

Legal Aid Foundation

2010 Annual Report



Legal Aid Foundation



Legal Aid Foundation

Philosophy

Equality – To Realize the Constitutional Right of Equal Access to the Court System, and to Facilitate Improvement of Economic Status

Human Rights – To Protect the Human Rights of the Disadvantaged

The Rule of Law – To Complement the System of the Rule of Law

Principles of Service

To Be Approachable

To Adopt Efficient Procedure

To Be Flexible

To Provide Professional Services

Mission Statement

To Keep Self-Reflection, to Seek Reform and to Enhance the Soundness of the Legal Aid System

To Make Legal Aid Available Throughout Taiwan

To Actively Publicize Legal Aid Information

To Allow People Convenient Access to the Legal Aid

To Advance the Quality of Legal Aid Services

To Encourage the Participation of Lawyers in Legal Aid and Social Reform

To Strengthen the Promotion of Legal Education for Disadvantaged People

Annual Report 2010



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Preface

Legal Aid Foundation celebrated its 6th anniversary in July 2010, with 21 branches in cities around the country plus about 120 legal consultation stations and more than 1,300 legal aid support network bases comprising a network for referral service and free information. In 2010, the total applications totaled 107,761, which showed a growth of 29.25% when compared with the 83,373 applications in 2009. Among the total, 57,901 applications were the Expansion of Legal Consultation Program cases with an increase of 61.50% from the 35,852 of 2009, an indication of the successful public response to this program that provided easy accesses to legal advice. In 2010, the total of approved cases was 28,963, with a growth of 6.99% from the 27,071 in 2009, and among which the 49.51% were civil and domestic cases, 47.72% were criminal cases. While the increase of approved criminal cases met with the Foundation's plan, the relevant defense quality was not as good as expected sometimes due to the remuneration payment system. In order to continue to enhance the service quality of legal aid attorneys, LAF will conduct an overall review of the attorney evaluation system.

It is also our concern that there was a decline in the number of applications and approved cases related to the “First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program” and “Consumer Debt Clearance Act Legal Aid Program”, which has been two major programs promoted by LAF. The Foundation will look into it and find solutions to the predicament.

Juvenile assistance has been a key emphasis of LAF. In 2010, the total number of juvenile assistance cases was 619 cases, indicating that improvement would be needed in this aspect. The cases of indigenous recipients in 2010 totaled 1,170, with a decrease of 32.91% from the 1,744 cases in 2009. The Foundation plans to put more efforts in cases involving indigenous people and provide better service to them.

For the “Program of Immediate Aid to Labor Litigations” commissioned by the Council of Labor Affairs, there were 5,281 applications in 2010, among which 4,762 met the legal aid criteria. 80% of the total 2,002 cases closed were favorable to the laborers, and each laborer would receive NT\$190,000 in average through the aid from the program.

The pro bono service for the unemployed people with no income, those with multiple debts, and state social assistance obligation issues are also subjects that LAF will continue to deal with.

Chapter 1 Profile

Section 1 Organizational Structure

Section 2 Board of Directors

Section 3 Board of Supervisors

Section 4 Secretary-General/

Deputy Secretary-General

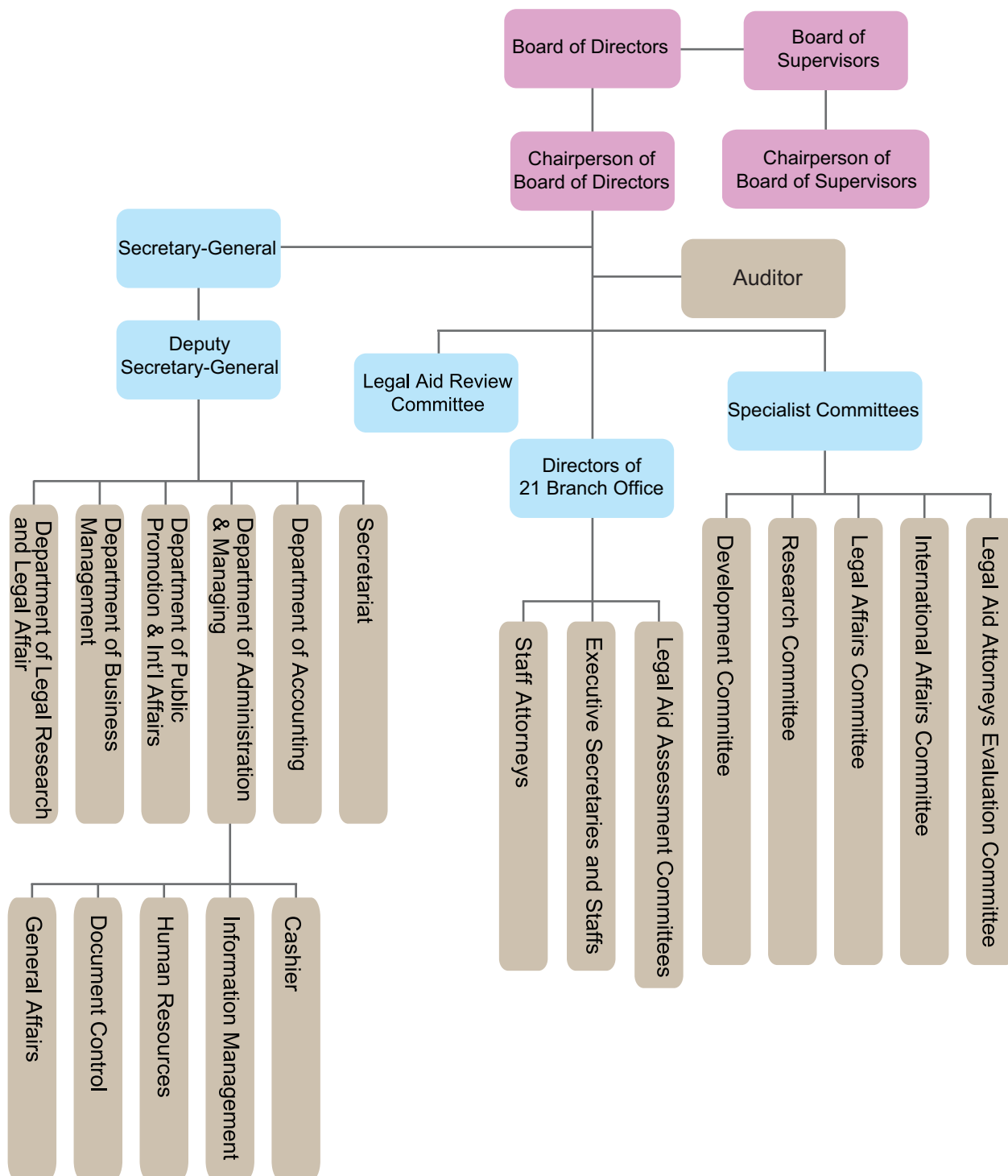
Section 5 Branch Offices

Section 6 Part-Time Personnel



Section 1 · Organizational Structure

Organization Chart



Section 2 - Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body of the Foundation. The Board comprises 13 directors appointed by the President of Judicial Yuan for a term of 3 years without pay. The directors include 2 representatives from Judicial Yuan, 1 from Ministry of Justice, 1 from Ministry of National Defense, 1 from Ministry of the Interior, 4 attorneys recommended by the bar associations both regional and nationwide for their ardent participation in legal aid service, 2 academic specialists in law or other scholastic fields, 1 representative from the minority groups and 1 indigenous representative.

The service term of the 2nd Board of Directors started on March 23, 2007 and ended on March 22, 2010. The Board meets every month, and in 2010 a total of 3 Board meetings were held.

At the first meeting held on March 23, 2010 by the 3rd Board of Directors, Professor Ching-Fang Wu was nominated Chairperson as later reported to the Judicial Yuan. The service term of the 3rd Board of Directors started from March 23, 2010 and will be terminated on March 22, 2013. A meeting is held monthly by the 3rd Board, and a total of 10 meetings had been held in 2010 since the Board assumed the office. The 3rd Board Directors are listed as follows: (in alphabetical order)



Ching-Fang Wu

Chairperson
◆ Ching-Fang Wu
(Professor, Department of Law, National Taipei University)



Directors

- ◆ Jun-yi Lin
(Director-General, Criminal Department, Judicial Yuan)
- ◆ Chun-Jung Lin
(Attorney at Law, Chun-rong Lin's Law Firm)
- ◆ Jheng-shang Gao
(CEO of Hualien Creative and Cultural Park)
- ◆ Cing-ciang Syue
(Director, Department of Military Justice, Ministry of National Defense)
- ◆ Jiun-Ching Chen
(Attorney at Law; Former President of Taiwan Bar Association)
- ◆ He-guei Chen
(Attorney at Law; Patent Attorney, Taiwan International Patent & Law Office)
- ◆ Man-li Chen
(Standing Director of National Alliance of Taiwan Women Association)
- ◆ Chun-pi Chen
(Director-General, Civil Department, Judicial Yuan)
- ◆ Ling-ling Fei
(Director, Department of Prevention, Rehabilitation and Protection, Ministry of Justice)
- ◆ Frank J. Liao
(Attorney at Law; Former Member of the Control Yuan)
- ◆ Wen-shih Liu
(Counselor, Ministry of the Interior)
- ◆ Wen Tien Hsieh
(Attorney at Law; Arbitrator, the Arbitration Association of R. O. C.)



Jun-yi Lin



Chun-Jung Lin



Jheng-shang Gao



Cing-ciung Syue



Jiun-Ching Chen



He-guei Chen



Man-li Chen



Chun-pi Chen



Ling-ling Fei



Frank J. Liao



Wen-shih Liu



Wen-Tien Hsieh



Retired 3rd Term Board Directors

◆ Jing-yuan Wu

(Former Director-General, Civil Department, Judicial Yuan) served as the 3rd term LAF Board Director between March 23, 2010 and August 6, 2010.

Section 3 · Board of Supervisors

The Board of Supervisors constitutes 5 supervisors with the term of office to be 3 years without pay, all appointed by the President of Judicial Yuan. The supervisors include 1 representative from the Executive Yuan, 1 from the Judicial Yuan, 1 attorney recommended by the national and regional bar associations, 1 individual specialized in accounting or relevant professional field, and 1 public figure who is considered to be fair and just by society.

The term of the 2nd Board of Supervisors started on March 23, 2007 and terminated on March 22, 2010. The Board meets every 1 to 3 months and in 2010 a total of 2 meetings were held.

Professor Chen-En Ko was nominated as Chairperson by the Board of Supervisors at the 1st meeting on March 23, 2010 and the decision was later reported to the Judicial Yuan. The service term of the 3rd Board of Supervisors started from March 23, 2010 and will end on March 22, 2013. The Supervisors meet every 3 months, and a total of 4 board meetings plus 1 extraordinary meeting had been held in 2010. The Supervisors of this term are listed as follows (in alphabetical order):



Chen-En Ko

Chairperson of Board of Supervisors

◆ Chen-En Ko

(Professor, Department of Accounting, National Taiwan University)

Supervisors

◆ Mei-Hsing Lin

(Senior Rank Inspector, First Bureau of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan)

◆ Kuo-Ming Lin

(Attorney at Law, Standing Director of Taiwan Bar Association)

◆ Chun-Mei Ma

(Professor, Department of Accounting, Soochow University; Former Deputy President of Soochow University)

◆ Chin-Hung Chang

(Chief Accountant, Accounting Section, Judicial Yuan)



Mei-Hsing Lin



Kun-Ming Lin



Chun-Mei Ma



Chin-Hung Chang

Section 4 · Secretary-General/Deputy Secretary-General

One full-time Secretary-General and One Deputy Secretary-General are appointed to execute matters by law and regulations, take charge of operations of the Foundation under Chairperson of Board of Directors, assist and supervise the performance of LAF staff of all levels as well as the branch offices. In addition, for the purpose of the Foundation's operational development, 7 units are established to execute relevant operations, which are Legal Affairs Department, Legal Aid Business Department, Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs, Department of Administration and Management, Department of Accounting, Secretary Office and Auditor. In addition, staff attorneys are recruited to ensure the smooth promotion of legal aid, respond to the actual demand and other special circumstances of certain remote areas, and to handle cases of specific categories or major issues. The functions of the above positions and departments are described as follows:



Chi-jen Kuo

■ Secretary-General

Chi-jen Kuo

(Attorney at Law; Former Deputy Minister of Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan; Former Minister of Labor Insurance Audit Commission)



Sin-hong Jhou

■ Deputy Secretary-General

Sin-hong Jhou

(Attorney at Law; LAF Staff Attorney) started to serve as the acting Deputy Secretary-General on November 8, 2010.

■ Secretariat Units

Unit	Duty	Director
Legal Aid Business Department	Reviewing petition cases; communicating with and supervising branch offices	Director Cian-jhan Zeng
Legal Affairs Department	Deliberating on the enactment and amendment of regulations and rules; examining contracts; formulating the educational training for attorneys, special programs and other legal matters	Acting Director Yi-shih Su
Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs	Publicity, publication and activities; translating and compiling foreign legal publications and other international matters	Director Yu-lan Syu
Department of Administration and Management	Managing general affairs (procurement and other business matters), human resources (personnel and educational trainings), information management (information control and maintenance), document control (processing business mails and file management) and cashier	Director Duan-fan He ~ October 31, 2010
Department of Accounting	Annual budget, accounting and statistics	Director Jia-en Sie
Secretary Office	Organizing meetings for Board of Directors and Board of Supervisors; arranging courtesy visits; handling instructions from Chairperson and Secretary-General	Director Bao-lin Li
Auditor	Handling auditing affairs independently from other units but supervised by Board of Directors	--

■ Staff Attorneys

The establishment of staff attorneys first started in 2006. By the end of 2010, there were 7 staff attorneys, among which 4 were assigned to Taipei Branch, 1 to Banciao Branch, 1 to Taoyuan Branch and 1 to Tainan Branch, as listed as follows:

Branch	Staff Attorney
Taipei Branch	Ze-fang Sun, Han-wei Jhou, Yi-sing Song, San-chia Lin
Banciao Branch	Shu-ling Yang, Rong-jhih Gao (November 1, 2007 ~ June 30, 2010)
Taoyuan Branch	Mei-wen Dai
Tainan Branch	Syuan-ci Lin

Section 5 · Branch Offices

21 LAF branches have been established nationwide to provide face-to-face service for public applications so that the disadvantaged people in need may be helped.

Each LAF branch is appointed to 1 director to take charge of the operation of the branch office for a 3-year-long term service without pay. At each branch office, 1 full-time executive secretary works under the director and supervise the branch staff. By the end of 2010, the total number of LAF staff is 233, including 176 of the branch offices. The names of directors and executive secretaries of each LAF branch office are listed as follows:



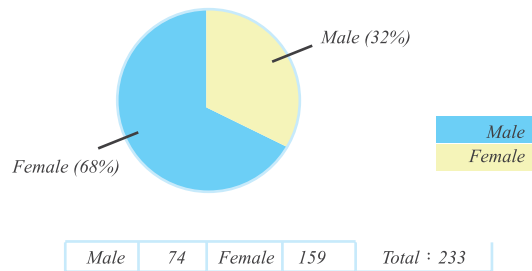
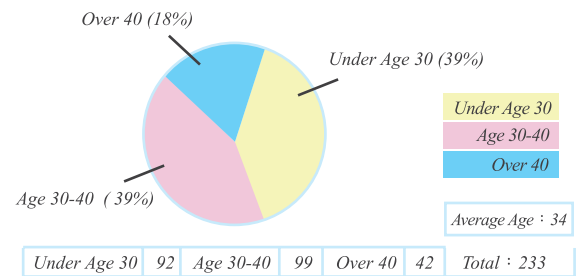
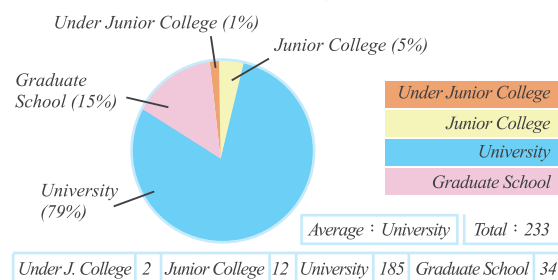
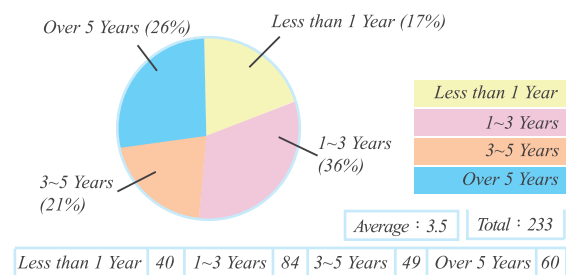
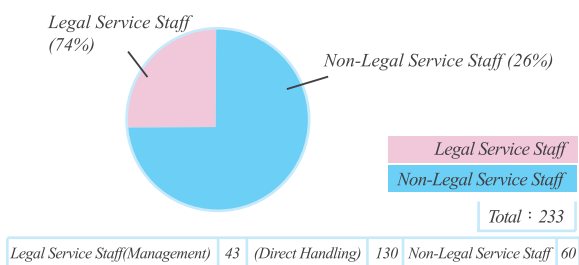
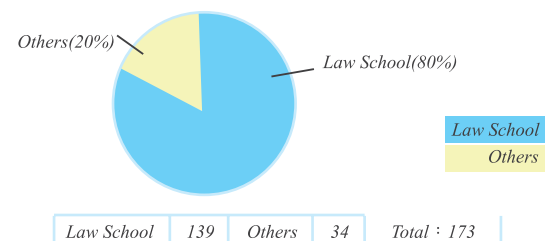
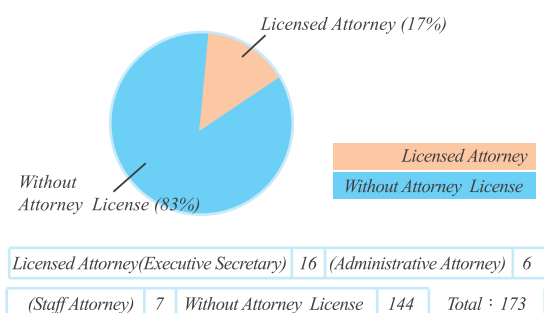
Chairperson Den-mei Ku, Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo, Directors and Executives of LAF branches participating in 2010 Policy Meeting



Branch	Director	Executive Secretary
Keelung Branch	Attorney Cing-song Yu	Attorney Ya-jyun Chen
Taipei, Kinmen and Matsu Branches	Attorney Chang Chen	Attorney Fang-jyun Jhu
Shihlin Branch	Attorney Ju-fang Jhang	Attorney Fen-fen Chen
Banciao Branch	Attorney Cin-fong Syue	Attorney Cong-sian Lin
Taoyuan Branch	Attorney Song-he Jiang	Attorney Wen-jie Jheng
Hsinchu Branch	Attorney Lin-sheng Li	Chief Mei-ci Cai (Acting)
Miaoli Branch	Attorney Jhih-hong Jhang	Attorney Li-ren Wang
Taichung Branch	Attorney Guang-lu Wu	Attorney Ji-Fong Liao
Nantou Branch	Attorney Siou-mei Lyu	Attorney Syue-ru Wu
Changhua Branch	Attorney Yuan-yuan Li	Attorney Chui-hsun Chiu
Yunlin Branch	Attorney Jin-yang Lin	Attorney Mei-yu Li
Chiayi Branch	Attorney Bi-jhong Cai	Attorney Ruei-hua You
Tainan Branch	Attorney Ruei-cheng Lin	Attorney Ping-jhong Jhuo
Kaohsiung and Penghu Branches	Attorney Ching-huei Sie	Attorney Min-yin Sie
Pingtung Branch	Attorney Ruei-ke Tang	Attorney Fu-mei Lin
Yilan Branch	Attorney Ching-song Yu (Acting)	Chief Bi-hua Chen (Acting)
Hualien Branch	Attorney Yun-cing Cai (Acting)	Attorney Yun-cing Cai
Taitung Branch	Attorney Cai-yi Chen (Acting)	Attorney Cai-yi Chen



LAF Board of Director members, Chairperson, Secretary-General, directors of branches, executive secretaries and Foundation staff took a picture in the tea party celebrating the 6th anniversary of LAF.

I. Staff Gender Proportion**II. Staff Age Distribution****III. Staff Educational Background****IV. Staff's Length of Service at LAF****V. Percentage of Staff Job Content Distinction****VI. Percentage of Legal Service Staff's Legal Educational Background****VII. Number of Legal Service Staff under License**

The statistic data were updated on December 31, 2010

Note: The “Legal Service Staff” mentioned in Tables 5, 6 and 7 are those who deal with the LAF operations directly related to legal aid matters.



Section 6 · Part-Time Personnel

Based on different operational needs, Specialist Committees and Legal Aid Review Committee under the Board of Directors and Legal Aid Assessment Committee under each branch office are established. The duty of each committee is described as follows:

I. Specialist Committees

Specialist Committees consist of academics in law and representatives from social welfare groups that serve for a 3-year term without pay. In the year 2010, the establishment included 5 Specialist Committees, which were the Legal Affairs Committee, Legal Research Committee, Development Committee, International Affairs Committee and Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee, and their members totaled 47 (excluding cross-committee members). Commissioners are obliged to offer professional advices and policy suggestions to LAF according to their specialties. The duties of each Specialist Committee are described as follows:

(I) Legal Affairs Committee

Legal Affairs Committee primarily assists with the drafting, amending the Foundation's internal and external rules and regulations as well as interpreting relevant questions. In 2010, the Committee held 4 meetings in total on “Financial Eligibility Criteria of Granting Legal Aid”, “Regulation Governing the Scope of Legal Aid Implementation” and “Guidelines for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations” and “Guidelines for Examining the Reasonableness of Compulsory Defense Applications”. The Commissioners' service of this term started on July 1, 2010 and will be terminated on June 30, 2013. The members of Legal Affairs Committee are as follows (listed in alphabetical order; for the list of the previous term, please refer to the “LAF Annual Report 2009”):

● Jhih-yang Cai, Attorney at Law	Oasis Law Firm
● Jyun-han Chen, Attorney at Law	Chi-He Attorney-at-Law
● Syue-ping Chen, Attorney at Law	Yi-Chian Law Firm
● Wen-jing Chen, Attorney at Law	Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law
● Yi-juan Chen, Attorney at Law	Yi-juan Chen Law Firm
● Yang-huei Gao, Attorney at Law	Min-Yang Law Firm
● Sin-huei Huang, Attorney at Law	Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law
● Sing-hua Jhou, Attorney at Law	Jhong-Sin Law Firm

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| ● Jhong-ciang Lai, Attorney at Law | Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law |
| ● Huei-fang Liao, Attorney at Law | Chian-Cheng Attorney-at-Law |
| ● Hong-wen Lin, Attorney at Law | Chian-Cheng Attorney-at-Law |
| ● Jia-fan Lin, Associate Professor | Department of Civic Education and Leadership,
National Taiwan Normal University |
| ● Shih-tine Liou, Attorney at Law | Syu-Tine United Attorneys-at-Law |
| ● Jyun-jhong Shih, Attorney at Law | Juding Boda Law Firm |
| ● Si-sheng Shih, Attorney at Law | Wei-Yang Law Firm |
| ● Chong-jhe Su, Attorney at Law | Synopsys Taiwan |
| ● Huei-cing Su, Associate Professor | Institute of the Law of the Sea, National Taiwan
Ocean University |
| ● Fang-wan Yang, Attorney at Law | Hai-Guo Attorney-at-Law |
| ● Bo-siang You, Attorney at Law | Yi-Chian Law Firm |
| ● Kai-syong You, Attorney at Law | Kai-syong You Law Firm |

(II) Legal Research Committee

The Legal Research Committee offers advices for the policies, guidelines and future directions of LAF. The Commissioners' service of this term started on July 1, 2010 and will be terminated on June 30, 2013. The members of the Legal Research Committee are listed below in alphabetical order: (For the list of the previous term, please refer to the "LAF Annual Report 2009.")

- | | |
|---|---|
| ● Ming-siou Cheng, Associate Professor | Department of Law, Soochow University |
| ● Guo-chang Huang, Assistant Researcher | Institutum Iurisprudentiae, Academia Sinica |
| ● Wen-yu Jhang, Associate Professor | Department of Law, National Taipei University |
| ● Shih-ming Jiang, Professor | Law School, National Cheng Chi University |
| ● Hao-ren Wu, Associate Professor | Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University |
| ● Jhih-guang Wu, Associate Professor | Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University |

(III) Development Committee

Composed of representatives from social welfare groups and related specialists, the Development Committee aims at gathering constructive thoughts to establish a channel for exchange and cooperation, a legal support platform and referral mechanism, and hopefully to enhance the Foundation's publicity through sharing resources. 2 meetings were held in 2010 on the operation plan



of 2011, elevating the quality of Legal Aid Assessment Committee members and legal aid attorneys (including the establishment of complete complain channels and the elimination system, offering educational trainings to legal aid attorneys and staff, etc.) The Commissioners' service of this term started on August 1, 2010 and will end on June 30, 2013. Members of the Development Committee are (listed in alphabetical order; for the list of the previous term, please refer to the "LAF Annual Report 2009):

Ying-ciou Du, Researcher	Department of Research and Development, the Garden of Hope Foundation
Min-ping Hong, Social Worker	Pearl S. Buck Foundation
Yi-ting Hu, Director-General	Parents' Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability, Taipei City
Peter Van Hung Nguyen, Father	Vietnamese Migrant Workers and Brides Office, Diocese Hsinchuensis
Bi-cuei Lin, General Manager	Compass Public Relations Ltd.
Wan-ping Lu, CEO	Begonia Foundation
Dong-ru Sie, Deputy Secretary-General	League of Welfare Organizations for the Disabled
You-lian Sun, Secretary-General	Taiwan Labor Front
Ciou-lan Wang, Supervisor of Social Workers	Modern Women's Foundation
Jin-fa Wang, Assistant Professor	National Chiayi University
Ji-li Wei, Director	Taiwan Fund for Children and Families
Yu-cing Wu, Secretary-General	Old People Welfare Alliance, ROC

(IV) International Affairs Committee

Established mainly to assist with the Foundation's international affairs development, the International Affairs Committee held 1 meeting in 2010, and the major concerns and content of discussion included (1) the program and selection of LAF staff studying abroad in 2010; (2) key projects in 2010; (3) a 3-year plan starting from 2010. The Commissioners' service of this term started on July 1, 2010 and will end on June 30, 2013. Members of the International Affairs Committee are listed below in alphabetical order: (For the list of the previous term, please refer to the "LAF Annual Report 2009.)

Yi-cian Chen, Assistant Professor	Graduate Institute for Gender Studies, Shi Hsin University
Huang-cyuan Ciou, Attorney at Law	Kew & Lord Law Office
Peter Van Hung Nguyen, Father	Vietnamese Migrant Workers and Brides Office, Diocese Hsinchuensis
Jhih-gang Lin, Attorney at Law	Taiwan International Patent Attorney-at-Law
Bo Tedards, Director	Taiwan Foundation for Democracy
Stephana Wei, Sister	Rerum Novarum Center
Robin Winkler, Founding Director	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

(V) Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee

Established according to the Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Lawyers' Performance, the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee consists of 9 members. While LAF Secretary-General is the ex-officio member, the others include 1 judge recommended by the Judicial Yuan, 1 prosecutor by the Ministry of Justice, 2 attorneys by the bar association both regional and national, and 2 academic or social group representatives by LAF. The Commissioners' service of this term started on September 1, 2010 and will be terminated on August 31, 2013. Members of the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee are listed below in alphabetical order: (For the list of the previous term, please refer to the "LAF Annual Report 2009.")

Sen-lin Jhan, Professor	College of Law, National Taiwan University
Jhao-huan Li, Council Member	Taipei Association for the Promotion of Women's Rights
Jia-fan Lin, President	Taiwan Association for Human Rights
You-Chen Su, Attorney at Law	You-Chen Su's Law Firm
Jhao-peng Wang, Professor	College of Law, National Taiwan University
Zao-bing Wei, Attorney at Law	Jian-de Law Firm
Hao-cin Yang, Judge	Taiwan Shihlin District Court
Ming-ren You, Prosecutor	Taiwan High Prosecutors Office

According to Item 2 of LAF Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Lawyers' Performance, Investigators are included in the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee to assist with



investigation.

Of the total 21 Investigators, 14 are attorneys with more than 5 years' practice experience, and 7 academic specialists or social group representatives. Investigation into individual cases is conducted by a team of 2 attorneys and 1 academic or social group representative.

The service of this term's Investigators started on August 1, 2010 and will be terminated on June 30, 2013. Their names are listed below in alphabetical order: (For the list of the previous term, please refer to the "LAF Annual Report 2009.")

● Hong-jie Cai, Attorney at Law	Guangyang Law Firm
● Jhih-syong Chen, Assistant Professor	Institute of Technology Law, National Chiao Tung University
● Siou-cing Chen, Attorney at Law	Siang-He Law Firm
● Yan-si Chen, Attorney at Law	Tsar & Tsai Law Firm
● Yi-cheng Chen, Attorney at Law	Yi-cheng Chen's Law Firm
● Otto Shiu-tian Huang, Attorney at Law	Primordial Law Firm
● Siao-ling Huang, Secretary-General	Taiwan Association for Victims of Occupational Injuries
● Feng-shou Jhang, Attorney at Law	Feng-shou Jhang's Law Firm
● Guan-ling Ji, Attorney at Law	Shan-He Law Firm
● Wellington Li-syong Koo, Attorney at Law	Formosa Transnational Attorneys at Law
● Cyong-jia Lin, Attorney at Law	Cyong-jia Lin's Law Firm
● Duan Lin, Professor	Department of Sociology; College of Social Science, National Taiwan University
● Da-sin Liou, Attorney at Law	Da-sin Liou's Law Firm
● Shih-tine Liou, Attorney at Law	Syu-Tine United Attorneys-at-Law
● Dong-ru Sie, Deputy Secretary-General	League of Welfare Organizations for the Disabled, ROC
● Huei-cing Su, Associate Professor	Institute of the Law of the Sea, National Taiwan Ocean University
● Bao-li Wang, Attorney at Law	Tai-yang Law Firm
● Ciou-fen Wang, Attorney at Law	Ciou-fen Wang's Law Firm
● Jhih-guang Wu, Associate Professor	Department of Law, Fu Jen Catholic University
● Jing-ru Wu, Secretary-General	Taiwan International Workers' Association
● Sin-sian Wu, Attorney at Law	Sin-sian Wu's Law Firm

II. Legal Aid Review Committee

The Legal Aid Review Committee of the Foundation is responsible for petitions for reviewing the decisions made by the Legal Aid Assessment 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 Legal Aid Review Committee serve a term of 3 years without pay. By the end of 2010, there were 233 members in total.

III. Legal Aid Assessment Committee

Each LAF branch office establishes a Legal Aid Assessment Committee where Commissioners serve a term of 3 years without pay. Chosen from among judges, public prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys, or academic and experts having special knowledge in law, the commissioners were nominated by Directors of Branches and appointed by the Foundation. The Legal Aid Assessment Committee is responsible for the following matters:

- The approval, refusal, cancellation and termination of an application for legal aid
- The payment, pre-payment, reduction or cancellation of legal fees and necessary expenses for attorneys
- The determination of the amount of legal fees and other expenses that the applicant should share or be responsible for
- The mediation of any disputes between legal aid recipients and their providers and the terms of reconciliation
- Other miscellaneous matters

By the end of 2010, the members totaled 1,450.

IV. Legal Aid Attorneys

The Foundation provides legal aid service through legal aid attorneys who practice in different cities and counties. By the end of 2010, a total of 2,419 attorneys had been registered as LAF legal aid attorneys.



(I) Age Analysis of LAF Legal Aid Attorneys

The number of legal aid attorneys listed below is the total registered in 2010 regardless to their acceptance of cases or not.

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Under 30	96	93	189
31~40	314	651	965
41~50	208	520	728
51~60	39	235	274
61~70	0	157	157
Over 70	1	75	76
Birth Date Unregistered	2	28	30
Total	660	1759	2419

(II) Years of Practice of LAF Legal Aid Attorneys

The number of legal aid attorneys listed below is the total registered in 2010 regardless to their acceptance of cases or not.

Years of Practice	Female	Male	Total
Less Than 1 Year	8	19	27
1~3 Years	122	245	367
4~5 years	73	176	249
6~10 Years	158	402	560
11~20 Years	272	642	914
Over 20 Years	19	237	256
Information Unknown	8	38	46
Total	660	1759	2419

V. Volunteers

Volunteers are recruited by the Foundation on a non-scheduled basis to assist each branch office with legal aid operations. Trainee lawyers are also recruited to serve as record-keeping personnel for the Legal Aid Assessment Commissioners. When Commissioners interview the applicants, trainee lawyers keep the minutes of case-related data via a computer for future reference by the Legal Aid Assessment Committee. When trainee lawyers complete their internship, they can become LAF legal aid attorneys and members of the Legal Aid Assessment Committee, or they will be LAF seed members to help promote the philosophy of the Foundation.

Internship opportunities are also offered to college students majoring in social work, social psychology, public administration and other relevant fields and certification will be issued by LAF. By the end of 2010, there were 367 volunteers working for the Foundation, among which 83 were trainee lawyers.

VI. Statistics of Part-Time Staff

Member of Specialist Committees	Legal Aid Attorney Evaluation Investigator	Member of Legal Aid Review Committee	Member of Legal Aid Assessment Committee	Legal Aid Attorney	Volunteer
55	21	233	1450	2419	367



Chapter 2 Legal Aid Business

Section 1 Legal Aid Cases and Recipients

Section 2 Operational Management



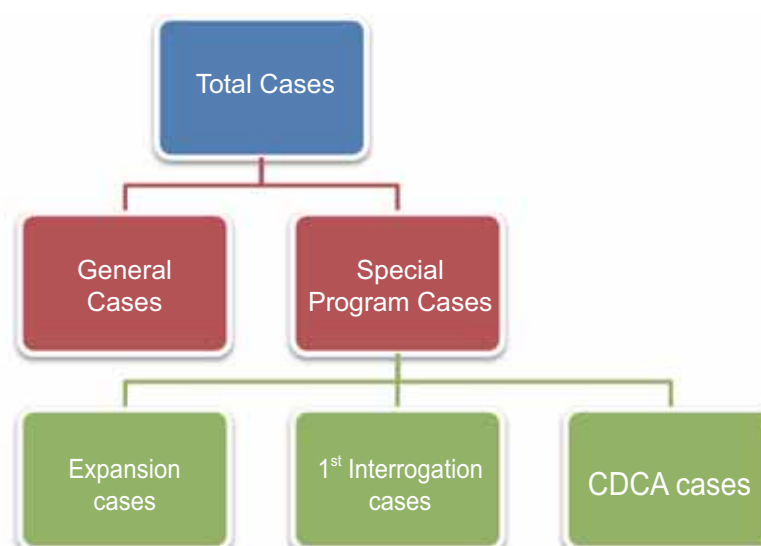
LAF provides legal aid to the people to protect their basic litigation rights. The legal aid recipients are those who lack financial means and cannot be protected properly by law and are unable to claim their legal rights, or those who may not lack financial means but are involved in compulsory defense cases (e.g. cases where the minimum punishment is no less than 3 years imprisonment, or when they are unable to make statements in court due to intellectual disability). The services of LAF include legal consultation, mediation, settlement, drafting legal documents, and court representation or defense, etc.

Section 1 · Legal Aid Cases and Recipients

I. Categories of Legal Aid Cases

Legal aid cases are grouped into “special program cases” and “general cases” .

- (I) Special Program Cases: including “Consumer Debt Clearance Act Legal Aid Program” (CDCA cases), “First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal aid Attorney at Police Stations Program” (1st Interrogation cases) and “Expansion of Legal Consultation Program” (Expansion cases).
 - 1. Consumer Debt Clearance Act Legal Aid Program Cases: These are cases applying to LAF for aid to negotiation, restructuring and clearance based on the Consumer Debt Clearance Act.
 - 2. First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal aid Attorney at Police Stations Program: When involved in felony punishable by a minimum sentence of not less than 3 years imprisonment, or are arrested, arrested by the police, investigators and other judicial officials or requested to be interrogated for the first time about the said case without a summon or notice, people can apply to LAF for the attorney's company. But when people with mental or intellectual disability being apprehended, arrested by the investigation authority, or being requested to be interrogated for interrogation or questioning without receiving a summon or notice, and were regarded as possibly with intellectual or mental disability based on their ability to make a statement, they can always apply to LAF for an attorney's company during interrogation.
 - 3. Expansion of Legal Consultation Program: These are cases only applying for legal aid consultation.
- (II) General Cases: Other than the special program cases, these are cases applying to LAF for legal aid to “court representation and defense” , “mediation or settlement” or “drafting legal documents” .



II. Data Analyses of Cases

Analyses of Amount of Past Applications and Aided Cases

Analysis of Amount of Total Legal Aid Cases (Including General Cases and Special Program Cases):

(I) Total Applications: See Table 1 and Table 2.

In 2010, the total applications of all categories, including general cases and special program cases, amounted to 107,761, 42,048 of which were general cases. Of the total applications for special program cases, 7,175 were CDCA cases, 637 were 1st Interrogation cases, and 57,901 were Expansion cases.

In the half year since LAF's establishment in July 1, 2004, a total of 7,702 applications were handled. Through promotion via mass media and cooperation between courts of all levels, district prosecutors offices and governmental institutions, the total increased drastically to 23,942 applications in 2005, 32,813 applications in 2006, and in 2007 the growth slowed down. In 2008, in response to the coming into effect of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act, LAF launched the Consumer Debt Clearance Act Legal Aid Program, and 23,938 applications rushed in as expected. In 2009 when the Expansion of Legal Consultation Program was launched as the result of public expectation, 35,852 applications were made in that first year. The number continued to grow in 2010 and had an increase of 61.5% from the total applications in 2009. Benefited by the positive promotion of the Expansion of Legal Consultation Program, the applications of general cases also increased 13.29%

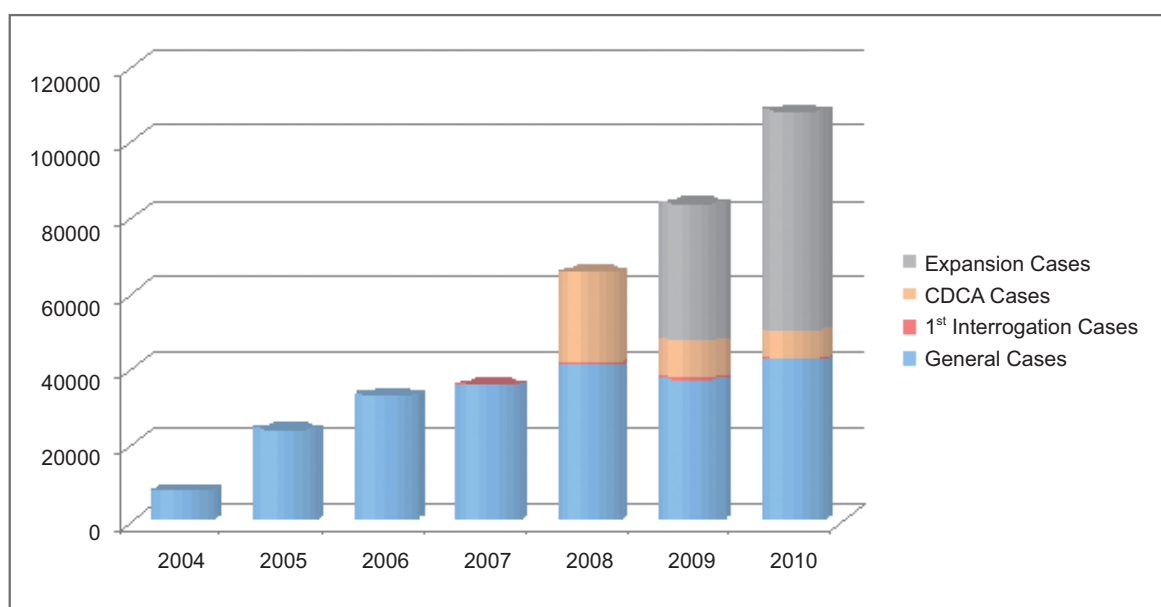


from those in 2009. Despite the 26.41% decrease of applications for CDCA Program service due to people's lack of confidence and the 2.6% decrease of applications for 1st Interrogation Program service, the total applications still had an increase of 29.25% from those in the previous year.

Table 1 • Statistics of Past Applications

Statistics of Past Applications					
Year	Total	General Case	1 st Interrogation Case	CDCA Case	Expansion Case
2004	7702	7702	-	-	-
2005	23942	23942	-	-	-
2006	32813	32813	-	-	-
2007	35573	35386	187	-	-
2008	65262	40723	601	23938	-
2009	83373	37117	654	9750	35852
2010	107761	42048	637	7175	57901
Total	356426	219731	2079	40863	93753

Table 2 • Statistics Chart of Past Applications



(II) Total Cases Approved of Legal Aid: See Table 3 and Table 4.

In 2010, the number of approved general cases totaled 27,137. Of the total approved special program cases, 1,343 were CDCA cases, and 483 were 1st Interrogation cases. For cases qualified for the 1st Interrogation Program, attorneys would be appointed by LAF to accompany the recipients during interrogation. Since no attorneys would be appointed for follow-up service for the Expansion of Legal Consultation Program, its data were not included in this statistics.

The numbers of total approvals and applications did not change much in the past. Judging from the overall data, notable growths were found in 2005 and 2008. There seemed to be no big change after 2008, but a close inspection would reveal a distinct difference. In the part of general cases, its time of growth could be divided into 2 periods, the first falling between 2005 and 2006 and the second between 2009 and 2010, while between 2007 and 2008 there was a time of stagnation. It was mainly because in the beginning a rapid growth appeared when the capacity of demand for legal aid was not yet satiated, but the case amount dropped starting from 2008 when some loan cases became CDCA cases with the enforcement of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act. This kind of rise and fall was also seen in court. When the Expansion of Legal Consultation Program was launched in March 2009, the public had more accesses to understand their own right and interest. This and the additional effect of active promotion helped the increase of applications and approved cases. This additional effect did not slow down until April 2010 when the legal aid amount reached a certain degree. Therefore in 2010 although there was an increase of general cases by 10.49%, most growth actually appeared before April with an increase of 26%, with a peak at 33% from that of the same period in 2009. The case total of the latter half of 2010 did not differ too much from that of the same period of 2009.

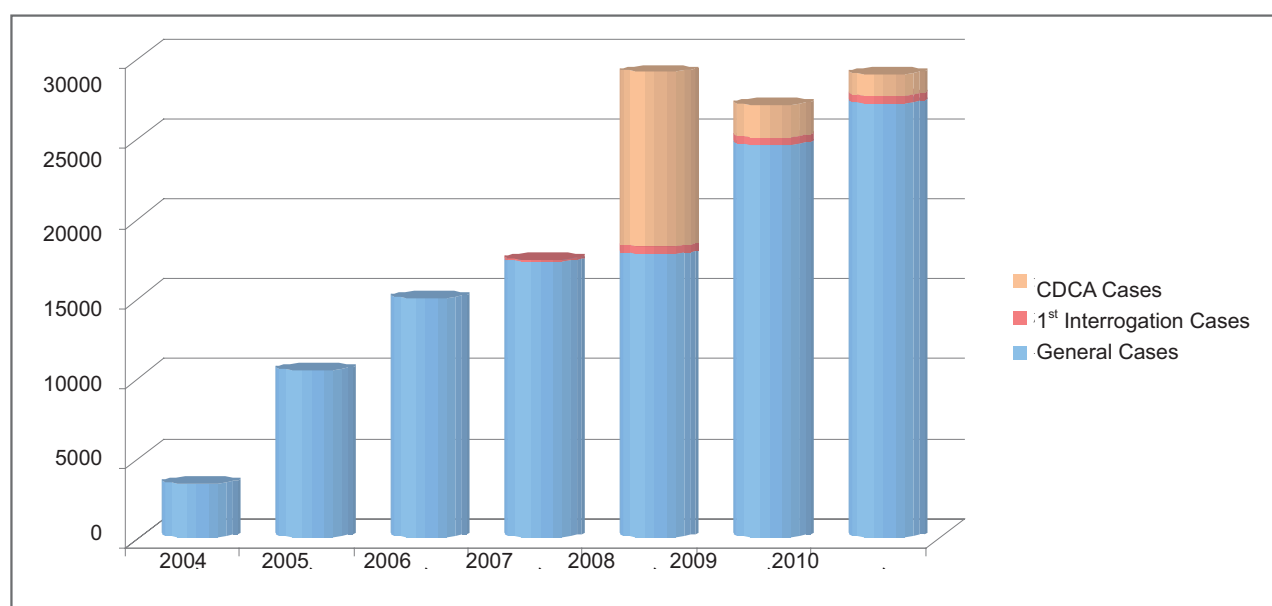
Though the growth of general cases ceased making progress in 2008, the total approved cases, including those of special programs, still increased a lot thanks to the incoming CDCA cases. In April 2008 when the CDCA Act was first implemented, many impoverished people who were unable to pay off their debts held great expectation for it and came to the Foundation to apply for legal aid. But when the implementation in practice could not immediately resolve their debt problems as expected even with great efforts and time spent, many disappointed debtors chose to evade and the legal aid cases dropped year by years. There was no exception in year 2010 as the total was 32.95% less than that of 2009, which might be a notable alarm. Also, the total cases of the 1st Interrogation Program could not expand and in 2010 even reduced 4.73% from that of 2009 because people's lack of awareness of their own rights and the information about this program, and it was difficult to tell if a person would meet the qualification for the program that only provided assistance to those liable to become criminal suspects of assigned defense cases.



Table 3 • Total Approved Cases over the Years

Total Approved Cases over the Years				
Year	Total	General Case	1 st Interrogation Case	CDCA Case
2004	3391	3391	-	-
2005	10466	10466	-	-
2006	14995	14995	-	-
2007	17368	17209	159	-
2008	29102	17698	501	10903
2009	27071	24561	507	2003
2010	28963	27137	483	1343

Table 4 • Chart of Total Approved Cases over the Years



Analyses of Number of Applications of General Cases and Those Approved

(I) Data of Applications of General Cases and Those Approved

1. Total Applications: See Table 5 and Table 6.

In 2010, among the total 42,048 applications of general cases, 27,137 cases were approved (full legal aid + partial legal aid) and 13,254 were revoked.

After the rapid increase in 2005, the number of applications of general cases grew steadily because that the capacity of legal aid demand was not full in the early stage of LAF's

establishment. By 2005 the easy access to legal aid with 10 LAF branches founded in cities and counties all over Taiwan had a positive effect over the growth of cases. In 2009 the total applications of general cases dropped mainly because that in March LAF launched the Expansion of Legal Consultation Program. Some applicants for legal consultation during usual time of assessment turned to apply for this program which required only simply information about their financial eligibility. As a result, the number of applications of general cases dropped in the beginning of the implementation of the Expansion Program while the total aided cases still increased.

2. Categories and Percentages of Legal Aid Applications

Of all categories of the applications in 2010, the category of criminal cases accounted for 49.44%, civil cases 29.77%, and family cases 17.92%.

When categorizing the general cases between 2004 and 2007, family cases were not independent from the category of civil cases. Furthermore, the following facts concerning the categories of civil, criminal and administrative cases were notable:

(1) The percentage of criminal cases applications increased greatly.

It is the Foundation's policy to strengthen the legal aid to criminal cases. In general, the category of application is chosen by the applicants, and the Foundation cannot restrict their choices. In the beginning of the Foundation's establishment when the applicants needed to come in person or trust a delegate to apply for legal aid, applications of criminal cases accounted for 32% of the total because those inmates could not come in person. But later LAF started to promote the connection and referral of criminal cases between LAF and courts as well as district prosecutor offices. Opening for written application, conducting assessment in prison and legal consultation services were also provided depending on the condition of different LAF branches. Through the assistance from the courts, district prosecutor offices and prisons, the applications of criminal cases increased greatly and the percentage grew from 31.24% in 2004 to 49.44% in 2010.

(2) The application percentage of administrative cases reduced year by year.

How does the low applications' number associated with the attitude of the people facing the government machinery? When resorting to administrative remedy procedures such as administrative actions and petitions, etc., would the public feel reluctant because they thought the government-funded LAF might be partial to the governmental authorities? No actual answers were found to the above questions. Still it is worth attention that the application percentage of administrative cases dropped from 2.87% in 2004 to 1.89% in 2010, indicating a room for service enhancement.

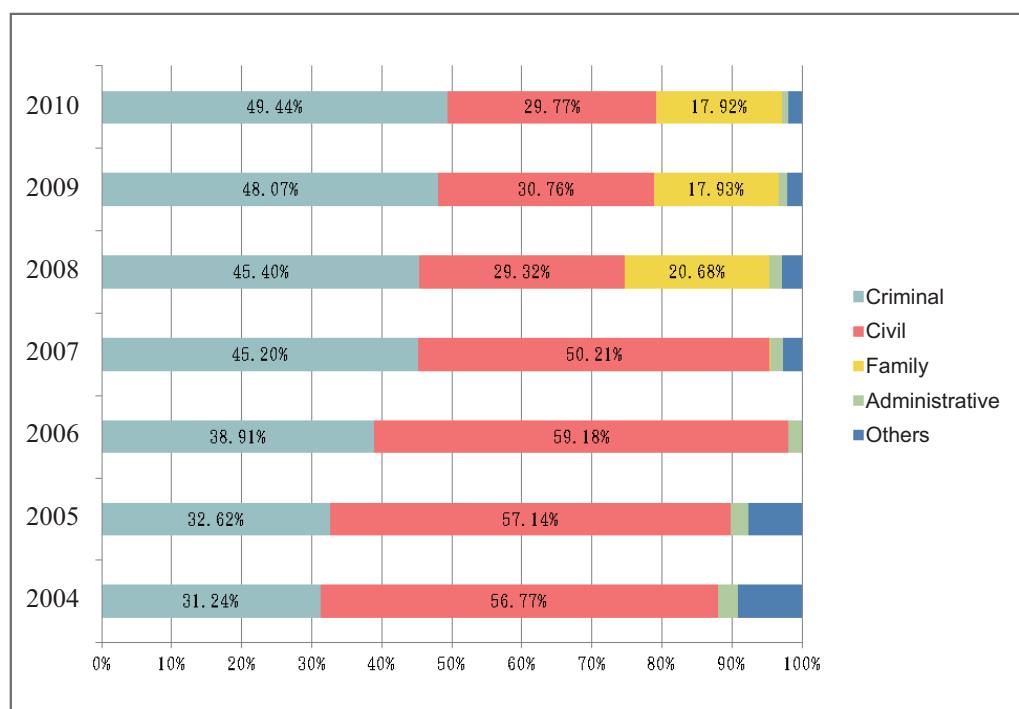


Table 5 • Percentages of Past Application Categories

Percentages of Past Application Categories						
Year	Total	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Others
2004	100.00%	31.24%	56.77%	0.00%	2.87%	9.13%
2005	100.00%	32.62%	57.14%	0.00%	2.55%	7.69%
2006	100.00%	38.91%	59.18%	0.00%	1.91%	0.00%
2007	100.00%	45.20%	50.21%	0.13%	1.77%	2.69%
2008	100.00%	45.40%	29.32%	20.68%	1.77%	2.83%
2009	100.00%	48.07%	30.76%	17.93%	1.19%	2.05%
2010	100.00%	49.44%	29.77%	17.92%	0.89%	1.97%

Note: The percentage figure is accurate to the second decimal place and the addition of sub-items may not be equal to 100.00% when rounded off.

Table 6 • Chart of Percentages of Past Application Categories



(II) Data of Approved Cases

1. Percentage of Approval: See Table 7.

In 2010, the percentage of approved general cases was 67.19%, which was calculated by dividing the sum of total approvals and total revokes by the total approvals.

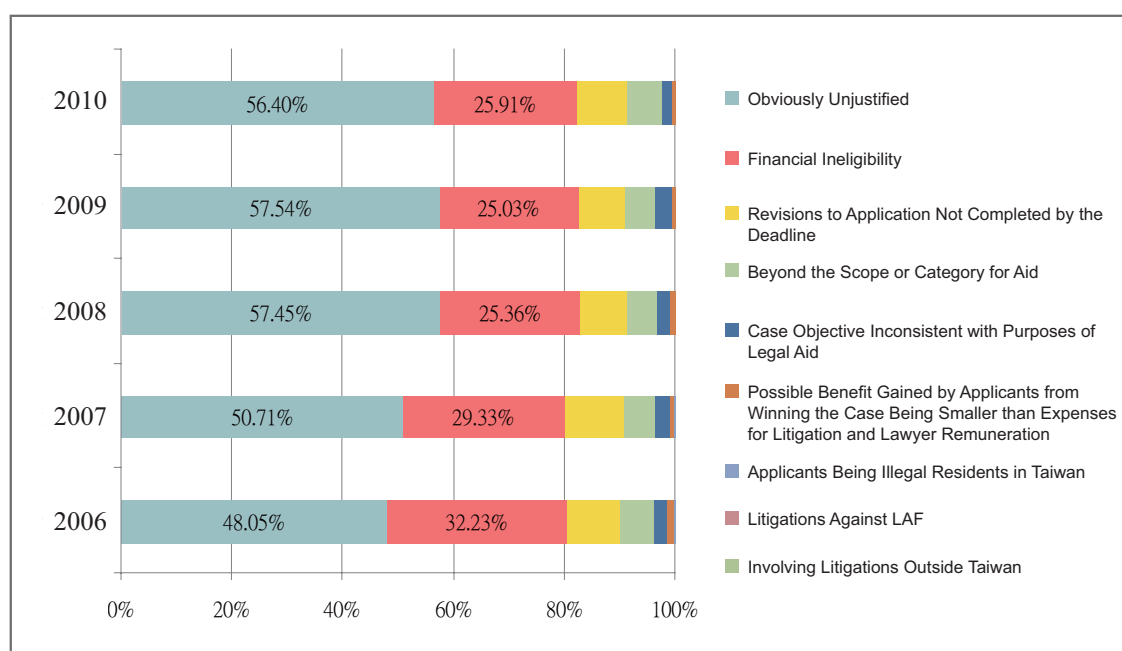
While in the beginning of LAF establishment the Foundation was criticized for being too lenient with most decisions of assessment, in recent years LAF was deemed becoming stricter by most and even within the Foundation. However, it is interesting to note that, judging from the percentages of approved cases over the years, it is the lowest in 2004, and even the percentage of 66.29% in 2005 is lower than those in 2009 and 2010. It is probably because that in the beginning the public did not understand the Foundation's system and criteria of assessment, and that the weighing standards of different members of LAF branch Legal Aid Assessment Committees were not quite clear.

Another special fact is that most people think the increase of applications of general cases was benefited from the Expansion of Legal Consultation Program. The qualification for the Expansion Program is made via simple inquiry about the applicants' financial status, which is certainly not so strict as the assessment of general cases. The applications for legal aid brought by the Expansion Program are supposed to have increased the revokes and lower the percentage of approval under strict financial eligibility assessment. But in effect after the implementation of the Expansion Program, the approval percentage was 67.89% in 2009 and 67.19% in 2010, which were higher than the 65.86% in 2007 and 65.89%. The statistics of categorized reasons for revokes also showed that the revoke percentage of applicants' financial eligibility being higher than the Foundation's criteria was 25.91% in 2010, which was also lower than the 32.23% in 2006 and 23.33% in 2007 (See Table 8.) It is worth analyzing and researching to see if the Expansion Program actually had a certain screening function and what benefits or faults this kind of screening had.

**Table 7 · Percentages of Approved Cases over the Years**

Percentages of Approved Cases			
Year	Approved	Revoked	Percentage of Approval
2004	3391	2133	61.39%
2005	10466	5322	66.29%
2006	14995	6829	68.71%
2007	17209	8919	65.86%
2008	17698	9163	65.89%
2009	24561	11618	67.89%
2010	27137	13254	67.19%

Note: Calculation Formula = Total Approvals / (Total Approvals + Total Revokes)

Table 8 · Percentage Chart of Reasons for Past Revokes

2. Categories and Percentage of Approved Cases: See Table 9 and Table 10.

Of all categories of the total approved cases in 2010, 47.72% were criminal cases, 29.97% were civil, and 19.53% were family.

Of the total approved cases between 2004 and 2007, family cases were not counted independently from civil cases, and all cases were grouped into categories of civil, criminal and administrative. Thus the following facts could be found:

- (1) The percentage of approved criminal cases grew year by year.

As aforesaid, it is the Foundation's policy to strengthen the legal aid to criminal cases. Most assigned defense cases referred from the courts and district prosecutors offices would be approved of legal aid by the Foundation on the basis of protecting criminal human right. The targets of cooperation for in-prison written application and assessment by LAF branches also increased over the years, therefore the growth of approved criminal cases met the expectation.

- (2) The percentages of approved criminal and administrative cases were lower than those of applications: See Tables 11, 12 and 13.

While most assigned defense cases referred from the courts and district prosecutor offices would be approved of legal aid by the Foundation, the revoke percentage of inmates' written applications or in-prison assessment of assigned defense cases was distinctly higher. Since a written application is required to present the district prosecutor's indictment or court verdict, could the applicant's inability to make a complete statement be the cause of increased revokes? Why the members of Legal Aid Assessment Committee could not decide according to the same criteria on the referred or self-applied criminal cases. More researches would be needed to find out the answers. Researches would also be needed to decide if the high percentage of revoked administrative cases was due to the low percentage of faults by the administrative authorities or the Legal Aid Assessment Committee members' lack of understanding about the administrative matters.

Table 9 - Categorized Percentages of Approved General Cases over the Years

Categorized Percentages of Nature of Approved General Cases in the Past						
Year	Total	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Others
2004	100.00%	32.75%	59.12%	0.00%	1.45%	6.67%
2005	100.00%	37.20%	55.08%	0.00%	1.83%	5.89%
2006	100.00%	37.18%	61.05%	0.00%	1.77%	0.00%
2007	100.00%	44.21%	51.38%	0.14%	1.52%	2.75%
2008	100.00%	46.54%	26.31%	22.74%	1.37%	3.05%
2009	100.00%	45.45%	31.54%	19.89%	0.81%	2.31%
2010	100.00%	47.72%	29.97%	19.53%	0.49%	2.28%

Note: The percentage figure is accurate to the second decimal place and the addition of sub-items may not be equal to 100.00% when rounded off.



Table 10 • Chart of Categorized Percentages of Approved Cases over the Years

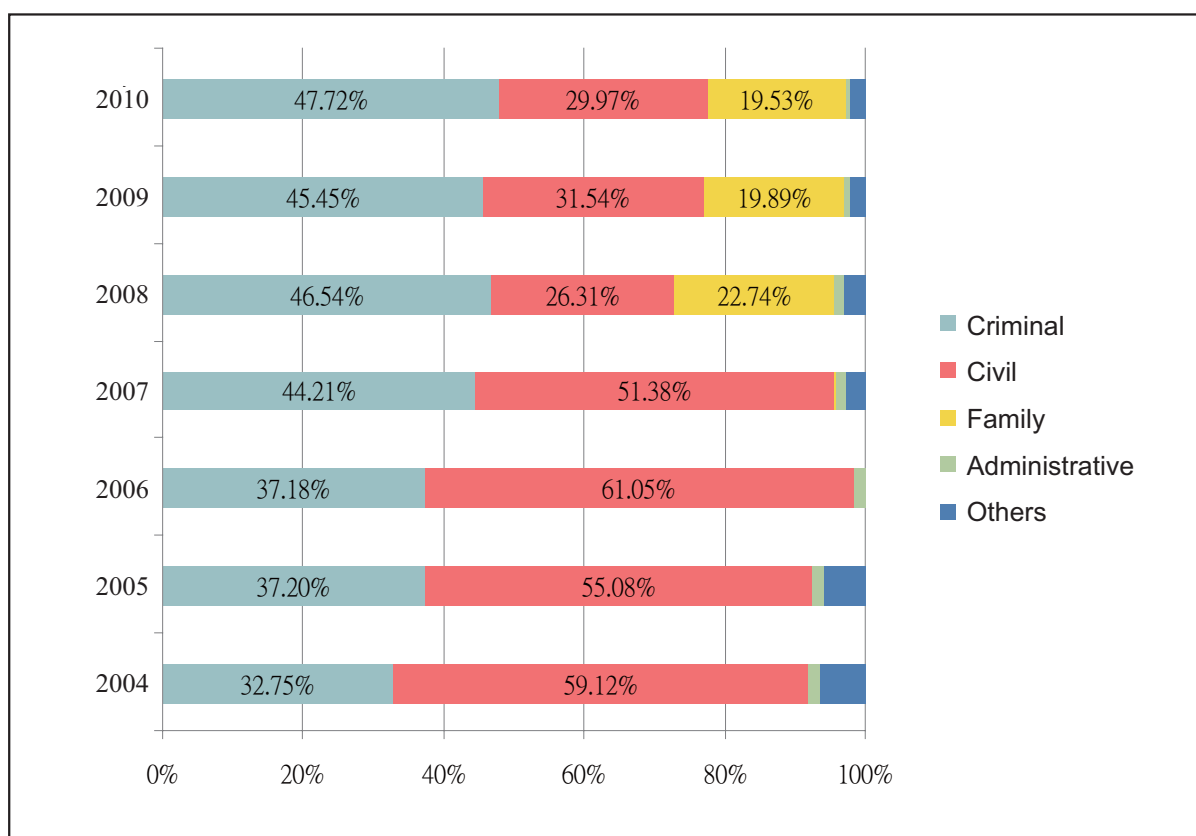
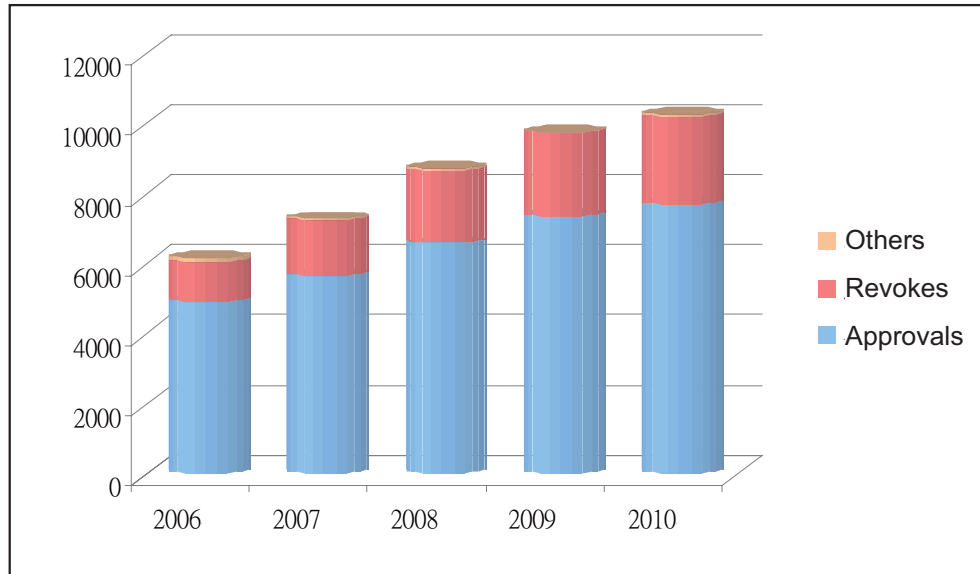
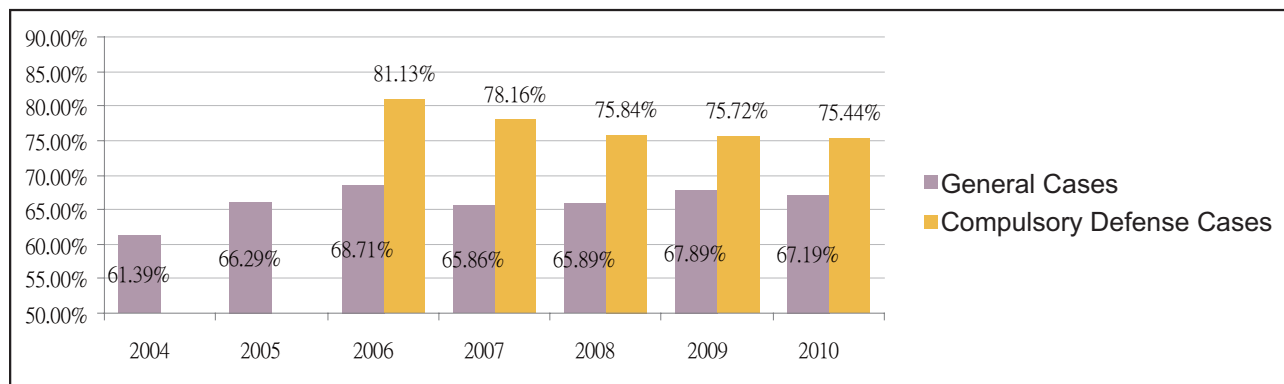


Table 11 • Statistics of General Cases of Compulsory Defense over the Years

Statistics of General Cases of Compulsory Defense over the Years					
Year	Application	Approval	Revoke	Others	Percentage of Approval
2006	6196	4928	1146	122	81.13%
2007	7283	5657	1581	45	78.16%
2008	8755	6597	2102	56	75.84%
2009	9776	7375	2365	36	75.72%
2010	10262	7724	2515	23	75.44%

Notes: 1. No statistics of compulsory defense cases were made in 2004 and 2005 and so were not found in this table.
2. “Others” signifies the cases withdrawn by applicants or not yet finalized with assessment.

Table 12 • Statistics Chart of General Cases of Compulsory Defense over the Years**Table 13 • Chart of Percentages of Approved General Cases over the Years**

3. Particularities of Cases Approved of Legal Aid

(1) The number of labor dispute cases rose to the 2nd and 5th rankings in the category of civil cases in recent years.

Of the top 5 natures of civil category, “torts” ranked 1st with a total of 2,798 cases, followed by the 1,448 cases of “severance payment dispute”. The cases ranked from 2nd to 5th were all related to labor disputes.

A comparison among the civil cases approved in the past 5 years showed that the number of compensation for torts, especially those for traffic accidents, stayed at the top ranking.



A peculiar finding was that in the past 2 years the ranking of “borrowing/lending” cases was replaced by “severance payment” and other labor disputes by falling behind the top 5 rankings. If excluding the class action of alien laborers' working payment dispute, this change of rankings was closely associated with the increase of qualified applicants applying for legal aid to labor dispute cases after the Foundation's Program of Immediate Aid to Labor Litigations commissioned by the Council of Labor Affairs.

- (2) The number of “trafficking and selling of drugs” cases rose to 1st ranking of all criminal cases approved of legal aid, and the total of “fraud” cases declined year by year.

The total of “trafficking and selling of drugs” ranked No. 1 and still continued to rise, which indicated that the drug issue became more serious and worth our attention.

Also, some impoverished and lowly-educated people often come to LAF for help when they were used by scam gangs by offering their bank accounts for laundering the money beguiled out of other victims and in the end were investigated or indicted by the police as accomplice or aiding in fraud. The number of this type of cases peaked between 2006 and 2008, diminished in 2009 and dropped even more by 2010. Apparently as more people in need had gradually gained enough knowledge about these scam cases, less of them would be used by the gangs.

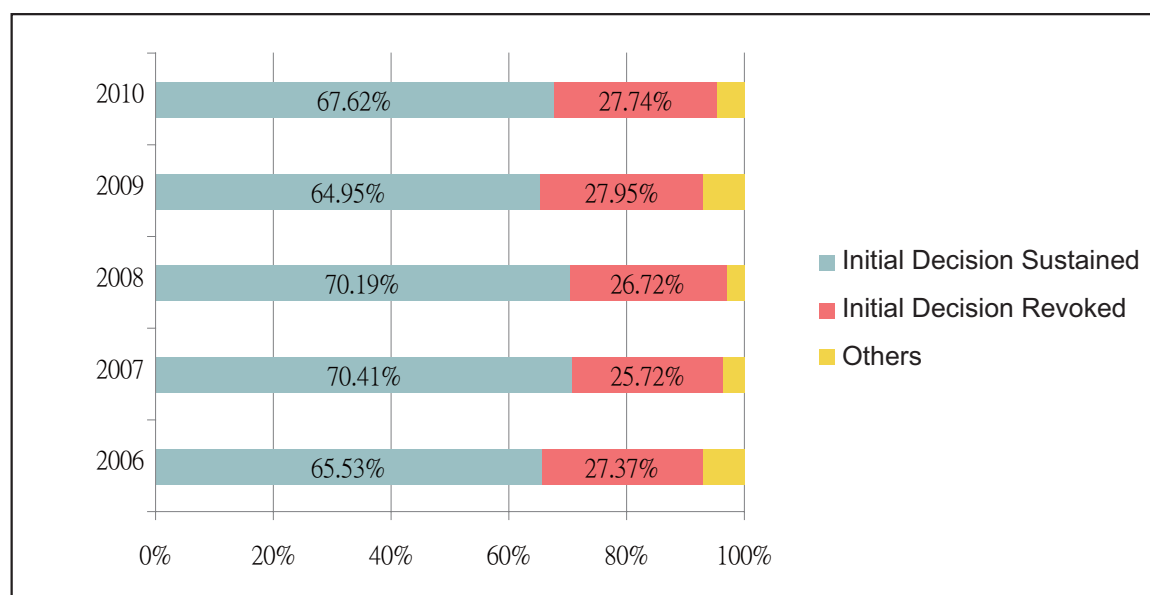
(III) Review: See Table 14 and Table 15.

A review is a procedure of remedy for the applicant or legal aid recipient who feels reluctant to accept the result of assessment by the Legal Aid Assessment Committee of an LAF branch. Remedial review procedures can be made for various circumstances, including “unwilling to accept revoke of the case” , “unwilling to accept the type of legal aid” , “unwilling to accept the type of partial aid” , “unwilling to accept termination of the cases” , “unwilling to accept the content of legal aid” , “unwilling to accept the content of guarantee” , “unwilling to accept the assessment result of whether to replace the attorney” , “unwilling to agree on the amount of recovery cost” , “unwilling to agree on the amount of repayment fee” and “unwilling to agree on the amount of withdrawal fee” .

In 2010, 27.74% of the review applications were revoked by the Legal Aid Review Committee, where was not much different from the percentages between 25.72% and 27.95% in the past. Still the quality of assessment needed to be examined because more than 25% of the decisions made by the Legal Aid Assessment Committee of LAF branches were revoked, i.e. every 1 out of 4 were denied and yet no improvement had been made.

Table 14 • Statistics of the Result of Reviewed General Cases over the Years

Result of Reviewed General Cases over the Years							
Year	Application	Decision of Review				Others	
		Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked			
		Case Total (c)	Percentage (c/(a+b))	Case Total (d)	Percentage (d/(a+b))	Case Total (d)	Percentage (d/(a+b))
2006	1169	766	65.53%	320	27.37%	83	7.10%
2007	1781	1254	70.41%	458	25.72%	69	3.87%
2008	1976	1387	70.19%	528	26.72%	61	3.09%
2009	2479	1610	64.95%	693	27.95%	176	7.10%
2010	2841	1921	67.62%	788	27.74%	132	4.65%
Notes: 1. No statistics of reviewed cases were made in 2004 and 2005 and so were not found in this table. 2. “Others” signifies the cases withdrawn by applicants or not yet finalized with review.							

Table 15 • Statistics Chart of the Result of Reviewed General Cases over the Years**(IV) Closed Cases: See Table 16.**

Because the execution of reserve for attorneys' remuneration had not been desirable, a thorough check on the part of closed cases was conducted in 2010. As by definition a general case was closed when the legal aid attorney reported back and the LAF branch completed the relevant processing, 45% of the accepted cases were closed at the end of the same year, 86% were closed by the end of the following year and 95% were closed by the end of the third year, and a conspicuous improvement in closing speed had been made.

**Table 16 • Percentages of Closed General Cases over the Years**

Percentages of Closed General Cases over the Years					
Year	Total Approval	Total of Closed Cases			Percentage of Cases Closed
		Total	Ordinary Closures	Varied Closure	
2007	17209	16627	14961	1666	96.62%
2008	17698	16797	15233	1564	94.91%
2009	24561	21126	19093	2033	86.01%
2010	27137	12269	10535	1734	45.21%

Notes: 1. The Foundation's business management system completed the part of closed cases in late 2006, and so in this table only the statistic data of closed cases from 2007 are included.

2. The total of closes cases in this table are the cases approved of legal aid in that year and finalized by December 31, 2010.

3. Ordinary closures are cases completed with legal aid procedures by LAF and reported as closed by the legal aid attorneys.

4. Varied closures are cases withdrawn by their recipients, or those terminated or finalized with cancellation when they qualify for the conditions of termination or cancellation.

III. Data Analyses of Special Program Cases

(I) CDCA Cases

1. Statistics of Assessment Results: See Table 17 and Table 18

The applications reached a peak when this program was launched in 2008, which indicated that many people were suffering from debt problems for long and hoped for a solution with the implementation of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act.

But the implementation of CDCA in effect could not immediately resolve the people's debt issues as they expected, and many were disappointed and chose to wait or evade. The applications for this program dropped drastically since 2009. Still if judged from the percentage approvals in the past years, the percentages did not change too much but the applications only for consultation rose by years.

Table 17 • Statistics of Assessment Results of CDCA Cases and Legal Consultations over the Years

Statistics of Assessment Results of CDCA Cases and Legal Consultations over the Years							
Year	Total Applications	Total Approvals	Total Revokes	Percentage of Approvals	Legal Consultation	No Consultations Provided	Others
2008	23938	10903	6447	62.84%	5163	-	1425
2009	9750	2003	1515	56.94%	6232	-	0
2010	7175	1343	814	62.26%	5018	1135	0

Note: “Legal consultation” and “No consultations provided” mean that the applicants only made inquiries about CDCA-related information (including legal consultation cases meeting the LAF financial eligibility and cases disapproved of legal aid because of financial ineligibility) without further applying for legal aid.

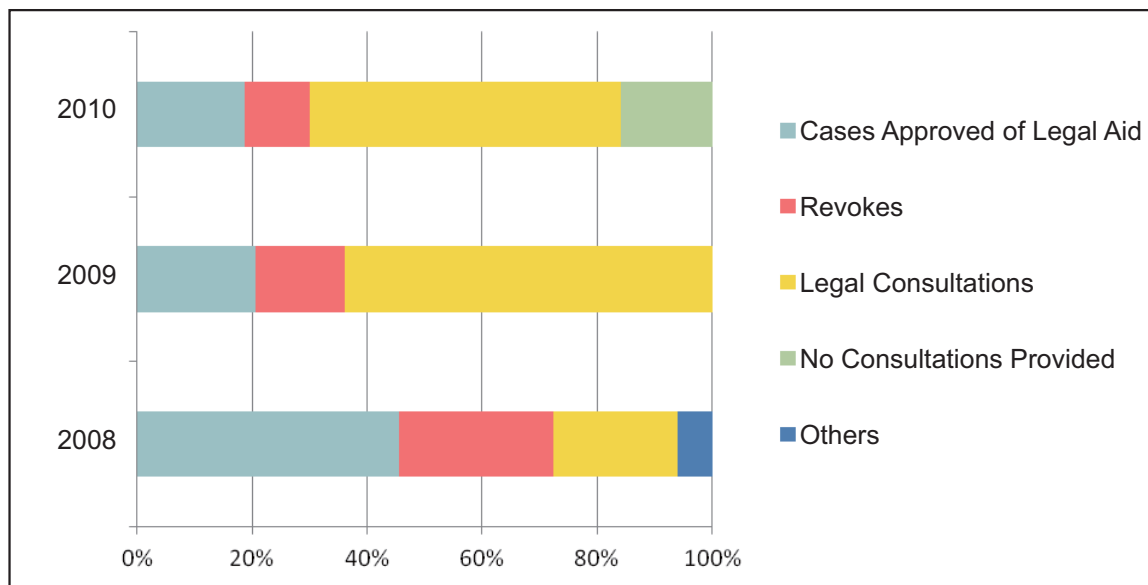




Table 18 • Statistics Chart of Assessment Results of CDCA Cases and Legal Consultations over the Years

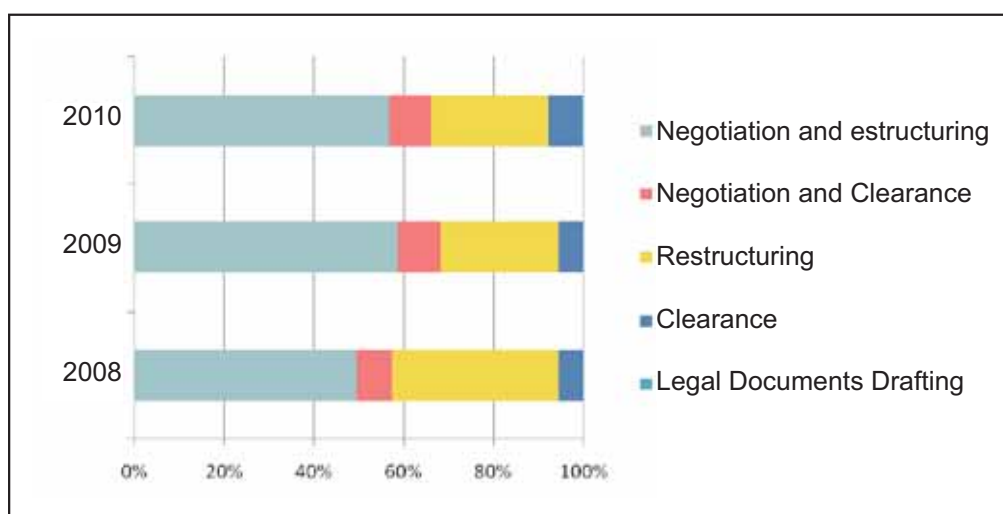
2. Categorized Analyses of Approved Cases: See Table 19 and Table 20

The majority of these approved CDCA cases chose to resolve their debts via “restructuring” or “negotiation and restructuring” . Most debtors were sincere and willing to pay with their income from which their basic living expenses were deducted.

Table 19 • Categories of Approved CDCA Cases over the Years

Categories of Approved Legal Aid						
Year	Total Approvals	Categories of Approved Legal Aid				
		Negotiation and Restructuring	Negotiation and Clearance	Restructuring	Clearance	Legal Documents Drafting
2008	10903	5388	861	4043	611	0
2009	2003	1173	196	523	111	0
2010	1343	763	124	351	99	6

Table 20 • Chart of Categorized Percentages of Approved CDCA Cases over the Years



3. Analysis of Review Results: See Table 21 and Table 22

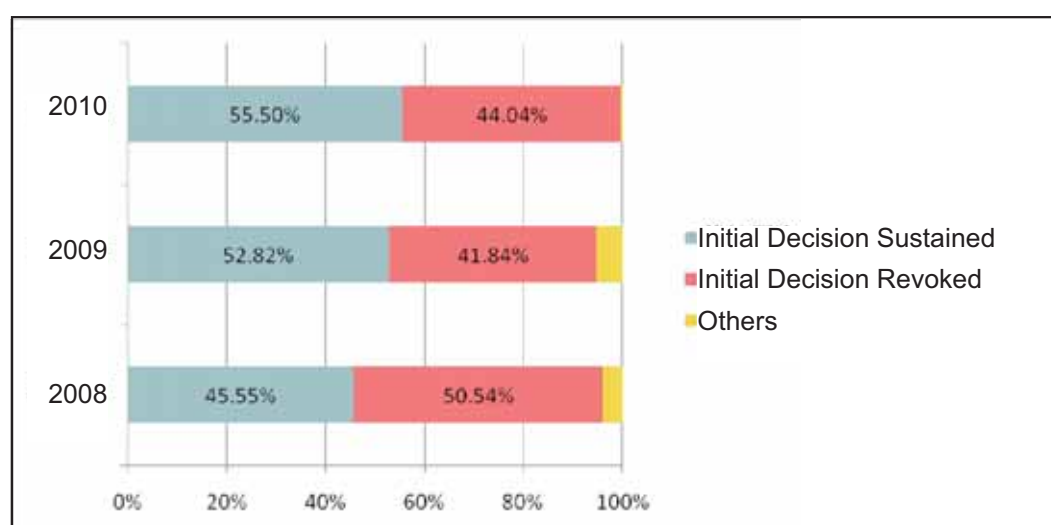
Of all the reviewed CDCA cases, approximately 40% to 50% of the initial assessment decisions were sustained over the years, which was relatively lower than the 60% to 70% of general cases

reviewed.

Table 21 • Results of Reviewed CDCA Cases over the Years

Results of Reviewed CDCA Cases over the Years							
Year	Total Applications	Decision of Review				Others	
		Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked			
		Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage
2008	1383	630	45.55%	699	50.54%	54	3.90%
2009	337	178	52.82%	141	41.84%	18	5.34%
2010	218	121	55.50%	96	44.04%	1	0.46%
Note: “Others” are cases not yet finalized with a review decision or those withdrawn by applicants by the last day of the year.							

Table 22 • Chart of Results of Reviewed CDCA Cases over the Years



4. Statistics of Closed Cases Percentages: See Table 23 and Table 24

The legal aid attorneys of CDCA cases sometimes had difficulty to reach the recipients who tried to avoid the bank's collecting calls and refused to answer the phone, or the attorneys could not continue with the case because the recipients lost contact when facing debt collectors or problems in life. Consequently the percentage of CDCA cases in a status with varied closure or left pending was usually higher than that of general cases.

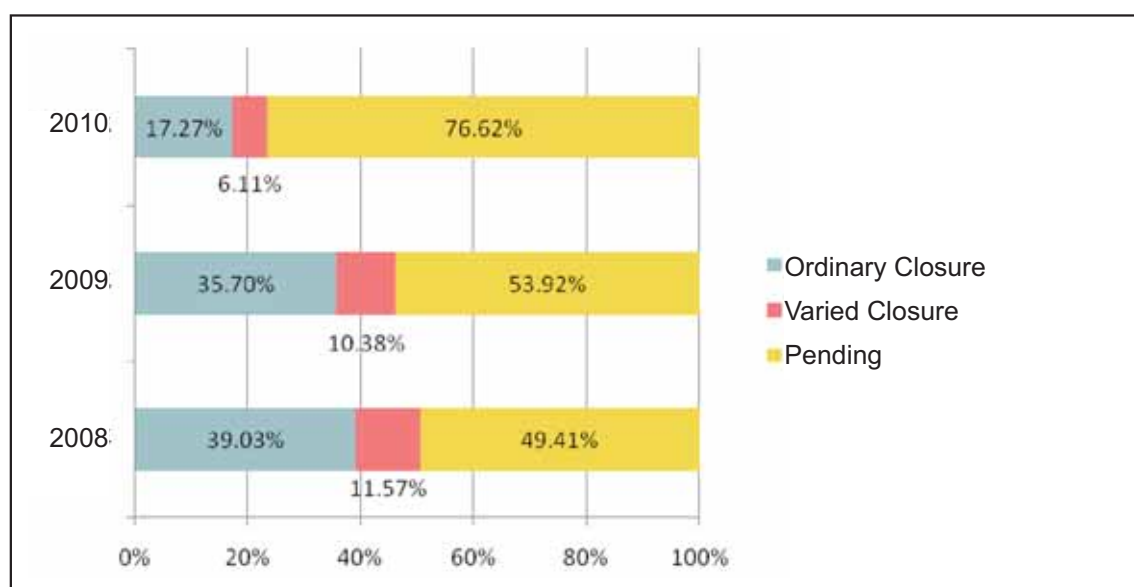


Table 23 • Percentages of Closed CDCA Cases over the Years

Percentages of Closed CDCA Cases over the Years					
Year	Total Approvals	Total Closed Cases			Percentage of Cases Closed
		Total	Ordinary Closure	Varied Closure	
2008	10903	5516	4255	1261	50.59%
2009	2003	923	715	208	46.08%
2010	1343	314	232	82	23.38%

Notes: 1.The cases closed in this table were those approved of legal aid in that year and finalized by December 31, 2010.
 2.Ordinary closures were cases completed with final procedures and reported to LAF as closed by the legal aid attorneys.
 3.Varied closures were cases withdrawn by legal aid recipients after the legal aid attorneys accepted them, or terminated or cancelled by LAF according to Article 22 or Article 23 of the Legal Aid Act.

Table 24 • Chart of Percentages of Closed CDCA Cases over the Years



5. Analysis of Cases Closed: See Tables 25, 26, 27 and 28.

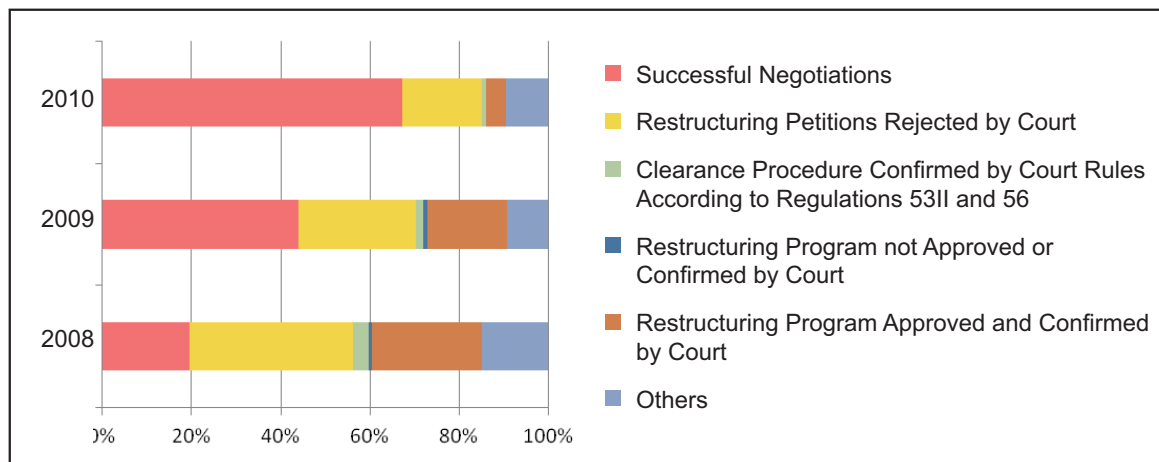
The percentages of successful negotiations rose by years, but the percentages of restructuring programs approved by the court were usually low in the past. The percentages of clearance petitions rejected directly by the court were higher than 30% in the past, and the percentages of liability waiver court decisions were relatively low.

The percentage of petitions for restructuring or clearance rejected by court was high in the first year of enforcement of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act, and consequently had affected the debtors' intention to apply for legal aid after 2009.

Table 25 • Statistics of Ordinarily Closed Restructuring Process Cases over the Years

Statistics of Ordinarily Closed Restructuring Process Cases over the Years							
Year	Total Closures	Successful Negotiation	Restructuring Petition Rejected by Court	Clearance Procedure Confirmed by Court Rules According to Regulations 53II and 56	Restructuring Program not Approved or Confirmed by Court	Restructuring Program Approved and Confirmed by Court	Others
2008	3793	738	1392	134	32	932	565
2009	616	271	162	11	5	110	57
2010	202	136	36	2	0	9	19

Note: “Others” are cases with legal aid recipients withdrawing their petitions from the court or banks, or cases with legal aid attorneys processed until the restructuring petitions were rejected by court and then assisted the recipients in individual negotiation with the banks.

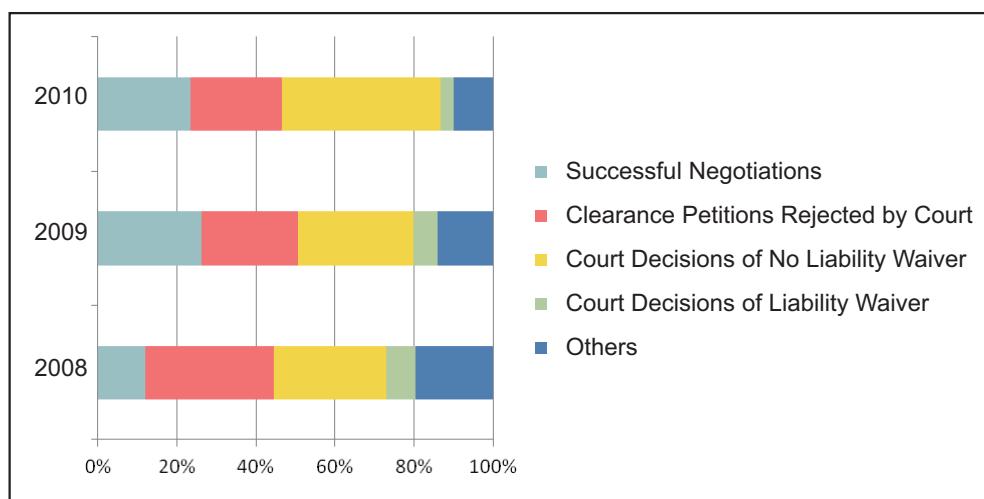
Table 26 • Chart of Percentages of Ordinarily Closed Restructuring Process Cases in the Past**Table 27 • Statistics of Ordinarily Closed Clearance Process Cases over the Years**

Statistics of Ordinarily Closed Clearance Process Cases over the Years						
Year	Cases Closed	Successful Negotiations	Clearance Petitions Rejected by Court	Court Decisions of No Liability Waiver	Court Decisions of Liability Waiver	Others
2008	462	55	151	131	34	91
2009	99	26	24	29	6	14
2010	30	7	7	12	1	3

Note: “Others” are cases with legal aid recipients withdrawing their petitions from the court or banks, or cases with legal aid attorneys processed until the clearance petitions were rejected by court and then assisted the recipients in individual negotiation with the banks.



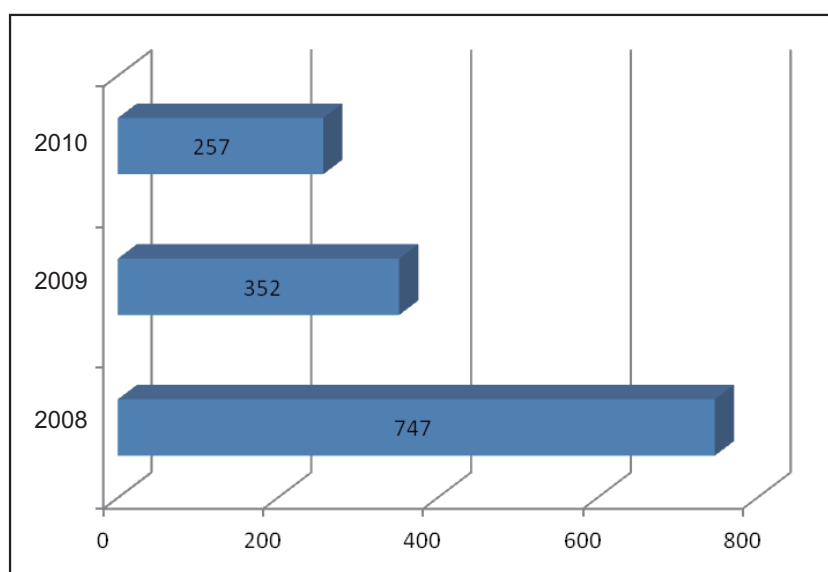
Table 28 · Chart of Percentage of Ordinarily Closed Clearance Process Cases over the Years



6. Number of Legal Aid Attorneys for CDCA Program: See Table 29.

As the applications for this program dropped drastically since 2009, some legal aid attorneys were unwilling to accept CDCA cases due to facts such as the complicacies of process, the restriction to attorneys' roles from the practical operations of the banks and court, the difficulty in finding a reasonable calculation for the attorneys' remuneration when considering the efforts they made, etc. For some LAF branches it was even hard to find an attorney in charge.

Table 29 · Number of Legal Aid Attorneys for CDCA Program over the Years



(II) First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program

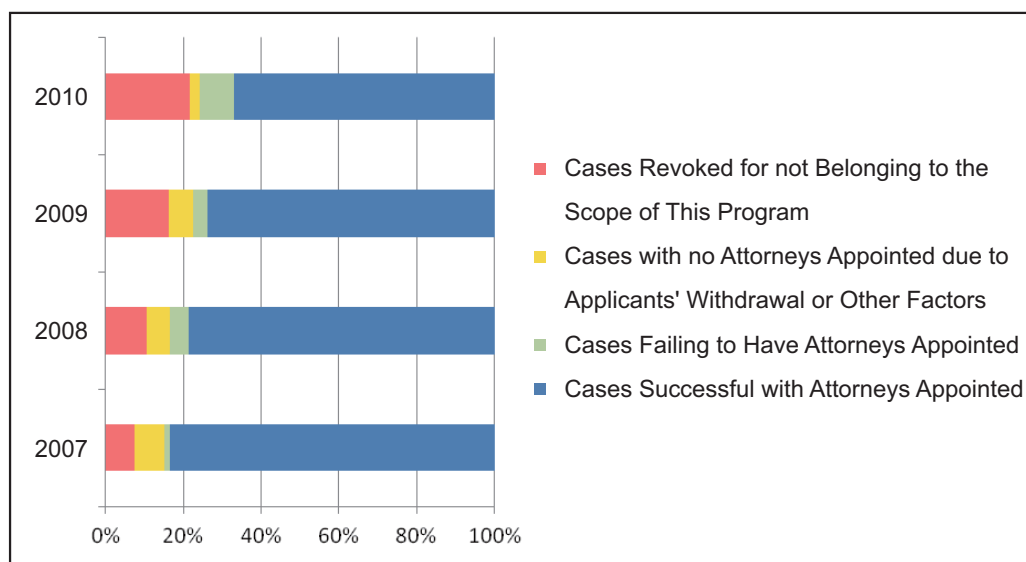
Statistics of Applications: See Table 30 and Table 31.

The total of applications for this program never had a conspicuous increase, and stayed around 600 each year between 2008 and 2010.

Table 30 • Statistics of Applications over the Years

Statistics of Applications over the Years					
	Total Applications	Cases Revoked for not Belonging to the Scope of this Program	Cases With no Attorneys Appointed due to Applicants' Withdrawal or Other Factors	Cases Supposed to Have Attorneys Appointed	
				Cases Failing to Have Attorneys Appointed	Cases Successful with Attorneys Appointed
2007 (from September 17)	187	14	14	3	156
2008	601	63	37	28	473
2009	654	107	40	25	482
2010	637	138	16	57	426
Total	2079	322	107	113	1537

Table 31 • Chart of Percentages of Applications over the Years





III. Analyses of Legal Aid Applicants and Recipients

(I) Gender Percentage

The gender analyses of applicants showed that, more women would apply for legal consultation except those concerning CDCA program, but fewer actually resorted to court actions: See Table 32.

If analyzed by the gender percentages of legal aid applicants and recipients, female applicants for general cases were less and accounted for only 41.88%, and cases approved with female recipients accounted for only 42.31%. On the other hand, 53.64% of applicants for the Expansion of Legal Consultation Program were female and 53.16% of them were successfully provided with legal consultation. One of the reasons for this great difference in data might be that most the majority of inmate applicants were men. It might also because that, despite that plenty resources were used by the government in protecting women's right and interest and that most women were aware of their own rights, they would tolerate and not go straightly for court actions to solve their problems when they were under the influence of the conventional Taiwan social culture and emotional factors. It was most characteristic in female applicants for family cases. Therefore the Foundation really needs to review and decide if it is necessary to modify the mode of legal aid to female applicants.

The fact that 53.10% applicants for legal aid of the CDCA Program were female might indicate the great difference in their attitude when facing debt problems or general cases. While most women had the courage to face their debts and seek for resolutions, men had too much self-esteem to seek for resolutions at the risk of disclosing their indebtedness and losing face. Consequently when a man decided to seek for help, he was already in grave and more complicated troubles.

Table 32 • Gender Percentages of Legal Aid Applicants and Recipients

Gender Percentages of Legal Aid Applicants and Recipients									
Gender		General Cases		CDCA Cases		1 st Interrogation Cases		Expansion Cases	
		Total Applications	Total Approvals	Total Applications	Total Approvals	Total Applications	Total Approvals	Total Applications	Total Approvals
Male	Case Total	24437	15656	3365	577	346	346	26841	19936
		58.12%	57.69%	46.90%	42.96%	54.32%	71.64%	46.36%	46.84%
Female	Case Total	17611	11481	3810	766	53	53	31060	22623
		41.88%	42.31%	53.10%	57.04%	8.32%	10.97%	53.64%	53.16%
	Case Total	0	0	0	0	238	84	0	0
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	37.36%	17.39%	0.00%	0.00%
Total		42048	27137	7175	1343	637	483	57901	42559

Note: "Unrecorded" means that gender differentiation of applicants was not made when completing their files.

(II) Analyses of Legal Aid Recipients of Special Status

1. Legal Aid to the Disabled

To the disabled persons with a Physical and Intellectual Handbook certified by local departments of social welfare, LAF provides legal aid without further differentiating their disability status. Of the total approved general cases, the number of disabled recipients was 2,788, i.e. 10.27%, which was less than that in 2009.

A look into the nature of cases would reveal some special information, i.e. in the part of general cases, the disabled recipients of fraud cases accounted for 6.24% of the total approved cases, which was higher than recipients without disability. The major reason was that most disabled recipients lack the ability or knowledge and were easily used by scam gangs by offering their identity for opening bank accounts as the tool for crime.

2. Legal Aid to Indigenes

The recipients of a total of 1,132 general cases were indigenous recipients, and for the CDCA program 38 were indigenous legal aid recipients. Among all LAF branches, a higher percentage of indigenous recipients were from Taitung and Hualien branches.

The top 3 of all case categories with indigenous legal aid recipients were tort of civil cases (19.35%), rape and indecency of criminal cases (6.63%) and injury of criminal cases (5.57%). In the past it was generally believed that most cases with indigenous people were the types of disputes over indigenous reserves, offenses against public safety by drunk driving and damage compensation caused by occupational injury, etc. But in fact except the type of damage compensation for tort cases, most LAF approved cases were injury of criminal cases and crime against sexual autonomy. While the Foundation's promotion to the indigenes used to target on their mountain villages, the indigenous population in cities actually was more than that in the mountains. Therefore it needs to consider if the promotion should be redirected and focus on the indigenes living both in the mountains and cities.

3. Legal Aid to Non-Nationals

Of all the approved cases in 2010, 1,760 recipients were non-nationals, which were less than those in 2009.

The top 3 of approved non-national cases were tort of civil cases (19.4%), working payment disputes of civil cases (9.32%) and injury and serious injury of criminal cases (8.81%). In the past, most non-national applications were working payment dispute cases, and often the migrant workers' wages were unjust reduced. Though certain improvement was seen in the past two years, it was still a situation worth attention. With the Human Trafficking Prevention Act coming into effect and more efforts made by LAF to aid the victims, civil compensation cases concerning



non-nationals increased greatly and surpassed the amount of working payment disputes to rank the first of the total amount of approved cases.

Section 2 - Operational Management

The content of the Foundation's operational management is diverse and related with all procedures of legal aid cases. To ensure the quality of service performance, major improvement plans were made in the part of operational management as described as follows:

I. Management, Supervision and Assessment of Legal Aid Business

(I) Management of Contribution, Recovery, Repayment, and Withdrawal Charge (4 Fees)

By the definitions of According to Articles 32, 34 and 35 of the Legal Aid Act, LAF can claim through certain procedures for the credit of the contribution prepaid by the Foundation for recipients, of the repayment by recipient acquiring a property with the value exceeding NT\$500,000, and of the recovery payment by the party-opponent. By the definition of withdrawal charge of Articles 21 and 22, when an approved case is cancelled by LAF, the Foundation can claim the prepaid remuneration and expense from the applicant.

All LAF branches are responsible for the collection of the 4 fees and their performances are recorded in a “4 Fees Control and Management Form” . Through collaboration between LAF and the Judicial Yuan a platform is also established, where relevant information about cases, such as the courts in charge and case numbers, etc. were posted by the Judicial Yuan for LAF to check with the closed cases. The cases confirmed are then recorded in the Foundation's business software system to enable branch offices to collect the fees. The statistics of 4 fees collection performance by LAF branches were made according to the “4 Fees Control and Management Forms” they submitted in 2010 is shown in the follows:

4 Fees Control and Management Form				
Type	Cases due for Collection	Cases Completed with Collection	Sum of Money	Money Collected
Contribution	28	28	200,573	124,808
Repayment	1145	1094	9,888,621	6,934,304
Recovery	4909	3368	55,711,636	8,377,936
Withdrawal Charge	100	93	1,344,470	474,500

Performance Review

1. The execution rate of recovery collection was still low:

The number of cases due for recovery collection had the highest growth rate among those of 4 fees collection. However in 2010, according to propositions 20 and 21 of the civil category at the legal conference attended by Taiwan High Court and its branch courts it was decided that Article 35 of the Legal Aid Act created a new burden to the people and was a regulation against the constitutional right of equality. Thus it was decided that the remuneration for legal aid attorneys of the first and second instances should not be part of recovery fee to be collected, and many cases reported by LAF were revoked. A further review of the 4 fee collection cases revealed that 74% of them were recovery collection cases and the remuneration for attorneys accounted over 97% of the total recovery amount, which were all seriously affected by the revokes.

2. The manpower for 4 fees collection was still insufficient:

Since 2009 only 4 mid-sized LAF branches, i.e. Taipei, Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung branches, are established with staff for 4 fees collection. Banciao, Taoyuan, Chiayi and other branches responsible for high amount of 4 fees collection cases seriously lack the manpower doing the collection job. The Foundation will review and consider the final decision of the court on whether to collect the aforesaid remuneration to attorneys, and then adjust the allotment of manpower.

(II) Guarantee Certificates Management

The “Guidelines Governing Guarantee Certificates Issuing Procedures for Branch Offices” is established to complete the guarantee certificate system. A monthly report on the copies and amount of issued guarantee certificates is submitted by each LAF branch for risk control.

From the establishment of LAF to the end of 2010, the Foundation had certified guarantees with the total amount of money as high as NT\$875,039,071. A total of 770 certificates had been retrieved, which were worth NT\$ 341,933,579, and 224 copies of them, i.e. NT\$92,329,012 were retrieved in 2010.

In 2010 the Foundation conducted an overall check and push on all cases certified with guarantees before 2007, including those reported as in petitioning process of retrieval and those not yet in the stage of retrieval, in order to protect the interest of the Foundation.



II. Quality Management of Legal Aid Service

(I) Management of Attorney Appointment

Legal aid attorneys are appointed according to the “Procedures of Appointing Attorneys” . In the following table, the “annual cases accepted” was calculated by the case serial numbers even for multiple cases combined for processing. For example, 5 persons came to apply for legal aid to 1 labor dispute case and were all approved after assessment, but 1 same attorney was appointed for the sake of litigation economy and because these recipients did not have a common interest in this case. However, a total of 5 cases were counted as accepted by that attorney.

To avoid certain attorneys being appointed too many cases to affect their service quality, LAF has started to control the combined cases and remuneration in quality management.

Annual Cases Accepted	Number of Attorneys
1~5	625
6~8	302
9~11	260
12~23	650
24~35	180
36 and up	58
Total	2075

Amount of Remuneration	Number of Legal Aid Attorneys
Less than NT\$49999	253
NT\$50000~NT\$99999	290
NT\$100000~NT\$149999	233
NT\$150000~NT\$299999	648
More than NT\$300000	651
Total	2075

Note: The amount of annual remuneration was calculated not according to the actual money received by the attorneys but the amount decided by the first assessment of the approved cases.

(II) Performance Evaluation of Legal Aid Attorneys

1. Change of Investigation Mode

The service quality of attorneys matters greatly the right and interest of legal aid recipients. There are over 2,000 legal aid attorneys in LAF, hence it is an important task of the Foundation to eliminate those with questionable service quality in order to ensure the quality of legal aid. A performance evaluation started in 2007 and was intended to be conducted all LAF attorneys by groups. But the result of the first evaluation showed that the investigation was mostly focused on the moral part, i.e. whether the attorneys violated their professional ethics or not instead of their service quality. Also, through random selection, the attorneys already in question might not be evaluated in time and still continue to be appointed with cases, consequently the quality risk could not be effectively lowered. Therefore the second performance evaluation in late 2009 made some adjustment in operation and chose to investigate first on those attorneys with high remuneration, high losing rate and are listed by LAF branches with questionable quality.

2. How the Evaluation Was Conducted:

From the LAF branches; list of legal aid attorneys with quality risk, the top 30 attorneys with highest remuneration in 2007 and 2008 as well as those with high losing rate, a total of 287 (including 180 with quality risk, 45 with high remuneration and 80 with high losing rate) attorneys were selected to be investigated. After an initial investigation, the LAF Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee chose to investigate 114 attorneys, and each would have 3 case files to be investigated, i.e. 342 files in total. It turned out 109 of them actually offered their files to be investigated and 5 did not.

15 investigation meetings were held in 2010. 60 attorneys were deemed without unsatisfactory quality by the initial decision, and 44 were referred by the final decision to the Lawyers Discipline Committee with proposed actions as follows:

- A. Dismissal from legal aid job: 3 attorneys
- B. Stop of case appointment in a certain period and referral to the Lawyers Discipline Committee for punishment: 1 attorney
- C. Stop of case appointment in a certain period: 12 attorneys
- D. Reduction of case appointment in a certain period: 11 attorneys
- E. Written warning: 16 attorneys
- F. Confirmation of unsatisfactory quality but without punishment: 1 attorney

This session of performance evaluation is estimated to be completed in September 2011.



(III) Educational Trainings for Attorneys

To cope with the various special programs and cases concerning specific indigent groups of people, a series of educational trainings for attorneys and presentations were organized in the year of 2010.

1. Educational Trainings on Labor Issues

With a majority of legal aid applicants being laborers and unemployed persons, plus the labor litigation service program commissioned by the Council of Labor Affairs, the Foundation continued to arrange educational trainings on labor issues for legal aid attorneys, including: “Labor Dispute and Litigation Case Studies” held by LAF Keelung Branch; “Practical Training on Labor Issues for Attorneys – Occupational Injury” by LAF Taipei Branch; “Analysis of Labor Standards Act” and “Laws and Practical Matters Concerning Labor Insurance Right and Obligatory Occupational Injury Compensation: by LAF Chiayi Branch; “Analysis and Seminar on Practical Matters Concerning 3 New Labor Laws” by LAF Tainan Branch; “Promotional Lectures on Home and Workplace Health and Safety” by LAF Pintung Branch; “Study of Practical Matters Concerning Labor Laws” by LAF Yilan Branch; “Educational Training on Practical Matter Concerning Labor Litigations and 3 Labor Laws” by LAF Hualien Branch. A total of 608 attorneys attended these educational trainings.

2. Educational Trainings on Juvenile Issues

In juvenile delinquent protection cases, the role and function of an assistant is not just as defender in proceedings but much greater than the defender in a criminal case. The assistant needs learning about juvenile protection, experience and enthusiasm, and does the best in judging the causes for their misconducts in assisting the court with helping their healthy growth and protecting their rights and interests.

To enhance the legal aid attorneys' knowledge and understanding about juvenile cases, LAF organized a mobile “Juvenile Assistance Cases – Special Knowledge and Training Courses for Attorneys” around the country. This training program was held in Taipei on December 10 and 11, 2010. Court President Jhengji Li of Juvenile Court of Shihlin District Court, Attorney Sinsian Huang who had 15 years of experience as a judge and Probation Officer Hueijuan Jheng of Hualien District Court were invited to give lectures. Visits to the juvenile detention house and Pusian Cihhai Juvenile House were arranged to promote the attorneys' understanding in the objectives of Juvenile Accident Act and its practical implementation, causes for juvenile misconducts, relevant authorities and connection between social resources. More courses would be offered in central and southern Taiwan in 2011. Other trainings on this subject were “On Juvenile Accident Act” by LAF Banciao Branch, “On Juvenile Accident Act” and “Analysis on Labor Standards” by

LAF Taichung Branch and “Practical Legal Matters Concerning Family and Juvenile Accident Act” by LAF Hualien Branch” . A total of 260 attorneys attended these educational trainings.

3. Educational Trainings on Issues Concerning Human Trafficking Victims

The Human Trafficking Prevention Act came into effect in June 2009. With the purpose to establish a professional team of attorneys interested in issues of human trafficking, LAF launched a series of training courses in March 2010 with lectures by attorneys and NGO members and reports from panel discussions. The first course session was held on March 20 and received enthusiastic response from the 52 participants. The second session with the subject “Experience Interchange in Case Handling” was held on October 23, where practical experiences were shared by attorneys and senior judiciary police in addition to students’ panel discussions. Precious opinions were provided by participants and students for future course planning. Also, the “Studies of Practical Experience in Human Trafficking Prevention and Restorative Justice” was held by LAF Nantou Branch on March 13.

4. Educational Trainings for Assessment Committee Members and Legal Aid Attorneys

Unscheduled seminars were held by LAF branches for Legal Aid Assessment Committee members and legal aid attorneys, including those held by branches of Taipei, Banciao, Taichung, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Pingtung and Yilan in 2010 with different titles of “Operation Introduction for New Assessment Committee Members and Legal Aid Attorneys” , “Legal Aid Business Seminar for Assessment Committee Members and Legal Aid Attorneys” and “Legal Aid Business Seminar” , etc.

5. Educational Trainings on Issues Concerning Indigent Persons

In addition to the aforesaid educational trainings for attorneys, more courses on various subjects were held by LAF branches in 2010 as described as follows:

- ▣ “Practical Educational Training for Attorneys – Family Cases Involving Alien Spouses” by LAF Taipei Branch
- ▣ “Practical Matters Concerning Crime Victims Protection Act” by LAF Shihlin Branch
- ▣ “Seminar on Family Dispute Mediation” and “Seminar on CDCA Special Program” by LAF Taoyuan Branch
- ▣ “Experiences in Cross Interrogation” by LAF Hsinchu Branch
- ▣ “Judiciary Case Analyses” and “Seminar on Medical Disputes” by LAF Yunlin Branch
- ▣ “Moral Ethics for Attorneys” and “Comment on Amendment of Succession Law” by LAF Changhua Branch



- ▣ “Amendment to the Part of Succession of the Civil Code” , “Practical Implementation of Criminal Evidentiary Rules” and “Civil Issues Coordination and Case Management” by LAF Chiayi Branch
- ▣ “Introduction of Standing by You Special Legal Program and Q&A to Application for Crime Victims Compensation Seminar” by LAF Tainan Branch
- ▣ “CDCA –Analysis of Practical Court Proceedings” by LAF Kaohsiung Branch
- ▣ “Lecture on Newly Amended Articles of the Part of Rights in Rem of the Civil Code” by LAF Pintung Branch
- ▣ “Lecture on Legal Aid and Psychiatry” by LAF Hualien Branch
- ▣ “Professional Ethics and Morals of Lawyers” by LAF Taitung Branch

The Foundation would continue to provide educational trainings to attorneys in 2011, hoping to establish step by step legal aid attorney teams specializing in different fields of labor, juvenile and aid to victims of human trafficking, etc. in order to assist and protect the indigent people's rights and interests.

(IV) Complaint System

“To be approachable” is the Foundation's primary principle of service. Besides providing legal aid service, the key emphasis of LAF is to understand if the staff and part-time personnel should act against the Foundation's regulations, service philosophy, if the Foundation's regulations and systems meet the public demand, and if any of the aforesaid should damage the Foundation's service quality. Therefore in addition to individual case service from the person in charge at each LAF branch, the staff on the complaint hotline (02-2322-5255) will also handle applicants' complaints.

1. Handling Complaints

When complaints are made by phone, via letters or in person about any LAF staff or part-time personnel's acting against the Foundation's regulations and service philosophy, interviews would be conducted according to guidelines. The facts of complaints are recorded and filed in the Foundation's operational software system. Investigations and punishment will be enforced on the target personnel.

2. Statistics of Complaint Handling

In 2010, 92 complaints were handled by the Foundation and most of them were targeted at legal aid attorneys. In the following table are listed the number of complaints and results by the end of 2010.

Target of Complaint	Result of Complaint Handling							
	Punishment					Complaint Declined/ Withdrawn	Under Investigation	Total
	Appointment Stopped	Appointment Reduced	Warning	Improved	Exhortation	Subtotal		
Legal Aid Attorney	8	3	6	4	5	26	9	76
Assessment Committee Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
LAF Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	8	3	6	4	5	26	10	92



Chapter 3 LAF Special Programs

Section 1 First Interrogation Accompanied
by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police
Stations Program

Section 2 Consumer Debt Clearance Act
Legal Aid Program

Section 3 Legal Aid for Victims of Human
Trafficking

Section 4 Cooperative Program of Immediate
Legal Aid to Labor Litigations

Section 5 Program of Expansion of Legal
Consultation

Section 6 Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service
Program



Ever since the Foundation's establishment, LAF has been dedicated to develop new business categories so that those in need may be informed of and make use of relevant resources provided by the Foundation. In 2010 the Foundation's task focus was to proceed with LAF key programs, including First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program, Consumer Debt Clearance Act Legal Aid Program, Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking, Cooperative Program of Immediate Aid to Labor Litigations, Program of Expansion of Legal Consultation and Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program.

Section 1 · First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program

To protect the rights of criminal suspects to defend their cases, and to ensure that investigation authorities observe all legal procedures, thereby advancing the efficiency and accuracy of investigation and adjudication, LAF launched “First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Pilot Program” on September 17, 2007. Persons eligible to apply include: (1) suspects who are apprehended or arrested for felony punishable by a minimum sentence of not less than 3 years' imprisonment; or (2) persons requested to be taken immediately for the first interrogation without summons or notice. Intellectually disabled people are also eligible, ie, holders of the “Physical and Intellectual Disability Handbook” or medical certificates issued by health institutions, or those who investigators suspected to be mentally disabled according to their ability to make statements.

(I) Data & Statistics

In 2010, the total number of application for service of this program was 637 (Please refer to relevant tables listed in Chapter 2 Legal Aid Business). The followings are analyses based on “sources of cases” .

1. Authorities Handling the Cases

(1) Branch Offices: The number of cases handled by LAF branches in office hours was 248, which was 38.93% of the total.

(2) Telephone Service Center: The number of cases handled by Telephone Service Center in off hours at night and on holidays was 389, which was 61.06% of the total.

2. Applications by Phone

This program covers the first interrogation or questioning by all investigation authorities as well as

the second interrogation after referral by the prosecutors and the trials at custody court by judges, therefore the phone call for attorney's company can be made by a civilian person (including the suspect, his or her family member and a social worker), police, the Investigation Bureau, the prosecutors office (including a prosecutor, court clerk and court police) and the court (including a judge, court clerk and court police) as described below.

- (1) Civilians: 191 applications, approximately 29.98% of the total
 - (2) Police: 314 applications, 49.29% of the total
 - (3) Investigation Bureau: 3 applications, 0.47% of the total
 - (4) Prosecutors Office: 65 applications, 10.20% of the total
 - (5) Court: 57 applications, 8.94% of the total
 - (6) Others: 7 applications made by phone from persons of other than the above mentioned categories, 1.09% of the total
3. 185 applications were made by persons with mental/intellectual disability, 29.04% of the total. Applications for this program were handled as follows:
- (1) 138 applications, i.e. 21.66% of the total, did not apply to the service coverage of this program and therefore could not be aided.
 - (2) 16 applications, i.e. 2.51% of the total, could not be appointed an attorney to accompany due to factors such as the withdrawal of application, end of interrogation before application, and status of interrogation unknown, etc.
 - (3) 483 applications, i.e. 75.82% of the total, were supposed to be appointed an attorney to accompany the interrogation.
 - (4) 426 applications, i.e. 88.19% of those supposed to be appointed an attorney, were successful with the appointment, and 167 recipients of which were mentally disabled.
 - (5) 57 applications, i.e. 11.80% of those supposed to be appointed an attorney, failed to find the company of an attorney because all attorneys were out on errands or unable to be reached.

(II) Telephone Customer Service Center

The service of this program was provided 24 hours daily, and during non-office hours it was handled by the telephone customer service center through outsourcing.

- 1. In 2010, the telephone service still continued to be provided through outsourcing labor, and the Foundation already assessed different suppliers' relevant capacity and other qualifications for this program.
- 2. Ensuring the Quality of Telephone Service



(1) Daily Examination of Reports and Business Software System

To control the quality of service, LAF demands that Telephone Service Center send a report for review. The Foundation conducts a daily examination of the report and case registration status in the business software system and any problem would be taken care of immediately.

(2) Monthly Spot Check of Recorded Calls

The Foundation makes spot checks ever month on the recorded phone calls submitted by Telephone Service Center. If negligence is found, an immediate demand for improvement would be made with ensuing follow-ups.

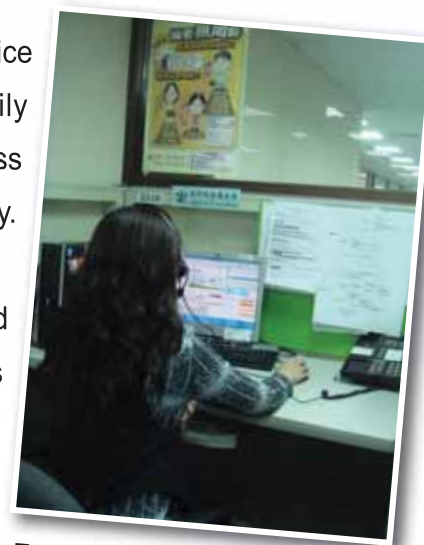
(3) Regular Checks of Performance Indices of Telephone Service Center

Regular checks are made by LAF on Telephone Service Center's monthly and seasonal performance indices (including the connection rate, hang-up rate and service level). If any index does not meet the demand, LAF would request for explanation or treat according to the contract and make follow-up checks for improvement.

(4) Others

The Foundation would send persons in charge to the site of the Telephone Service Center to make sure that their facility and manpower meet this program's demands.

3. When an LAF branch fails to handle applications for attorneys accompanying the first interrogation at regular hours due to a typhoon, educational trainings, office moving or other factors, a request would be made to Telephone Service Center for assistance with taking care of the applications.



Telephone Service Center stands by for calls applying for attorneys' company during interrogation at night and on holidays.

(III) Immediate Taking Care of Issues Concerning Legal Aid Attorneys

It happens that certain legal aid attorneys are treated improperly during the accompanied interrogation ever since the initiation of this program. On being informed of the situation, LAF would immediately respond by calling the institution in charge and write to the authority demanding a reply after clarification. If necessary, the Foundation would give advice to all legal aid attorneys for there reference.

(IV) Collecting Suggestions from Attorneys

The Foundation would continue to collect and sort the attorneys' suggestions to fully understand the actual situation and problems met with during accompanied interrogation.

(V) Multiple Promotion Channels

To communicate accurate service information of this program to the people in need, a series of promotional campaigns via various media types are designed especially for men aged between 30 and 49, on the basis of data provided by Department of Statistics, Ministry of the Interior that more than 50% of criminal suspects fall into this age group. Posters that can attract and be accepted by this group are printed and distributed to police stations, drug abuse prevention centers, homeless shelters and members of Parents' Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability, etc. to be displayed. The promotional film "Legal Aid – Apprehension" is produced for public service broadcast via 6 wireless TV channels, some

cable TV channels and movie theaters around the country. Internet promotions are made to reach groups aged between 24 and 40 who, according to the statistics data from the Criminal Investigation Bureau, are prone to commit crimes through internet communication, and specially designed website ads are placed on the websites and forums they frequently visit or promote through topic discussion.

In the 29th issue of Legal Aid Quarterly Magazine, a case story of this program was published with the title "False Robbery in Hualien · Indonesian Fisherman Proven Innocent by LAF". In addition, relevant news also appeared on LAF website, LAF blog and e-newsletter, plus a special explanatory website was established for this program, special EDM were sent, and service news were forwarded. In December, relevant promotional publications were modified to match the content of this program.



Poster for First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program – Handcuffs

Poster for First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program – Construction Site



Top Left: Promotional Film for First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program – Apprehension

Bottom Left: Game Website Ad for First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program

Right: New 2-Folded DM for First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program

(VI) Loosening Qualifications for Applicants under 18

A person under 18 might not be intellectually mature or think clearly, and thus could not protect his/her own legal rights by making an unintentional statement out of fear or fright when declaring facts or giving legal defense. LAF decides to loose the qualifications for applicants under 18, therefore whenever an applicant under 18 is apprehended, arrested, or requested for first interrogation without receiving a warrant or notification, the Foundation should appoint an attorney to accompany the interrogation no matter if he/she is involved in felony punishable by a minimum sentence of not less than 3 years' imprisonment.

False Robbery in Hualien • Indonesian Fisherman Proven Innocent by LAF

On February 13, 2010, an old lady grocer Gao was beaten and robbed of nearly NT\$ 120,000 cash in her store by the fishing port in Hualien. Gao suffered from broken ribs and brain concussion and was injured all over her body. Based on information from the monitor across the store, the police of Hualien substation locked on 29-year-old Dayat who had entered the store for about three and half minutes at 8:40 that morning and summoned him on February 24 afternoon. Despite that Dayat denied his involvement, he was referred to court as the suspect of robbery. According to Dayat's boss, the boat owner Mao-sheng Su, Dayat was too thin and short to even do his fishing work easily and it was impossible for him to commit the crime. Su said that on that day Dayat first went to the store to buy a pack of cigarette. He entered the first door to the corridor and did not see the old lady. He did not dare to go inside the store further, so he looked back to check again and left without buying anything. He then went straight back to the boat and started to work without entering the cabin.



*Fishing Worker Dayat from
Indonesia*

The old lady identified Dayat according to the photographs provided by the police when she was not fully conscious, and the police referred Dayat to court but could not find the stolen money. As Dayat was involved in felony punishable by a minimum sentence of not less than 3 years' imprisonment, which met the criteria for the First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program, the police contacted Attorney Yun-cing cai of LAF Hualien Branch to accompany him. Cai visited Dayat at the lockup for many times and claimed that his time of entering the store was different from the time stated by the victim. Furthermore, if the suspect beat the old lady and took the money, it could not be done in only three and half minutes, and there was no wound in Dayat's both hands. Based on the evidence offered by the prosecutor, the fingerprints found on the handle of the bedroom door and the saliva on the ground were different from Dayat's fingerprints and DNA through comparison made by Criminal Investigation Bureau. After 23 days of detention, Dayat was finally released by court. This case caused a sensation in Hualien, and afterwards LAF further assisted Dayat to apply for state compensation for wrong detention.

Dayat said that it is all right so long as he was proven innocent, and he still had confidence in Taiwan. He thought Taiwan was an advanced country where no torture or unreasonable wrong doings could be done. After being released, he would still shop at the victim's store and make phone calls back to Indonesia at the public phone booth in front of the store. He hoped that the police could catch the real suspect, and he was grateful to everyone who had helped him but especially the attorney who believed him and helped him to win the case.



Section 2 · Consumer Debt Clearance Act Legal Aid Program

As the Legal Aid Program for Cases Related to Consumer Debt Clearance Act continued in 2010, the project team met regularly to deliberate on certain categories of common court decisions, e.g. restructuring revoked by reason of liability of not observing the agreement, the restructuring program approved but with unreasonable content, and clearance without disclamation, etc. In addition, the Foundation also arranged communication meetings for debtors and legal aid attorneys. Through reviewing the procedures of this program, the “negotiation outside pre-negotiation” is included in the coverage of LAF legal aid. Other efforts included outsourcing specialists to do relevant researches in addition, updating the Foundation's database of Consumer Debt Clearance Act information, and organizing seminars on the Act's implementation and prospect of its amendment. The followings are the summaries of the execution status of this program:

(I) Data & Statistics

By December 31, 2010, the total number of applications for legal aid of this program is 7,175, among which 1,353 were approved (detailed data to be found in Chapter 2 · Legal Aid Business).

(II) Practice Analyses and Discussions on Court Decisions of Specific Categories

Following the analytic reports on the court opinions presented by the team in the past years, in 2010 a legal aid attorney survey was conducted before selecting relevant cases from the database by setting the mode of questions of concern. Analyses and discussions about 5 categories of court decisions, including “restructuring or clearance petitions revoked by court by reason of liability of not observing the agreement” , “obvious unreasonableness of the restructuring programs not approved by court” , “obviously impossible fulfillment of conditions of restructuring program approved by court” , “obvious unreasonableness of clearance without disclamation” and “other obvious unreasonable court decisions” , were presented in writing for the public and legal aid attorneys' reference.

(III) Public Service Broadcast of Films and Updating LAF Database

The special website “Click for Understanding the Consumer Debt Clearance Act” (www.laf.org.tw/debtclear) continued to provide service this year. A promotional film “Legal Aid – Cases” about successful case stories was produced in 2009, and in 2010 it was show on 6 wireless TV and some cable TV for public service broadcast.



Updating the website “Click for Understanding the Consumer Debt Clearance Act”



A promotional film “Legal Aid – Cases” about successful case stories to be shown on TV

(IV) Communication Meetings for Debtors

To understand how the debtors thought and help them with debt problems, a series of meeting titled “Facing Debts and Moving into a New Life – Debtors Communication Meeting 2 Years after the Implementation of Consumer Debt Clearance Act” were arranged by the Foundation on January 24, March 14, May 22 and October 9, 2010.



Facing Debts and Moving into a New Life – Debtors Communication Meeting 2 Years after the Implementation of Consumer Debt Clearance Act

(V) Seminars for LAF Legal Aid Attorneys

When the Consumer Debt Clearance Act celebrated its 2nd years of implementation, LAF organized a series of seminars at branches in metropolis areas (Taipei, Shihlin, Banciao, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung) in late March, 2010, and invited legal aid attorneys for this program to exchange opinions. The records of these seminars were later offered to Taiwan Bar Association and Alliance of Debtors Facing Debts for their reference.



(VI) Reviewing Program Procedures and Include “Negotiation outside Pre-negotiation”

Regarding the negotiation procedures of debt clearance cases, LAF initially provided legal aid to the pre-negotiations according to Consumer Debt Clearance Act. As most current debt issues still focused on negotiation, the Foundation decided to expand the coverage of legal aid and include other types of negotiations between debtors and bank creditors in order to help debtors to solve their problems in a more comprehensive way.

(VII) Outsourcing Researches on Debt Issues

To fully understand the causes of debts, the problems debtors met with after the Consumer Debt Clearance Act's coming into effect, what debtors needed from LAF service so as to establish a complete set of legal aid service that could meet debtors' demands, the Foundation outsourced a research on debt clearance issues in 2011. The research report was completed in mid December and will serve as reference for this program's plan in 2011.

(VIII) Organizing Seminars on Implementation and Amendment

Since the enforcement of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act on April 11, 2008, a certain amount of experience in practice has been obtained by the parties concerned, but still there is a need for review and gathering different opinions. On December 18, 2010, LAF joined Taipei Bar Association and other social groups that had been concerned about the credit card debt issues organized a “2010 Seminar on the Review of Consumer Debt Clearance Act in Practice and Prospect of Amendment”, and invited representatives from the Judicial Yuan, district courts, the Bankers Association, academics in law, scholars in sociology, legal aid attorneys and debtors to examine its current operational system and possible future amendment. The purpose was to fulfill the simple, fast and economical effect in assisting debtors with financial recovery in society, which was in fact the purpose of legislation. Afterwards the content of the seminar's discussions would be compiled and published by LAF and Taiwan Law Journal.



The seminar attracted many attorneys and public who were concerned about credit card debt issues.

(IX) Attending International Meeting by Financial Consumers Strategy Association in Japan and Consolidating LAF Measures for the Program

LAF has maintained close communications with organizations assisting victims of multiple debts in Japan. At the International Forum on Legal Aid, the Japanese participants invited LAF to their international meeting. Director Yi-shih Su of LAF Legal Affairs Department and Staff Attorney Han-wei Jhou of LAF Taipei Branch attended the meeting on behalf of the Foundation. Besides delivering a report on the implementation of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act in Taiwan, they also participated in the debtors exchange meeting. LAF would fulfill step by step the precious experience and advices learned from the Japanese and Korean participants.



Top: The special publication printed by LAF and Taiwan Law Journal

Bottom: LAF representatives attended the 5th International Meeting on Strategies for Multiple Debts in Japan.



Where Warmth Found, Single Mother Relieved from Credit Card Debts by Court

A-yu, the divorced legal aid recipient of LAF Hualien Branch, did not have any property or professional skills and her husband could not afford the alimony. She worked as a low-paid caretaker to support herself and her four young children. One of her children was seriously handicapped and needed to stay in a nursing center, which added more burden to her already difficult finances.

With NT\$18,000 from her caretaker job plus the governmental subsidies for her handicapped child, A-yu's monthly income totaled about a little more than NT\$20,000, which is not enough to afford her family and the cost for her child's medical care. To meet her living expenses, A-yu resorted to credit cards 8 years ago and applied to 6 or 7 banks for them. However, with her meager income barely enough to pay the minimum monthly due, she soon found that her debts grew like a snowball to an amount of over NT\$800,000 and became too much for her to pay off. When, through the assistance of the LAF branch, the negotiation with her major bank creditor failed and she filed an appeal to Hualien District Court for clearance procedures.

Considering the facts that A-yu became a debtor only because of her need to support her children and that she always tried to pay some of her debts per month even her income could not even cover her expenses, the judge recently approved of her appeal for clearance and exempted her from partial obligation to pay back her debts.

Section 3 · Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking

Regarding the issues concerning anti-human trafficking, the following actions were taken by LAF in 2010:

(I) Arranging Educational Training Courses to Establish Special Attorneys Team

To establish a team of attorneys specializing in issues of anti-human trafficking, LAF launched a series of educational courses and trainings in March 2010. (For details please refer to Section 2 of Chapter 2.)

(II) Providing Educational Training for Professional Legal Interpreters

To enhance the interpreters' relevant legal knowledge and ability to assist victims entering judicial proceedings, LAF cooperated with Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation to organize an educational training for professional legal interpreters in cities of Hsinchu, Nantou, Yilan and Kaohsiung between May and October 2010. The total 81 participants from Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia and Cambodia were very satisfied with the arrangement of courses, and LAF is planning to do it again in 2011. The courses include examinations of languages and law, and the Foundation will gradually establish an interpreters' database according to the results of examinations.



LAF cooperated with Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation to organize an educational training for professional legal interpreters.

(III) Cooperating with Cross-National NGO on “Joint Research of Overseas Vietnamese Migrant Workers” Program

Invited by Oxfam Quebec's office in Vietnam, LAF started a joint research with it and Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation in 2009, hoping to propose to the migrant workers, employers and the governments to assist Vietnamese migrant workers with safe mobility against human trafficking. LAF was responsible for providing information of laws and regulations concerning the Vietnamese workers' hiring process in addition to sponsoring part of the budget, and Dr. Li-juan



Huang, CEO of International Labour and Development Research Center, Kainan University, and Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation were responsible for the rest part of this research program. The research findings concerning the part of Taiwan, including proposals to improve the hiring process was completed in late December. This report is related to one of the future prospects of the 2009 International Forum on Legal Aid's themes "The Rights of Non-nationals and Legal Aid", i.e. the research of agency system, which would be useful for the Foundation's program promotion in the future.

(IV) Continuing to Coordinate and Assist with Victims of Chi-ji Group's Labor Exploitation and Human Trafficking Case

Regarding the case of Chi-ji Group's organized crime of withholding wages of Indonesian workers and controlling their freedom to move, LAF took the initiative to join Council of Labor Affairs and local labor departments in interviewing thousands of victims and provide legal aid to assist those willing to file for supplementary civil claim. In 2010 in the case of criminal action an appeal for a second instance was filed, and the Foundation would continue to aid the first instance with supplementary civil claim and process the victims' application.

(V) Broadening the Scope of Promotion for Migrant Workers

Since it is hard to track the victims of human trafficking, LAF decides to broaden the scope of promotion with a series of projects, including distributing DMs printed in multiple languages and further the legal aid and promotion to migrant workers. In 2010, the promotion targeted on the new immigrants (alien spouses) who spoke some Chinese via various channels like TV, radio stations, newspapers, internet and mobile phone, etc. For the promotion on TV, the short film "Legal Aid – Vietnam" produced in 2009 was shown as public service on 5 wireless TV stations and some cable TV stations. For radio promotion, a cooperation was initiated with the program for new immigrants "Cross the Oceans for Happiness" on National Education Radio (every Sunday afternoon), and LAF staff attorney Ze-fang Sun and legal aid attorney Yi-juan Chen recorded 7 episodes to explain the common legal issues concerning new immigrants to be broadcasted between September and November. A radio commercial produced with the voices from



The lectures on "The Law Concerning Life of New Immigrants and Legal Aid" held in Hsinchu

the film “Legal Aid – Vietnam” was also broadcasted as public service on 200 local radio stations around the country. For print media promotion, LAF cooperated with the only Vietnamese newspaper in Taiwan “4 Way Voice” to publish information about the Foundation's services, stories of legal aid recipients who are new immigrants and common legal issues found in new immigrants' daily life in June and October. “4 Way Voice” would also send texts via mobile phone to its subscribers as well as post on its website to inform them of LAF service and information.

LAF also organized 5 promotional lectures on “The Law Concerning Life of New Immigrants and Legal Aid”. In addition, the information about these activities and “Q&A about the Law Concerning Life of New Immigrants” were posted on the Foundation's blog for the public to browse at any time.

Section 4 - Cooperative Program of Immediate Legal Aid to Labor Litigations

(I) LAF Assigned by CLA the Program of Immediate Legal Aid to Labor Litigations

Labor disputes happen frequently due to the depression of global economy in recent years. To assist laborers' difficulties and expenses when they need judicial remedies to resolve labor disputes, the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan decides to subsidize the litigation cost for attorneys and realize the protection of labor rights and interests. In 2009 and 2010, LAF was consigned by the Council in the way of administrative entrustment to execute this Cooperative Program of Immediate Legal Aid to Labor Litigations.

Through the joint resource cooperation, a safety net is provided for the disadvantaged laborers with legal aid to serve as the strong support in labor litigations, and the protection and service for them would be effectively fulfilled.

(II) Coverage of Program

1. Scope of Legal Aid Coverage

In facing the termination of labor contract (e.g. wrongful charge and failure to pay severance payment or pension by law, etc.), the wages insured by the employer being less than actually earned, and failure to be compensated for occupational injury by law, etc., laborers can apply to LAF branches for legal aid in litigation if they need legal consultation, drafting of legal documents or representation by attorneys.



2. Work Content

Accepting public applications; assessing qualifications and cases; appointing legal aid attorneys; examining attorneys' remuneration and forwarding payment; handling case withdrawals and other changes but not the requirement for returning attorneys' remuneration for the withdrawn cases, etc.

3. Types of Legal Aid

Drafting legal documents; representation of civil litigations; representation of lawsuit filing before criminal judicial proceedings (limited only to occupational injury cases due to the employers' neglect of relevant laws and regulations).

(III) Performance of Program

1. By the end of 2009, a total of 4,888 laborers (person/time) came to the Foundation for assistance, mostly concerning severance payment dispute. 4,358 of them met the qualifications of this program (including complete legal aid, partial legal aid and legal consultation) and were assisted by attorneys with legal document drafting or litigation representation(2,478 cases together) or legal consultation.
2. In 2010, a total of 5,281 laborers (person/time) came to the Foundation for assistance, and the majority of the labor dispute types were severance payment disputes, same as those in 2009. 4,762 pf them met the qualifications of this program (including complete legal aid, partial legal aid and legal consultation), among which 2,478 cases were assisted by attorneys with legal document drafting or litigation representation.
3. In average, 228 laborers received legal aid per month by this program, and the total increased 28 times from previous litigation subsidies of Council of Labor Affairs.
4. By the end of 2010, a total of 2002 cases of this program were closed, and the court decisions of more than 80% of them were favorable to laborers. Approximately NT\$380,000,000 could be gained by these laborers, and in average NT\$190,000 by each with assistance from this program.
5. To highlight and report to the publish the performance of this program, LAF and Council of Labor Affairs held a press conference “Performance Report on Program of Immediate Legal Aid to Labor Litigations” on September 3, 2010. Minister Ju-hsuan Wang of Council of Labor Affairs and LAF Chairperson Jing-fang Wu announced the accomplishment of this program and stressed on the importance of protecting labor rights. If compared with the data of the Council's services prior to this program, the conspicuous growth especially demonstrated the joint resources could effectively serve the disadvantaged laborers in the massive labor market.

6. In preparing for the press conference and provide accurate service information to laborers in need, LAF found that most applications were the type of severance payment dispute, followed by unlawful dismissal. Hence the Foundation focused the promotion on those seeking for positions on websites of employment agencies by presenting service information to attract their attention. The information was posted on those websites most popular in Taiwan between mid August and mid September around the time of the press conference, so that the people could further link to the Council of Labor Affairs's special webpage of this program.



LAF and Council of Labor Affairs held a press conference "Performance Report on Program of Immediate Legal Aid to Labor Litigations".



The internet advertisement of "Legal Aid to Labor Litigations" under cooperation between LAF and 1111 Manpower Bank

Section 5 · Program of Expansion of Legal Consultation

Following the changes of general social environment, the public demand for legal consultation of all sorts increases drastically. To meet this demand, LAF offers a variety of legal consultation services as described below:

(I) Face-to-Face Legal Consultation Service by Stationed Attorneys or at Branch Offices

To provide the public with more convenient and extensive service, LAF launched the Program of Expansion of Legal Consultation on April 1, 2009. People can make reservations online (<http://www.laf.org.tw>) or by phone (02-3322-6666) for attorneys' consultation in person. Presently there are 117 service stations (including LAF branches) where the service is offered.



(II) Conspicuous Application Growth Indicates Public Demand for Convenient Legal Consultation

The number of applications since the start of this Program indicated that this convenient measure could actually advance people's willingness to seek for professional information when facing legal problems, and a conspicuous growth was seen in the total legal consultation cases. In the 21 months from April 2009 to December 2010, a total of 87,549 legal consultation services were provided.



Hotline service for the public to make reservations for legal consultation in person



LAF webpage specific for legal consultation reservation

(III) Services of Legal Consultation by Phone and Online Information Search to Start in 2011

In October 2008, a legal consultation by phone was planned to meet the needs of massive credit card debtors but later suspended for overall evaluation due to a conspicuous drop of consumer debt clearance cases. Currently the Foundation was drafting the relevant operational process and expected to launch a pilot program in 2011.

Section 6 - Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program

On August 8, 2009, Typhoon Morakot together with heavy rain caused grave disasters in southern Taiwan. Siaolin Village and some other rural regions in Kaohsiung were destroyed by floods and buried by debris flows. To assist the victims with legal issues ensued from the disasters, e.g. succession, debts, land and state compensation, etc., LAF initiated a service plan summarized as follows:

(I) Connecting Scholars and External Attorneys Familiar with Indigenous Issues to Gather Opinions and Needs to Design Services Close to Victims

Considering that most victimized areas were indigenous populated, LAF actively connected the academic familiar with indigenous issues and external attorneys to visit the victims and understood their actual needs and provided legal consultation on site.

(II) Assisting Those Objecting Their Residential Area Zoned as Special District with Seeking Administrative Remedy

According to the “Regulations Governing the Special District Zoning of Victimized Area by Typhoon Morakot, the Choosing of New Settlement Land, Its Alteration of Land Usage and Allotment of Reconstructed Houses”, when a consensus was achieved after consulting with the original inhabitants, the governmental authority could have the victimized area zoned as a special district where the occupancy of residents should be limited or forced to relocate if the place was deemed under jeopardy or suffering illegal construction after inspection.

While Ali Village in Wutai Township of Pingtung County, Laiji Village and part of Shanmei Tribe in Mount Ali Township of Chiayi County were included in the special districts zoned by the authority, some local residents did not agree with the zoning. A special team of LAF held a presentation there to offer legal consultation, and offered to assist them with filing petition and administrative proceedings. Presently through successful efforts the administrative sanction of zoning Laiji Village was revoked. On August 13, 2010, the residents of Ali Tribe also filed an administrative litigation through LAF assistance for canceling the zoning of their village.



LAF held a meeting in Laiji Village in Chiayi County for Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program

(III) Assisting Victims Claiming for State Compensation

Some residents of Siaolin Village of Kaohsiung County and Jialan Village of Taitung County applied to LAF for assisting them to claim for state compensation. After evaluating the possibility of compensation to Jialan residents and explaining to them about the filing procedures, a special team of LAF already completed the initial gathering information of their damages. The possibility of state compensation to Siaolin residents was still under investigation by the team.



(IV) Continuing to Assist with Declaration of Death, Application for Victims' Death Certificates, Waiver of Succession and Succession Inventory Report, etc.

The August typhoon caused many deaths and missing persons who could not be confirmed dead. To help the victim family with legal issues concerning succession and death declaration, etc., LAF branch offices took the initiative to contact each victim's family members and offered for on-site legal consultation and legal aid application in the victimized region or at the shelter centers.

(V) Offering Legal Assistance to People with Overruled Applications for Permanent Houses

According to the Ministry of the Interior's regulations governing "Qualifications and Standards for Civil Societies Building Permanent Houses", the local county (city) ratified "households with damaged houses", "households ratified to be relocated", "households in jeopardized areas to be relocated" or "households to be torn down or relocated in lands for settlement" may apply for permanent houses. However, many victims were denied for permanent houses when they applied by law. Therefore LAF arranged a meeting in Dashe Tribal Village in Pingtung County to offer legal consultation to the residents there.

(VI) Completing "Legal Proposals for Rehabilitation after Typhoon Morakot Disaster"

With actual realization about the victims' plight and following up the government's rehabilitation policies, LAF special team completed the "Legal Proposals for Rehabilitation after Typhoon Morakot Disaster", hoping to deal with victims' legal issues and decide how the village reconstruction could meet their actual needs.

(VII) Publishing "The Way back Home: Handbook of International Principles for Natural Disasters and Human Rights"

To help the authorities and social groups understand the victims' rights and assist the victims with protecting their own rights, LAF joined Amnesty International, Taiwan Section to translate the "United Nations Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced

Persons” . Furthermore, when established cases information and victims’ opinions were collected, the Foundation published “The Way back Home: Handbook of International Principles for Natural Disasters and Human Rights”

(VIII) Cosponsoring Campaign for “88 Disaster Service Alliance Anniversary”

As a member of 88 Disaster Service Alliance, LAF joined other members to organize the campaign “Anniversary of Typhoon Morakot – Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Care” held at Huashan Art and Culture Park. LAF Secretary-General Chi-jen Kuo attended the opening press conference on August 4 and the symposium “Disasters and Human Rights: From Humanitarian Relief to Human Right Base” on August 7. The attendants to the symposium also invited scholars, representatives of victims and attorneys to explain issues concerning the disaster area and plights of victims’ human rights and introduce the “United Nations Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons” (The Pinheiro Principles). In the area outside the symposium site, the man-disguised LAF Legal Aid Doll distributed DM and promotional gifts and produced a successful effect.



Left: The front cover of “The Way back Home: Handbook of International Principles for Natural Disasters and Human Rights”

Top Right: Exhibition of legal aid accomplishments for the campaign of Typhoon Morakot Disaster Anniversary held at Huashan Art and Cultural Park

Bottom Right: The Legal Aid Doll was very popular at the campaign of Typhoon Morakot Disaster Anniversary held at Huashan Art and Cultural Park.



Chapter 4 Cases of Major Social Concern

Section 1 The Case of RCA Pollution

Section 2 The Case of CPDC Pollution

Section 3 Petition for State Compensation for
Fengciouming Tunnel

Section 4 Case of Construction Safety on
National Highway 6



In 2010, besides proceeding with the key service programs, LAF also continued to offer legal aid to those cases of major social concern as described as follows:

Section 1 · The Case of RCA Pollution

Since its establishment in Taoyuan 1970, the plant of RCA in Taiwan illegally used trichloroethylene and other toxic chemicals generally considered as carcinogens. Moreover, its ventilation facility of the workplace never once met the labor hygiene standard during the 8 inspections before the plant was closed. Consequently the employees suffered from death, cancer, miscarriage and other serious damage to their health due to contact, inhaling or drinking the aforementioned chemicals at their workplace. In late 2006, the RCA Employees' Care Association applied for legal aid to LAF Taipei Branch, and a team of attorneys sued RCA in Taiwan and claimed for compensation over 2.7 billion NT dollars on behalf of their 529 employees. The court further requested for relevant information and added its controlling companies GE and Thomson to the defendants list.

Besides proof of cause, time bar and exposure of the controlling companies, knowledge of labor safety and hygiene, environmental engineering, epidemiology and other special disciplines were required for the case. Therefore the volunteers joined specialists in relevant fields to form a team and explained the facts to the court during the litigation.

In 2010 the court conducted the procedures of witness examination, during which LAF staff attorneys completed all the preparation works, including collecting all the witnesses' medical records information, consulting medical specialists, writing petition statements and preparing the witnesses for the enquiry.

Based on the facts provided by both parties, the court conducted a survey on the 529 plaintiffs. As the content of the survey involved researches about medicine, epidemiology, toxicology, public health and sociology, it was not presented to the court until LAF staff attorneys consulted with specialists in relevant fields. The first field study for a cross-discipline class action in Taiwan will be conducted in 2011 to establish a prototype of investigation on public nuisance litigations as well as the cross-discipline profiles of human resources for public nuisance cases for future conference.



Witnesses of the RCA case were first summoned to court.

Section 2 · The Case of CPDC Pollution

Between the 60s and 70s of last century, in the manufacturing process of chlor-alkali, pentachlorophenol and sodium pentachlorophenol at the China Petrochemical Corporation Plant in Anshun, Tainan County, various toxic byproducts produced and hazardous industrial wastes were produced, including mercury and dioxin, causing serious pollution to its neighboring soil, underground water body, surface water body and bottom mud. Excessive dioxin in the blood and damage to health were also found in local residents. Staff attorneys of LAF Tainan Branch took the responsibility to handle the case.

The case is special because the old Tai-Caustic Anshun Plant of CPDC, once a state-owned business, has polluted the water bodies in its neighborhood without informing local residents and thus caused the suffering from toxic dioxin hazards for more than 20 years. This neighborhood is the only area in the world that has been polluted by both mercury and dioxin.

A total of 278 local residents have dioxin concentration in their blood higher than the criteria for the authority's compensation and care, which was 64pg. The expense for litigation and evidence collection (e.g. costs for environmental investigation and pollution measurement) would be too great a burden for an individual victim to seek for compensation. Also, the victims are usually residents without financial capability, laborers, fishermen or farmers who lack necessary scientific knowledge and money for conducting an investigation. This incident involves the protection of those residents' right and interest, and has a social and legal significance to the city of Tainan and the whole country. Providing legal aid to those residents conforms to the Foundation's philosophy of assisting the indigent people with protecting their constitutional right of equal access to the court system.

Currently the legal aid to litigation of this case is handled by LAF staff attorney Sin-sian Wu, He-fa Li, Jin-zong Lin, Jhao-syong Huang and Pei-hao Jhao. The legal aid recipients count is 86, and the object of action is NT\$198,700,000 (in addition to the 112 residents who'd pay at their own expenses for the consolidated action and whose object of action is NT\$132,200,000). During the litigation the team needs to consult with specialists in toxicology, environmental medicine, epidemiology and other relevant fields. By now the expert witness De-gao Song who had conduct an investigation on the scope of pollution has been under court enquiry, and Professor Jyun-jhang Li, Project Conductor of "Evaluation of Dioxin



The toxic substances produced by Tai-Caustic Anshun Plant of CPDC causes severe damage to its neighborhood environment and soil.



Exposure in the Blood of Residents in Area Polluted by Old Tai-Caustic Ansun Plant of CPDC and Investigation on Its Effect over Health” was also summoned to witness on court for five court sessions in total and six hours for each. The case is still going through the process of proceedings.

Section 3 · Petition for State Compensation for Fengciouming Tunnel

On September 15, 2008, Typhoon Sinlaku caused the collapse of Fengciouming Tunnel and 7 deaths of 6 families. 30 family members of the victims filed for judicial proceedings through assistance from LAF Nantou Branch and Association for Victims Support, Nantou Branch.

When the accident happened, the Foundation immediately offered legal assistance and invited the victims' family to the meeting on petition for state compensation held at Sinyi Township Office in Nantou County. After the financial eligibility assessment, 11 family members were qualified for legal aid and were appointed Attorney Jhe-ke Su with assistance, and the other family members who did not meet the financial eligibility criteria were assisted by Attorney Yi-hong Cai appointed by Association for Victims Support and subsidized by the Ministry of Justice. These two attorneys worked hand in hand to handle the claiming of state compensation.

At the initial stage of proceedings, the attorneys offered a conciliation appeal for state compensation to Directorate General of Highways, M.O.T.C. and Nantou County Government but were denied. Then the attorneys planned to file the claim for state compensation, but the high litigation expenses and possible appraisal cost were great burdens for the family members. Later the Executive Yuan instructed the authority to assist the victims of landslide one National Highway 3 in May 2010, the family members of victims of the Fengciouming Tunnel collapse started to protest. A favorable turn appeared when the Ministry of Transportation and Communications revealed that the investigation would be reopened because of new facts and evidences. The two attorneys immediately appealed for withdrawal of the revoke and initiated the conciliation again with the organs liable for compensation. After a series of complicated negotiation processes the agreement was finally achieved and the victims' family received over NT\$50,000,000 for compensation.



The appreciation tea party for the Fengciouming Tunnel's state compensation case

Section 4 · Case of Construction Safety on National Highway 6

A serious accident happened at around 1 pm on September 30, 2010 at the construction site of Beishan Interchange of National Highway 6 near Guosing Township of Nantou County. When the grouting of the closing section was in process, the 50-meter-tall and 80-meter-wide scaffolds suddenly collapsed and more than 2,000 tons of irons and cement fell to the ground. Some workers were unable to dodge and were buried by the piles of scaffolds, causing 6 Indonesian workers dead, 1 Taiwanese worker dead and 2 injured, and 1 Vietnamese worker's both legs broken.

LAF Nantou Branch took the initiative to contact person in charge from the Labor and Social Affairs Section of Nantou County Government, and visit together the family of the injured and dead to offer legal aid information. Applications for legal aid were filed by the injured Vietnamese worker and family of the Taiwanese victim Yong-he Jhuang, and the Foundation was also authorized by Indonesian Economic and Trade Office to Taipei to represent the 6 workers from Indonesia to claim for compensation. Currently the family of Yong-he Jhuang and the injured Vietnamese worker have completed conciliation and received the compensation but the others are still in negotiation.



LAF Nantou Branch was authorized by Indonesian Economic and Trade Office to Taipei to represent the 6 workers from Indonesia to claim for compensation for the National Highway 6 accident.



Chapter 5 Financial Management

Section 1 Independent Auditor's Report

Section 2 Analyses on Key Points of Financial
Report



Section 1 · Independent Auditor's Report



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

NO.140799EA

The Board of Directors
Legal Aid Foundation

We have audited the balance sheets of the Legal Aid Foundation as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, 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, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with note No.2 and generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China (ROC).

Baker Tilly Clock & Co

BAKER TILLY CLOCK & CO

January 14, 2011

 an independent member of
BAKER TILLY
INTERNATIONAL

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009

(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
<u>Current Assets</u>		\$ 398,283,753	12	\$ 339,517,877	12	<u>Current Liabilities</u>		\$ 333,245,153	11	\$ 301,719,190	11
Cash and bank deposit	3	118,006,673	3	72,559,977	3	Accrued payables	9	329,819,615	10	294,968,732	11
Receivables	4	278,174,071	9	264,504,387	9	Advance receipts		2,302,797	1	5,273,395	—
Advance payments		2,103,009	—	2,453,513	—	Deferred revenue from	10	142,080	—	579,712	—
<u>Funds and Investments</u>		2,702,851,358	86	2,503,524,089	86	government grants, current					
Held-to-maturity financial assets, noncurrent	2,5	2,634,712,208	84	1,959,412,345	67	Other current liabilities		980,661	—	897,351	—
Funds-time deposit	2,6	68,139,150	2	544,111,744	19	<u>Other Liabilities</u>		44,358,537	1	40,123,050	1
<u>Fixed Assets</u>	2,7	22,929,986	1	28,865,082	1	Deposits received		1,168,563	—	2,173,417	—
Machinery and equipment		27,281,639	1	26,327,734	1	Deferred revenue from	10	43,189,974	1	37,949,633	1
Traffic and transportation equipment		3,104,797	—	3,104,797	—	government grants, noncurrent					
Miscellaneous equipment		13,922,672	—	13,028,088	—	<u>Total liabilities</u>		377,603,690	12	341,842,240	12
Leasehold improvement		22,109,737	1	21,709,928	1	<u>Equity</u>		2,769,297,736	88	2,552,456,098	88
Less: accumulated depreciation		(43,488,859)	(1)	(35,305,465)	(1)	Initial funds	11	500,000,000	16	500,000,000	17
<u>Other Assets</u>		22,836,329	1	22,391,290	1	Donated funds	11	2,200,000,000	70	2,000,000,000	69
Differed debits	2,8	17,712,986	1	17,687,198	1	Accumulated surplus		69,297,736	2	52,456,098	2
Other assets		5,123,343	—	4,704,092	—						
<u>Total Assets</u>		\$3,146,901,426	100	\$2,894,298,338	100	<u>Total Liabilities and Equity</u>		\$3,146,901,426	100	\$2,894,298,338	100

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



LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	Notes	2 0 1 0		2 0 0 9	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
<u>Revenues</u>		\$ 704,266,692	100	\$ 721,784,853	100
Revenue from government grants	2	592,384,483	84	623,380,246	86
Revenue from other donations	2	990,927	—	734,407	—
Revenue from projects		29,544,825	4	23,300,828	4
Other revenue-operating		451,924	—	726,758	—
Revenue from contingent repayment (recovery)		31,549,449	5	22,034,938	3
Interest earned		49,324,636	7	50,987,768	7
Other non-operating revenues		20,448	—	619,908	—
<u>Expenses</u>		687,425,054	98	710,026,093	98
Remuneration for legal aid lawyers	2	377,218,617	54	408,802,574	56
Transportation fee for examining and review commissioners		28,172,000	4	25,796,500	4
Litigation expenses	2	10,333,628	1	9,913,320	1
Operating costs		119,509,735	17	124,108,690	17
Cost exclusive for a specified purposes		27,647,682	4	20,671,466	3
Administrative expenses (Table I)		124,386,493	18	120,531,148	17
Other non-operating expenses		156,899	—	202,395	—
Net income		\$ 16,841,638	2	\$ 11,758,760	2

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

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009
 (Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	INITIAL FUNDS	DONATED FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	TOTAL
Balance, January 1, 2009	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 1,800,000,000	\$ 40,697,338	\$ 2,340,697,338
Added funds in July 2009	—	200,000,000	—	200,000,000
Net income for 2009	—	—	11,758,760	11,758,760
Balance, December 31, 2009	500,000,000	2,000,000,000	52,456,098	2,552,456,098
Added funds in July 2010	—	200,000,000	—	200,000,000
Net income for 2010	—	—	16,841,638	16,841,638
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 2,200,000,000	\$ 69,297,736	\$ 2,769,297,736

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



LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 16,841,638	\$ 11,758,760
Adjustments:		
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	156,372	191,551
Loss on disposal of deferred expenses	—	10,731
Depreciation expenses	8,928,772	8,316,594
Expense exclusive for a specific purpose-depreciation	11,622	15,768
Amortization expenses	9,464,764	6,141,228
Amortization of bond discount	(5,689,170)	(6,303,351)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Receivables	(13,669,684)	(59,170,884)
Advance payments	350,504	6,810,348
Accrued payables	34,850,883	8,706,963
Advance receipts	(2,970,598)	1,591,042
Pension payables	—	(366,414)
Revenue of deferred government grants, current	(437,632)	579,712
Revenue of deferred government grants, noncurrent	5,240,341	10,932,316
Other current liabilities	71,985	(432,081)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	53,149,797	(11,217,717)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase of funds-time deposit	475,972,594	(193,773,049)
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets, noncurrent	(669,610,693)	—
Acquisition of fixed assets	(3,161,670)	(9,663,318)
Increase of deferred expenses	(9,490,552)	(14,254,316)
Increase of refundable deposits	(419,251)	(424,652)
Net cash used in investing activities	(206,709,572)	(218,115,335)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase of donated funds	200,000,000	200,000,000
Increase of accounts collected for other parties	11,325	64,306
Increase (decrease) of deposits received	(1,004,854)	1,335,097
Net cash provided by financing activities	199,006,471	201,399,403
Net increase (decrease) in cash and bank deposits	45,446,696	(27,933,649)
Cash and bank deposits at beginning of year	72,559,977	100,493,626
Cash and bank deposits at end of year	\$ 118,006,673	\$ 72,559,977

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

LEGAL AID FOUNDATIONNOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009

(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) Adjudicate appeals from the decisions of the Examining Committees of the Branch Offices.
- (7) Granting, refusal, revoking or termination of examination and execution of legal aid
- (8) Examination and execution of advancement, payment, slight deduction, cancellation, return, sharing or responsibility of layer's remuneration
- (9) Mediation between legal aid recipients and legal aid providers
- (10) Perform tasks assigned by the Board of Directors and other legal aid services.

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) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The amount set aside for the accounts receivable estimated not being able to be realized.

(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) Funds

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

(5) 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.

(6) Differed debits

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

(7) 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.

(8)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. At the same time, the government grants before the adoption date are not to be retraced or adjusted.

(9)Remuneration for legal aid lawyers

It is the remuneration given to attorneys for their implementation of legal aid according to the percentage of completion in the task.



(10) 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.

(11) Income tax

Income taxes are set aside as regulated in the "standards applicable to educational, cultural and public welfare charitable organizations or groups that are exempt from income taxes" and Statements of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 22 "Accounting for Income Taxes". The overstatement or understatement amount of the income tax of the previous year is listed under the adjustment items of current year income tax expense.

(12) Approval and adjustment of financial statement

The Foundation's income and expenditure account require being examined by the Judicial Yuan and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting & Statistics (DGBAS) before being finalized. 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.

(13) Reclassification of accounting names

Part of the accounting names in 2009 financial statements have been reclassified in order to give consistent expression for 2010 financial statements.

3. CASH AND BANK DEPOSIT

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Cash on hand	\$ 18,631	\$ 14,300
Petty cash	900,000	770,000
Bank deposits	117,088,042	71,775,677
Total	\$ 118,006,673	\$ 72,559,977

The bank deposit is from the court's suspended prosecution account, and as of December 31, 2010, the total balance was \$1,862,307.

4. RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Notes receivable	\$ 625,000	\$ —
Account receivable	3,020,700	10,909,766
Accrued deposits interest receivable	79,636	239,986
Government grants receivable	205,342,163	209,353,206
Accrued bonds interest receivable	23,186,711	18,895,833
Contingent repayment (recovery) receivable	40,496,646	18,071,031
Withdrawal receivable	869,970	711,521
Contribution receivable	75,765	16,600
Other receivable	5,445,730	6,306,444
Minus: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(968,250)	—
Total	\$ 278,174,071	\$ 264,504,387

5. HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS, NONCURRENT

	December 31, 2010				
	Principal Amount	Carrying Amount	Face interest rate	Yield of transaction days	Maturity date
Government Bonds -No.90107	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 157,239,812	3.500%	2.530% -2.680%	Oct. 19, 2016
Government Bonds -No.94105	100,000,000	109,155,713	2.250%	1.213% -2.081%	May 13, 2020
Government Bonds -No.94107	1,250,000,000	1,237,393,297	1.625%	0.905% -2.630%	Sept. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.95103	650,000,000	640,077,963	1.750%	2.025% -2.081%	March 31, 2016
Government Bonds -No.96103	250,000,000	240,639,677	1.875%	2.529% -2.531%	March 16, 2017
Government Bonds -No.99101	150,000,000	149,915,910	0.875%	0.883% -0.892%	Jan. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.99105	50,000,000	50,701,176	1.375%	1.214%	March 10, 2020
Government Bonds -No.99108	50,000,000	49,588,660	1.125%	1.215%	Sept. 21, 2020
Total	\$2,650,000,000	\$2,634,712,208			



December 31, 2009

	Principal Amount	Carrying Amount	Face interest rate	Yield of transaction days	Maturity date
Government Bonds -No.90107	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 158,376,330	3.500%	2.530% -2.680%	Oct. 19, 2016
Government Bonds -No.94107	950,000,000	923,458,527	1.625%	2.040% -2.630%	Sept. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.95103	650,000,000	638,304,961	1.750%	2.025% -2.081%	March 31, 2016
Government Bonds -No.96103	250,000,000	239,272,527	1.875%	2.529% -2.531%	March 16, 2017
Total	\$2,000,000,000	\$1,959,412,345			

6. FUNDS-TIME DEPOSIT

December 31, 2010

	Amount	Annual interest rate
Time deposit—E. Sun Commercial Bank	\$ 68,139,150	1.16%

December 31, 2009

	Amount	Annual interest rate
Time deposit—E. Sun Commercial Bank	\$ 544,111,744	1.03-1.11%

7. FIXED ASSETS

December 31, 2010

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance
Machinery and equipment	\$ 27,281,639	\$ 17,933,556	\$ 9,348,083
Traffic and transportation equipment	3,104,797	1,725,983	1,378,814
Miscellaneous equipment	13,922,672	8,746,543	5,176,129
Leasehold improvement	22,109,737	15,082,777	7,026,960
Total	\$ 66,418,845	\$ 43,488,859	\$ 22,929,986

	December 31, 2009		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance
Machinery and equipment	\$ 26,327,734	\$ 14,410,100	\$ 11,917,634
Traffic and transportation equipment	3,104,797	1,367,260	1,737,537
Miscellaneous equipment	13,028,088	7,077,625	5,950,463
Leasehold improvement	21,709,928	12,450,480	9,259,448
Total	\$ 64,170,547	\$ 35,305,465	\$ 28,865,082

The total amounts of fire insurance for December 31 2010 and 2009 were \$43,183,811 and \$39,039,538 respectively.

8. DIFFERED DEBITS

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Operating software systems	\$ 16,139,641	\$ 16,361,097
Other software and wire systems	1,573,345	1,326,101
Total	\$ 17,712,986	\$ 17,687,198

9. ACCRUED PAYABLES

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Lawyer remuneration payable	\$ 198,865,899	\$ 213,555,529
Wage and bonus payable	18,953,744	19,341,188
Expense payable	6,210,395	5,687,160
Government grants refund	105,497,030	56,384,855
Other payables	292,547	—
Total	\$ 329,819,615	\$ 294,968,732

**10. DEFERRED REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT GRANTS**

Year Ended December 31, 2010			
Category	Subscription amount	Amortized amount	Revenue of deferred government grants
<u>Government grants related to depreciated assets</u>			
Purchased and used	\$ 48,974,671	\$ 18,161,617	\$ 30,813,054
Purchase having yet to be completed	12,376,920	—	12,376,920
Subtotal	61,351,591	18,161,617	43,189,974
<u>Government grants related to income</u>			
Unfinished	142,080	—	142,080
Total	\$ 61,493,671	\$ 18,161,617	\$ 43,332,054
Year Ended December 31, 2009			
Category	Subscription amount	Amortized amount	Revenue of deferred government grants
<u>Government grants related to depreciated assets</u>			
Purchased and used	\$ 36,322,449	\$ 7,502,816	\$ 28,819,633
Purchase having yet to be completed	9,130,000	—	9,130,000
Subtotal	45,452,449	7,502,816	37,949,633
<u>Government grants related to income</u>			
Unfinished	579,712	—	579,712
Total	\$ 46,032,161	\$ 7,502,816	\$ 38,529,345

11. INITIAL AND DONATED FUNDS

- (1) Based on the Legal Aid Act, Judicial Yuan allocates the budget on the yearly basis for the Foundation. As of December 31, 2010, the property amount registered to Taiwan Taipei District Court by the Foundation was \$2,700,000,000. The underlying assets held by the Foundation were government bonds and bank's time deposits.

- (2) The amount of interest accrued from fund investment for 2010 and 2009 was \$48,994,354 and \$50,722,098 respectively.

12. EXCLUSIVE LABOR PENSION RESERVE ACCOUNT-BANK OF TAIWAN

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	Year Ended December 31, 2009
Balance at the beginning period	\$ 1,934,081	\$ 1,267,858
Deposit in the current period	488,314	655,519
Current period income	30,207	10,704
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 2,452,602	\$ 1,934,081

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT

- (1) As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the amount of guarantee balance arising from issuing injunction to preserve the status quo is \$533,105,492 and \$506,980,754, respectively. To this day, the Foundation has yet to afflict any loss caused by being claimed due to the guarantee. The rate of the latest prosecuted claim resulting from the damage caused by provisional seizure cases executed by Taipei District Court in 2009 was about 0.05%.
- (2) As of December 31, 2010, the amount reserved by the Foundation for the purchase of software and the cost of projects for which contracts have been signed but payments have not been made was \$12,519,000.
- (3) Under the provisions of the *Legal Aid Act*, "attorney fees" is part of the costs of litigation, and claims for payment can be made to the party liable for litigation costs. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of litigation costs to be claimed from the liable party was NT\$37,536,779. However, based on the basis of the "fairness principle" provided by Article 7 of the Constitution, the Court pleaded to the Judicial Yuan in October 2009 against the Foundation for infringement of the property rights of the party liable for litigation costs. In addition, the Taiwan High Court and its subordinate Courts made a relevant



resolution in the 2010 Law Seminar. In that resolution, attorney fees are not allowed to be listed as a litigation cost which can be claimed against the other party. The Foundation has re-appealed some of the overruled cases to the Supreme Court, but the final result is yet to come. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to estimate the amount of loss, so the Foundation is unable to list any estimations of related debts.

14.DISCLOSURE OF APPROVAL

The 2009 final account of the Foundation was approved by Judicial Yuan on April 20, 2010 as per letter no. Tai-Tin-Szu-Szu-Tzu-Ti No. 0990009388 for further reference. The financial statements examined in 2009 are same as those approved by the Judicial Yuan.

Table I

ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1. Administrative expenses

In: NT\$

Category	2010 (A)	2009 (B)	Change (A) - (B)	Change ratio % [(A) - (B)] / (B)	Explan- ation
Wages	\$ 43,536,095	\$ 42,669,255	\$ 866,840	2	-
Traffic expenses for part-time personnel	2,319,000	2,386,000	(67,000)	(3)	-
Overtime pay	3,548,950	4,208,900	(659,950)	(16)	(1)
Dining foods for working overtime	19,745	36,085	(16,340)	(45)	(2)
Performance bonus	3,227,580	4,228,017	(1,000,437)	(24)	(1)
Year-end bonus	2,878,469	3,238,820	(360,351)	(11)	(1)
Redundancy payment	-	113,206	(113,206)	(100)	(3)
Sharing insurance premium of employees	4,383,305	4,218,670	164,635	4	-
Entertainment activities	401,759	227,333	174,426	77	(4)
Educational training	569,576	251,513	318,063	126	(4)
Pension	2,834,466	2,715,804	118,662	4	-
Water and electricity	2,325,614	1,147,087	1,178,527	103	(5)
Postage and phone bills	3,273,588	2,985,518	288,070	10	-
Travel expenses	939,998	2,096,709	(1,156,711)	(55)	(2)
Freight	228,178	176,251	51,927	29	(6)
Printing and binding	715,797	557,174	158,623	28	(6)
Advertisement	767,170	2,091,044	(1,323,874)	(63)	(7)
Operation and publicity	1,600,474	3,961,142	(2,360,668)	(60)	(7)
Loss on doubtful accounts	968,250	-	968,250	100	(8)
Repair	684,260	614,651	69,609	11	(9)
Insurance	49,423	125,060	(75,637)	(60)	(2)
Chartered accountants and actuaries remuneration	280,000	250,000	30,000	12	(10)
Other professional service charges	1,484,356	1,031,371	452,985	44	(11)
Public relations fees	1,526,319	1,327,055	199,264	15	(12)
Office supplies	999,071	1,099,826	(100,755)	(9)	-
Miscellaneous items	299,647	692,419	(392,772)	(57)	(2)
Books, newspapers and magazines	261,793	395,909	(134,116)	(34)	(2)
Foods	183,578	129,961	53,617	41	(6)
Building rental	14,552,355	12,788,263	1,764,092	14	(5)
Office equipment rental	199,582	308,763	(109,181)	(35)	(2)
Depreciation of fixed assets	8,928,772	8,316,594	612,178	7	-
Various kinds of amortization	9,464,764	6,141,228	3,323,536	54	(13)
Research and field trip expenses	629,049	428,264	200,785	47	(14)
Special projects	5,023,373	4,336,763	686,610	16	(11)
Specified purposes	147,946	1,686,692	(1,538,746)	(91)	(15)
Conferences	346,667	905,441	(558,774)	(62)	(2)
Management	1,726,011	1,054,578	671,433	64	(5)
Others	3,061,513	1,589,782	1,471,731	93	(6)
Total	\$124,386,493	\$120,531,148	\$ 3,855,345		

Note: In conjunction with the expression used in 2010, all the expenditure accounts for FY2009 have been reclassified.



2. The following is the analysis and explanation of the items having more than 10% of change:

(1) Decrease in "overtime pay", "performance bonus" and "year-end bonus".

Compared with 2009, indirect labor expenses in 2010 were relatively reduced.

(2) Decrease in "dining foods", "travel expenses", "insurance", "miscellaneous items", "books, newspapers and magazines", "office equipment rental" and "conferences".

i. The Foundation's austerity policy resulted in the decrease

ii. No new branch was set up in 2010, so the amount of "miscellaneous items" became less in 2010 compared with 2009.

(3) Decrease in "redundancy payment".

No employee layoff occurred in this year.

(4) Increase in "entertainment activities" and "educational training".

i. There were more full time employees in 2010 than 2009.

ii. Increase of related internal and external educational training courses to elevate employees' professional skills and administrative competence also contributed to more expenses.

(5) Increase in "water and electricity", "building rental" and "management".

In 2010, the Foundation, Keelung branch and Taichung branch either relocated their rental space or increased the original rental space in order to improve space insufficiency. As a result, the rental fees, administrative fees and utilities also increased accordingly.

(6) Increase in "freight", "printing and binding", "foods" and "others".

Due to increase in the number of cases in 2010, the expenses incurred from data delivery, document photocopying, meals for examination members and re-examination committee members and money remittance also increased accordingly.

(7) Decrease in "advertisement" and "operation and publicity".

Since the budget for 2010 was reduced, this year's plan was therefore executed within the reduced budget.

(8) Increase in “loss on doubtful accounts”.

The increase is caused by the allowance set aside for doubtful accounts after assessment of the recovery possibility of the receivables of the “4 payments” occurring in 2010.

(9) Increase in “repair”.

The Foundation has been established for six years, the cost of asset maintenance and repair, e.g. air conditioners in the offices, has therefore increased.

(10) Increase in “chartered accountants and actuaries remuneration”.

As a result of increase in the number of cases, intensified services for cost and expense amortization planning and more audit hours, the total audit fee in 2010 increased compared with that in 2009.

(11) Increase in “other professional service charges” and “special projects”.

The expenses increased due to translation and research of foreign legal aid related laws and regulations and more frequent holding of attorney educational trainings and exchanges.

(12) Increase in “public relations fees”.

The increase was caused by the quota of public relations fees revised and adjusted in the “Guidelines Governing Public Relations’ Related Expenses”.

(13) Increase in “various kinds of amortization”.

The increase refers to the kinds of amortization given for the cost of the software required in developing and establishing the business management system.

(14) Increase in “research and field trip expenses”.

It refers to the expenses incurred in 2010 due to dispatch of employees to the U.K. for internship.

(15) Decrease in “specified purposes”.

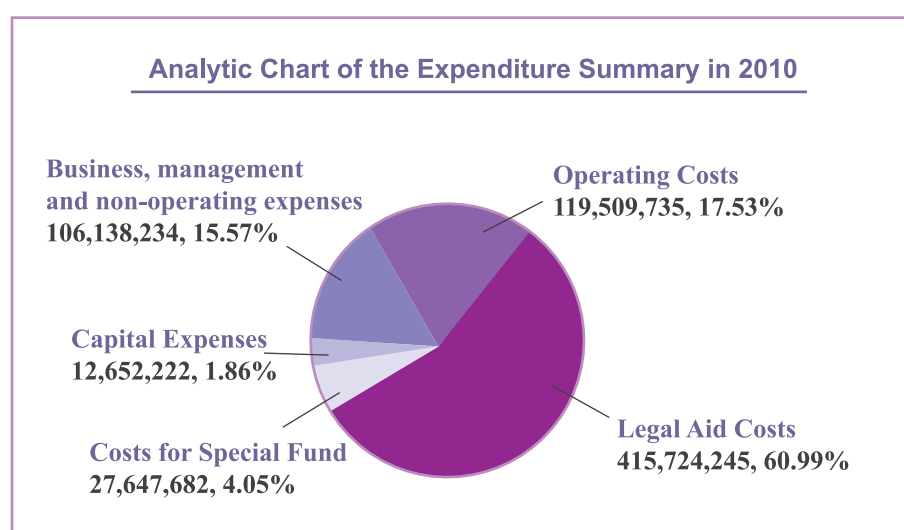
In 2010, the Foundation did not sponsor any activity similar to the “2009 International Forum”, so the specified purposes contribution from other organizations became less.



Section 2 - Analyses on Key Points of Financial Report

The accounting system of the Foundation observes the fiscal calendar year system (January 1st to December 31st). The 2010 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 act as supervisors of the Foundation, the Foundation discloses the financial report certified by accountants and related financial analyses so as to allow the public to monitor the Foundation's financial status.

(I) The total expenditure of the Foundation for 2010 was NT\$ 681,672,118 (including capital expenses and excluding depreciation and amortizations).



1. The costs of legal aid amounted to NT\$ 415,724,245, which accounted for 60.99% of the total expenses, including: NT\$ 377,218,617 for attorneys' remunerations, NT\$ 28,172,000 for legal aid assessment and review committees, NT\$ 10,333,628 for litigation and other agency costs. The attorneys' remunerations for legal aid cases are calculated and paid according to the "Regulations for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations and Necessary Fees", which is lower than the market average. A new way of payment was adopted since February 2010 in order to control the quality and progress of legal aid cases, i.e. 50% of the remuneration would be paid when an attorney accepts the case and the remaining 50% paid for case closed, while in 2009 80% of the remunerations were paid when an attorney accepted the case and the remaining 20% paid for case closed.

2. The operating costs amounted to NT\$ 119,509,735, which accounted for 17.53% of the total expenses, including: NT\$ 96,350,876 for personnel costs, NT\$23,151,759 for service costs and NT\$ 7,100 for other operating costs. The personnel costs were pays for the personnel-related for LAF staff attorneys and legal affairs employees. The service costs were pays related to other operating costs for serving people coming to the Foundation and expenses happened in executing LAF business.
3. The business, management and non-operating expenses together were NT\$ 106,138,234, which accounted for 15.57% of the total expenses, including: NT\$ 63,718,945 for personnel expenses, NT\$ 42,262,390 for other administrative expenses and NT\$ 156,899 for non-operating expenses. The personnel expenses were those for personnel expenses related to LAF administrative, managing staff, and traveling expenses for members of the Board of Directors and Board of Supervisors attending meetings. The other administrative expenses and non-operating expenses were those for office rental, promotion, utilities, postage, travels, office supply, printing and other administrative expenses.
4. The capital expenses in 2010 were NT\$ 12,652,222, which accounted for 1.86% of total expenses, and primarily comprised the expenses for establishment of business operating system and changes of office rentals, etc.
5. The costs for special fund for specific purpose amounted to NT\$ 27,647,682, which accounted for 4.06% of total expenses and primarily used on the attorneys' remunerations for the special program commissioned by the Council of Labor Affairs.

(II) Each person in Taiwan paid NT\$ 29 in average and could support the operations of LAF in 2010.

The total expenses of LAF in 2010 amounted NT\$ 681,672,118. If divided by the population of 23,162,123 people in Taiwan, each people shared NT\$ 29 in average.

(III) The average remuneration for attorneys in each legal case was NT\$ 19,880.

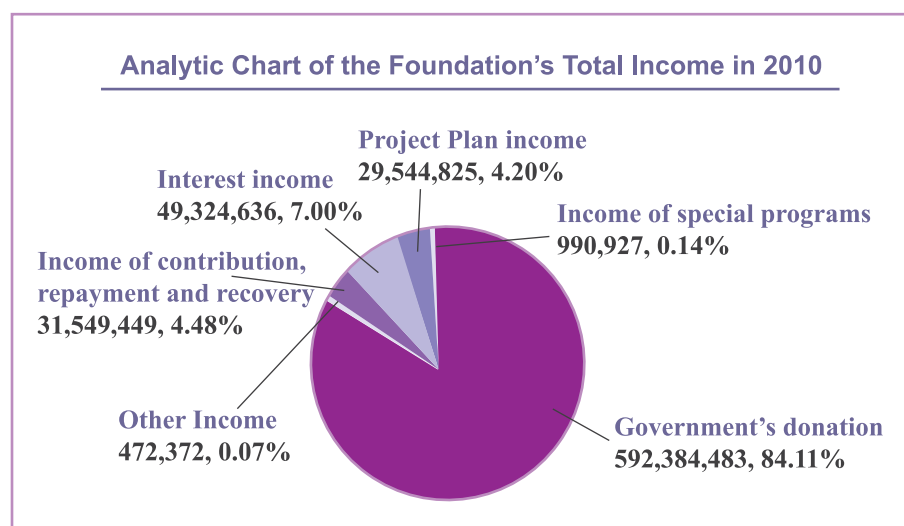
The budgeted remuneration for attorneys in 2010 was calculated according to the attorneys' experience and progress with completing the cases in the previous year, and 50% of the remuneration was paid when an attorney accepted a case and the remaining would be paid on closing the case. Adjustment was made with the increase or decrease in the remuneration caused by changes of legal aid cases (e.g. change of attorneys, the cancellation, termination or withdrawal of cases) in 2010.



When calculated according to the total remuneration for attorneys of the 27,137 general cases in 2010, the average remuneration was NT\$ 19,880 per case.

(IV) The Foundation's total revenue in 2010 was NT\$ 704,266,692.

1. The government's donation of NT\$ 592,384,483 accounted for 84.11% of the Foundation's total revenue, including NT\$ 592,284,483 from the Judicial Yuan and NT\$ 100,000 from the Legal Affairs Department of Taipei City Government.
2. The public donations from individual persons and private sectors amounted NT\$ 990,927, which was 0.14% of the total revenue.
3. The NT\$ 29,544,825 income of special programs, which accounted for 4.2% of the total revenue, was the subsidy for governmental and civilian special programs.
4. The interest income was NT\$ 49,324,636, which accounted for 7% of the total revenue, including the interest money gained from the time deposits of fund, bonds and demand deposits.
5. The income of contribution, repayment and recovery amounted to NT\$ 31,549,449 and accounted for 4.48% of the total revenue, was collected according to Articles 32, 33 and 35 of the Legal Aid Act.
6. The other income was NT\$ 472,372, which accounted for 0.07% of the total revenue, including the contribution from deferred prosecution designated by district prosecutors offices and procurements tender obtaining, etc.



(V) The Foundation's total endowment of NT\$ 2,700,000,000 as of 2010 was used to purchase government bonds.

Item	Denomination
Government Bond – Central Bond 94107	1,250,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond 94105	100,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond 95103	650,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond 96103	250,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond 90107	150,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond 99101	150,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond 90105	50,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond 90108	50,000,000
Time Deposit at E. Sun Bank	50,000,000
Total	2,700,000,000

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, 2010, the endowment of the Foundation had accumulated to NT\$ 2,700,000,000, which was invested in government bonds and time deposits at the banks 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\$2,700,000,000 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 and 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 Promotion and Education

- Section 1 Outreach Services for Rural Areas
- Section 2 Public Promotion



Section 1 - Outreach Services for Rural Areas

In the 6 years of the Foundation's development, 21 LAF branches have been established around the country for the indigent persons to apply for legal aid directly to an office in their neighborhood. To offer people in remote regions an easy access to apply and balance legal resources in different areas, stationed and unscheduled legal services are arranged so that the multiple legal services and application channels may shorten the distance between the public and the law.

In 2010, a total of 60 legal consultation services were offered in the indigenous villages in the mountains and other rural areas of different counties and cities, e.g. the mobile promotion of “Legal Education for Indigenous Townships” held in the townships of Datong and Nanao by LAF Yilan Branch and the District Attorneys Office of Yilan District Court, Yilan Branch of Association for Victims Support, Indigenous Family and Women Service Centers at Datong Township and Nanao Township; legal aid consultation service from LAF Taoyuan Branch at Indigenous Family and Women Service Center of Fusing Township; “Legal Knowledge Courses for Indigenous Communities” held by LAF Miaoli Branch at Shihtan, Nanjhuang and Tainan; legal courses consultation service provided by LAF Taipei Branch and Indigenous Family and Women Service Center of Wulai Township at the indigenous villages. LAF Tainan Branch also organized free legal consultation service titled “The Sun Is Shining after the Storm – Legal Aid Cares about You” to victims of Typhoon Morakot at the Chianguangkeng



Mobile promotions to indigenous villages by LAF Yilan Branch at Nanao Village in Yilan County



The National Legal Aid Day activity held by LAF Taipei Branch at Siapen Church in Wulai Township



Legal consultation at Datong Senior Housing held by LAF Shihlin Branch at Beitou District

midterm sheltering center. LAF headquarters and Pingtung Branch held a seminar on the legal issues concerning permanent housing at Longchuan Camp for the victims of Typhoon Morakot. LAF Shihlin Branch visited Datong Nursing Center at Beitou District to offer legal consultation in addition to collaborating with Taipei County's North Coast Social Welfare Center to organize a special case seminar and legal consultation service. Other services included visiting crime victims arranged by LAF Banciao Branch and Association for Victims Support, and legal service at the township offices in remote areas arranged by LAF Taichung Branch and Taichung Bar Association, Taichung Branch of Association for Victims Support, etc., all for the purpose of actively providing on-site service to the indigent people in need of legal aid.

Furthermore, to help legal aid befriend the indigent people, in the year of 2006, the Foundation named the second Saturday of July each year as “National Legal Aid Day” when all LAF branches would provide service to people in rural areas. In 2010, the National Legal Aid Day fell on July 10th, a series of activities were held by all branches on the theme “Let the Law Serve Everyone” by offering legal services, lectures and consultations in the countryside. Between June 26 and August 24, 2010, a total of 36 services were held.

Section 2 · Public Promotion

In 2010, the Foundation's promotion focused on supporting key operational policies. Through active engagement in activities and publishing promotional information, more indigent people would be informed of LAF service. Also through positive image and excellent service of LAF, the indigent people's trust in LAF was reinforced and would come for assistance when they had needs. The major promotional efforts were described as follows:

I. Promotions

(I) Promotional Campaigns (165 in Total)

165 promotional activities were organized by LAF in 2010. In addition to the nationwide series of activities like “2010 Nationwide Mobile Promotions for Legal Aid – Legal Aid Come to Help and Life and Laws Are OK” , “Law and Legal Aid in Life Lectures for New Immigrants” and “2010 Mobile Lectures on Campus for Law Schools of Universities in Northern Taiwan” , more local activities were held by LAF branches, including legal lectures on various issues concerning the indigent people, lectures at prisons and juvenile reformatory schools, promotions in the army, legal courses on campus and legal aid for teachers, on-site legal service at the county's expansive employment



service activity, legal promotion by “Judiciary Mothers' Theater” and social welfare communication meetings, etc.

Also, LAF Shihlin Branch joined the Garden of Hope Foundation and Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly in arranging a press conference for “Pass of 3rd Reading of Amendment to the Part of Support Obligation of Civil and Criminal Codes” on January 7. LAF Taoyuan Branch joined the Taoyuan Office of Teacher Chang Foundation” to hold a press conference for “LAF Cooperative Service Stationed in Southern Taoyuan” on April 7. LAF Nantou Branch joined Nantou District Attorneys Office and Nantou Branch of Aftercare Association to hold a press conference for “The Law and Stories of the Indigenes – Part 3” Books Donation Activity” on July 27. LAF joined Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan to hold a press conference for “Performance of the Cooperative Program of Immediate to Labor Litigations” on September 3. LAF Nantou Branch joined Nantou District Attorneys Office, Nantou Branch of Association for Victims Support to hold an appreciation tea party and press conference for “Fengciouming Tunnel's State Compensation Case” on September 13. To celebrate the 6th anniversary of LAF on July 1, 2010, the Foundation held a tea party and seminar on “Legal Persons' Public Service for the Indigent Persons” on July 12.

(II) Participating in Promotional Activities (280 in Total)

Due to the limited manpower for promotion, LAF branches would make use of local resources and actively participate in activities conducted by local communities in the forms of charity bazaars, athlete meets, lecture courses and mobile lectures at churches, etc., 280 times in total in 2010. With enthusiastic participation and responses from the public, successful promotional channels had been established between LAF branches and local institutions.



2010 Mobile Lectures on Campus for Law Schools of Universities in Northern Taiwan – Speech by Attorney Cingfeng Syue, Director of LAF Banciao Branch



“Part 3 of Legal Aid to the Indigenous” Books Donation Activity held by LAF Nantou Branch

(III) Connecting and Maintaining Bases of “Legal Aid Support Network”

The establishment of Legal Aid Support Network was promoted by the LAF branches via uniting local institutions such as the county or city governments, district courts, district prosecutors offices, township offices, mediation committees, village heads' offices, local representatives' offices, police stations, social welfare and religious groups, bar associations, law firms, hospitals and schools that had frequent contacts with people without financial resources but in need of legal aid. The branch offices would regularly send promotional publications (e.g. DMs, posters and Q&A pamphlets) for display and ask for their assistance with providing LAF service information to the indigent people. Presently legal consultation services were also provided at some bases.

Starting from 2007, the Foundation actively promoted the establishment of Legal Aid Support Network through cooperation with governmental institutions and social groups engaged in serving the indigent people. By the end of December, 2010, there were a total of 1,297 service bases all around the country.



LAF Chairperson Jing-fang Wu and three new directors of LAF branches at the tea party for the 6th anniversary of the Foundation



The tea party for the 6th anniversary of LAF and the seminar on "Legal Persons' Public Service for the Indigent Persons"

II. Printed Promotion, Media and Public Relations

(I) Application of Promotional Products

1. Video and Electronic Promotional Products

(1) TV Promotional Films

Thanks to the assistance of the Judicial Yuan and the coordination by Government Information Office, the old promotional films and a new one "Legal Aid –Legal Aid Consultation, New Version" were monthly shown for public service on 6 wireless TV stations, including TTV, CTV, CTS, FTV, Hakka Television Service and Taiwan Indigenous Television. (January: Legal Aid – Arrestment; February: Legal Aid – The Missing Piece;

March: Legal Aid – Legal Consultation; April: Legal Aid – Aided Cases; May: Legal Aid – Story of Rong-feng Chen; June: Legal Aid – Cases of Vietnam; July: Legal Aid – Cases of Vietnam, National Legal Aid Day version; August: Legal Aid – Legal Aid Consultation; September: Legal Aid – Arrestment; October: Legal Aid – Aid Cases; November: Legal Aid – Cases of Vietnam; December: Legal Aid –Legal Consultation, New Version)

Written requests of broadcast as public service via cable TV stations were also made by LAF when these films passed the examination by NCC. ETV and GTV agreed to show "Legal Aid



LAF Taoyuan Branch organized mobile seminars on strengthening the connection of "Legal Aid Support Network".

– Legal Consultation” in April, “Legal Aid – Cases of Vietnam” in July, and “Legal Aid – Arrestment” in September. In December LAF also wrote to request all cable TV stations to show “Legal Aid – Legal Consultation, New Version” for public service.

To reinforce the promotion for the First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program, the short film “Legal Aid – Arrestment” was converted into a movie version in late 2009, and through the assistance from the Judicial Yuan and Government Information Office it was shown in all theaters in February 2010 so that more people in need would be informed of this service. Also, in December a low-cost flash animated film “Legal Aid – First Interrogation, New Version” was produced on the basis of the old radio ad “Legal Aid – First Interrogation” to be shown for public service in January 2011.



Promotional film for TV “Legal Aid – Legal Consultation, New Version”



Promotional film for TV “Legal Aid – First Interrogation, New Version”

(2) Radio Advertisements

A radio commercials based on the voice of the old “Legal Aid – Legal Consultation” and “Legal Aid – Cases of Vietnam” was broadcasted for public service by 200 local radio stations around the country through assistance from the Judicial Yuan and local departments of GIO. (February: Legal Aid – Legal Consultation; June: Legal Aid – Cases of Vietnam; September: Legal Aid – Legal Consultation). The commercials of LAF image and special programs of CDCA and 1st Interrogation were broadcasted for public service through cooperation between LAF Taoyuan Branch and TBC Radio in February and December. Also, the commercial of LAF service was broadcasted in November and December via cooperation between LAF Taitung Branch and local radio stations.

(3) Videos of Interviews with Legal Aid Recipients

- a. A video of interviews with legal aid recipients and their family was shown at the appreciation tea party and press conference for “Fengciouming Tunnel's State Compensation Case”



on September 13 and was well received among the attendants.

- b. For the “2010 Seminar on Practical Implementation of CDCA and Prospect for Amendment” held by LAF on December 18, the film “No Exit for Debt Clearance? Where Would Debtors Go – Interview of Credit Card Debt Cases” was produced to be shown at the opening of the seminar.

(4) Nationwide Public Service LED Message Boards

Through the assistance from local departments of GIO, LAF service information was displayed monthly on 70 plus LED message boards for public service all over the country, including those on Zihciang railway trains and at railway stations, county and city hospitals, motor vehicles offices, freeway service stations and Kuo-Kuang bus stations, etc.

2. Promotional Publications and Handouts

(1) Publications and Annual Reports

- a. Legal Aid Quarterly: Four issues were published in 2010, including issues no. 27 to no. 30.
- b. The Chinese and English versions of 2009 LAF Annual Report
- c. The Chinese and English versions of “Natural Disasters and Human Rights: Manual for Empowering Victims” : Considering that the general public's lacking understanding about the human rights of victims, LAF collaborated with Amnesty International, Taiwan Section to publish the international guidelines of human rights for the reference of local villages' reconstruction institutions in staff training and relevant fundamental works. In this manual were also answers from legal aid attorneys to relevant legal issues to serve as an auxiliary tool in assisting with legal proceedings and protecting the victims' human rights.
- d. The Law and Stories of the Indigenes – Part 3: Published under cooperation between LAF Nantou Branch and Nantou District Prosecutors Office, this book explains the everyday civil and criminal legal issues concerning the indigenous people via simple and light stories with colorful illustrations and case analyses compiled by LAF Nantou Branch and supplemented with a flash DVD.



Issues No. 27-30 of Legal Aid Quarterly



The Law and Stories of the Indigenes – Part 3

(2) Promotional DMs

5 versions of DMs plus 8 versions of reprints and revised DMs were produced to promote the Foundation's policy in 2010, including:

- a. Multi-Lingual Legal Aid Business DM: printed in English, Indonesian, Thai and Vietnamese to be distributed and displayed at foreign institutions, social groups and airport customs
- b. Public Service DMs (about qualification and procedures of application, stories of recipients of key legal aid service programs and information of LAF branches, etc.): distributed and displayed at 4,850 7-11 stores through the public service channel of 7-11 in January and November; the first batch of DMs were completed in 2009 and the second in October 2010
- c. New Nationwide Version of 4-folded DM leaflets
- d. New Version of 1st Interrogation Program DMs
- e. Bookmark DMs Promoting “Reading NGO Books ~ 2010 Taipei International Book Exhibition”
- f. DM Reprints and Revisions: CDCA program DMS, nation-wide version of 4-folded reversions and reprints of DMs, branch version of 3-folded reprints and revisions, 1st Interrogation program DMS, reprints of A4-sized introduction leaflet about the 1st Interrogation program, revisions and reprints of DMs about Labor Litigation program and Expansion Consultation program
- g. DMs Printed by Individual LAF Branches: Promotional DM copies emphasizing the characteristics of individual branches were printed by LAF Shihlin Branch and LAF Hsinchu Branch. DM copies with information about the service schedule of the “Expansion of Legal Consultation Service Program” were printed by LAF Miaoli Branch for people who seek service from the Litigation Counseling Section of the District Court



The Thai version of DMs in 4 languages (English, Indonesian, Vietnamese and Thai)



LAF DMs displayed at 7-11 stores nationwide

(3) Promotional Pamphlets: reprints of revised “CDCA Q&A Pamphlet”

(4) Promotional Posters:

In 2010, 3 versions of posters plus 2 versions of reprints and revisions were produced, including posters for 2010 LAF mobile lectures on campus campaign “A Talk about Laws and Life over a Cup of Coffee”, “Law and Legal Aid in Life Lectures for New Immigrants” and “Lectures on “2010 Seminar on Practical Implementation of CDCA and Prospect for Amendment”, reprints of revised posters for “Come and Ask Legal Questions” and the “First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program”. A special version of posters was also produced by LAF Shihlin Branch.



The poster for “2010 Mobile Lectures on Campus for Law Schools of Universities”



The poster for “Law and Legal Aid in Life Lectures for New Immigrants”



The poster for “2010 Seminar on Practical Implementation of CDCA and Prospect for Amendment”

3. Others

To facilitate local promotion, a variety of items were used by LAF and branches, which were: memo pads by Keelung Branch, LED pens by Banciao Branch, 2011 calendars, facial tissues and greeting cards by Shihlin Branch, LAF service ads on the body of free buses and red banners on garbage trucks via cooperation between Taoyuan Branch and Lujhu District Office, animal balloons and DM racks by Miaoli Branch, stationery kits by Yunlin Branch, baseball caps and solar energy LED key chains by Chiayi Branch, LAF doll art candies by Tainan Branch, balloons, PP bags and LAF ballpoint pen by Tainan Branch, umbrella bag and environment-friendly chopsticks by Pingtung Branch, farmers' calendars by Taitung Branch, facial tissues by Kinmen Branch, etc. LAF headquarters also provided more items to all branches for promotion, including balloons, fans, environment-friendly bags, campaign fans, memo pads, notebooks, L-shaped folders, 2011 calendars, greeting cards, campaign bookmarks, uniforms, environment-friendly chopsticks and lunchbox bags, etc. For advancing local promotion, LAF service information ads were placed on the electric trains between Keelung and Hsinchu. Also, ad cars were hired to promote the lectures on laws and new immigrants and relevant service information in Taipei, Yilan, Hsinchu, Changhua and other regions populated by new immigrants.

(II) Cooperation with Media and Interviews

With the purpose to promote the Foundation's service information, LAF developed a close connection and an active cooperation with the news media. During the promotional campaign, 50 special interviews with Secretary-General, branch directors, executive secretaries and legal aid attorneys as well as news releases were made in addition to 89 reports through cooperation with electronic media and the press.

Among the news media in cooperation, the television stations included: CTI TV, TVBS, CTS, Beautiful Life TV, MUCH TV, FTV; radio stations were: Chengsheng Broadcasting Corp., UFO Radio, Radio Taiwan International, News 98, Fu Hsing Broadcasting Station, Happy Radio, Super FM 98.5, Voice of Hakka, National Education Radio, Police Radio Station, Super Taichung FM 99.1, UFO FM 89.9, Taichung Station of BCC, Radio Voice



LAF Deputy Secretary-General Sin-hong Jhou and Executive Secretary Ji-feng Liao of LAF Taichung Branch appeared in the program "A Different Life" of Beautiful Life TV.



of Taitung, Voice of Lanyu, Tainan FM 102.5, Nantou FM 90.7, Yunchia 93.3, Taoyuan FM 106.9, Uni Radio and Radio France; printed press were: Liberty Times, China Times, United Daily News, Next Media, Matsu Daily, Shih Hsin University Newsweek, Money Weekly, Changhua Bar Association Newsletter, Kinmen Daily News; local TV stations included: Tung Tai Cable TV and Ming Cheng Cable TV, as well as the Central News Agency. The content of cooperation included: LAF service information and answering questions regarding legal issues in the weekly program produced by LAF Taipei Branch and Police Radio Station; a program “Legal Aid World” produced by LAF Taoyuan Branch and Taoyuan FM 106.9; monthly report on LAF service information and legal knowledge in daily life through cooperation between LAF Taichung Branch and UFO FM 89.9; a special report on the 6th anniversary of LAF Yilan Branch “LAF's Care, Precious Warmth” on the website of Yilan Community College; LAF service commercials through cooperation between LAF Taitung Branch and local radio stations; reports on LAF activities by LAF Kinmen Branch on Kinmen Daily News; reports by Matsu Daily News about LAF service and the “Win a Prize by Answering Questions” activity by LAF Matsu Branch. Also, LAF headquarters held a luncheon party for the media before launching the Foundation's 6th anniversary celebration, in addition to arranging for the publication of LAF Chairperson Jing-fang Wu's essay “Promoting the Utmost Ideal of Justice for All People and Let the Law Protect Everyone” , the program about the legal issues concerning new immigrants “Cross the Oceans for Happiness” broadcasted by National Education Radio, and promoting LAF service information by legal aid attorneys in the program “Being College Students” through cooperation with CTI TV, etc.

(III) Website and Blogs

1. LAF Official Website (www.laf.org.tw)

To enhance the quality and content of LAF official website and establish a more user-friendly internet platform, a revision the Foundation' s official website was completed with special design for interface and visual effect in 2010. Besides the webpage for key service programs, an information area especially for LAF branch offices was added for the public to approach the branch offices on the first-line service for details and activity messages. Regular maintenance and updates were made, and the



The revision of LAF official website

updates from all branch offices and Legal Aid Business Department were sent to the headquarters and posted on the site. By December 31, 2009, the website's total count was 4,091,924 visits and 7,766 subscriptions for LAF e-news. For the promotion on internet, certain LAF branches had their own blogs and webpages, e.g.:

Blog of LAF Taipei Branch Volunteers: <http://blog.yam.com/lafvol>

LAF Banciao Branch's Blog: http://tw.myblog.yahoo.com/laf_banciao/

LAF Tainan Branch's Blog: http://tw.myblog.yahoo.com/laf_tainan/

LAF Hualien Branch's Website: <http://lafhualien.blogspot.com/>

LAF Miaoli Branch's Blog: <http://www.wretch.cc/blog/lafmiaoli>

2. LAF Official Blog (<http://blog.roodo.com/laf>)

LAF's official blog has become one of the most important internet channels for legal information. By the end of 2010, more than 50,000 visits from the public were made to this blog for general legal information and LAF service messages. Regular maintenance and updates were made to promote LAF business, news of laws and life and to share the stories of legal aid recipients and attorneys.



LAF official blog (<http://blog.roodo.com/laf>)

3. Special Facebook Page

Facebook is the most popular social network platform in the world with over 7 million members in Taiwan and mostly from young communities. A special facebook page for LAF fans was launched in the second half of 2009, and was joined by a more than 5,000 youths and legal persons by late 2010. Through immediate updates of messages, each of which was browsed over 6,000 times in average, LAF fans could learn about the Foundation's service content and philosophy. To promote the lectures on university campuses in November, the participant students were invited to keep contact and interaction with the Foundation on LAF facebook, and the number counted more than 300 since then.



4. Promotion for Website of “LAF's 6th Anniversary and 2010 National Legal Aid Day – Let the Law Serve Everyone”

To celebrate the 6th anniversary of the Foundation and promote 2010 National Legal Aid Day, a website themed “Let the Law Serve Everyone” was established to present the Foundation's accomplishments and the series of activities on National Legal Aid Day. Its design with lively colors and everyday background could make the public befriend with the law, and wallpapers were also offered for free download.



The website promoting LAF's 6th anniversary

5. On-Line Promotions for Key Service Programs

Promotions through the internet were planned to inform more people of the content and messages about the Foundation's key programs, including the First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program, Cooperative Program of Immediate Aid to Labor Litigations and Consumer Debt Clearance Act Legal Aid Program, etc.

(IV) Courtesy Visits

To state the Foundation's services and negotiate for channels of cooperative promotion, LAF and its branches often pay visits to the authorities of the central government and local county and city governments. Close connections are also maintained between LAF and regional representatives, district courts, detention centers, primary-level administrative organs, schools, medical institutions and various social groups, etc. LAF will proceed to establish an extensive legal aid support network and a referral mechanism between social groups as well as to enhance the Foundation's popularity.

(V) Others: Survey on Public Awareness of LAF

To help with the promotion planning and policy making, a questionnaire survey titled “Public Awareness of LAF” was conducted on people's frequency of confronting legal problems in recent year, where they'd find help, the Foundation's popularity, their support for the Foundation's service programs, their expectation for service to be provided, their expectation for legal consultation demand, their memory of LAF service hotlines and their understanding about legal aid assessment mechanism. 1,209 surveys were conducted between January 21 and 26, 2010, and the major

findings were: the Foundation's popularity increased by 11.8% from 24.2% in 2006 to 36.0% in 2010; TV news was the most important channel for the public to learn about LAF; 12.3% of the targets had faced legal problems or disputes in recent year; internet, family and friends or lawyers were major channels for them to collect legal information; 87.2% of them expected LAF to provide legal consultation by phone.



Chapter 7 International Communications

Section 1 International Exchanges

Section 2 Visits of International Distinguished
Individuals and Institutions to LAF

Section 3 LAF Participating in International
Meetings

Section 4 Visiting and Learning in New York



Section 1 · International Exchanges

I. Mr. Jason Evans from AIT Trained at LAF

Mr. Jason Evans from the American Institute in Taiwan came to LAF for a brief training between January 4 and 7, 2010. As a designate consular officer of AIT, he took some training at LAF about the Foundation's service content and procedures before his formal service at AIT. During his 4 days' training, Mr. Evans learned about the service flow at LAF Taipei Branch and paid a visit to Taipei Bar Association.

II. Dinner with Officials of AIT Consular Section

On February 10, 2010, Mr. Gregory R. Marcus, Chief of the American Citizen Service Unit, Consular Section of AIT, invited LAF Chairperson, directors of LAF Taipei Branch and Banciao Branch, executive secretary and other related staff to dinner in appreciation of the Foundation's service to American citizens in Taiwan in the past year. In 2009, some cases were referred by AIT Consular Section to LAF Taipei Branch and Banciao Branch and were resolved successfully. With a strong connection channel established between LAF and AIT Consular Section, the Foundation would always do our best to offer assistance to them.

III. Dinner with AIT Director William A. Stanton

Out of gratitude for the civilian organizations' help to American citizens in Taiwan, AIT Director William A. Stanton invited the representatives from these organizations to a dinner party on May 6. LAF was invited because the Foundation often provided legal assistance to American citizens in Taiwan. LAF Secretary-General Chi-ren Kuo, Executive Secretary Fang-jun Jhu of LAF Taipei Branch and 2 members from the Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs attended the party and exchanged thoughts with the host on behalf of the Foundation.

IV. NTU Law Student Julia Tong Came for Summer Internship

Ms. Julia Tong, student of Law School of New York University, came to LAF for a 10-week-long summer internship from June 14 to August 19. This internship was the first part of the exchange program promoted during the 2 visits of Professor Jerome Cohen of the U. S. – Asia Law Institute, Law School of NYU in 2009 and 2010.

Julia's internship at LAF was arranged according to her interest in class actions and human trafficking cases and needs expressed prior to her arrival. The staff attorneys of LAF Taipei Branch and Tainan Branch volunteered as her instructors and assisted her with collecting and compiling international information, participating in case meetings and court sessions as well as visiting relevant NGOs so that she might understand the case context and learn how to handle class actions. The major cases related to her internship subject were those of RCA pollution, CPDC pollution and human trafficking victims. Arrangements were also made for her to participate in meetings and seminars concerning Typhoon Morakot Service Program and visiting Losheng Sanatorium. In the first week of her internship, she was informed of the operation and business scope of the Foundation before visiting LAF Taipei Branch to learn about the first-line service procedures. Her entire internship covered the training at LAF headquarters, LAF Taipei Branch and Tainan Branch.

Before her internship finished, Julia sent to Taipei Times an essay based on her own observation of the dispute between administration and judicial rights caused by the Central Taiwan Science Park's 3rd stage of development. Her essay was later translated by the university student interested in this issue and then through the help of LAF was published on the op-ed of Liberty Times. The publication of her essay in both English and Chinese helped her finish her successful internship at LAF with a fine touch.

V. Visit of National Legal Aid Agency of Vietnam

A team of 8 representatives from the National Legal Aid Agency of Vietnam, led by their Deputy Director, came to Taiwan for a visit from July 19 to 23. The main purpose of their visit was to understand the legal aid system and the legal aid offered to international workers (particularly Vietnamese) in Taiwan.

The places they visited included LAF headquarters, LAF Taipei Branch, Taipei Bar Association, National Immigration Agency of Ministry of the Interior, Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan, 1955 Migrant Workers Consultation Hotline Center, Hsinchu Catholic Hope Worker Center, Hsinchu Catholic Diocese of HMISC, Vietnamese Migrant Workers and Brides Office of Hsinchu Migrants' Concerns Desk and Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation, etc. The team was impressed by the cooperative network between LAF and governmental institutions and NGO units. In the future the two legal aid parties would further strengthen the information exchange and interaction between each other.

The National Legal Aid Agency in Vietnam was established under the Ministry of Justice in September 1997 with the purpose to provide the indigent people with legal services including legal



consultation, court representation, legal document drafting and mediation. Close communication between was kept between LAF and the National Legal Aid Agency in Vietnam. Their General Director came to participate in both the International Forum on Legal Aid held by LAF in 2005 and 2009, and LAF representatives also attended the “International Workshop on Legal Aid in Asia – Pacific and Cooperation in Providing Legal Aid to Migrant Workers” held in Danang, Vietnam in 2008.



Representatives from the National Legal Aid Agency of Vietnam took a picture with LAF staff during their visit to Taiwan.

Section 2 · Visits of International Distinguished Individuals and Institutions to LAF

I. Ms. Denise Scotto

Ms. Denise Scotto, former Chairperson of UN Commission on the Status of Women/NGO paid a visit to LAF on February 4 and was greeted by LAF Secretary-General Chi-ren Kuo. An experienced attorney, Ms. Denise Scotto was given a brief about LAF and was impressed by the fact that so many branches around the country were founded in such a short time by the Foundation and the

launch of special programs including the “1st Interrogation” program. She also offered advice on the cultivation and training of legal aid attorneys, and expressed her hope for further cooperation and communication in the future.



Ms. Denise Scotto, former Chairperson of UN Commission on the Status of Women/NGO paid a visit to LAF.



Mr. Grover Joseph Rees, former US ambassador to East Timor and incumbent member of the international NGO Boat People SOS (BPSOS), visited LAF.



TWGHs Healthy Budgeting Family Debt Counselling Centre from Hong Kong visited LAF.



Staff Attorney Amy Chen of Legal Aid Office in Bay Area, Northern California visited LAF.

II. Mr. Grover Joseph Rees

Mr. Grover Joseph Rees, former US ambassador to East Timor and incumbent member of the international NGO Boat People SOS (BPSOS), visited LAF on February 24 and was greeted by LAF Secretary General Chi-ren Kuo. The purpose of his visit was to promote the follow-up cooperation between LAF and BPSOS. BPSOS planned to establish an office in Taipei in 2010 to provide assistance to migrant workers and victims of human trafficking, and a channel of referral was expected to be built in the future through collaboration with LAF.

III. TWGHs Healthy Budgeting Family Debt Counselling Centre from Hong Kong

Founded in 2006, the TWGHs Healthy Budgeting Family Debt Counseling Centre is an NGO in Hong Kong specializing in assisting debtors. Its director and 4 social workers came to LAF on April 8, and shared their understanding about debt-related laws and experience in assisting debtors with LAF staff in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

IV. Staff Attorney Amy Chen of Legal Aid Office in Bay Area, Northern California, USA

Attorney Amy Chen works at the Alameda Legal Aid Office (1 of the 7 offices in Bay Area). When he came to Taiwan for a brief study of Chinese in 2002, he had some acquaintance with the attorneys actively promoting LAF. He visited the Foundation on April 28 and was welcomed by LAF Secretary-General Chi-ren Kuo. Later he also visited LAF Taipei Branch to understand the application procedures and briefed by former Director of LAF Department of Legal



Affairs Jun-ting Wu before sharing with each other the legal aid service content and experiences in promotion in Taiwan and Bay Area.

V. Professor Jerome Cohen of the US-Asia Law Institute, Law School of NYU

Professor Jerome Cohen, Director of the US-Asia Law Institute, Law School of New York University, and his assistant, Attorney Yu-jie Chen, came on May 12, and were warmly welcomed by LAF Chairperson Jing-fang Wu. They discussed about further international exchange mentioned in his previous visit, including the settled arrangement of law student Julia Tong's internship in LAF in June 2010. The other cooperative plans to be arranged were the exchange between legal aid institutes in New York and Taiwan, regular small-scale seminars and visits and Professor Cohen's assisting the exchange between legal aid institutions in Taiwan and China.



Professor Jerome Cohen, Director of the US-Asia Law Institute, Law School of New York University, visited LAF.

VI. Dr. Thang, CEO of BPSOS

Dr. Thang, CEO of the anti-human-trafficking BPSOS from USA came to the Foundation on July 15 and was greeted by LAF Secretary-General Chi-ren Kuo. It was the 2nd contact between BPSOS and LAF. When its member Mr. Grover Joseph Rees visited LAF in February 2010, he mentioned that the CAMSA (Coalition to Abolish Modern-Day Slavery in Asia) Office was to be founded in Taiwan and more cooperation and interaction between LAF and the office would follow.



Dr. Thang, CEO of BPSOS, came to LAF for a visit.

During his visit in Taiwan, Dr. Thang paid a visit to LAF besides participating in the tea party for the establishment of CAMSA Office in Taiwan. Multiple cooperative plans concerning anti-human-trafficking issues were proposed, including sharing the Foundation's experience in promoting the Human Trafficking Prevention Act with Vietnam, where a draft was in process and expected to be passed in 2011. The Foundation's past experience in promoting the legislation would be useful for the Vietnamese government's reference. Also, both LAF and BPSOS hoped to strengthen the

cooperation and exchange between Taiwan and Vietnam to fight against human trafficking.

Section 3 · LAF Participating in International Meetings

I. Attending the 4th World Congress against the Death Penalty

Staff Attorney Ron-jhih Gao of LAF Banciao Branch flew to Geneva in Switzerland on behalf of LAF for the 4th World Congress against the Death Penalty from February 24 to 26, along with him were representatives of End the Death Penalty Taiwan Alliance. He shared with other participants the Taiwan experience of suspending death penalty and continuous interacting with the international community, and later shared his report on his experience at the Congress in the issue no. 29 of LAF Quarterly.

II. Attending the 30th Exchange Meeting of Victims of Credit Card Debts, Commercial and Industrial Loans and Loan Sharks in Japan

In following the practical implementation of the Consumer Debt Clearance Act and keeping communication with relevant institutions in Japan, Director Yi-shih Su of LAF Department of Legal Affairs and Staff Attorney Han-wei Jhou of LAF Taipei Branch attended the “Meeting for Resolutions of Issues Concerning Credit Cards and Consumer Finance” and “The 30th Communication Meeting of Victims of Credit Card Debts, Commercial and Industrial Loans and Loan Sharks” held in Gifuken, Japan between November 26 and 28, where they made reports on the multiple debt issues in Taiwan and exchanged opinions with participant specialists from Korea and Japan.



LAF representatives attended the 5th International Meeting for Resolutions to Multiple Debts in Japan.



Section 4 · Visiting and Learning in New York

In September 2009 and May 2010, Professor Jerome Cohen of the US-Asia Law Institute of NYU paid visits to LAF to discuss about inviting the Foundation members to visit, the NYU students' internship at LAF and other cooperative plans, thus started the Foundation's trip to New York to observe and learn.

LAF Chairperson Jing-fang Wu invited Director Chang Chen to lead the team comprising Attorney Ellen Li of LAF Legal Aid Department, Executive Secretary Fang-jun Jhu and Staff Attorney San-chia Lin of LAF Taipei Branch for a 5-day visit in New York to the legal aid institutions, court, bar association, public defender's office, public interest resource center of the university, attorneys with pro bono service experience and NGOs, etc. The places the team visited were New York Legal Aid Society, US-Asia Law Institute of NYU (including 2 round-table meetings), Red Hook Community Justice Center, Family Justice Center, Public Interest Resource Center (Fordham Law School), City Bar Justice Center, Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP, Southern District of New York Courthouse, Federal Public Defender's Office and South Brooklyn Legal Services, where improvement might be made through discussion, exchanging, learning and review during their visit.

When visiting US-Asia Law Institute of NYU, the team made reports on issues concerning environmental pollution litigation and legal aid for criminal cases in 2 special round-table meetings and exchange in-depth thoughts with the participant specialists and scholars.



LAF representatives paid a visit to Professor Jerome Cohen, Director of the US-Asia Law Institute, Law School of New York University.

Chapter 8 Future Prospect

- Section 1 2011 Targets
- Section 2 Key Focuses of Plans for 2011



Section 1 - 2011 Targets

To fulfill the protection of the indigent persons' rights and interests and offer them quality legal aid, the Foundation sets its task goals of 2011 as follows:

- I. More diversified legal aid business will be planned to provide the service actually meeting the indigent persons' demand.
- II. The service scope of legal aid will continue to be expanded.
- III. The quality of legal aid will be advanced.
- IV. The Foundation's internal structure management will be enhanced, the operational flow will be improved, and the resources will be effectively exploited.

Section 2 - Key Focuses of Plans for 2011

I. Launching “Strengthening Criminal Defense of the 3rd Instance Special Program”

Cases entering the 3rd instance usually involve felony on which the verdict may be long-term imprisonment with the force and effect that restrict the convicts' right of freedom for a long time or even death penalty that deprives a person's right to live. Moreover, the 3rd instance is a trial of law, and the appellant need to present a substantial proof of an error of law in the initial verdict. Without the defense by an attorney, it is hard for a defendant lacking special legal knowledge to make the appeal and defense with substantial validity independently. Therefore to protect the criminal human right of the indigent persons, on of the Foundation's task focuses in 2011 is to strengthen the legal aid to the defense of the 3rd instance of criminal cases. The concrete measures are described as follows:

- (I) reinforcing legal aid information relay or the referral of compulsory defense cases or noncompulsory cases concerning persons with financial eligibility through coordination with the court; promoting or handling legal aid applications from inmates or defendants in custody at detention center
- (II) Applications from defendants not in custody assessed in the same way as the usual assessment. Legal consultation may be provided according to the condition of security force and venue of prisons or detention centers. Written applications may be made if necessary when members of LAF Assessment Committee are sent to a prison or detention center to conduct assessment of the applicants' financial eligibility and details of the case.

- (III) Coordination with the court, prosecutors, Ministry of Justice and related prisons and detention centers will be conducted, and review meetings will also be held.
- (IV) Strengthening the educational trainings for members of Assessment Committees and legal aid attorneys

II. Proceeding with “First Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program”

In 2011, LAF will continue to promote this program, and the concrete measures are described as follows:

- (I) proceeding with communication with and promotion to the Ministry of Justice and National Police Agency; proposing that the investigators may be encouraged to assist with promoting this program by including their performance in job evaluation
- (II) Joining Taiwan Police College to offer lectures or lessons to promote the ideals of this program
- (III) Strengthening promotion to the public to enhance people's awareness of their rights and knowledge about how to make use of this program
- (IV) Writing to relevant institutions such as special education schools, educational departments of counties and cities, bureaus of social affairs and counseling offices of schools, etc. to promote this program
- (V) Paying courtesy visits to local district prosecutors offices and police departments to promote this program

Furthermore, to ensure the service quality of the attorney accompanying during interrogation, the following measures are adopted by the Foundation:

- (I) Proper adjustment of attorney remunerations for accompanying the 1st interrogation at night or on holidays is made.
- (II) In areas with fewer resources of attorneys, contracting attorneys for cases of this program is planned.
- (III) Attorneys will be invited to share their experience in accompanying the 1st interrogation with colleagues in order to enhance the function of the service of this program.



III. Launching the Special Program of Strengthening the Defense Function of 1st Instance Criminal Preliminary Proceedings

One of the Foundation's task focuses in 2011 is to strengthen the preliminary proceedings of the 1st instance of criminal cases, and the measures planned are described as follows:

- (I) Enhancing the quality control of attorneys' processing the cases: For criminal cases, attorneys are requested to present necessary statements, e.g. statement of preliminary proceedings, pleadings and intents of the arguments, etc. or the remuneration will be reduced.
- (II) Promotion for the legal aid to criminal cases will be magnified so that those in need of the Foundation's service may be informed of and make use of LAF resources and thus the goal of protecting human rights will be achieved.

IV. Augmenting Legal Aid to Juvenile Assistance Cases

With the purpose to protect juveniles' rights and interests in proceedings of juvenile accidents, Item 2 of Article 9 of the Implementation Rules of Juvenile Protection Cases was amended on March 5, 2009, and the assistant to juvenile compulsory cases became the designated public defender or attorney. To help upholding juveniles' healthy growth and protecting their legal rights and especially during investigation and court proceedings, LAF plans to fortify the legal aid to juvenile compulsory cases and cooperate with district juvenile court by enhancing the referral of these cases. Also the Foundation will strengthen the educational training needed by legal aid attorneys in charge of this type of cases.

V. Promoting for Non-Litigation Service and Reinforcing Administrative Proceedings Business

When the indigent persons who lack relevant knowledge about the law or sufficient capability to read and write apply to the administrative authorities for social insurance, benefit service, social relief and subsidies, etc., they often lose their rights due to the incomplete coverage of relevant laws and regulations. To provide service to meet the needs of this kind of indigent persons, LAF plans to reinforce the operation outside court proceedings. For example, if the applicants' claim for health and labor insurances, for low-income household certification or other social welfare subsidy applications is rejected by relevant authorities, LAF will assist them to file petitions and administrative proceedings.

VI. Establishing an Indigene's Law Research Center and Strengthen Services for Indigenes

In 2011, LAF plans to organize a preparatory office for the establishment of the Indigene's Law Research Center, whose missions will be:

- (I) Uniting the indigenous administration systems, religious groups and social groups to increase bases in indigenous tribes and remote areas; providing video communication equipments to facilitate the indigenous people's applications for legal aid and legal consultation
- (II) Conducting in-depth researches on specific issues concerning the indigene's customs and conventional social values, e.g. land disputes in indigenous districts, hunting traditions and their use of forest by-products, etc; consolidating educational trainings for legal aid attorneys and LAF staff to establish a special service team and elevate the service quality of legal aid cases
- (III) Augmenting legal aid to the indigenous people's labor dispute and other civil cases, family cases and criminal defense

VII. Proceeding with CDCA Program

To continue supporting debtors for an opportunity to live on, LAF will proceed with the CDCA program service and protect the right to live of debtors in an indigent finance condition. The major tasks of this program in 2011 are:

- (I) Augmenting legal attorneys' participation in negotiation procedures of CDCA cases
In practice a high percentage of CDCA cases are resolved through negotiation with the banks. To protect the debtors' rights and interests during negotiation procedures, LAF will strengthen the legal aid attorneys' role in negotiation.
- (II) Organizing legal aid to CDCA case analyses and researches
Analyses on practical court rules of approval, revokes, granting liability waiver or not, etc. can be provided for the public and legal attorneys' reference.
- (III) Rationalizing attorneys remuneration
It is considered that the remuneration standard of CDCA cases be changed back as the same as the standard of general cases so that legal aid attorneys may offer quality service via receiving reasonable remuneration.
- (IV) Conducting evaluation of CDCA legal aid attorneys



VIII. Consolidating Protection for Victims of Criminal Cases

Victims of criminal cases often hide themselves and are neglected by the society. Besides suffering from a broken family, the victims and their family are laden with unexpected or no-fault liability litigation expenses and attorney fee when involved in follow-up court proceedings and therefore in urgent needs of assistance. LAF plans to collaborate with Association for Victims Support in providing crime victims and their family with legal consultation or judicial proceedings assistance. The Foundation will also work with departments of social and civil affairs as well as social welfare groups to strengthen the referral service for crime victims.

IX. Reinforcing the Program of Immediate Legal Aid to Labor Litigations

It is the government's policy to provide laborers with legal aid for labor disputes. Starting from March 2, 2009, LAF is consigned by the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan with the cooperative program of Immediate Legal Aid to Labor Litigations. Laborers can apply to LAF when they need legal assistance with labor disputes or compensation for occupational injury. Those meeting the Foundation's financial criteria will receive legal aid from LAF, while those with financial capability higher than the criteria will be assisted by the Council of Labor Affairs with the legal aid attorneys' remuneration. LAF will continue to reinforce the assistance to indigent laborers in addition to enhance the legal aid quality by providing educational trainings to attorneys.

X. Reinforcing Aid to Victims of Human Trafficking

In 2011, the Foundation's focuses of the special program of legal aid to victims of human trafficking are described as follows:

(I) enhancing the victims awareness of their legal rights and interests

Multi-lingual program promotions and legal knowledge introductions will be published and provided through governmental institutions and international institutions to non-national workers and spouses, etc. LAF will also encourage the departments of civil affairs of local governments, Council of Labor Affairs, National Immigration Agency, foreign affairs police stations and social welfare groups to refer victims of human trafficking to LAF for legal aid application.

(II) Advancing the quality of investigation and trials of human trafficking cases:

Special trainings and seminars will be arranged for legal aid attorneys, judiciary police, prosecutors, court judges and law enforcement officers. Resource cooperation will be conducted between LAF and the government and NGOs to establish a database of interpreters.

XI. Enhancing Legal Aid Quality

In 2011, the Foundation's focuses on enhancing legal aid quality will be:

(I) Consolidating educational trainings for legal aid attorneys

To elevate the legal aid attorneys' enthusiasm for serving the indigent persons, LAF will continue to arrange introductions for newly recruited attorneys, educational trainings on special issues (e.g. family cases, juvenile cases and labor cases, etc.) and attorneys' experience-sharing meetings as well as joint seminars with social welfare institutions or professional social workers groups.

(II) Proceeding with Evaluation of Legal Aid Attorneys

Through regular evaluations of legal aid attorneys, attorneys with performance either outstanding or needing improvement are chosen in order to maintain service quality and protect the rights and interests of legal aid recipients.

(III) Improving assessment procedures and conducting pilot evaluation of Assessment Committee members

Members of Assessment Committee are responsible for the Foundation's first-line service and their assessment quality should deserve more attention. Therefore LAF plans to conduct an evaluation that will be used as a basis of the member selection and system review with the purpose to enhance the quality of assessment.

(IV) Putting the complaint mechanism into effect

To deal with different issues concerning complaint handling (e.g. skills of complaint investigation and operation of business software), LAF plans to arrange educational trainings for complaint handling and advance business software so that the Foundation's service quality may be enhanced via the establishment of a standard operation mechanism of complaint handling.

(V) Improving the system of attorney remuneration calculation system

XII. Strengthening Cooperation with Law Schools of Universities and Colleges

Through strengthening the cooperation between LAF and universities and colleges, students will be recruited as volunteer workers and sympathize with the indigent people. The Foundation also plans to collaborate with law schools and offer courses. LAF staff attorneys or legal aid attorneys will share their experience in case processing in class to help law students understand the specialty and professionalism of LAF cases and thereby attract more outstanding graduates to join the service of LAF for the indigent persons.



XIII. Augmenting the Expansion of Legal Consultation Service Program

The indigent people usually know little or not at all about the law, and they are not aware of what legal rights and obligations they have when they have to deal with legal issues. That is the time when legal consultation is needed to provide a simple and immediate resolution for the people to avoid making mistakes and prevent the trouble of litigations. Thus starting from April 2009 with the Expansion of Legal Consultation Program launched by LAF, attorneys at designated stations or at LAF branch offices can provide free legal consultation in person to the public.

Appendices

- Appendix I Overview of LAF Regulations Instituted or Amended in 2010
- Appendix II Chronicle of Major Events in 2010
- Appendix III Contact Information of Branch Offices
- Appendix IV Statistics of Cases Handled by LAF Branches in 2010



Appendix I - Overview of LAF Regulations Instituted or Amended in 2010

Regulations Completed with Institution or Amendment in 2010: 2 regulations were completed with amendment in 2010 as described below.

I. LAF Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Lawyers' Performance (Evaluation of Attorneys)

Amendment to the Guidelines was approved by the 2nd meeting of the 3rd-term LAF Board of Directors on April 23, 2010, and the amended part comprises Guideline No. 3, Guideline No. 4, Guideline No. 5, Guideline No. 6, Guideline No. 7, Guideline No. 15, Guideline No. 17, Guideline No. 19, Guideline No. 20, Guideline No. 24, Guideline No. 26 and Guideline No. 30.

II. LAF Guidelines Governing Management Staff and Transfer Supervision

Amendment to the Guidelines was approved by the 7th meeting of the 3rd-term LAF Board of Directors on September 24, 2010, and the amended part comprises Guideline No. 1, Guideline No. 3, Guideline No. 4 and Guideline No. 8, with an addition of Guideline No. 7.

Appendix II - Chronicle of Major Events in 2010

Month	day	Event
01	24	The 1 st “Facing Debts and Moving into a New Life – Debtors Communication Meeting 2 Years after the Implementation of Consumer Debt Clearance Act” was held by LAF and Alliance of Debtors Facing Debts.
01	27	A booth titled “Reading NGO Books in Taiwan” was established at 2010 Taipei International Book Exhibition by LAF and Taipei Association for the Promotion of Women’s Rights, Taiwan Labor Front, Taiwan Women's Link Green Formosa Front, Judicial Reform Foundation and The Chen Wen-Chen Memorial Foundation.
02	04	Ms. Denise Scotto, former Chairperson of UN Commission on the Status of Women/NGO visited LAF.
02	24	Mr. Grover Joseph Rees, former US ambassador to East Timor and incumbent member of the international NGO Boat People SOS (BPSOS) visited LAF.
02	24	Attorney Ron-jhih Gao of LAF Banciao Branch attended the 4th World Congress against the Death Penalty held in Geneva, Switzerland from February 24 to 26.
03	14	LAF special team for “Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program” visited Ali tribal village in Pintung County and held a seminar on laws and policies concerning special districts.
03	14	The 2 nd “Facing Debts and Moving into a New Life – Debtors Communication Meeting 2 Years after the Implementation of Consumer Debt Clearance Act” was held by LAF and Alliance of Debtors Facing Debts.
03	20	LAF arranged the educational training for attorneys on issues concerning human trafficking prevention (1st session).
04	08	A team of 5 of the TWGH Healthy Budgeting Family Debt Counseling Centre (an NGO in Hong Kong), including its director and 4 social workers, visited LAF.
04	08	LAF special team for “Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program” visited Laiji tribal village in Chiayi County and held a seminar on laws and policies concerning special districts.
04	24	LAF special team for “Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program” visited Aleyeh tribal village in Chiayi County and held a explanatory meeting for laws concerning natural disasters and human rights.
04	28	Attorney Amy Chen of the Legal Aid Office in Bay Area of Northern California, USA, visited LAF.
05	01	LAF Keelung Branch moved to a new office building. ◦
05	12	Professor Jerome Cohen of the U.S.-Asia Law Institute, Law School of NYU, visited LAF.
05	22	The 3 rd “Facing Debts and Moving into a New Life – Debtors Communication Meeting 2 Years after the Implementation of Consumer Debt Clearance Act” was held by LAF and Alliance of Debtors Facing Debts.
05	31	An educational training of interpretation for human trafficking victims was held in Hsinchu.
06	14	Ms. Julia Tong, law student of NYU, came to LAF for a summer internship.
06	26	An educational training of interpretation for human trafficking victims was held in Nantou.
06	26	LAF cooperated with the only Vietnamese newspaper in Taiwan “4 Way Voice” to publish information about the Foundation’s services, messages and stories of legal aid recipients.
07	07	LAF special team for “Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program” visited Laiji tribal village in Chiayi County and held a seminar on laws and policies concerning special districts.



Month	day	Event
07	07	LAF special team for “Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program” visited Shanmei tribal village of Alishan Township in Chiayi County and held a seminar on laws and policies concerning special districts.
07	10	The campaign “2010 National Legal Aid Day ~ Let the Law Serve Everyone” was launched in celebration of the National Legal Aid Day (June 26 – August 24)
07	12	LAF held a tea party to celebrate the 6th anniversary of the Foundation.
07	15	Dr. Thang, CEO of BPSOS visited LAF.
07	19	Representatives from the National Legal Aid Agency of Vietnam visited Taiwan and LAF (July 19 – July 23).
07	22	LAF special team for “Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program” visited Ali tribal village in Pintung County and held a seminar on laws and policies concerning special districts.
07	27	LAF Nantou Branch joined Nantou District Attorneys Office and Nantou Branch of Aftercare Association to organize a donation of “The Law and Stories of the Indigenes – Part 3” books.
08	07	As part of the campaign “Anniversary of Typhoon Morakot” organized by the 88 Disaster Service Alliance, LAF held a seminar on “Disaster and Human Rights: From Humanitarian Relief to Human Right Base” at Huashan Art and Culture Park.
09	03	LAF and the Council of Labor Affairs held a joint press conference for the accomplishment of the Program of Immediate Aid to Labor Litigations.
09	11	LAF special team for “Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program” visited Longchuan Shelter Camp in Pintung County and held a seminar on regulations concerning Dashe Tribe's permanent housing allotment.
09	11	An educational training of interpretation for human trafficking victims was held in Yilan.
09	12	A cooperative program for new immigrants “Cross the Oceans for Happiness” was broadcasted on National Education Radio between September and November, where LAF staff attorneys and legal aid attorneys were invited to explain the common legal issues concerning new immigrants.
09	13	Nantou Branch joined Nantou District Attorneys Office to arrange an appreciation tea party for the Fengciouming Tunnel's state compensation case and produced a documentary film of interviews of the legal aid recipients and victims' family.
09	15	LAF Taoyuan Branch held a seminar “2010 Strengthening Connections for Legal Aid – Session for Northern Taiwan”
09	23	LAF special team for “Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program” visited Shanmei Village of Alishan Township in Chiayi County and held a seminar on regulations concerning Dashe Tribe's permanent housing allotment.
10	09	The 4 th “Facing Debts and Moving into a New Life – Debtors Communication Meeting 2 Years after the Implementation of Consumer Debt Clearance Act” was held by LAF and Alliance of Debtors Facing Debts.
10	16	An educational training of interpretation for human trafficking victims was held in Kaohsiung.
10	23	LAF arranged the educational training for attorneys on issues concerning human trafficking prevention (2nd session).
10	26	LAF special team for “Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program” visited to explain procedures of petition for state compensation.

Month	day	Event
10	31	The promotional activity “Lectures on Law and Legal Aid in Life for New Immigrants” was held in Hsinchu.
11	01	LAF representatives visited New York to observe and learn from November 1 to November 5.
11	03	The promotional activity “Lectures on Law and Legal Aid in Life for New Immigrants” was held in Penghu.
11	03	“2010 Mobile Lectures on Campus for Law Schools of Universities in Northern Taiwan” was held at Fu Jen Catholic University.
11	06	The promotional activity “Lectures on Law and Legal Aid in Life for New Immigrants” was held in Taipei.
11	16	“2010 Mobile Lectures on Campus for Law Schools of Universities in Northern Taiwan” was held at National Taiwan University.
11	17	“2010 Mobile Lectures on Campus for Law Schools of Universities in Northern Taiwan” was held at Soochow University.
11	21	The promotional activity “Lectures on Law and Legal Aid in Life for New Immigrants” was held in Changhua.
11	22	“2010 Mobile Lectures on Campus for Law Schools of Universities in Northern Taiwan” was held at National Chengchi University
11	22	“2010 Mobile Lectures on Campus for Law Schools of Universities in Northern Taiwan” was held at National Taipei University.
11	24	LAF Taichung Branch moved to a new office building.
11	26	The promotional activity “Lectures on Law and Legal Aid in Life for New Immigrants” was held in Yilan.
11	26	Director Yi-shih Su of LAF Department of Legal Affairs and Staff Attorney Han-wei Jhou of LAF Taipei Branch attended the “meeting for Resolutions of Issues Concerning Credit Cards and Consumer Finance” and “The 30th Communication Meeting of Victims of Credit Card Debts, Commercial and Industrial Loans and Loan Sharks” held in Gifukun between November 26 and 28.
12	18	LAF held the “2010 Seminar on Practical Implementation of CDCA and Prospect for Amendment” .
12	20	A team of court judges from Henan Province in China visited LAF.



Appendix III · Contact Information of Branch Offices

Keelung Branch

Add : 11F., No.14, Jhong 1st Rd., Ren-ai District,
Keelung City 200, Taiwan
Tel : +886-2-2423-1631
Fax : +886-2-2423-1632
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Miaoli Branch

Add : 1F, No.1158, Jhongjheng Rd., Miaoli City, Miaoli
County 360, Taiwan
Tel : +886-37-368-001
Fax : +886-37-368-007
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Taipei Branch

Add : 6F, No.200, Sec. 2, Jinshan S. Rd., Da-an Dis-
trict, Taipei City 106, Taiwan
Tel : +886-2-2322-5151
Fax : +886-2-2322-2051
E-mail : taipei@laf.org.tw

Taichung Branch

Add : Room A, 7F, No.497, Jhongming S Rd., West
District, Taichung City 403, Taiwan
Tel : +886-4-2372-0091
Fax : +886-4-2372-0582
E-mail : taichung@laf.org.tw

Shilin Branch

Add : 7-2 F, No 338, Wenlin Rd., Shilin District, Taipei
City 11163, Taiwan
Tel : (02)2882-5266
Fax : (02)2882-1200
E-mail : shilin@laf.org.tw

Nantou Branch

Add : No.76, Fusing Rd., Nantou City, Nantou County
540, Taiwan
Tel : +886-49-224-8110
Fax : +886-49-224-6226
Email : nantou@laf.org.tw

Banciao Branch

Add : 10F, No.268, Wunhua Rd., Sec. 1, Banciao City,
Taipei County 220, Taiwan
Tel : +886-2-2252-7778
Fax : +886-2-2252-8885
E-mail : banciao@laf.org.tw

Changhua Branch

Add : 1F, No.236, Sec. 3, Wannian Rd., Yuanlin Town-
ship, Changhua County 510, Taiwan
Tel : +886-4-837-5882
Fax : +886-4-837-5883
E-mail : changhua@laf.org.tw

Taoyuan Branch

Add : 12F, No.332, Sianfu Rd., Taoyuan City, Taoyuan
County 330, Taiwan
Tel : +886-3-334-6500
Fax : +886-3-334-4451
E-mail : taoyuan@laf.org.tw

Yulin Branch

Add : 6F, No.116, Sinsing Rd., Huwei Township, Yun-
lin County 632, Taiwan
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Fax : +886-5-636-3850
Email : yunlin@laf.org.tw

Hsinchu Branch

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300, Taiwan
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Fax : +886-3-525-9897
E-mail : hsinchu@laf.org.tw

Chiayi Branch

Add : 2F, No.107, Jhongshan Rd., Chiayi City 600,
Taiwan
Tel : +886-5-276-3488
Fax : +886-5-276-3400
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Tainan Branch

Add : 8F, No.14, Sec. 2, JhongYi Rd., West Central District, Tainan City 700, Taiwan
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Fax : +886-6-228-2540
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Taitung Branch

Add : No. 71, Jhejiang Road, Taitung City 950, Taiwan
Tel : +886-89-361-363
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Email : taitung@laf.org.tw

Kaohsiung Branch

Add : 26F-2, No.29, Haibian Rd., Lingya District, Kaohsiung City 802, Taiwan
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Penghu Branch

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Pingtung Branch

Add : 2F, No.57-1, Bangciou Rd., Pingtung City, Pingtung County 900, Taiwan
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Kinmen Branch

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Yilan Branch

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Tel : +886-3-965-3531
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E-mail : yilan@laf.org.tw

Matsu Branch

Add : No.14-2, Jieshou Village, Nangan Township, Lienchiang County 209, Taiwan
Tel : +886-836-26881
Fax : +886-836-26601
E-mail : matsu@laf.org.tw

Hualien Branch

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Appendix IV · Statistics of Cases Handled by LAF Branches in 2010

Total Case Volume Analyses

Table 1. Total Applications of General Cases and Special Program Cases

Branch	Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e)	General Cases (b)	Special Program Cases		
			CDCA Cases (c)	1 st Interrogation Cases (d)	Expansion Cases (e)
Taipei Branch	21826	8212	1574	164	11876
Taichung Branch	6308	3511	593	32	2172
Tainan Branch	9116	3047	552	24	5493
Kaohsiung Branch	9043	4060	1189	28	3766
Hualien Branch	2442	788	40	18	1596
Taoyuan Branch	8984	3323	546	44	5071
Hsinchu Branch	3359	1246	240	11	1862
Changhua Branch	2185	1464	87	6	628
Yilan Branch	2283	977	114	58	1134
Taitung Branch	1313	380	107	1	825
Keelung Branch	2417	1245	193	31	948
Miaoli Branch	2821	700	97	20	2004
Yunlin Branch	2757	832	128	2	1795
Chiayi Branch	3265	1659	92	23	1491
Pingtung Branch	4907	2618	257	20	2012
Nantou Branch	2320	691	98	6	1525
Penghu Branch	416	195	12	0	209
Kinmen Branch	493	130	4	0	359
Matsu Branch	99	17	1	2	79
Banciao Branch	12039	5029	716	83	6211
Shilin Branch	9368	1924	535	64	6845
Total	107761	42048	7175	637	57901

Table 2. Total of General Cases and Special Program Cases Approved of Legal Aid

Branch	Total Approvals (a=b+c+d)	General Cases (b)	Special Program Cases	
			CDCA Cases (c)	1 st Interrogation Cases (d)
Taipei Branch	5623	5135	360	128
Taichung Branch	2128	2055	53	20
Tainan Branch	2323	2166	143	14
Kaohsiung Branch	2909	2717	175	17
Hualien Branch	564	524	22	18
Taoyuan Branch	2169	2103	29	37
Hsinchu Branch	639	617	16	6
Changhua Branch	1023	1001	16	6
Yilan Branch	637	563	23	51
Taitung Branch	330	306	23	1
Keelung Branch	896	821	46	29
Miaoli Branch	633	588	25	20
Yunlin Branch	678	644	32	2
Chiayi Branch	1104	1053	30	21
Pingtung Branch	1806	1719	68	19
Nantou Branch	470	452	12	6
Penghu Branch	153	150	3	0
Kinmen Branch	99	96	3	0
Matsu Branch	7	4	1	2
Banciao Branch	3450	3274	136	40
Shilin Branch	1322	1149	127	46
Total	28963	27137	1343	483

Note: Since no attorneys were appointed for follow-up service for cases of the Expansion of Legal Consultation Program, its data were not included in this statistics.

Analyses of General Cases

Table 3. Statistics of Assessment Results

Branch	Total Applications (a=b+e+f+g)	Assessment Result				Total Withdrawals (f)	Others (g)
		Total Approvals			Total Revokes (e)		
		Subtotal (b=c+d)	Full Aid (c)	Partial Aid (d)			
Taipei Branch	8212	5135	5042	93	2957	81	39
Taichung Branch	3511	2055	2035	20	1366	88	2
Tainan Branch	3047	2166	2114	52	832	45	4
Kaohsiung Branch	4060	2717	2642	75	1269	51	23
Hualien Branch	788	524	517	7	239	20	5
Taoyuan Branch	3323	2103	2053	50	1063	152	5
Hsinchu Branch	1246	617	597	20	245	381	3
Changhua Branch	1464	1001	973	28	388	69	6
Yilan Branch	977	563	553	10	259	149	6
Taitung Branch	380	306	297	9	67	7	0
Keelung Branch	1245	821	786	35	414	6	4
Miaoli Branch	700	588	574	14	103	5	4
Yunlin Branch	832	644	640	4	181	5	2
Chiayi Branch	1659	1053	1030	23	558	45	3
Pingtung Branch	2618	1719	1689	30	559	332	8
Nantou Branch	691	452	440	12	228	10	1
Penghu Branch	195	150	150	0	41	4	0
Kinmen Branch	130	96	92	4	34	0	0
Matsu Branch	17	4	4	0	1	0	12
Banciao Branch	5029	3274	3191	83	1707	37	11
Shilin Branch	1924	1149	1127	22	743	25	7
Total	42048	27137	26546	591	13254	1512	145

Note: "Others" were cases not yet finalized with assessment by January 6, 2010 when this table was made, e.g. those waiting for applicants' completing required documents or not yet entering the stage of assessment.

Table 4. Percentages of Approved Cases

Branch	Total Approvals (a)	Total Revokes (b)	Percentage of Approval (c=a/(a+b))
Taipei Branch	5135	2957	63.46%
Taichung Branch	2055	1366	60.07%
Tainan Branch	2166	832	72.25%
Kaohsiung Branch	2717	1269	68.16%
Hualien Branch	524	239	68.68%
Taoyuan Branch	2103	1063	66.42%
Hsinchu Branch	617	245	71.58%
Changhua Branch	1001	388	72.07%
Yilan Branch	563	259	68.49%
Taitung Branch	306	67	82.04%
Keelung Branch	821	414	66.48%
Miaoli Branch	588	103	85.09%
Yunlin Branch	644	181	78.06%
Chiayi Branch	1053	558	65.36%
Pingtung Branch	1719	559	75.46%
Nantou Branch	452	228	66.47%
Penghu Branch	150	41	78.53%
Kinmen Branch	96	34	73.85%
Matsu Branch	4	1	80.00%
Banciao Branch	3274	1707	65.73%
Shilin Branch	1149	743	60.73%
Total	27137	13254	67.19%



Table 5. Categories and Percentages of Approved Cases

Branch	Court Representation and Defense (a)		Drafting Legal Documents (b)		Mediation or Settlement (c)		Analytic Legal Consultation (d)		Total Approvals (e=a+b+c+d)
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
Taipei Branch	4587	89.33%	523	10.19%	21	0.41%	4	0.08%	5135
Taichung Branch	1804	87.79%	246	11.97%	5	0.24%	0	0.00%	2055
Tainan Branch	1760	81.26%	381	17.59%	25	1.15%	0	0.00%	2166
Kaohsiung Branch	2302	84.73%	411	15.13%	4	0.15%	0	0.00%	2717
Hualien Branch	467	89.12%	55	10.50%	2	0.38%	0	0.00%	524
Taoyuan Branch	1869	88.87%	214	10.18%	20	0.95%	0	0.00%	2103
Hsinchu Branch	537	87.03%	77	12.48%	3	0.49%	0	0.00%	617
Changhua Branch	769	76.82%	227	22.68%	5	0.50%	0	0.00%	1001
Yilan Branch	496	88.10%	64	11.37%	3	0.53%	0	0.00%	563
Taitung Branch	280	91.50%	24	7.84%	2	0.65%	0	0.00%	306
Keelung Branch	692	84.29%	128	15.59%	1	0.12%	0	0.00%	821
Miaoli Branch	384	65.31%	195	33.16%	9	1.53%	0	0.00%	588
Yunlin Branch	564	87.58%	78	12.11%	1	0.16%	1	0.16%	644
Chiayi Branch	842	79.96%	203	19.28%	8	0.76%	0	0.00%	1053
Pingtung Branch	1264	73.53%	442	25.71%	13	0.76%	0	0.00%	1719
Nantou Branch	378	83.63%	73	16.15%	1	0.22%	0	0.00%	452
Penghu Branch	102	68.00%	48	32.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	150
Kinmen Branch	76	79.17%	20	20.83%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	96
Matsu Branch	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4
Banciao Branch	2751	84.03%	513	15.67%	9	0.27%	1	0.03%	3274
Shilin Branch	955	83.12%	184	16.01%	10	0.87%	0	0.00%	1149
Total	22882	84.32%	4107	15.13%	142	0.52%	6	0.02%	27137

Note: The category “Case of Analytic Legal Consultation” signifies that the applicants were granted with analytic legal consultation because of the complexity of case nature, i.e. a 3-hour legal consultation to clarify the facts and legal concerns as well as a written advice were offered by a legal aid attorney, which was different from the general on-site oral consultation offered at the assessment room.

Table 6. Categories and Percentages of Applications and Approved Cases

Branch	Applications						Cases Approved						
	Subtotal	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Non-Litigation	Unrecorded	Subtotal	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Non-Litigation Cases
Taipei Branch	8212	4165	2417	1135	121	372	2	5135	2561	1470	768	48	288
Taichung Branch	3511	2093	811	533	29	45	0	2055	1122	511	375	8	39
Tainan Branch	3047	1488	812	683	19	45	0	2166	1048	553	524	9	32
Kaohsiung Branch	4060	2161	1043	802	22	31	1	2717	1357	712	627	6	15
Hualien Branch	788	454	173	154	4	3	0	524	298	107	116	1	2
Taoyuan Branch	3323	1762	962	571	23	5	0	2103	1111	612	371	5	4
Hsinchu Branch	1246	504	453	273	13	3	0	617	279	213	121	2	2
Changhua Branch	1464	733	455	251	16	9	0	1001	491	312	189	5	4
Yilan Branch	977	485	280	208	3	1	0	563	314	121	127	0	1
Taitung Branch	380	186	111	74	3	6	0	306	149	89	62	1	5
Keelung Branch	1245	604	385	236	5	14	1	821	362	273	174	2	10
Miaoli Branch	700	259	224	169	4	43	1	588	197	199	154	4	34
Yunlin Branch	832	436	255	123	5	13	0	644	355	179	97	2	11
Chiayi Branch	1659	708	524	388	25	14	0	1053	403	342	288	8	12
Pingtung Branch	2618	957	1162	468	15	16	0	1719	640	750	313	4	12
Nantou Branch	691	273	187	192	4	35	0	452	149	137	140	2	24
Penghu Branch	195	79	64	38	3	11	0	150	55	51	32	2	10
Kinmen Branch	130	48	41	27	1	13	0	96	32	33	21	0	10
Matsu Branch	17	3	2	1	0	0	11	4	2	1	1	0	0
Banciao Branch	5029	2591	1483	798	38	119	0	3274	1589	1040	537	18	90
Shilin Branch	1924	800	674	413	21	14	2	1149	435	429	264	7	14
Total	42048	20789	12518	7537	374	812	18	27137	12949	8134	5301	134	619
Percentage	100.00%	49.44%	29.77%	17.92%	0.89%	1.93%	0.04%	100.00%	47.72%	29.97%	19.53%	0.49%	2.28%

**Table 7. Top 5 Types of Approved Cases of Each Category**

Ranking	Civil Cases	Family Cases	Administrative Cases	Criminal Cases
1	Tort	Divorce	Concerning Statute for Labor Insurance	Manufacturing, Trafficking and Selling of Drugs
2	Severance Payment Dispute	Family Maintenance	Concerning Social Aid Law	Injury and Serious Injury
3	Work Payment Dispute	Parental Rights or Child Custody	Concerning Act Governing the Punishment of Violation of Road Traffic Regulations	Robbery
4	Occupational Injury	Succession	-	Crime against Sexual Autonomy
5	Wrongful Discharge	Family Violence	-	Murder

Notes: 1. Only 3 rankings were listed because of the low number of administrative cases.
2. The legal aid recipients of criminal cases comprised the defendants and plaintiffs, and both the investigation procedure and court proceedings were within the coverage of legal aid.

Table 8. Type Analysis of Approved Civil Tort Cases

Types of Tort Cases	Total Cases Approved
Traffic Accident	981
General Tort	716
Torts Caused by Other Criminal Behaviors	631
Sexual Assault	362
Medical Malpractice	82
Domestic Violence	23
Public Nuisance Dispute	2
Others	1

Table 9. Total Applications of Compulsory Defense Cases in the Category of General Cases and the Percentages of Approvals

Branch	Applications			Approvals		
	Applications of General Cases (a)	Applications of Compulsory Defense Cases (b)	Percentage of Compulsory Defense Applications (b/c)	Approvals of General Cases (c)	Approvals of Compulsory Defense Cases (d)	Percentage of Compulsory Defense Approvals (d/c)
Taipei Branch	8212	1931	23.51%	5135	1475	28.72%
Taichung Branch	3511	1410	40.16%	2055	818	39.81%
Tainan Branch	3047	744	24.42%	2166	618	28.53%
Kaohsiung Branch	4060	1181	29.09%	2717	816	30.03%
Hualien Branch	788	298	37.82%	524	232	44.27%
Taoyuan Branch	3323	936	28.17%	2103	779	37.04%
Hsinchu Branch	1246	243	19.50%	617	209	33.87%
Changhua Branch	1464	485	33.13%	1001	387	38.66%
Yilan Branch	977	218	22.31%	563	193	34.28%
Taitung Branch	380	97	25.53%	306	84	27.45%
Keelung Branch	1245	217	17.43%	821	152	18.51%
Miaoli Branch	700	73	10.43%	588	56	9.52%
Yunlin Branch	832	329	39.54%	644	294	45.65%
Chiayi Branch	1659	278	16.76%	1053	203	19.28%
Pingtung Branch	2618	269	10.28%	1719	241	14.02%
Nantou Branch	691	115	16.64%	452	64	14.16%
Penghu Branch	195	23	11.79%	150	18	12.00%
Kinmen Branch	130	23	17.69%	96	16	16.67%
Matsu Branch	17	3	17.65%	4	2	50.00%
Banciao Branch	5029	1215	24.16%	3274	930	28.41%
Shilin Branch	1924	174	9.04%	1149	137	11.92%
Total	42048	10262	24.41%	27137	7724	28.46%

Table 10. Stistics of Assessment Results of Criminal Compulsory Defense Cases

Branch	Total Applications	Total Approvals (a)	Total Revokes (b)	Total Withdrawals	Percentage of Approvals (a/(a+b))
Taipei Branch	1931	1475	451	5	76.58%
Taichung Branch	1410	818	592	0	58.01%
Tainan Branch	744	618	126	0	83.06%
Kaohsiung Branch	1181	816	363	2	69.21%
Hualien Branch	298	232	59	7	79.73%
Taoyuan Branch	936	779	155	2	83.40%
Hsinchu Branch	243	209	34	0	86.01%
Changhua Branch	485	387	98	0	79.79%
Yilan Branch	218	193	23	2	89.35%
Taitung Branch	97	84	13	0	86.60%
Keelung Branch	217	152	64	1	70.37%
Miaoli Branch	73	56	17	0	76.71%
Yunlin Branch	329	294	35	0	89.36%
Chiayi Branch	278	203	75	0	73.02%
Pingtung Branch	269	241	26	2	90.26%
Nantou Branch	115	64	50	1	56.14%
Penghu Branch	23	18	5	0	78.26%
Kinmen Branch	23	16	7	0	69.57%
Matsu Branch	3	2	1	0	66.67%
Banciao Branch	1215	930	284	1	76.61%
Shilin Branch	174	137	37	0	78.74%
Total	10262	7724	2515	23	75.44%

Table 11. Numbers and Percentages of Reasons for Revokes

Category	Total Cases	Percentage
Obviously Unjustified	7872	56.40%
Financial Ineligibility	3616	25.91%
Revisions to Application Not Completed by Deadline	1248	8.94%
Beyond the Scope or Category for Legal Aid	879	6.30%
Case Objective Inconsistent with Purposes of Legal Aid	265	1.90%
Possible Benefit Gained by Applicants from Recovery Being Smaller than Expenses for Litigation and Attorney Remunerations	71	0.51%
Applicants Being Illegal Residents in Taiwan	5	0.04%
Involving Litigations Outside Taiwan	2	0.01%
Total	13958	100%

Notes: 1. The reasons for revokes in this table include only those for applications revoked when people come to LAF to apply for legal aid.

2. The Assessment Committee could choose more than one reason for revocation, so the total number shown in this table was greater than the actual total of cases revoked.



Table 12. Numbers and Percentages of Review Results

Branch	Cases Not Finalized by 2009 (a)	New Cases in 2010 (b)	Cases Closed					Cases Not Finalized by the End of 2010 (a)+(b)-(c)-(d)-(e)
			Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked		Cases Withdrawn (e)	
			Total (c)	Percentage (c/(a+b))	Total (d)	Percentage (d/(a+b))		
Taipei Branch	35	765	452	56.50%	284	35.50%	20	44
Taichung Branch	8	270	245	88.13%	31	11.15%	0	2
Tainan Branch	0	176	131	74.43%	42	23.86%	3	0
Kaohsiung Branch	0	217	186	85.71%	29	13.36%	0	2
Hualien Branch	1	48	33	67.35%	14	28.57%	1	1
Taoyuan Branch	0	246	170	69.11%	66	26.83%	1	9
Hsinchu Branch	2	25	16	59.26%	10	37.04%	0	1
Changhua Branch	0	40	30	75.00%	6	15.00%	0	4
Yilan Branch	0	37	23	62.16%	11	29.73%	0	3
Taitung Branch	0	19	14	73.68%	5	26.32%	0	0
Keelung Branch	6	127	80	60.15%	46	34.59%	0	7
Miaoli Branch	0	10	3	30.00%	7	70.00%	0	0
Yunlin Branch	0	20	14	70.00%	5	25.00%	0	1
Chiayi Branch	0	121	89	73.55%	28	23.14%	0	4
Pingtung Branch	0	24	18	75.00%	6	25.00%	0	0
Nantou Branch	0	27	11	40.74%	14	51.85%	0	2
Penghu Branch	0	11	8	72.73%	3	27.27%	0	0
Kinmen Branch	0	6	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	0	0
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Banciao Branch	0	445	275	61.80%	147	33.03%	3	20
Shilin Branch	0	155	119	76.77%	32	20.65%	0	4
Total	52	2789	1921	67.62%	788	27.74%	28	104

Note: Applicants or recipients can petition for remedy via review procedures if they are unwilling to accept the “revoke of the case”, “type of legal aid granted”, “the type of partial aid”, “termination of the case”, “content of legal aid”, “content of guarantee”, “cancellation of the case” and “assessment result of whether to replace the attorney”, or unwilling to agree on the amount of “recovery fee”, “repayment fee” and “withdrawal fee”.

Table 13. Number and Money Amount of Guarantee Certification

Branch	Guarantees Issued in the Past		Guarantees Retrieved		Outstanding Guarantees		Guarantees Not Yet Retrieved					Guarantees Not Due For Retrieval			
	Total Guarantees (e=a+d)	Amount of Guarantee Money (j=f+i)	Total Guarantees (b)	Amount of Guarantee Money (g)	Total Guarantees (c+d)	Amount of Guarantee Money (h+i)	Subtotal		In Process of Retrieval		Unable to Be Retrieved				
							Total Guarantees (c)	Amount of Guarantee Money (h)	Total Guarantees	Amount of Guarantee Money	Reason for Irretrievable	Amount of Guarantee Money	Total Guarantees (d)	Amount of Guarantee Money (i)	
Taipei Branch	616	481364458	249	150523270	367	330841188	176	127322312	146	106219069	30	21103243	Losing Contact with Recipients	191	203518876
Taichung Branch	117	49832693	86	29019807	31	20812886	14	12378561	14	12378561	0	0	-	17	8434325
Tainan Branch	64	19732999	43	12931999	21	6801000	6	1440000	6	1440000	0	0	-	15	5361000
Kaohsiung Branch	62	15393065	40	10030011	22	5363054	10	2207000	8	-200351	2	2407351	Losing Contact with Recipients	12	3156054
Hualien Branch	42	12597400	35	7377400	7	5220000	3	2910000	2	910000	1	2000000	Losing Contact with Recipients	4	2310000
Taoyuan Branch	84	78072967	38	35301017	46	42771950	7	5726000	6	5056000	1	670000	Death of Recipients	39	37045950
Hsinchu Branch	71	31693200	24	6950000	47	24743200	5	4655000	5	4655000	0	0	-	42	20088200
Changhua Branch	37	14313500	21	6536500	16	7777000	5	3246000	5	3246000	0	0	-	11	4531000
Yilan Branch	16	12392607	11	7327000	5	5065607	1	726000	1	726000	0	0	-	4	4339607
Taitung Branch	3	3012450	2	2131450	1	881000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	881000
Keelung Branch	28	9090909	16	5031667	12	4059242	7	2232000	7	2232000	0	0	-	5	1827242
Miaoli Branch	32	21163146	18	4093246	14	17069900	1	500000	1	500000	0	0	-	13	16569900
Yunlin Branch	30	9700876	17	6239000	13	3461876	4	957000	3	807000	1	150000	Losing Contact with Recipients	9	2504876
Chiayi Branch	54	14397062	34	9534062	20	4863000	5	1379000	5	1379000	0	0	-	15	3484000
Pingtung Branch	129	22264640	59	9238000	70	13026640	21	4460000	21	4460000	0	0	-	49	8566640
Nantou Branch	27	7013491	17	4907491	10	2106000	4	1315000	4	1315000	0	0	-	6	791000
Penghu Branch	14	2520000	8	1880000	6	640000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	6	640000
Kinmen Branch	10	3997000	2	1440000	8	2557000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	8	2557000
Matsu Branch	1	2415000	1	2415000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Banciao Branch	90	60416608	48	28786659	42	31629949	18	9305600	18	9305600	0	0	-	24	22324349
Shilin Branch	5	3655000	1	240000	4	3415000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	4	3415000
Total	1532	875039071	770	341933579	762	533105492	287	180759473	252	154428879	35	26330594	0	475	352346019



Table 14. Numbers and Percentages of Closed Civil, Criminal, Administrative and Family Cases

Branch	Criminal		Civil		Family		Administrative		Non-Litigation		Total (f=a+b+c+d+e)
	Total Cases (a)	Percentage (a/f)	Total Cases (b)	Percentage (b/f)	Total Cases (c)	Percentage (c/f)	Total Cases (d)	Percentage (d/f)	Total Cases (e)	Percentage (e/f)	
Taipei Branch	2353	55.85%	1210	28.72%	536	12.72%	54	1.28%	60	1.42%	4213
Taichung Branch	394	44.22%	306	34.34%	171	19.19%	2	0.22%	18	2.02%	891
Tainan Branch	810	51.63%	424	27.02%	317	20.20%	8	0.51%	10	0.64%	1569
Kaohsiung Branch	881	53.65%	397	24.18%	350	21.32%	8	0.49%	6	0.37%	1642
Hualien Branch	218	56.04%	85	21.85%	86	22.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	389
Taoyuan Branch	489	52.75%	292	31.50%	141	15.21%	3	0.32%	2	0.22%	927
Hsinchu Branch	178	40.45%	158	35.91%	100	22.73%	2	0.45%	2	0.45%	440
Changhua Branch	373	47.94%	280	35.99%	121	15.55%	2	0.26%	2	0.26%	778
Yilan Branch	239	57.31%	82	19.66%	95	22.78%	1	0.24%	0	0.00%	417
Taitung Branch	143	53.56%	67	25.09%	53	19.85%	1	0.37%	3	1.12%	267
Keelung Branch	286	44.20%	251	38.79%	102	15.77%	1	0.15%	7	1.08%	647
Miaoli Branch	171	34.62%	183	37.04%	115	23.28%	4	0.81%	21	4.25%	494
Yunlin Branch	254	48.57%	170	32.50%	91	17.40%	2	0.38%	6	1.15%	523
Chiayi Branch	348	37.18%	289	30.88%	287	30.66%	8	0.85%	4	0.43%	936
Pingtung Branch	420	36.94%	424	37.29%	281	24.71%	3	0.26%	9	0.79%	1137
Nantou Branch	125	34.25%	137	37.53%	97	26.58%	2	0.55%	4	1.10%	365
Penghu Branch	44	41.51%	31	29.25%	23	21.70%	2	1.89%	6	5.66%	106
Kinmen Branch	25	43.10%	12	20.69%	17	29.31%	0	0.00%	4	6.90%	58
Matsu Branch	5	55.56%	3	33.33%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9
Banciao Branch	1183	53.90%	655	29.84%	311	14.17%	8	0.36%	38	1.73%	2195
Shilin Branch	215	52.31%	96	23.36%	91	22.14%	4	0.97%	5	1.22%	411
Total	9154	49.71%	5552	30.15%	3386	18.39%	115	0.62%	207	1.12%	18414

Notes: 1. A cases is closed when the legal aid attorney finishes the case (completion of drafting in the case of documents drafting; the result of mediation or settlement is sustained or failed in the case of mediation, settlement representation; in the case of court representation and defense, finishing of the 1st instance instead of finalized with court rules or finalized with indictment or no indictment by the prosecutors) and apply to LAF for closure remuneration, hence it may also be one not yet finalized with court proceedings.

2. The closed cases shown in this table are those complete with legal aid and were reported back to LAF by the attorneys as cases closed but excluding those requested for assessment status variation and finalized as closed (e.g. cases withdrawn, cancelled or terminated).

Table 15. Numbers and Percentages of Closed Cases of Different Legal Aid Types

Branch	Court Representation or Defense		Legal Document Drafting		Mediation or Settlement		Analytic Legal Consultation		Total (e=a+b+c+d)
	Total Cases (a)	Percentage (a/e)	Total Cases (b)	Percentage (b/e)	Total Cases (c)	Percentage (c/e)	Total Cases (d)	Percentage (d/e)	
Taipei Branch	3737	88.70%	453	10.75%	20	0.47%	3	0.07%	4213
Taichung Branch	769	86.31%	120	13.47%	2	0.22%	0	0.00%	891
Tainan Branch	1221	77.82%	329	20.97%	19	1.21%	0	0.00%	1569
Kaohsiung Branch	1345	81.91%	295	17.97%	2	0.12%	0	0.00%	1642
Hualien Branch	331	85.09%	57	14.65%	1	0.26%	0	0.00%	389
Taoyuan Branch	798	86.08%	121	13.05%	8	0.86%	0	0.00%	927
Hsinchu Branch	360	81.82%	79	17.95%	1	0.23%	0	0.00%	440
Changhua Branch	617	79.31%	156	20.05%	5	0.64%	0	0.00%	778
Yilan Branch	362	86.81%	54	12.95%	1	0.24%	0	0.00%	417
Taitung Branch	249	93.26%	16	5.99%	2	0.75%	0	0.00%	267
Keelung Branch	547	84.54%	99	15.30%	1	0.15%	0	0.00%	647
Miaoli Branch	313	63.36%	173	35.02%	8	1.62%	0	0.00%	494
Yunlin Branch	432	82.60%	87	16.63%	2	0.38%	2	0.38%	523
Chiayi Branch	725	77.46%	205	21.90%	6	0.64%	0	0.00%	936
Pingtung Branch	849	74.67%	283	24.89%	5	0.44%	0	0.00%	1137
Nantou Branch	314	86.03%	51	13.97%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	365
Penghu Branch	76	71.70%	29	27.36%	1	0.94%	0	0.00%	106
Kinmen Branch	48	82.76%	10	17.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	58
Matsu Branch	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9
Banciao Branch	1867	85.06%	317	14.44%	10	0.46%	1	0.05%	2195
Shilin Branch	314	76.40%	90	21.90%	7	1.70%	0	0.00%	411
Total	15282	82.99%	3025	16.43%	101	0.55%	6	0.03%	18414

Table 16. Closing Status of Civil Court Representation

Branch	Recovery	Defeat	Partial Recovery or Partial Defeat	Mediation or Settlement	Withdrawal	Court Verdict	Initial Verdict Reversed for Remand	Others	Total
Taipei Branch	186	206	198	347	13	24	2	47	1023
Taichung Branch	62	26	44	99	0	3	0	18	252
Tainan Branch	41	28	51	146	4	4	1	11	286
Kaohsiung Branch	73	47	55	97	4	1	0	15	292
Hualien Branch	16	14	8	24	0	0	0	1	63
Taoyuan Branch	45	36	39	91	0	1	0	13	225
Hsinchu Branch	3	10	15	75	1	2	0	4	110
Changhua Branch	38	16	31	115	0	0	0	6	206
Yilan Branch	9	9	13	20	0	0	0	4	55
Taitung Branch	17	10	6	23	0	1	3	1	61
Keelung Branch	70	27	50	46	2	1	0	5	201
Miaoli Branch	24	15	14	48	12	0	0	18	131
Yunlin Branch	18	17	32	44	0	2	0	13	126
Chiayi Branch	55	30	47	62	1	5	0	25	225
Pingtung Branch	35	23	47	107	29	3	1	38	283
Nantou Branch	15	4	34	57	7	2	0	1	120
Penghu Branch	6	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	22
Kinmen Branch	0	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	8
Matsu Branch	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Banciao Branch	101	59	130	194	1	12	3	8	508
Shilin Branch	4	2	11	40	0	2	0	7	66
Total	819	588	831	1643	74	66	10	235	4266
Percentage	19.20%	13.78%	19.48%	38.51%	1.73%	1.55%	0.23%	5.51%	100.00%

Notes: 1. "Mediation or Settlement" in this table means that, when a case is approved of court representation, it is later resolved by the legal aid attorney's petition for mediation, in-court or out-of-court settlement or other means of conciliation.
 2. "Withdrawal" in this table means that either party (or both parties) of the litigants withdraws from an action for reasons other than mediation or settlement.



Table 17. Closing Status of Family Cases Court Representation

Branch	Recovery	Defeat	Partial Victory or Partial Defeat	Mediation or Settlement	Withdrawal	Court Ruling	Withdrawal or Initial Court Rule or Remanding to Previous Trial Court	Others	Total
Taipei Branch	143	34	47	155	44	23	1	25	472
Taichung Branch	45	4	14	41	11	28	0	8	151
Tainan Branch	64	5	21	106	25	26	2	7	256
Kaohsiung Branch	90	5	14	110	29	25	0	6	279
Hualien Branch	17	6	4	36	7	4	0	0	74
Taoyuan Branch	34	7	13	44	5	6	0	1	110
Hsinchu Branch	30	3	4	18	13	13	0	4	85
Changhua Branch	32	5	8	33	5	0	0	1	84
Yilan Branch	38	2	3	35	5	8	0	2	93
Taitung Branch	20	2	3	22	2	3	0	0	52
Keelung Branch	24	10	9	21	11	12	0	2	89
Miaoli Branch	29	1	1	30	5	2	0	2	70
Yunlin Branch	26	4	0	33	9	4	0	2	78
Chiayi Branch	94	12	19	71	17	9	0	6	228
Pingtung Branch	78	9	30	91	11	18	0	8	245
Nantou Branch	22	4	2	41	8	9	0	1	87
Penghu Branch	10	1	0	3	1	4	0	0	19
Kinmen Branch	10	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	15
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banciao Branch	78	11	23	91	19	49	0	0	271
Shilin Branch	14	2	2	34	11	13	0	1	77
Total	898	127	218	1017	240	256	3	76	2835
Percentage	31.68%	4.48%	7.69%	35.87%	8.47%	9.03%	0.11%	2.68%	100.00%

Table 18. Closing Status of Administrative Cases Court Representation

Branch	Recovery	Defeat	Partial Victory or Partial Defeat	Others	Total
Taipei Branch	3	23	2	11	39
Taichung Branch	0	1	0	1	2
Tainan Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Kaohsiung Branch	0	5	0	1	6
Hualien Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Taoyuan Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Hsinchu Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Changhua Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Yilan Branch	0	1	0	0	1
Taitung Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung Branch	0	1	0	0	1
Miaoli Branch	0	0	0	2	2
Yunlin Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Chiayi Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Pingtung Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Nantou Branch	0	1	0	1	2
Penghu Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Kinmen Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Banciao Branch	0	3	0	0	3
Shilin Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	35	2	16	56
Percentage	5.36%	62.50%	3.57%	28.57%	100.00%

Table 19. Closing Status of Criminal Cases Court Representation or Defense

Branch	Favorable to Aid Recipients				Not Favorable to Aid Recipients				Unable to Judge	Total
	Subtotal	Recipient Being Plaintiff	Recipient Being Defendant	Others	Subtotal	Recipient Being Plaintiff	Recipient Being Defendant	Others		
Taipei Branch	1083	123	522	438	971	105	509	357	152	2206
Taichung Branch	188	15	91	82	170	4	64	102	6	364
Tainan Branch	315	28	135	152	163	16	100	47	201	679
Kaohsiung Branch	410	50	256	104	350	24	193	133	8	768
Hualien Branch	146	3	129	14	38	4	24	10	10	194
Taoyuan Branch	281	28	224	29	164	13	124	27	18	463
Hsinchu Branch	76	7	58	11	86	9	61	16	3	165
Changhua Branch	285	16	251	18	41	8	20	13	1	327
Yilan Branch	133	9	83	41	66	5	37	24	14	213
Taitung Branch	81	7	56	18	48	3	24	21	7	136
Keelung Branch	178	20	106	52	77	15	34	28	1	256
Miaoli Branch	85	22	58	5	24	5	15	4	0	109
Yunlin Branch	200	3	168	29	21	2	15	4	7	228
Chiayi Branch	216	29	128	59	45	16	16	13	10	271
Pingtung Branch	159	37	92	30	122	26	63	33	40	321
Nantou Branch	45	9	33	3	53	7	37	9	7	105
Penghu Branch	21	10	8	3	14	2	8	4	0	35
Kinmen Branch	9	1	3	5	15	0	13	2	0	24
Matsu Branch	4	0	4	0	1	1		0	0	5
Banciao Branch	555	74	334	147	406	37	229	140	124	1085
Shilin Branch	101	23	65	13	48	8	35	5	22	171
Total	4571	514	2804	1253	2923	310	1620	992	631	8125
Percentage	56.26%				35.98%				7.77%	100.00%

Analyses of Consumer Debt Clearance Act Legal Aid Program

Table 20. Statistics of Assessment Results

Branch	Total Applications	Assessment Result		Legal Consultation	No Legal Consultations Provided	Percentage of Approval (a/(a+b))
		Approval (a)	Revoke (b)			
Taipei Branch	1574	360	189	721	304	65.57%
Taichung Branch	593	53	54	396	90	49.53%
Tainan Branch	552	143	22	353	34	86.67%
Kaohsiung Branch	1189	175	108	667	239	61.84%
Hualien Branch	40	22	16	2	0	57.89%
Taoyuan Branch	546	29	59	320	138	32.95%
Hsinchu Branch	240	16	26	96	102	38.10%
Changhua Branch	87	16	7	60	4	69.57%
Yilan Branch	114	23	7	75	9	76.67%
Taitung Branch	107	23	9	48	27	71.88%
Keelung Branch	193	46	40	87	20	53.49%
Miaoli Branch	97	25	5	65	2	83.33%
Yunlin Branch	128	32	10	76	10	76.19%
Chiayi Branch	92	30	20	32	10	60.00%
Pingtung Branch	257	68	25	101	63	73.12%
Nantou Branch	98	12	12	66	8	50.00%
Penghu Branch	12	3	8	1	0	27.27%
Kinmen Branch	4	3	0	1	0	100.00%
Matsu Branch	1	1	0	0	0	100.00%
Banciao Branch	716	136	149	356	75	47.72%
Shilin Branch	535	127	48	360	0	72.57%
Total	7175	1343	814	3883	1135	62.26%



Table 21. Type Analysis of Approved CDCA Cases

Branch	Total Approvals (a=b+c+d+e+f+g)	Types of Approved Cases				
		Negotiation and Restructuring (b)	Negotiation and Clearance (c)	Restructuring (d)	Clearance (f)	Legal Document Drafting (g)
Taipei Branch	360	192	39	91	32	6
Taichung Branch	53	30	6	16	1	0
Tainan Branch	143	91	6	41	5	0
Kaohsiung Branch	175	117	25	15	18	0
Hualien Branch	22	16	2	2	2	0
Taoyuan Branch	29	10	2	13	4	0
Hsinchu Branch	16	6	1	4	5	0
Changhua Branch	16	7	0	8	1	0
Yilan Branch	23	10	1	10	2	0
Taitung Branch	23	8	3	12	0	0
Keelung Branch	46	25	7	11	3	0
Miaoli Branch	25	19	1	5	0	0
Yunlin Branch	32	15	0	15	2	0
Chiayi Branch	30	14	1	14	1	0
Pingtung Branch	68	50	6	9	3	0
Nantou Branch	12	7	2	3	0	0
Penghu Branch	3	1	2	0	0	0
Kinmen Branch	3	2	1	0	0	0
Matsu Branch	1	1	0	0	0	0
Banciao Branch	136	68	5	49	14	0
Shilin Branch	127	74	14	33	6	0
Total	1343	763	124	351	99	6
Percentage	100.00%	56.81%	9.23%	26.14%	7.37%	0.45%

Table 22. Numbers and Percentages of Review Results

Branch	Cases Not Finalized by 2009 (a)	New Cases in 2010 (b)	Cases Closed					Cases Not Finalized by the End of 2010 (a)+(b)-(c)-(d)-(e)
			Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked		Cases Withdrawn (e)	
			Total Cases(c)	Percentage (c/(a+b))	Total Cases (d)	Percentage (d/(a+b))		
Taipei Branch	0	49	24	48.98%	24	48.98%	1	0
Taichung Branch	0	23	16	69.57%	7	30.43%	0	0
Tainan Branch	0	8	5	62.50%	3	37.50%	0	0
Kaohsiung Branch	0	29	16	55.17%	13	44.83%	0	0
Hualien Branch	0	4	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	0
Taoyuan Branch	0	15	9	60.00%	6	40.00%	0	0
Hsinchu Branch	0	4	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Changhua Branch	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Yilan Branch	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Taitung Branch	0	2	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0
Keelung Branch	0	7	3	42.86%	4	57.14%	0	0
Miaoli Branch	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Yunlin Branch	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Chiayi Branch	0	7	3	42.86%	4	57.14%	0	0
Pingtung Branch	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Nantou Branch	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Penghu Branch	0	2	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0
Kinmen Branch	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Matsu Branch	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Banciao Branch	0	50	25	50.00%	25	50.00%	0	0
Shilin Branch	0	16	11	68.75%	5	31.25%	0	0
Total	0	218	121	55.50%	96	44.04%	1	0

Analyses of Cases of 1st Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorneys at Police Stations Program

Table 23. Analysis of Case Sources

Branch	Total Applications	Application Sources					
		Civilian	Police	Prosecutors Office	Court	Investigation Bureau	Others
Taipei Branch	164	39	115	1	7	0	2
Taichung Branch	32	15	14	3	0	0	0
Tainan Branch	24	15	5	3	1	0	0
Kaohsiung Branch	28	19	6	3	0	0	0
Hualien Branch	18	0	18	0	0	0	0
Taoyuan Branch	44	13	16	8	7	0	0
Hsinchu Branch	11	8	0	1	2	0	0
Changhua Branch	6	2	2	2	0	0	0
Yilan Branch	58	1	23	11	23	0	0
Taitung Branch	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Keelung Branch	31	6	17	2	4	1	1
Miaoli Branch	20	1	15	3	0	1	0
Yunlin Branch	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Chiayi Branch	23	4	4	3	11	1	0
Pingtung Branch	20	1	10	9	0	0	0
Nantou Branch	6	2	1	3	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinmen Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matsu Branch	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Banciao Branch	83	49	29	3	0	0	2
Shilin Branch	64	13	38	9	2	0	2
Total	637	191	314	65	57	3	7

Note: In this table, the "Application Source" were based on the identity of callers because the applications for an attorney's company were made by phone.

Table 24. Analysis of Case Categories

Branch	Total Applications	Beyond Service Scope of Program	Withdrawals	Cases Supposed to Have Attorneys Appointed	
				Cases with Attorneys Appointed	Cases Failed with Attorneys Appointment
Taipei Branch	164	34	2	127	1
Taichung Branch	32	11	1	18	2
Tainan Branch	24	9	1	14	0
Kaohsiung Branch	28	10	1	17	0
Hualien Branch	18	0	0	4	14
Taoyuan Branch	44	6	1	31	6
Hsinchu Branch	11	5	0	6	0
Changhua Branch	6	0	0	6	0
Yilan Branch	58	6	1	30	21
Taitung Branch	1	0	0	1	0
Keelung Branch	31	0	2	27	2
Miaoli Branch	20	0	0	14	6
Yunlin Branch	2	0	0	2	0
Chiayi Branch	23	0	2	19	2
Pingtung Branch	20	1	0	19	0
Nantou Branch	6	0	0	5	1
Penghu Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Kinmen Branch	0	0	0	0	0
Matsu Branch	2	0	0	0	2
Banciao Branch	83	43	0	40	0
Shilin Branch	64	13	5	46	0
Total	637	138	16	426	57



Analyses of Cases of Expansion of Legal Consultation Program

Table 25. Case Statistics

Branch	Legal Consultations		No Consultations Provided		Total (c=a+b)
	Total Cases (a)	Percentage (a/c)	Total Cases (b)	Percentage (b/c)	
Taipei Branch	4856	40.89%	7020	59.11%	11876
Taichung Branch	1441	66.34%	731	33.66%	2172
Tainan Branch	5316	96.78%	177	3.22%	5493
Kaohsiung Branch	2442	64.84%	1324	35.16%	3766
Hualien Branch	1297	81.27%	299	18.73%	1596
Taoyuan Branch	4579	90.30%	492	9.70%	5071
Hsinchu Branch	844	45.33%	1018	54.67%	1862
Changhua Branch	606	96.50%	22	3.50%	628
Yilan Branch	767	67.64%	367	32.36%	1134
Taitung Branch	492	59.64%	333	40.36%	825
Keelung Branch	922	97.26%	26	2.74%	948
Miaoli Branch	1945	97.06%	59	2.94%	2004
Yunlin Branch	1308	72.87%	487	27.13%	1795
Chiayi Branch	1354	90.81%	137	9.19%	1491
Pingtung Branch	1800	89.46%	212	10.54%	2012
Nantou Branch	1517	99.48%	8	0.52%	1525
Penghu Branch	196	93.78%	13	6.22%	209
Kinmen Branch	283	78.83%	76	21.17%	359
Matsu Branch	24	30.38%	55	69.62%	79
Banciao Branch	5325	85.73%	886	14.27%	6211
Shilin Branch	5245	76.63%	1600	23.37%	6845
Total	42559	73.50%	15342	26.50%	57901

Table 26. Case Categories and Percentages

Branch	Legal Consultations						No Consultations Provided							
	Subtotal	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Non-Litigation	Unrecorded	Subtotal	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Non-Litigation	Unrecorded
Taipei Branch	4856	1333	2275	887	86	275	0	7020	1481	3871	1267	107	292	2
Taichung Branch	1441	446	597	297	32	69	0	731	191	325	166	13	36	0
Tainan Branch	5316	1298	2469	1368	103	78	0	177	38	77	51	6	5	0
Kaohsiung Branch	2442	836	955	545	36	70	0	1324	346	617	297	26	38	0
Hualien Branch	1297	275	626	339	45	12	0	299	59	154	75	10	1	0
Taoyuan Branch	4579	1557	2081	824	107	9	1	492	146	248	85	12	1	0
Hsinchu Branch	844	325	288	218	8	5	0	1018	252	464	282	14	6	0
Changhua Branch	606	192	235	133	8	38	0	22	10	7	4	0	1	0
Yilan Branch	767	192	343	214	18	0	0	367	80	183	96	8	0	0
Taitung Branch	492	135	176	162	12	7	0	333	59	166	101	2	5	0
Keelung Branch	922	276	377	224	18	27	0	26	5	12	8	1	0	0
Miaoli Branch	1945	525	857	433	37	92	1	59	14	29	12	1	3	0
Yunlin Branch	1308	207	498	398	9	195	1	487	54	216	132	4	81	0
Chiayi Branch	1354	332	626	321	24	46	5	137	24	77	32	2	2	0
Pingtung Branch	1800	597	688	465	34	13	3	212	50	87	69	3	3	0
Nantou Branch	1517	446	611	366	26	67	1	8	3	4	1	0	0	0
Penghu Branch	196	47	99	40	6	4	0	13	3	8	2	0	0	0
Kinmen Branch	283	63	139	55	12	14	0	76	15	40	16	3	2	0
Matsu Branch	24	5	13	5	1	0	0	55	12	21	10	8	4	0
Banciao Branch	5325	1393	2558	1117	115	141	1	886	179	447	208	13	39	0
Shilin Branch	5245	1370	2897	818	91	65	4	1600	387	914	264	23	11	1
Total	42559	11850	19408	9229	828	1227	17	15342	3408	7967	3178	256	530	3



Table 27. Case Categories and Percentages

Category		Legal Consultations		Non Consultation Provided		Total	
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Litigation	Criminal	11850	27.84%	3408	22.21%	15258	26.35%
	Civil	19408	45.60%	7967	51.93%	27375	47.28%
	Family	9229	21.69%	3178	20.71%	12407	21.43%
	Administrative	828	1.95%	256	1.67%	1084	1.87%
Non-Litigation		1227	2.88%	530	3.45%	1757	3.03%
Unrecorded		17	0.04%	3	0.02%	20	0.03%
Total		42559	100.00%	15342	100.00%	57901	100.00%

Table 28. Top 3 Types of Cases of Each Category

Ranking	Civil Cases	Criminal Cases	Family Cases	Administrative Cases
1	Tort	Fraud	Divorce	Violation of Tax Levy Act
2	Borrowing/Lending	Injury/Serious Injury	Succession	Violation of Labor Standards Act
3	Buying/Selling	Negligent Injury	Parental Rights or Child Custody	Violation of Estate and Gift Taxes Act

Analyses of Legal Aid Applicants and Recipients

Table 29. Analysis of Applicants' and Recipients' Places of Residence

Residence	General Cases		CDCA Cases			Expansion Cases	
	Applications	Approvals	Applications	Approvals	Legal Consultations	Applications	Legal Consultation
Keelung City	1189	776	182	39	82	991	897
Taipei City	5323	3178	1108	259	511	11518	6446
New Taipei City	8898	5628	1671	371	785	12965	8892
Taoyuan County	3699	2360	562	37	331	4941	4338
Hsinchu City	748	394	127	13	55	1028	462
Hsinchu County	573	331	100	5	46	792	415
Miaoli County	789	624	101	23	62	1964	1857
Taichung City	3112	1826	555	50	392	2266	1530
Nantou County	811	519	98	13	67	1463	1439
Changhua County	1578	1036	105	14	75	775	720
Chiayi City	605	406	40	13	15	715	656
Chiayi County	1155	783	48	15	19	762	669
Yunlin County	1001	760	128	33	71	1806	1327
Tainan City	2972	2097	540	132	348	5263	5034
Kaohsiung City	4389	2938	1152	180	672	4097	2763
Pingtung County	2594	1715	256	68	111	1976	1739
Yilan County	956	603	104	20	70	1164	795
Hualien County	751	488	43	24	4	1596	1293
Taitung County	411	325	104	23	50	842	510
Penghu County	205	152	12	3	1	226	210
Kinmen County	147	104	6	3	2	370	284
Lianjiang County	13	3	2	1	0	95	35
Unrecorded	129	91	131	4	114	287	248
Total	42048	27137	7175	1343	3883	57901	42559

Note: Applicants for legal aid of 1st Interrogation Program were not included in this table because they were not requested to file their residence information due to the urgent nature of cases.

Table 30. Gender Analysis of Applicants and Aid Recipients

Gender		General Cases		CDCA Cases		1 st Interrogation Cases		Expansion Cases	
		Applications	Approvals	Applications	Approvals	Applications	Approvals	Applications	Approvals
Male	Total	24437	15656	3365	577	346	346	26841	19936
	Percentage	58.12%	57.69%	46.90%	42.96%	54.32%	71.64%	46.36%	46.84%
Female	Total	17611	11481	3810	766	53	53	31060	22623
	Percentage	41.88%	42.31%	53.10%	57.04%	8.32%	10.97%	53.64%	53.16%
Unrecorded	Total	0	0	0	0	238	84	0	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	37.36%	17.39%	0.00%	0.00%
Total		42048	27137	7175	1343	637	483	57901	42559

Note: "Unrecorded" means that gender differentiation of applicants was not filed when completing their applications.

Table 31. Age Analysis of Applicants

Age Group	General Cases		CDCA Cases		Expansion Cases	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Under 18	2858	6.80%	18	0.25%	795	1.37%
19~30	6808	16.19%	490	6.83%	8049	13.90%
31~40	11111	26.42%	2860	39.86%	15160	26.18%
41~50	10317	24.54%	2345	32.68%	15626	26.99%
51~65	8463	20.13%	1321	18.41%	14079	24.32%
Over 66	2491	5.92%	141	1.97%	4192	7.24%
Total	42048	100.00%	7175	100.00%	57901	100.00%

Note: Applicants for legal aid of 1st Interrogation Program were not included in this table because they were not requested to file their birth date information due to the urgent nature of cases.

Table 32. Age Analysis of Legal Aid Recipients

Age Group	General Cases		CDCA Cases	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Under 18	2483	9.15%	0	0
19~30	5525	20.36%	89	6.63%
31~40	7568	27.89%	559	41.62%
41~50	6341	23.37%	499	37.16%
51~65	4167	15.36%	181	13.48%
Over 66	1053	3.88%	12	0.89%
Unrecorded	0	0	3	0.22%
Total	27137	100.00%	1343	100.00%

Note: Recipients of legal aid of 1st Interrogation Program were not included in this table because they were not requested to file their birth date information due to the urgent nature of cases.

Table 33. Vocation Analysis of Legal Aid Recipients

Categories of Vocation	General Cases		CDCA Cases	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Unemployed	17074	62.92%	199	14.82%
Labor	6536	24.09%	560	41.70%
Service	1950	7.19%	310	23.08%
Housekeeping	305	1.12%	17	1.27%
Freelance	439	1.62%	44	3.28%
Business	373	1.37%	52	3.87%
Farming/Husbandry	227	0.84%	3	0.22%
Military	70	0.26%	7	0.52%
Teaching/School Faculty	62	0.23%	8	0.60%
Civil Service	43	0.16%	24	1.79%
Fishery	58	0.21%	0	0.00%
Others	0	0.00%	119	8.86%
Total	27137	100.00%	1343	100.00%

Note: Recipients of legal aid of 1st Interrogation Program were not included in this table because they were not requested to file their vocation information due to the urgent nature of cases.

**Table 34. Analysis of Educational Background of Legal Aid Recipients**

Educational	General Cases		CDCA Cases	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
None	2651	9.77%	9	0.67%
Elementary School	3474	12.80%	56	4.17%
Junior High School	7233	26.65%	219	16.31%
Senior High School/Junior College	9364	34.51%	683	50.86%
University/College	3626	13.36%	303	22.56%
Master/Ph.D	139	0.51%	7	0.52%
Others	650	2.40%	66	4.91%
Total	27137	100.00%	1343	100.00%

Note: Recipients of legal aid of 1st Interrogation Program were not included in this table because they were not requested to file their education information due to the urgent nature of cases.

Table 35. Numbers and Percentages of Approved General Cases Applied by Mentally/Intellectually Disabled Persons

Branch	Applications by Mentally/ Intellectually Disabled Persons (a)	Approvals (b)	Percentage of Total Approvals (a/b)
Taipei Branch	587	5135	11.43%
Taichung Branch	105	2055	5.11%
Tainan Branch	207	2166	9.56%
Kaohsiung Branch	202	2717	7.43%
Hualien Branch	59	524	11.26%
Taoyuan Branch	199	2103	9.46%
Hsinchu Branch	62	617	10.05%
Changhua Branch	94	1001	9.39%
Yilan Branch	74	563	13.14%
Taitung Branch	56	306	18.30%
Keelung Branch	92	821	11.21%
Miaoli Branch	71	588	12.07%
Yunlin Branch	78	644	12.11%
Chiayi Branch	169	1053	16.05%
Pingtung Branch	167	1719	9.71%
Nantou Branch	70	452	15.49%
Penghu Branch	27	150	18.00%
Kinmen Branch	1	96	1.04%
Matsu Branch	0	4	0.00%
Banciao Branch	322	3274	9.84%
Shilin Branch	146	1149	12.71%
Total	2788	27137	10.27%

Note: "Mentally/Intellectually Disabled Persons" in this table are persons with a Physical and Intellectual Handbook certified by local departments of social welfare and no further categorization of disability is made.

Table 36. Type Analysis of General Cases with Disabled Recipients

Ranking	Type	Total	Percentage
1	Tort	625	22.42%
2	Criminal Injury/Serious Injury	241	8.64%
3	Fraud	174	6.24%

Note: Calculation Formula: Total/ Total of General Cases with Disabled Recipients

Table 37. Percentage of Approved Cases with Indigenous Recipients

Branch	General Cases			CDCA Cases		
	Cases with Indigenous Recipients (a)	Total Approvals (b)	Percentage (a/b)	Cases with Indigenous Recipients (c)	Total Approvals (d)	Percentage (c/d)
Taipei Branch	246	5135	4.79%	7	360	1.94%
Taichung Branch	35	2055	1.70%	0	53	0.00%
Tainan Branch	20	2166	0.92%	1	143	0.70%
Kaohsiung Branch	26	2717	0.96%	0	175	0.00%
Hualien Branch	186	524	35.50%	7	22	31.82%
Taoyuan Branch	112	2103	5.33%	2	29	6.90%
Hsinchu Branch	44	617	7.13%	0	16	0.00%
Changhua Branch	5	1001	0.50%	0	16	0.00%
Yilan Branch	38	563	6.75%	0	23	0.00%
Taitung Branch	112	306	36.60%	3	23	13.04%
Keelung Branch	28	821	3.41%	1	46	2.17%
Miaoli Branch	49	588	8.33%	0	25	0.00%
Yunlin Branch	1	644	0.16%	0	32	0.00%
Chiayi Branch	13	1053	1.23%	0	30	0.00%
Pingtung Branch	120	1719	6.98%	11	68	16.18%
Nantou Branch	18	452	3.98%	1	12	8.33%
Penghu Branch	0	150	0.00%	0	3	0.00%
Kinmen Branch	0	96	0.00%	0	3	0.00%
Matsu Branch	0	4	0.00%	0	1	0.00%
Banciao Branch	56	3274	1.71%	3	136	2.21%
Shilin Branch	23	1149	2.00%	2	127	1.57%
Total	1132	27137	4.17%	38	1343	2.83%

Note: Recipients of legal aid of 1st Interrogation Program were not included in this table because they were not requested to file their indigenous identity information due to the urgent nature of cases.

Table 38. Types of Approved General Cases with Indigenous Recipients

Ranking	Type	Total	Percentage
1	Tort	219	19.35%
2	Crime against Sexual Autonomy	75	6.63%
3	Criminal Injury/Serious Injury	63	5.57%

Note: Calculation Formula: Total/ Total of General Cases with Indigenous Recipients

**Table 39. Numbers and Percentages of Approved Cases with Non-National Recipients**

Branch	General Cases			CDCA Cases			1 st Interrogation Cases		
	Non-National Recipients (a)	Approvals (b)	Percentage (a/b)	Non-National Recipients (c)	Approvals (d)	Percentage (c/d)	Non-National Recipients (a)	Approvals (b)	Percentage (a/b)
Taipei Branch	333	5135	6.48%	2	360	0.56%	8	128	6.25%
Taichung Branch	87	2055	4.23%	0	53	0.00%	0	20	0.00%
Tainan Branch	79	2166	3.65%	0	143	0.00%	0	14	0.00%
Kaohsiung Branch	72	2717	2.65%	0	175	0.00%	0	17	0.00%
Hualien Branch	18	524	3.44%	0	22	0.00%	1	18	5.56%
Taoyuan Branch	266	2103	12.65%	0	29	0.00%	0	37	0.00%
Hsinchu Branch	38	617	6.16%	0	16	0.00%	1	6	16.67%
Changhua Branch	36	1001	3.60%	0	16	0.00%	1	6	16.67%
Yilan Branch	42	563	7.46%	0	23	0.00%	0	51	0.00%
Taitung Branch	4	306	1.31%	0	23	0.00%	0	1	0.00%
Keelung Branch	43	821	5.24%	0	46	0.00%	0	29	0.00%
Miaoli Branch	34	588	5.78%	0	25	0.00%	0	20	0.00%
Yunlin Branch	7	644	1.09%	0	32	0.00%	0	2	0.00%
Chiayi Branch	13	1053	1.23%	0	30	0.00%	0	21	0.00%
Pingtung Branch	313	1719	18.21%	0	68	0.00%	0	19	0.00%
Nantou Branch	34	452	7.52%	0	12	0.00%	0	6	0.00%
Penghu Branch	20	150	13.33%	0	3	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Kinmen Branch	8	96	8.33%	0	3	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Matsu Branch	0	4	0.00%	0	1	0.00%	0	2	0.00%
Banciao Branch	268	3274	8.19%	1	136	0.74%	0	40	0.00%
Shilin Branch	45	1149	3.92%	0	127	0.00%	0	46	0.00%
Total	1760	27137	6.49%	3	1343	0.22%	11	483	2.28%

Table 40. Types of Approved General Cases with Non-National Recipients

Ranking	Type	Total	Percentage
1	Tort	343	19.49%
2	Civil Work Payment Dispute	164	9.32%
3	Criminal Injury/Serious Injury	155	8.81%

Table 41. Numbers and Percentages of Approved Cases with Low-Income Household Recipients

Branch	General Cases			CDCA Cases		
	Low-Income Household Recipients (a)	Total Approvals (b)	Percentage (c=a/b)	Low-Income Household Recipients	Total Approvals	Percentage
Taipei Branch	701	5135	13.65%	0	360	0
Taichung Branch	180	2055	8.76%	0	53	0
Tainan Branch	157	2166	7.25%	0	143	0
Kaohsiung Branch	404	2717	14.87%	0	175	0
Hualien Branch	39	524	7.44%	0	22	0
Taoyuan Branch	129	2103	6.13%	0	29	0
Hsinchu Branch	68	617	11.02%	0	16	0
Changhua Branch	80	1001	7.99%	0	16	0
Yilan Branch	62	563	11.01%	0	23	0
Taitung Branch	41	306	13.40%	0	23	0
Keelung Branch	84	821	10.23%	0	46	0
Miaoli Branch	71	588	12.07%	0	25	0
Yunlin Branch	61	644	9.47%	0	32	0
Chiayi Branch	96	1053	9.12%	0	30	0
Pingtung Branch	174	1719	10.12%	0	68	0
Nantou Branch	52	452	11.50%	0	12	0
Penghu Branch	29	150	19.33%	0	3	0
Kinmen Branch	1	96	1.04%	0	3	0
Matsu Branch	0	4	0.00%	0	1	0
Banciao Branch	333	3274	10.17%	0	136	0
Shilin Branch	221	1149	19.23%	0	127	0
Total	2983	27137	10.99%	0	1343	0

Note: Recipients of legal aid of 1st Interrogation Program were not included in this table because those cases were approved by LAF Board without financial eligibility assessment and therefore no statistics were made about whether they were low-income households or not.

Legal Aid Foundation

Annual Report 2010

Publisher : Ching-Fang Wu

Chief Editor : Chien Chan Tseng

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Publishing Organization : Legal Aid Foundation

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Website : www.laf.org.tw

First Edited in Aug, 2011



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