Application and Examination Criteria

LAF requires that all branch staff should report to the Foundation if they find any incomplete or inadequate parts in the regulations or system during their service. The Foundation will make an integrated interpretation and modification to provide a consistent standard, so that the application of regulations may be flexible and always in a state of efficiency and convenience.

Secondly, when members of the Examining Committee find any regulations questionable during examination, they can reflect to the branch office staff for them to report to LAF headquarters for explanation. If the question cannot be solved, it will be deliberated and modified by the Legal Affairs Committee.

For example, to cope with the impending implementation of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act on April 11, 2008, LAF has eliminated the principle restriction on not providing legal aid to bankruptcy cases ruled by the "Governing the Scope of Legal Aid Implementation", and so the scope of LAF legal aid is enlarged. On August 31, 2007, the Board of Directors approved the elimination of the rule of not providing legal aid to bankruptcy cases in Clause 3, Article 4 of the "Governing the Scope of Legal Aid Implementation", and the decision was submitted to the Judicial Yuan for check and approval.

In addition, considering the possibility of the case examination becoming more conscientious and prudent, certain standards should be established or the different cases should be categorized so that the priority of legal aid may be decided accordingly, thus people's disputes may be actually solved and the national resources can be applied to those who are really in need. Therefore it is the task of top priority for the Foundation to determine whether the criteria of financial eligibility are adequate or not for the truly disadvantaged people and for the present time especially in an M-letter type society.

To conclude, LAF has made regular reviews and timely modifications of laws and regulations to cope with major projects in 2007, expecting to achieve the double goals of smooth operational flow and adequacy of law. It is also expected that those financially disadvantaged people with a debt seriously off balance can obtain legal aid without difficulty. In the future, LAF will further review the cases and criteria of financial eligibility in order to establish a set of objective criteria and standard operational flow. Thus the quality of examination will be upheld, a priority of legal aid scope will be determined, and national resources will not be wasted.

4. Promotional Plan of the Program of Aiding Victims of Human Trafficking

In addition to provide legal aid to the civil and criminal cases for the victims of human trafficking, LAF will continue to offer relevant courses for the examining commissioners to understand this type of project and for the legal aid attorneys to enhance their techniques for this type of cases, e.g. the plan to hold “Lectures on The Background and Practical Procedures of Human Trafficking Cases” in north, central and south Taiwan in 2008 (January in the south, August in the north and November in the central). Specialists from both domestic and abroad will also be invited to an international conference in October 2008.

As for the legislation of the civilian version of “Human Trafficking Prevention Law” that LAF has partaken in, the draft is expected to be completed before May 2008 and then submitted to the Legislative Yuan for approval. It is hoped that through a special law to achieve the 3P principles (Protection, Punishment and Prevention) and complement the draft of the official version.

5. Research on Internal Regulations and Establishment of Relevant System to Enhance Legal Aid Quality

LAF has been in operation for over three years, and thanks to the support of enthusiastic attorneys, the number of our legal aid attorneys is gradually increasing. However, it is imperative for both the quality and quantity of legal aid be enhanced, otherwise not only the applicants cannot receive legal aid but their rights might be impaired. Therefore LAF has put emphasis on the lawyer evaluation system to control the quality of service. Also, a consulting company is commissioned by the Foundation to carry out a survey on the courts, aid recipients and referral groups to understand the professionalism, attitude and degree of seriousness of LAF legal aid attorneys. The strong and weak points of attorneys will be selected, and a certain percentage of the attorneys will be inspected to make sure if the survey is authentic. Finally, those excellent attorneys shall be praised and those with dissatisfactory performance shall receive disciplinary disposition to uphold the service quality of LAF.

Moreover, facing the increasing operations, the internal control of the Foundation cannot grow simultaneously, e.g. the control system of the three monetary incomes, the guarantee certificate and even the establishment of SOP flow. Therefore in the coming year LAF will emphasize on the internal control in order to establish a sound operational process flow and achieve the basic requirement for consistency.

Still, many parts of the design of LAF regulations are not yet perfect as desired and that involves some systematic issues. Therefore in the future relevant regulations will be amended to meet the needs of LAF and make the operation smoother.

Appendixes

1. Chronicle of Major Events in 2007

Date	Event
January 11	LAF and representatives from other social groups visited Premier Jhen-chang Su for the approval of budget for the Five-Year Program.
January 16	LAF joined other social welfare groups in the press conference for the establishment of "Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance".
January 26	LAF joined other social welfare groups in the Taipei International Book Exhibition 2007 and held The Fantasy Forum of NGOs in Taiwan – "Feeding the Non-Mainstream ~ Seeing the Fantasy World of NGOs in Taiwan".
February 8	LAF held the press conference for the visit of Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance to the Judicial Yuan.
February 13	LAF and representatives from other social groups visited President Shui-bian Chen for the approval of budget for the Five-Year Program.
March 1	The Kanagawa Branch of Japan's Political Alliance of Attorneys visited LAF.
March 5	Mr. Carroll D. Stevens and Dr. Larry Sipes, representatives of NCSC (National Center for State Courts) came to visit LAF.
March 17	LAF joined the in the "National Woman's Network Exposition" in Taipei held by Woman's Rights Promotion Committee.
March 23	The second Board of Directors and Board of Supervisors were established / LAF held the Professional Practical Training Courses for Lawyers on Defending Death Penalty / The attorney team for Losheng Sanatorium held the press conference for the submission of the file for provisional disposition.
March 28	The Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance visited the People First Party to advocate for the legislation of Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law.
April 3	The handover ceremony of the first and second Chairperson of Board of Directors was held.
April 10	Ms. Grace Chung Becker, Deputy Assistant Attorney General of U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division visited LAF.
April 13	LAF held the press conference for "Where is the right of Hansheng patients" / the social participation of lawyers – "the Conference by Losheng Sanatorium Voluntary Attorneys from Japan".
April 14	LAF joined the in the "National Woman's Network Exposition" in Taichung held by Woman's Rights Promotion Committee.
April 14	LAF held the international conference of "The Prevention of Hansheng Disease and Human Rights".
April 19	LAF visited Minister Yi-yang Li of the Ministry of the Interior for the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney.
April 24	The Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance joined Legislators Jhong-syong Syu and Lin-yung Kuo and held the public hearing titled "Is the Special Provision of Self-Residence Loan a bad law? – On the legislative necessity for the Special Provision of Self-Residence Loan in the aspects of law, society and economy".
May 1	The handover ceremonies of the first and second incoming and outgoing Directors of Taichung, Hualien and Tainan Branches were held.
May 4	The Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance held a pleading parade to the Executive Yuan and Legislative Yuan.
May 15	The press conference for an advance announcement for the parade on June 2 nd "The Poor Stand up for Warmth – Advocating the Consumer Debt Clearance Act" was held.
May 21	The press conference for "Legal Aid Attorneys Stand out for Occupational Accident Compensation" was held.
May 31	The press conference for the announcement for the parade on June 2 nd "The Poor Stand up for Warmth – Advocating the Consumer Debt Clearance Act" was held.
June 1	The "Experience – Sharing Meeting on the Development and Direction of Credit Card Debt Social Movement – Based on the example of Japan's experience in consumer financial management" was held.

June 2	LAF held the introduction and litigation practical courses of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act / The parade promoting Consumer Debt Clearance Act was held.
June 5	The Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance protested against the boycott of Consumer Debt Clearance Act and held a press conference for it.
June 6	The Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance went to protest at the DDP Party Headquarters / Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo went to Belgium for the International Legal Aid Organization Conference.
June 8	The Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance held the press conference for the completion of three readings of Consumer Debt Clearance Act by the Legislative Yuan.
June 14	The Ambassador of Honduras visited LAF.
June 23	LAF invited the Judicial Yuan, Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, representatives of attorneys and the academic for the first coordination meeting of the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney.
July 5	The tea party celebrating the third anniversary of LAF was held.
July 6	The press conference for Legal Aid Day activity series and the A-Jhong Puppet Show Circuit Performance were held in Kaohsiung.
July 8	The press conference for Legal Aid Day activity series and the A-Jhong Puppet Show Circuit Performance were held in Taichung.
July 9	The first national video conference (The Third Executive Secretaries Meeting in 2007) was held.
July 10	Trainees of Taiwan Labor Front and the Confederation of Trade Unions visited LAF.
July 11	The introduction and educational course of "Strategic Attorney Team of Taiwan Consumer Financial Debt Issues" was held.
July 14	The Legal Aid Day activity series the "A-Jhong Puppet Show Circuit Performance" was held in Taipei.
July 20	The meeting between Strategic Attorney Team of Taiwan Consumer Financial Debt Issues and debtors was held / The first meeting among Hualien Branch, prosecutors, police and attorneys on the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney was held (13 in total nationwide).
July 21	The Legal Aid Day activity series the "A-Jhong Puppet Show Circuit Performance" was held in Hualien.
August 3	LAF invited the Judicial Yuan, Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, representatives of attorneys and the academic for the second coordination meeting of the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney.
August 4	The first promotion meeting of "Consumer Debt Clearance Act – Debt Restructuring and Hope Rekindling" was held.
August 7	Voluntary Attorney Mr. Lawrence Liang from India visited LAF.
August 23	LAF visited Deputy Minister Nan Jhu of the Ministry of Justice for the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney.
August 29	The Circuit Lectures on the Practical Techniques for Attorneys Accompanying the Interrogations at Police Stations" was held in Kaohsiung.
August 30	The Circuit Lectures on the Practical Techniques for Attorneys Accompanying the Interrogations at Police Stations" was held in Taichung.
August 31	British Attorney Anthony Edwards visited the Prosecutors Office, Ministry of Justice and Judicial Yuan.
September 1	The Circuit Lectures on the Practical Techniques for Attorneys Accompanying the Interrogations at Police Stations" was held in Taipei.
September 17	The press conference for the announcement of the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney was held.
September 19	LAF joined in sponsoring the lecture by Professor Joseph L. Hoffmann on "What can we do before the abolishment of death penalty?".

September 20	Dr. France Regan from Australia came to visit and attended a meeting at LAF.
September 29	Representatives of LAF went to Japan for a research visit (from September 29 to October 5).
October 5	The faculty and students of the Law School of Kaohsiung University and the research students from China visited Pingtung Branch.
October 17	The press conference for the 24-Hour Service of the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney was held.
October 20	The documentary film "How many grams?" produced by LAF won the Excellent Award for Programs of Public Channels by Government Information Office of the Executive Yuan.
October 23	The Debt-Restructuring and Bankruptcy Law Promotion Alliance held the press conference titled "Collecting Debt Instead of Life • Banks Please Be Merciful" before visiting the Judicial Yuan.
November 1	The handover ceremony of the first and second Directors of Taoyuan Branch was held.
November 5	The lecture on "Victims, We Care ~ Seeing the Victims" was held by Banciao Branch and the Department of Financial and Economic Law, Chihlee Institute of Technology, co-sponsored by The Association for Protection of Criminal Victims, Banciao Branch and Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty.
November 12	LAF won the second place of "2007 Internet Camp Award — Excellent Website", held by Public Network Foundation commissioned by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission of the Executive Yuan.
December 11	LAF invited the Judicial Yuan, Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, representatives of attorneys and the academic for the review meeting of the Pilot Program of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney.
December 14	The web lottery of "Check Consumer Debt Index to Win Figurines of Limited Circulation" was held.
December 17	Attorney Ravi the human rights advocator from Singapore visited LAF.
December 18	LAF invited Professor Jun-bin Su from the Department of Administrative Management of Chinese Culture University to lecture on "The Influence of Japanese Court over Welfare Policy — Centering on the Protection of the Survival Right of People".
December 21	LAF invited the Multiple Debts Alliance from Japan to the conference to share their "Experience and Advice on Legislative Experience".
December 22	LAD co-sponsored the international conference on "The New Development of Consumer Debt Clearance Act" (sponsored by Taiwan Law Journal).

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3. Overview of Foundation Regulations Created and Amended in 2007

(1) Institution or Amendment Completed (Needed Ratification by the Judicial Yuan)

Name of Regulation	Accordance	Description
Examination Regulations Governing Review Committee	Section 2, Article 50 of Legal Aid Act	Approved by the Judicial Yuan by the letter No. 0960006069 of Tai Ting J Four on March 29, 2007.
Standards Governing Employment and Dismissal of the Legal Aid Foundation's Important Staff	Article 8 of the Regulations Governing Supervision Management	Approved by the Judicial Yuan by the letter No. 0960014807 of Tai Ting J Four on July 20, 2007.
Financial Eligibility Criteria of Granting Legal Aid	Section 2, Article 3 of Legal Aid Act	Clause 1 of Section 1 of Article 3, Section 2, 3 of Article 2, Clause 4 of Section 3 of Article 5 and Section 2 of Article 10 were approved by the Judicial Yuan by the letter No. 0960011868 of Tai Ting J Four on August 15, 2007.
Regulations for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations and Necessary Fees	Article 31 of Legal Aid Act	Approved by the Judicial Yuan by the letter No. 0960013315 of Tai Ting J Four on August 15, 2007.
Regulations Governing the Scope of Legal Aid Implementation	Article 17 of Legal Aid Act	Article 4 was approved for amendment by the Judicial Yuan by the letter No. 0960015022 of Tai Ting J Four on October 25, 2007.

(2) Institution or Amendment Completed (No Need to Be Ratified by the Judicial Yuan)

Name of Regulation	Description
Procedure Guidelines Governing Specialists Supporting Legal Aid Cases	Approved by the 5 th meeting of the Second-Term Board of Directors on July 27, 2007.
Guidelines for Guarantee Certificates Issued by Branch Offices	The 3 rd and from the 5 th to the 12 th Points were approved by the 5 th meeting of the Second-Term Board of Directors on July 27, 2007.
Guidelines for Legal Aid Attorneys' Disposition of Legal Aid Cases	All approved by the 2 nd meeting of the Second-Term Board of Directors on April 27, 2007.
Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Lawyers' Performance	Approved by the 32 nd meeting of the Second-Term Board of Directors on April 27, 2007; amended according to the Judicial Yuan by the letter No. 0960004309 of Tai Ting J Four on July 3, 2007.

Temporary Guidelines Governing Converting Staff Attorney Aided Cases	Approved by the 4 th meeting of the Second-Term Board of Directors on June 29, 2007.
Guidelines Governing Complaint Disposition	Approved by the 2 nd meeting of the Second-Term Board of Directors on April 27, 2007.
Guidelines Governing Management Staff and Transfer Supervision	The 2 nd and the 4 th Points were approved; the 5 th and 6 th Points were amended by the 2 nd meeting of the Second-Term Board of Directors on July 27, 2007.
Procedure Guidelines Governing Application and Selection of LAF staff studying abroad	Approved by the 4 th meeting of the Second-Term Board of Directors on June 29, 2007.
Procedure Guidelines Governing Procurement	Approved by the 5 th meeting of the Second-Term Board of Directors on July 27, 2007.
Guidelines Governing Personnel Assessment	Approved by the 5 th meeting of the Second-Term Board of Directors on July 27, 2007.

(3) Approve by LAF Board of Directors but Not Yet Ratified by the Judicial Yuan

Name of Regulation	Accordance	Description
Regulations Governing the Scope of Legal Aid Implementation	Article 17 of Legal Aid Act	Indicated by the Judicial Yuan by the letter No. 0960015022 of Tai Ting J Four on October 25, 2007 that the Article 5 was not yet to be approved until more information supplemented for examination.

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