Legal Aid Foundation

2012 Annual Report

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Philosophy

1. **Equality** – to fulfill the constitutional right of equal access to the legal system, and to facilitate improvement of economic status
2. **Human Rights** – to protect the human rights of the disadvantaged
3. **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

1. To engage in self-reflection, seek reforms and enhance the soundness of the legal aid system
2. To make legal aid available throughout Taiwan
3. To actively publicize legal aid information
4. To allow convenient access to legal aid
5. To advance the quality of legal aid services
6. To encourage the participation of lawyers in legal aid and social reform
7. To strengthen the promotion of legal education for disadvantaged people

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Preface

Ever since the establishment of the Legal Aid Foundation (LAF) on July 1, 2004, more than 600,000 people have applied to the Foundation for services. In the past eight years, LAF has provided legal consultation in more than 210,000 cases, in addition to providing other legal services including mediation and settlement negotiation, legal document drafting and court representation to over 200,000 underprivileged people.

In year 2012, LAF continued to provide various legal aid services, including legal aid in 30,662 applications and legal consultation in 57,502 cases. Through initiation or cooperation with different organizations, LAF proceeded with a variety of existing programs and launched new ones to meet the needs of disadvantaged people, including the "Indigene Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program", "Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program", the "Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program", the "Legal Aid for Labor Litigation Program", the "Expanded Legal Consultation Program" and the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program".

By the end of 2012, a total of 2,711 attorneys have registered as LAF legal aid attorneys, and 2,190 of them have participated in providing legal aid services. To ensure the quality of service, policies were formed so that attorneys with less than two years' experience in practice should not perform court representation. Modifications to the Legal Aid Attorneys' Performance Evaluation System were made to separate the complaint remedial procedures from the attorneys evaluation procedures. Also, amendment drafts of the *Guidelines Governing Complaint Handling and the Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Attorneys' Performance* which aim to manage and remove unsuitable attorneys were finalized. The questionnaire findings on the satisfaction of attorneys' services conducted in 2012 show improvement from 77% in 2007 to 86%, thus all of these efforts were rewarded and effects were seen.

However, in Taitung, Hualien and other remote rural areas where practising attorneys are scant, LAF's staff attorney recruitment initiatives received poor response. Moreover, the lack of a system of specialization and standards of case handling made it difficult to control the service quality of legal aid attorneys who are responsible for 98% of the total cases. Therefore a Staff Attorneys Center was established in 2012, with a view to train staff attorneys who are posted to work in remote locations, to carry out studies on the skills and the practice of laws concerning disadvantaged groups, to train attorneys in specialist practice areas, and to establish performance evaluation criteria.

Preface

In the eight years of LAF's performance, incompleteness was found in many aspects of the *Legal Aid Act*, and the development of legal aid services was often hindered. However, under the guidance of one of the Board members, the relevant research and amendment proposals of the *Legal Aid Act* were close to completion, which can be regarded as a special major achievement in 2012.

Chapter 1 Profile

Section 1 · Organizational Structure
Section 2 · Board of Directors
Section 3 · Board of Supervisors
Section 4 · Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General
Section 5 · Branch Offices
Section 6 · Part-Time Personnel

Section 1 · Organizational Structure

The Legal Aid Foundation (LAF) is a statutory entity, and the Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body. One of the thirteen Directors serves as Chairperson in charge of LAF affairs and acts on behalf of LAF. An independent Board of Supervisors is established, and when the five Supervisors who perform their duties independently do not agree on a particular issue, the Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors should convene a meeting to settle it.

A full-time Secretary-General who specializes in law is appointed to take charge of LAF operations under the Chairperson of the Board of Directors. The Legal Research and Legal Affairs Department, Business Department, Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs, Department of Administration and Management, Department of Accounting and the Secretariat are established to assist the Secretary-General with LAF affairs, to help Branch Offices with their performance and to manage their operations. A certified internal auditor independent from all Departments is set under the Board of Directors to manage auditing and reports to the Board of Directors.

Presently twenty-one Branch Offices are established in accordance with the jurisdiction of District Courts to conduct legal aid services and to deliberate and execute the related matters. In each Branch Office, one Director is appointed to manage on unpaid basis, and one full-time Executive Secretary with legal or related specialist knowledge works under the Director.

Under each LAF Branch Office, an independent Assessment Committee comprised of judges, public prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys, academics or experts with specialist knowledge in law is established, to take charge of matters including the determination and mediation of disputes between legal aid recipients and providers, the provision of legal aid, lawyers' remuneration, the calculation of essential expenses and the amount of contribution payable by recipients. An independent Review Committee is established under the Board of Directors to review appeals against the decisions made by the Assessment Committee of any Branch Office. Review Commissioners are chosen from judges, public prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys, academics or experts with specialist knowledge in law.

To help decide the guidelines and operational plan of the Legal Aid Foundation, to promote fund-raising, and to stipulate, amend and abolish laws and regulations, Specialist Committees are established under the Board of Directors, including the Development Committee, Legal Research Committee, International Affairs Committee, Legal Affairs Committee and Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee. The major LAF units and Departments are described as follows.

Section 2 · Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body of the Legal Aid Foundation. Thirteen Directors are appointed by the President of the Judicial Yuan to serve a term of three years on part-time unpaid basis. Directors include: two representatives of the Judicial Yuan; one representative from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior respectively; four attorneys recommended by the National Bar Association and local Bar Associations as persons who actively participate in legal aid work; two academics or experts who have specialist knowledge in law or in related disciplines; one representative of disadvantaged groups and one representative of indigenous people.

The third term Board of Directors serve a tenure of 3 years from March 23, 2010 to March 22, 2013. The Board of Directors meets once every month, and a total of eighteen meetings were convened in 2012. Members of the third term Board of Directors are listed as follows.

Jing-fang Wu
Chairperson of the Board

Chairperson：

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

Directors：

- Huei-zong Li (Professor, Department of Law, National Chung Hsing University)
- Jyun-yi Lin (Director-General, Criminal Department, Judicial Yuan)
- Chun-rong Lin (Attorney-at-Law, Chun-rong Lin Law Firm; President of Taiwan Bar Association)
- Jhih-ren Jhou (Director, Department of Military Justice, Ministry of National Defense)
- Jyun-cing Chen (Attorney-at-Law; Former President of Taiwan Bar Association)
- He-guei Chen (Attorney-at-Law; Patent Attorney, Taiwan International Patent and Law Office)
- Man-li Chen (Standing Director of the National Alliance of Taiwan Women's Association)
- Jyun-bi Chen (Director-General, Civil Department, Judicial Yuan)
- Ling-ling Fei (Director, Department of Prevention, Rehabilitation and Protection, Ministry of Justice)
- Chih-wei Tsai (Assistant Professor, Department of Indigenous Development and Social Work,College of Indigenous Studies, National Dong Hwa University)
- Wen-shih Liou (Counselor, Executive-Secretary of Legal Affairs Committee, Ministry of the Interior)
- Wen-tian Sie (Attorney-at-Law, Wen-tian Sie Law Firm)

Huei-zong Li,
Board Director

Jyun-yi Lin,
Board Director

Chun-rong Lin,
Board Director

Jhih-ren Jhou,
Board Director

Jyun-cing Chen,
Board Director

He-guei Chen,
Board Director

Man-li Chen, Board
Director

Jyun-bi Chen, Board
Director

Ling-ling Fei, Board
Director

Chih-wei Tsai,
Board Director

Wen-shih Liou,
Board Director

Wen-tian Sie,
Board Director

Judicial Yuan President Hau-min Rai visited LAF Board of Directors.

Outgoing Members of the Third Term Board of Directors

- Jheng-shang Gao (CEO of Hualien Creative and Cultural Park) served as the 3rd term Board Director between March 23, 2010 and March 14, 2011.
- Jian-nan Liao (Partner, Minde Law Firm)
- Cing-ciang Syu (Director, Department of Military Justice, Ministry of National Defense) served as the 3rd term Board Director between March 23, 2010 and April 15, 2011.
- Jing-yuan Wu (Former Director-General, Civil Department, Judicial Yuan) served as the 3rd term Board Director between March 23, 2010 and August 6, 2010.

Section 3 · Board of Supervisors

The Board comprises of five Supervisors who serve a term of three years on part-time unpaid basis. They are appointed by the President of the Judicial Yuan, and include: one representative from the Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan respectively; one attorney recommended by the National and local Bar Associations; one person who has specialist knowledge in accounting or in related disciplines and one impartial public figure.

The third term Board of Supervisors serve a tenure of 3 years from March 23, 2010 to March 22, 2013. The Board of Supervisors meets once every three months, and a total four meetings were convened in 2012. The current members of the Board are listed below.

Cheng-en Ko
Chairperson of the Board
of Supervisors

Chairperson of Board of Supervisors：

- Cheng-en Ko (Professor, Department of Accounting, National Taiwan University)

Supervisors：

- Guo-ming Lin (Attorney-at-Law, Guo-ming Ling Law Firm)
- Chun-mei Ma (Professor, Department of Accounting, Soochow University)
- Jhi-hong Jhang (Chief Accountant, Accounting Section, Judicial Yuan)
- Yi-fang Gu (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan)

Guo-ming Lin,
Supervisor

Chun-mei Ma,
Supervisor

Jhi-hong Jhang,
Supervisor

Yi-fang Gu,
Supervisor

Outgoing Members of the Third Term Supervisors：

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

Section 4 · Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General

A full-time Secretary-General and a Deputy Secretary-General are appointed to take charge of LAF operations under the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, to supervise the performance of staff members on all levels and to guide the business of Branch Offices. In addition, seven Departments including the Legal Research and Legal Affairs Department, the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center, Business Department, Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs, Department of Administration and Management, Department of Accounting and the Secretariat, were formed to carry out the business of the Legal Aid Foundation. The functions of the above positions and departments are described as follows.

Wen-jie Jheng,
Secretary-General

Secretary-General：

- Wen-jie Jheng (Former Executive Secretary of Taoyuan Branch Office; former Chief of Legal Research and Legal Affairs Department)

Cian-jhan Zeng,
Deputy Secretary-General

Deputy Secretary-General：

- Cian-jhan Zeng (Former Chief of Taoyuan Branch Office; former Chief of Business Department)

Unit	Duty	Chief
Legal Research and Legal Affairs Department	Deliberating on the stipulation and amendment of regulations and rules; examining contracts; convening educational trainings for attorneys; formulating special programs; other legal matters	Jia-ying Liang
North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center	Handling major criminal cases, family cases and cases concerning underprivileged people such as indigenous people and juveniles; conducting research for special programs	Sin-hong Jhou
Business Department	Handling applications for review and complaints; communicating with and supervising branch offices	You-lin Syu
Department of Public Promotion and International Affairs	Publicity, publication and events management; translating and compiling foreign legal publications and other international matters	Hong-ru Liang
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 correspondence and file management) and cashier	Jyun-ming Syu
Department of Accounting	Annual budget, accounting and statistics	Jia-en Sie
Secretariat	Organizing meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors; arranging courtesy visits; handling instructions from Chairperson and Secretary-General	Jin-lian Sie

To ensure the sound development of legal aid work, staff attorneys have been recruited to meet the demand in certain remote areas and for other special circumstances, and to handle cases under special categories or major social concerns. The establishment of staff attorneys first started in 2006. By the end of 2012, there were fifteen staff attorneys in total, among which seven were positioned in the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center, three in Taipei Branch Office, two in Banciao Branch Office, one in Taichung Branch Office and two in Tainan Branch Office. The names of staff attorneys are listed as follows.

LAF and Branch Offices	Staff Attorney
North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center	Sin-hong Jhou, Miao-ciou Chen, Zong-en Cai, Ai-lun Li, Jhih-juan Li, Jing-wen Lin, Yi-hua Yan
Taipei Branch	Ze-fang Sun, Han-wei Jhou, Yi-sing Song
Banciao Branch	Shu-ling Yang, Guei-fang Jhang
Taichung Branch	Jhih-jie Syu
Tainan Branch	Cih-fong Chen, Jia-huei Jheng

Deputy Secretary-General of the Judicial Yuan, Ren-siou Jiang, attended the opening ceremony of the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center and the “Staff Attorneys and Legal Aid for the Disadvantaged People” academic seminar.

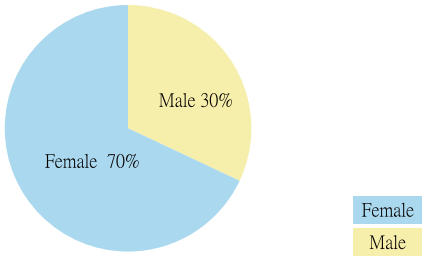
Section 5 · Branch Offices

21 LAF branch offices have been established nationwide to provide face-to-face services to the public, so that the underprivileged people may receive the help they need.

The Director of each branch office manages its affairs for a term of 3 years on part-time unpaid basis. In each branch office, one full-time Executive- Secretary or Chief works under the Director and supervises the work of staff members. By the end of 2012, total number of staff of LAF branch offices is 172. The names of Directors and Executive-Secretaries of all branch offices are listed below.

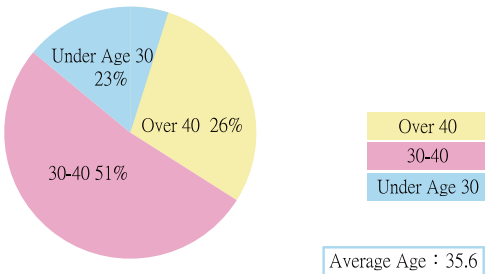
Branch	Director	Executive Secretary
Keelung Branch	Attorney Ya-ping Chen	Attorney Ya-jyun Chen
Taipei, Kinmen and Matsu Branches	Attorney Tian-cai Lin	Attorney Fang-jyun Jhu
Shihlin Branch	Attorney Jyu-fang Jhang	Attorney Fen-fen Chen
Banciao Branch	Professor Mao-sheng Li	Attorney Cong-sian Lin
Taoyuan Branch	Attorney Song-he Jiang	Chief Mei-jen Syue
Hsinchu Branch	Attorney Lin-sheng Li	Chief Mei-ci Cai
Miaoli Branch	Attorney Shih-cai Li	Attorney Li-ren Wang
Taichung Branch	Attorney Guang-lu Wu	Attorney Mei-yu Li
Nantou Branch	Attorney Yi-huei Lin	Attorney Syue-ru Wu
Changhua Branch	Attorney Yuan-yuan Li	Attorney Chuei-syun Ciou
Yunlin Branch	Attorney Sin-cun Chen	Attorney Jia-hua Liang
Chiayi Branch	Attorney Dao-cheng Liao	Attorney Ruei-hua You
Tainan Branch	Attorney Ruei-cheng Lin	Attorney Ping-jhong Jhuo
Kaohsiung and Penghu Branch	Attorney Cing-huei Sie	Attorney Min-ying Sie
Pintung Branch	Attorney Ji-syong Huang	Attorney Fu-mei Lin
Yilan Branch	Attorney Shih-chao Lin	Chief Bi-hua Chen
Hualien Branch	Attorney Wu-shun Lin	Attorney Yun-cing Cai
Taitung Branch	Attorney Jian-rong Su	Attorney Cai-yi chen

I. Staff Gender Proportion



Male	69	Female	160	Total：229

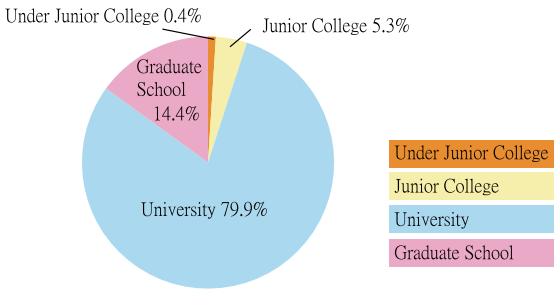
II. Staff Age Distribution



Average Age：35.6

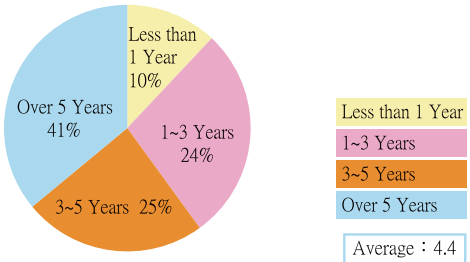
Under Age 30	54	30-40	116	Over 40	59	Total：229

III. Staff Educational Background



Under Junior College	1	Junior College	12
University	183	Graduate School	33	Total：229

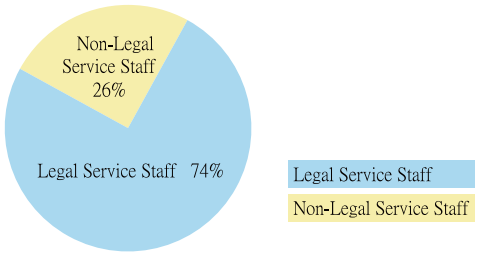
IV. Staff Length of Service at LAF



Average：4.4

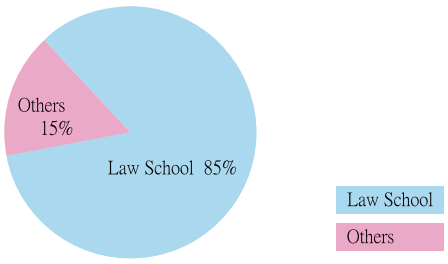
Less than 1 Year	24	1~3 Years	54
3~5 Years	57	Over 5 Years	94	Total：229

V. Percentage of Staff Job Content Distinction



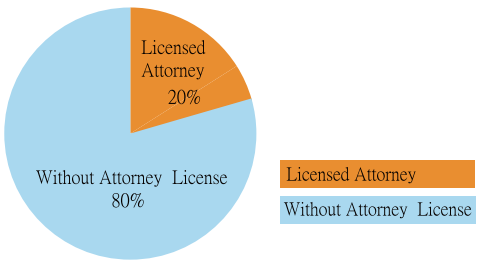
Legal Service Staff				170
Management	29	Direct Handling	141	
Non-Legal Service Staff				59
Total				229

VI. Percentage of Legal Service Staff Legal Educational Background



Law School	144	Others	26	Total：170

VII. Number of Legal Service Staff Holding License



Licensed Attorney						34
Executive- Secretary	15	Administrative Attorney	4	Staff Attorney	15	
Without Attorney License						136
Total						170

The above data were updated on December 31, 2012.

Notes:

1. The total number of LAF staff is 229, including 57 in the Foundation's headquarters and 172 in Branch Offices.
2. The "Legal Service Staff" mentioned in Tables 5, 6 and 7 are those who deal with LAF operations directly related to legal aid matters.

Section 6 · Part-Time Personnel

To meet its business demands, the Foundation has established Specialist Committees and the Review Committee under the Board of Directors, and set up the Assessment Committee in each Branch Office. The duties of each committee are described as follows.

I. Specialist Committees

The Specialist Committees include the Legal Affairs Committee, Legal Research Committee, Development Committee, International Affairs Committee, Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee and the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Review Committee. By the end of 2012 a total of 53 Commissioners served on part-time unpaid basis, and they are obliged to offer advice and contribute to policy-making according to their specialization. The duties of each Specialist Committee are described as follows.

(I) Legal Affairs Committee

The Legal Affairs Committee primarily assists in the drafting, amending and interpretation of the Foundation's internal and external rules and regulations. Presently there are twenty-three Commissioners on this Committee.

Three meetings were held by the Legal Affairs Committee to deliberate on matters which concerned the "Regulations Governing the Scope of Legal Aid Implementation", "Procedures of Appointing Attorneys", "Guidelines for Legal Aid Attorneys", "Guidelines Governing Complaint Handling" and the "Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Attorneys' Performance" amendment draft; the question of "whether an attorney who represented a defendant in a criminal case at first instance is obliged to provide an appeal brief on behalf of the defendant"; the implications of establishing a supporting system in response to the *Family Proceedings Act* which became effective on June 1, 2012. The Commissioners are listed as follows in alphabetical order.

- Jhih-yang Cai, Attorney-at-Law — Oasis Law Firm
- Jyun-han Chen, Attorney-at-Law — Chi-he Law Firm
- 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
- Sin-hua Jhou, Attorney-at-Law — Jhong-sin Law Firm
- Chi-ren Kuo, Attorney-at-Law — Association of Aid to the Impoverished in Taiwan
- Jhong-ciang Lai, Attorney-at-Law — Tomodachi Attorneys-at-Law
- Huei-fang Liao, Attorney-at-Law — Chian-cheng Law Firm

Chia-fan Lin, Associate Professor	Department of Civil Education and Leadership, National Taiwan Normal University
Hong-wen Lin, Attorney-at-Law	Chian-Chen Law Firm
Chih-poung Liou, Attorney-at-Law	Formosan Brothers Attorneys-at-Law
Shih-ting Liou, Attorney-at-Law	Syu-ting United Attorneys-at-Law
Jyun-jhong Shih, Attorney-at-Law	Juding Boda Law Firm
Si-sheng Shih, Attorney-at-Law	Wei-yuan Law Office
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	Fang-wan Yang Law Firm
Ching-yuan Yeh, Attorney-at-Law	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law
Kai-syong You, Attorney-at-Law	Kai-syong You Law Firm
Bo-siang You, Attorney-at-Law	Yi-chian Law Firm

(II) Legal Research Committee

The Legal Research Committee offers advice for the policies, guidelines and future directions of the Foundation. Presently there are six Commissioners on this Committee. From 2011, they were invited to attend meetings of the Legal Affairs Committee, since all of them were specialists in law. The Commissioners are listed below in alphabetical order.

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

Comprised of specialists and representatives from social welfare groups, the Development Committee aims to gather constructive thoughts on the needs of the disadvantaged groups and legal aid policies, to establish a channel of exchange and cooperation, to facilitate a legal support platform and referral mechanism and to enhance the breadth of publicity through the sharing of resources. In 2012, three meetings were held to examine the LAF 2012 focus of operations report and to deliberate on amendment to Article 3 of the *Financial Eligibility Criteria of Granting Legal Aid*. The meetings also reviewed a series reports on matters including the planning and execution of legal aid attorneys' performance evaluation, the measures implemented in response to the amended *Consumer Debt Clearance Act*, trainings arranged for legal aid attorneys to increase their awareness of the issues concerning disadvantaged people, visit to the Ministry of Interior to learn.

about the operation of the welfare consultation hotline "1957", and LAF participation in the 3rd East Asia Financial Crisis Victims Conference. Members of the Committee are listed below in alphabetical order.

Ying-ciou Du, Researcher	Department of Research and Development, the Garden of Hope Foundation
Shu-chiang Fu, Chief Secretary	Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan
Ming-ping Hong, Social Worker	Pearl S. Buck Foundation
Yi-ting Hu, Director-General	Parents' Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability, Taipei City
Wan-ping Lu, CEO	Begonia Foundation
Peter Van Hung Nguyen, Priest	Catholic Dioecesis Hsinchuensis
Dong-ru Sie , Deputy Secretary-General	League of Welfare Organizations for the Disabled
You-lian Sun, Secretary-General	Taiwan Labor Front
Cheng-i Tseng , Professor	Department of Public Security, Central Police University
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 in the development of the Foundation's international affairs, the International Affairs Committee held one meeting in 2012, and the main topics discussed were: (1) Project of Selecting LAF Staff Studying Abroad; and (2) translators for the International Labour Office's publication "Labour and Human Trafficking, Casebook of Court Decisions: A Training Manual for Judges, Prosecutors and Legal Practitioners". Members of the Committee are listed below in alphabetical order.

Huang-cyuan Ciou, Attorney-at-Law	Kew & Lord Law Office
Yi-cian Chen, Assistant Professor	Graduate Institute for Gender Studies, Shi Hsin University
Jhih-gang Lin, Attorney-at-Law	Taiwan International Patent Attorney-at-Law
Peter Van Hung Nguyen, Priest	Catholic Dioecesis Hsinchuensis
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 Review Committee

Established according to the "Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Attorneys' Performance", the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Review Committee consists of eleven members, including one judge recommended by the Judicial Yuan, one Prosecutor recommended by the Ministry of Justice, three attorneys recommended by the National Bar Association or local Bar associations, three academics and three representatives of social groups with special fortes recommended by LAF. The Committee held one meeting in 2012.

Members of the Committee are listed below in alphabetical order.

Chih-chun Chiang, Attorney-at-Law	Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei
Wan-fu Fang, Public Prosecutor	Supreme Prosecutors Office
Hong-shya Huang, Attorney-at-Law	Formosa Transnational Attorneys-at-Law
Jung-chien Huang, Professor	College of Law, National Taiwan University
Ming-cheng Kuo, Professor	Law School, National Cheng Chi University
Mau-sheng Lee, Professor	College of Law, National Taiwan University
Nigel Li, Attorney-at-Law	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law
Yi-huei Lin, Attorney-at-Law	Taiwan High Court
Shih-feng Syu, Presiding Judge	Taiwan High Court
Huei-guang Wang, Attorney-at-Law	Fu-huei Law Firm
Fang-wan Yang, Attorney-at-Law	National Alliance of Taiwan Women's Association

(VI) Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee

Established according to the "Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Attorneys' Performance", the Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation Committee consists of nine members. The Secretary-General is the ex-officio member, other members include one judge recommended by the Judicial Yuan, one Prosecutor recommended by the Ministry of Justice, two attorneys recommended by the National Bar Association or local Bar Associations, two academics and two representatives of social groups with special fortes recommended by LAF. In 2012, four meetings were held by the Committee. Members except the Secretary-General are listed below in alphabetical order.

Shen-lin Jan, Professor	College of Law, National Taiwan University
Zih-neng Jhang, Chief Judge	Taiwan New Taipei District Court
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 Law Firm
Jaw-peng Wang, Professor	College of Law, National Taiwan University
Zao-bing Wei, Attorney-at-Law	Jian-de Law Firm
Ming-ren You, Prosecutor	Taiwan High Prosecutors Office

Twenty-one investigators are recruited to the Committee in accordance with Item 2 of the "Guidelines Governing the Evaluation of Attorneys' Performance". Fourteen investigators are attorneys with more than five years' experience in practice, and seven investigators are academics or representatives of social groups with special fortes. Each individual case is investigated by a team of two attorneys and one academic or representative of social groups. Investigators are listed below in alphabetical order.

Hong-jie Cai, Attorney-at-Law	Guang-yan 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 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 Law Firm
Guan-ling Ji, Attorney-at-Law	Shan-he Law Firm
Wellington Li-syong Koo, Attorney-at-Law	Formosa Transnational Attorneys-at-Law
Duan Lin, Professor	Department of Sociology, College of Social Science, National Taiwan University
Cyong-jia Lin, Attorney-at-Law	Cyong-jia Lin Law Firm
Da-sin Liou, Attorney-at-Law	Da-sin Liou Law Firm
Shih-ting Liou, Attorney-at-Law	Syu-ting 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 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 Law Firm

II. Review Committee

The Review Committee of the Foundation reviews appeals against the decisions of the Assessment Committees. Commissioners are nominated from the ranks of senior judges, Prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys or other experts and academics specialize in law. Commissioners serve a term of three years on part-time unpaid basis. By the end of 2012, a total of 248 Commissioners have joined the Committee.

The numbers of Review Commissioners are listed below by regions:

Region	Number of Commissioners
Taipei and Yilan Region (Including Branches of Keelung, Taipei, Banciao, Shihlin, Yilan, Hualien, Kinmen and Matsu)	111
Taoyuan and Hsinchu Region (Including Taoyuan Branch and Hsinchu Branch)	37
Central Region (Including Branches of Miaoli, Taichung, Changhua and Nantou)	50
Yunlin, Chiayi and Tainan Region (Including Branches of Yunlin, Chiayi and Tainan)	18
Kaohsiung and Pintung Region (Including Branches of Kaohsiung, Pintung, Taitung and Penghu)	32

III. Assessment Committees

Each Branch Office establishes an Assessment Committee, and Commissioners serve a term three years on part-time unpaid basis. The Commissioners are nominated by Branch Office Directors and appointed by the Foundation. They are chosen from judges, Prosecutors, judge advocates, attorneys, academics or experts who have specialist knowledge in law. By the end of 2012, the members totaled 1,553.

The Assessment Committee is responsible for resolving the following issues:

- approval, refusal, cancellation or termination of legal aid;
- the payment (including pre-payment), reduction or cancellation of legal fees and necessary expenses;
- determination of the amount of legal fees and necessary expenses that a recipient of legal aid should contribute;
- mediation of any disputes between legal aid recipients and their providers and the terms of reconciliation; and
- miscellaneous matters.

IV. Legal Aid Attorneys

The Foundation assigns approved cases to practicing attorneys in different cities and counties. By the end of 2012, a total of 2,711 attorneys have registered as LAF legal aid attorneys.

(I) Age Breakdown of LAF Legal Aid Attorneys

The number of legal aid attorneys listed below is the total registered in 2012 regardless of whether they have accepted cases.

Age Breakdown of LAF Legal Aid Attorneys			
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
Under 30	82	80	162
31~40	341	713	1054
41~50	272	602	874
51~60	50	294	344
61~70	1	162	163
Over 70	1	101	102
Birth Date Unregistered	1	11	12
Total	748	1,963	2,711

(II) Experience of LAF Legal Aid Attorneys

The number of legal aid attorneys listed below is the total registered in 2012 regardless of whether they have accepted cases.

Years of Practice of LAF Legal Aid Attorneys			
Years	Female	Male	Total
Less than 1 Year	16	27	43
1~3	92	225	317
4~5	105	198	303
6~10	176	482	658
11~20	310	656	966
More than 20 Years	47	357	404
Information Unknown	2	18	20
Total	748	1,963	2,711

V. Volunteers

From time to time the Foundation recruits volunteers to assist in the various activities of the Branch Offices, and invites trainee attorneys to volunteer the role of recording staff for Assessment Commissioners. As recording staff, trainee attorneys take and computerize the relevant details of each case during interviews, and the Assessment Committee makes decisions on the basis of the information recorded. Trainee attorneys may choose to become legal aid services providers or Assessment Commissioners after obtaining formal qualifications, and may help to promote the philosophy of the Foundation.

The Foundation also organizes work experience for university students from social psychology and related public administration courses, and gives them certificates of internship for their effort. By the end of 2012, the Foundation has recruited 448 volunteers, 92 of whom are trainee attorneys.

VI. Numbers of Part-Time Staff

Member of Specialist Committees	Legal Aid Attorney Evaluation Investigator	Member of Review Committee	Member of Assessment Committee	Legal Aid Attorney	Volunteer
53	21	248	1,553	2,711	448

Chapter 2 Legal Aid Services

Section 1 · Legal Aid Cases Analyses

Section 2 · Operational Management

LAF provides legal aid to protect the fundamental litigation rights of people. Legal aid recipients are those who lack financial means and are unable to receive proper legal protection or exercise their rights; or those who may not lack financial means but are involved in compulsory defense cases (for example, in cases where the minimum punishment of the crime is not less than three years imprisonment; or in cases where the individual's ability to express in court is impeded by intellectual disability). The services of LAF include legal consultation, mediation and settlement negotiations, legal documents drafting and representation in court proceedings.

Section 1 · Legal Aid Cases Analyses

I. Categories of Legal Aid Cases

The statistics shown in the following tables are compiled on the basis of application data from January 1 to December 31, 2012, and are categorized into "general cases" and "special program cases". General cases are applications made to LAF for legal aid in "court representation", "mediation or settlement negotiation" or "legal document drafting". Special program cases are applications made under the "Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program" (CDCP), the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" (1st Interrogation Program), the "Legal Aid for Labor Litigation Program", the "Expanded Legal Consultation Program" (Expand Consultation) and the "Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" (Indigene Interrogation Program).

The CDCP cases are applications made to LAF for legal aid in debt negotiations, restructuring and clearance procedures under the *Consumer Debt Clearance Act*. The First Interrogation cases are applications for attorneys' company made by suspects of felony punishable by a minimum sentence of not less than three years' imprisonment, or by mentally or intellectually disabled suspects of any crimes, who are apprehended or arrested by the police or judicial investigators, or are requested to be interrogated for the first time without a summon or notice. Indigene Interrogation cases are applications for attorneys' company made by suspects with indigenous identity recognized by the *Aborigine Status Law* when they are apprehended by the police for any crimes. Labor Litigation cases are applications made under the program entrusted by the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan.

Expanded Consultation cases refer to "Legal Consultation" (when applicants meet the Foundation's criteria), "No Consultation Provided" (when applicants do not meet the criteria) or general-case applications closed in the form of consultation service. Legal consultation service is provided on-site, and is also available by phone or via video-conference facilities for applicants in remote areas.

II. Data Analyses of Cases

Analyses of the Total Number of Applications and Approved Cases

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

In 2012, LAF received 41,641 general-case applications. Under the special programs, LAF received 6,325 applications for legal aid in CDCP cases, 579 in First Interrogation cases, 76,034 in Expanded Consultation cases, 2,572 in Labor Litigation cases and 231 in Indigene Interrogation cases.

Table 1. Total Applications

Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e+f+g)	General Cases (b)	Special Program Cases				
		CDCP (c)	1st Interrogation (d)	Expanded Consultation (e)	Labor Litigation (f)	Indigene Interrogation (g)
127,382	41,641	6,325	579	76,034	2,572	231

Figure 1. Statistics of Total Applications in 2012

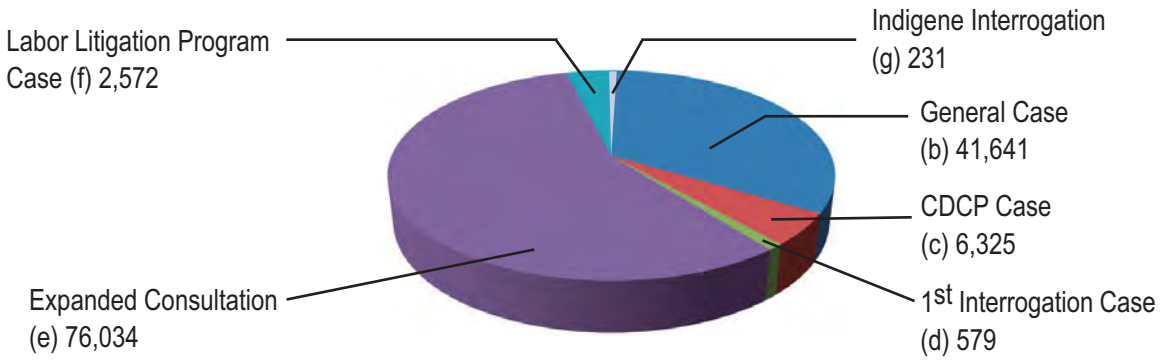


Table 2. Total Approved General Cases and Special Program Cases

In 2012, a total of 26,005 applications for legal aid in general cases were approved. The approved special program cases comprised of 4,983 CDCP cases, 533 First Interrogation cases, 54,427 Expanded Consultation cases, 1,991 Labor Litigation cases and 225 Indigene Interrogation cases. First Interrogation and Indigene Interrogation cases refer to applications in which suspects met Program conditions and legal aid attorneys were appointed to accompany them during interrogations. Expanded Consultation cases refer to applications in which legal advice were provided because applicants met the Foundation's financial eligibility criteria.

Table 2. Statistics of Total Approved Cases

Total Approved Cases (a=b+c+d+e+f+g)	General Cases (b)	Special Program Cases				
		CDCP (c)	1st Interrogation (d)	Expanded Consultation (e)	Labor Litigation (f)	Indigene Interrogation (g)
88,164	26,005	4,983	533	54,427	1,991	225

Analyses of General Cases

Data of Applications and Assessment Results

Table 3. Statistics of Assessment Results

In 2012, general-case applications totaled 41,641. In these applications, 26,005 cases were approved and 12,735 cases were refused. In this Table, 792 cases were recorded in the "Others" category to account for applications which had not yet received an assessment result at the time of compilation in January 2013, e.g. cases that still needed certain required documents or had not yet entered the assessment stage.

Table 3. Statistics of Assessment Results				
Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e)	Approval (b)	Refusal (c)	Withdrawal (d)	Others (e)
41,641	26,005	12,735	2,109	792

Table 4. Approval Percentage

The percentage of approved general cases in 2012 was 67.13%, calculated by dividing the sum of approvals and refusals by the total approvals.

Table 4. Approval Percentage		
Case Approved	Case Refused	Percentage of Approval
26,005	12,735	67.13%
Calculation Formula: Total Approvals / (Total Approvals + Total Refusals)		

Table 5. Categories and Percentage of Approved Cases

In 2012, most of the approved cases fell into the category of "court representation", which accounted for 85.66% of the total approvals and was close to the percentage of 86.29% in 2011.

The category "Analytic Legal Consultation" listed in the following table signifies that an applicant's case was highly complex and LAF decided to grant analytic legal consultation. The case is assigned to a legal aid attorney who will provide a three-hour consultation session to clarify facts of the case and the legal issues involved, then produce written advice. This service is different from the general on-site verbal consultation offered in the assessment room.

Table 5. Statistics of Approved Case Categories				
Category	Court Representation	Legal Documents Drafting	Mediation or Settlement Negotiation	Analytic Legal Consultation
Case Total	22,276	3,522	205	2
Percentage	85.66%	13.54%	0.79%	0.01%

Table 6. Categories and Percentages of Applications and Approvals

Of all the cases approved in 2012, 52.77% were criminal cases, 24.68% were civil cases and 21.83 were family cases. The category rankings of applications were the same as approvals.

Table 6. Category Statistics of Applications and Approvals				
Category	Application		Approval	
	Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage
Criminal	21,720	52.16%	13,723	52.77%
Civil	10,974	26.35%	6,417	24.68%
Family	8,068	19.38%	5,676	21.83%
Administrative	524	1.26%	189	0.73%
Unrecorded	355	0.85%	0	0.00%
Total	41,641	100.00%	26,005	100.00%

Table 7. Top 5 Types of Approved Criminal Cases

Same as in the previous years, “Narcotic Drugs” was the leading matter type in approved criminal cases.

Table 7. Top 5 Approved Criminal Cases		
Ranking	Matter Type	Cases Approved
1	Narcotic Drugs	3,713
2	Injury or Serious Injury	1,107
3	Forcible Sexual Intercourse	978
4	Robbery	844
5	Negligent Injury	826
Note: Legal aid recipients in this table included defendants and complainants; cases in the process of court proceedings and investigations were covered in the scope of legal aid services.		

Table 8. Statistics of Assessment Results in Criminal Compulsory Defense Cases

Compulsory defense case applications can be made in person or by referral to LAF. Additionally, LAF allows them to be decided on paper (without face-to-face interviews) so that prisoners or defendants in custody may also apply for legal aid. A number of LAF branch offices may even visit prisons or detention centers to process applications. Based on the philosophy of human rights protection and stipulations in the Legal Aid Act, these cases are usually approved except for those obviously unjustified. In 2012, there was an increase of 45 approved cases or 0.57% from last year.

Table 8. Statistics of Assessment Results in Compulsory Defense Cases														
Total Applications			Case Approved			Case Refused			Others			Percentage of Approval		
Court Referral	Application	Subtotal	Court Referral	Application	Subtotal	Court Referral	Application	Subtotal	Court Referral	Application	Subtotal	Court Referral	Application	Subtotal
3,222	7,038	10,260	3,107	4,780	7,887	102	2,193	2,293	13	67	80	96.82%	68.57%	77.48%

Notes: 1.The category "Others" refer to cases which were withdrawn, waiting for applicants to supply information or not yet reached an assessment result.
2.Calculation Formula: Total Approvals / (Total Approvals + Total Refusals)

Table 9. Top 5 Types of Approved Civil Cases

Of the top 5 types of approved civil cases, "tort" ranked the first and accounted for 2,534 cases, followed by 1,310 "severance pay" cases. "Salaries dispute", "occupational compensation dispute" and "lending dispute" cases ranked the third, fourth and fifth respectively.

Table 9. Top 5 Types of Approved Civil Cases		
Ranking	Matter Type	Approval
1	Tort	3,097
2	Severance Pay Dispute	1,310
3	Salaries Dispute	930
4	Occupation Injury Compensation Dispute	572
5	Lending Dispute	522

Table 10. Analysis of Approved Civil Tort Cases

When further specified, most approved civil cases under the "tort" category involved traffic accident claims, which was about the same as in previous years.

Table 10. Type Analysis of Approved Civil Tort Cases	
Type of Tort Cases	Cases Approved
Traffic Accident	1,133
General Tort	757
Tort Caused by Other Criminal Behaviors	602
Sexual Assault	469
Medical Malpractice Dispute	109
Domestic Violence	27

Table 11. Tope 5 Types of Approved Family Cases

Similar to the previous year, "divorce" cases accounted for most of the approved family cases, followed by "maintenance pay" cases.

Table 11. Top 5 Types of Approved Family Cases		
Ranking	Matter Type	Approval
1	Divorce	1,905
2	Maintenance Pay	1,829
3	Parental Rights or Child Custody	1,269
4	Succession	348
5	Family Violence	271

Table 12. Top 3 Types of Approved Administrative Cases

As there were few applications for legal aid in administrative cases, only the top 3 matter types are listed in the following table.

Top 3 Types of Approved Administrative Cases		
Ranking	Matter Type	Approval
1	Concerning Labor Insurance Act	39
2	Concerning Public Assistance Act	21
3	Immigration Law	11

Table 13. Case Total and Percentages of Reasons for Refusal

Most of the applications refused in 2012 were based on the reason that they were “obviously unjustified”, which totaled 7,838 applications or 56.04%. “Financial Ineligibility” was the next main reason for refusal, which totaled 3,507 applications or 25.08%. The numbers were not much different from those in 2011.

Table 13. Case Total and Percentages of Reasons for Refusal		
Category	Case Total	Percentage
Obviously Unjustified	7,838	56.04%
Financial Ineligibility	3,507	25.08%
Application Not Verified by Deadline	1,444	10.32%
Beyond the Scope or Category of Legal Aid	957	6.84%
Objective of Application Inconsistent with Purpose of Legal Aid	171	1.22%
Possible Gains for Applicant from Recovery Smaller than Litigation Expenses and Attorney’s Remuneration	56	0.40%
Applicant Being Illegal Resident in Taiwan	7	0.05%
Litigation Outside Taiwan	6	0.04%
Litigation Against LAF	0	0.00%
Total	13,986	100%
Note: The Assessment Committee could choose more than one reasons for refusal, therefore the total number shown in this table was greater than the actual total of cases refused (12,735 cases).		

Analyses of Cases Reviewed

The review procedure is a mechanism to give remedy to an applicant or legal aid recipient who feels reluctant to accept the decisions of the Assessment Committee. The procedure is open to those who are “unwilling

to accept refusal of application", "unwilling to accept the type of legal aid service granted", "unwilling to accept partial aid", "unwilling to accept termination of the case", "unwilling to accept the decision on the type of case to be aided", "unwilling to accept the content of a guarantee certificate", "unwilling to withdraw the case", "unwilling to accept the decision on whether to replace the appointed attorney", "unwilling to agree on the amount of recovery payment", "unwilling to agree on the amount of contribution payable" and "unwilling to agree on the amount of withdrawal charges".

Table 14. Total Number and Percentages of Reviewed Cases

In the majority of cases, the reason for review was "unwilling to accept refusal of application" (2,552 cases). After the review, 68.71% of the original decisions were sustained.

Table 14. Total Number and Percentages of Reviewed Cases

Total No. of Cases Not Finalized at Beginning of the Year (a)	New Applications in 2012 (b)	Case Finalized					Total No. of Cases Not Finalized at the End of the Year (a)+(b)-(c)-(d)-(e)
		Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked		Withdrawal (e)	
		Case Total (c)	Percentage (c/(a+b))	Case Total (d)	Percentage (d/(a+b))		
91	2,910	2,062	68.71%	770	25.66%	65	104

Guarantee Certificate Management

Table 15. Statistics of Guarantee Certificates and Amount Guaranteed

From the Foundation's establishment till the end of 2012, 1,952 certificates had been issued, which guaranteed a total amount of up to NT$1,900,030,010. Over the years, a total of 1,232 certificates had been retrieved and the guaranteed amount was NT$ 621,772,442. In 2012, the number of certificates retrieved was 259, and the total guaranteed amount was NT$163,981,642.

Table 15. Statistics of Guarantee Certificates and Amount Guaranteed

Units: Piece; %

	Guarantee Certified	Retrieval		Outstanding Guarantee Certificate				
		Piece and Amount of Money	Percentage	Due to Be Retrieved				Case Not Yet Closed
				Subtotal	In Process of Retrieval	Failure of Retrieval		
						Piece and Amount of Money	Percentage	
Piece	1,952	1,232	75.58%	398	265	133	33.42%	322
Amount of Money (NT$)	1,090,030,010	621,772,442	70.93%	254,783,484	175,399,359	79,384,125	31.16%	213,474,084

Calculation Formula: 1.Percentage of Retrieval = Retrieval / (Retrieval + Due to Be Retrieved)
2.Failure of Retrieval Percentage = Failure of Retrieval / Due to Be Retrieved

Analyses of General Case Closure

A LAF general case is closed when the legal aid attorney finishes the service and applies to LAF for closure remuneration. (Note: in the case of document drafting, an attorney finishes the case by completing the document; in the case of mediation or settlement negotiation - by obtaining an outcome, whether or not it was mutually accepted by the parties; in a court case - when all procedures in the court level have been concluded, rather than when the final judgment, verdict or decision in the case is issued.) Therefore, where the final judgment in a court case has not yet been issued, but all procedures have been completed in the court level legal aid was granted and the attorney applies for closure remuneration, the LAF case is considered as closed.

Table 16. Numbers and Percentages of Closed Criminal, Civil, Family and Administrative Cases

Cases shown in this table exclude cases closed after Variation Assessment (e.g. cases withdrawn, cancelled or terminated).

Table 16. Numbers and Percentages of Closed Criminal, Civil, Family and Administrative Cases

Criminal		Civil		Family		Administrative		Non-Litigation		Total
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
10,897	51.32%	6,148	28.95%	3,887	18.31%	275	1.30%	27	0.13%	21,234

Table 17. Types of Services Provided in Closed Cases

Of all the closed general cases, court presentation services accounted for 85.40% and ranked the highest, followed by legal document drafting services which accounted for 13.93%.

Table 17. Types of Services Provided in Closed Cases

Court Representation		Legal Document Drafting		Mediation or Settlement Negotiation		Analytic Legal Consultation		Total
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
18,134	85.40%	2,960	13.94%	135	0.64%	5	0.02%	21,234

Note: Court representation cases comprised of 4,703 civil cases, 3,312 family cases, 188 administrative cases and 9,931 criminal cases, which are analyzed separately in the following tables.

Table 18. Analysis of Criminal Cases Closed

The closed criminal cases are categorized into whether the result is favorable to the legal aid recipients or not. If a recipient is the accused or criminal suspect, the result will be judged by comparing the charge and the final court rulings or punishment. If a recipient is the complainant, the result will be judged by comparing the charge and the final court rulings against the opposing party.

Table 18. Analysis of Criminal Litigation Cases Closed									
Favorable to Recipients				Not Favorable to Recipients				Unable to Decide	Total
Subtotal	Recipient Being Complainant	Recipient Being the Accused	Others	Subtotal	Recipient Being Complainant	Recipient Being the Accused	Others		
5,301	772	4,528	1	3,745	376	3,326	43	885	9,931
53.38%				37.71%				8.91%	100.00%

Notes: 1. The "Others" were cases of the proceedings "petition for council of Grand Justice", "setting for criminal trial", "criminal trial, and "criminal extraordinary appeal", criminal compensation proceedings" and " appealing against rulings.
2. Legal aid recipients for "juvenile investigation and protection proceedings representation" were listed as the accused in this table.

Table 19. Analysis of Civil Litigation Cases Closed

Of all the closed civil cases, the percentage of "mediation or settlement negotiation" cases ranked the highest, which was 28.58%.

Table 19. Analysis of Civil Litigation Cases Closed								
Recovery	Defeat	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Mediation or Settlement	Withdrawal	Court Ruling	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court	Others	Total
901	654	1,180	1,344	295	79	34	216	4,703
19.16%	13.91%	25.09%	28.58%	6.27%	1.68%	0.72%	4.59%	100.00%

Notes: 1."Mediation or Settlement" in this table refer to a case which legal aid in court representation was initially granted, but later resolved by legal aid attorney's petition for mediation, in-court or out-of-court settlement or other means of conciliation.
2."Withdrawal" in this table meant either party (or both parties) to the litigation withdraws from an action for reasons other than mediation or settlement.

Table 20. Analysis of Closed Family Litigation Cases

In closed family cases, the results of "recovery" and "mediation or settlement" ranked the highest, while the percentage of cases which resulted in "defeat" was only 3.93%.

Table 20. Analysis of Family Litigation Cases Closed								
Recovery	Defeat	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Mediation or Settlement	Withdrawal	Court Ruling	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court	Others	Total
877	130	168	1,095	306	618	2	116	3,312
26.48%	3.93%	5.07%	33.06%	9.24%	18.66%	0.06%	3.50%	100.00%

Table 21. Analysis of Administrative Litigation Cases Closed

The numbers of approved and closed administrative cases were few, and the percentage of cases resulted in "defeat" was relatively high compared with other types of cases.

Table 21. Analysis of Administrative Litigation Cases Closed						
Appeal Procedure		Administrative Litigation Procedure			Others	Total
Case Declined	Case Revoked	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Defeat	Withdrawal		
112	31	1	31	4	9	188
59.57%	16.49%	0.53%	16.49%	2.13%	4.79%	100.00%

Analyses of Cases Acceptance by Legal Aid Attorneys

Table 22. Statistic of Annual Case Acceptance by Legal Aid Attorneys

In 2012, a total of 2,190 registered legal aid attorneys accepted case appointment. The details of case acceptance are analyzed in the following table.

On July 27, 2012, the third term Board in the 29th meeting amended the "Procedures of Appointing Attorneys" to fix a ceiling of 24 case assignments. At the subsequent 32nd meeting on October 26 and the 33rd meeting on November 30, the Board further confirmed guidelines governing the operational flow of appointing attorneys and the principles of calculating combined cases, document drafting and other special cases to avoid ambiguity in the meaning of "case total", which might cause difficulties for branch offices. From 2013, strict control will be enforced to ensure that no attorney may accept more than 24 cases annually except for combined cases or in situations where the service of the attorney from the previous proceedings is requested.

Table 22. Analysis of Annual Case Acceptance by Legal Aid Attorneys	
Annual Cases Accepted	Number of Legal Aid Attorneys
1~5 Cases	710
6~8 Cases	387
9~11 Cases	336
12~23 Cases	551
24~35 Cases	157
Over 36 Cases	49
Total	2,190
Note: The statistics included "court representation", "legal document drafting" and "mediation or settlement negotiation", but when multiple cases were processed together they are regarded as one single case only.	

Table 23. Amount Analysis of Annual Remuneration for Legal Aid Attorneys

In 2012, the number of attorneys receiving remuneration in the amount between NT$150,000 and 300,000 ranked the highest, which was 755 attorneys, though the amounts listed below were based on the decision made according to the approved case total instead of the payment already received by the attorneys.

Table 23. Amount Analysis of Annual Remuneration for Legal Aid Attorneys

Amount of Remuneration	Number of Legal Aid Attorneys
Less than NT$49,999	273
NT$50,000~99,999	301
NT$100,000~149,999	308
NT$150,000~299,999	755
Over NT$300,000	553
Total	2,190

Analyses of Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program (CDCP)

Table 24. Statistics of Assessment Results

Thanks to amendments to the Consumer Debt Clearance Act which became effective in 2012, the number of CDCP applications and approvals showed an increase from the previous year.

Table 24. Statistics of Assessment Results of CDCP Cases

Total Application	Assessment Results				Others	Percentage of Approvals (a+c)/(a+b+c+d)
	Approval (a)	Refusal (b)	Legal Consultation (c)	No Consultation (d)		
6,325	1,908	637	3,075	553	152	80.72%

Notes: 1. The "Total Approvals" in this table did not include the legal consultation cases provided to applicants whose financial status met the Foundation's criteria.
2. "The Others" were cases withdrawn, requiring necessary documents or waiting for assessment decisions.

Table 25. Categories of Approved CDCP Cases

Of all the approved CDCP cases, the majority of applicants sought aid in "negotiation and restructuring" and "restructuring" as the measure for resolving debt issues. This indicated that most debtors were willing to repay their debts from their income after deducting the basic living expenses.

Table 25. Analysis of Approved CDCP Case Categories

Total Approvals	Categories of Approved Cases					Legal Consultation
	Negotiation and Restructuring	Negotiation and Clearance	Restructuring	Clearance	Legal Document Drafting	
4,983	1,084	153	467	135	69	3,075
100.00%	21.75%	3.07%	9.37%	2.71%	1.38%	61.71%

Notes: 1. The "Total Approvals" in this table included the legal consultation cases provided to applicants whose financial status met the Foundation's criteria.
2. The "Approved Cases" in this table were cases granted with legal aid by the Assessment Committee

Table 26. CDCP Cases Review Results and Percentages

In 2012, the percentage of review which resulted in sustaining the initial decision was 48.26%, which was apparently lower than the 59.50% in 2011. This seemed to be a manifestation that Assessment Committees had not interpreted LAF criteria to reflect amendments to the legislation until decisions were appealed and assessment standards were relaxed upon review, thus the percentage of initial assessment revocation increased drastically. Improvement is needed and all LAF branch offices shall be required to enhance the assessment quality of CDCP applications.

Table 26. Case Totals and Percentages of CDCP Cases Review Results

Case Total Not Finalized at Year's Beginning	New Applications	Case Closed					Case Total Not Finalized at Year's End
		Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked		Withdrawal	
		Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage		
1	171	83	48.26%	76	44.19%	4	9

Analyses of First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program (First Interrogation Program)

Table 27. Source Analysis of Cases

In 2012, a total of 579 applications were made under the First Interrogation Program, the majority of them were referred by the police, which accounted for 65.28% and was not much different from that of the previous year.

Table 27. Source Analysis of 1st Interrogation Program Cases

Total Application	Sources					
	Civilian	Police	Prosecutor	Court	Investigation Bureau	Others
579	113	378	43	39	0	6
100.00%	19.52%	65.28%	7.43%	6.74%	0.00%	1.04%
Note: The "Others" included military sources and social workers.						

Table 28. Application Results Analysis

In 2012, a total of 533 applications made under the First Interrogation Program were approved, which accounted for about 92.06% of the Program's total applications. A total of 46 applications (about 7.94%) were refused because they were not included in the Program's coverage.

Table 28. Analysis of 1st Interrogation Program Application Results				
Total Applications	Refusal	No Attorneys Needed	Case Needed Attorneys to Be Appointed	
			Case with Attorneys Appointed	Case with no Attorneys Appointed
579	46	16	493	24
100.00%	7.94%	2.76%	85.15%	4.15%
Note: The cases in which "no attorneys were needed" referred to those withdrawn by applicants or the interrogations were finished before attorneys were appointed.				

Analyses of Expanded Legal Consultation Program (Expanded Consultation)

Table 29. Cases Statistics

For applications made under the Expanded Consultation Program, if an applicant's financial status meets the Foundation's criteria, his or her case is listed in the table as "Legal Consultation". If his or her financial status exceeds the criteria, the case is listed as "No Consultation Provided".

Table 29. Statistics of Expanded Consultation Program Cases		
Total Applications	Legal Consultation	Application No Consultation Provided
76,034	54,427	21,607

Table 30. Categories and Percentages Analyses

The majority of applications made under the Expanded Consultation Program (with or without consultation provided) were for advice in civil cases, which accounted for 48.26% of the total number of applications.

Table 30. Statistics of Case Categories and Percentages						
Category	Legal Consultation		No Consultation		Total	
	Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage	Subtotal	Percentage
Criminal	14,890	27.36%	5,128	23.73%	20,018	26.33%
Civil	25,779	47.36%	10,913	50.51%	36,692	48.26%
Family	12,177	22.37%	4,921	22.78%	17,098	22.49%
Administrative	1,241	2.28%	507	2.35%	1,748	2.30%
Unrecorded	340	0.62%	138	0.64%	478	0.63%
Total	54,427	100.00%	21,607	100.00%	76,034	100.00%
Note: The "Unrecorded" cases were those without category information.						

Table 31. Top 3 Matter Types of Categorized Cases

Categorized into civil, criminal, family and administrative cases, the top 3 matter types are described as follows.

Table 31. Statistics of Top 3 Matter Types of Categorized Cases				
	Civil	Criminal	Family	Administrative
1	Tort	Fraud	Divorce	Violating Tax Levy Act
2	Lending Dispute	Injury or Serous Injury	Succession Dispute	Violating Trademark Act
3	Ownership Dispute	Injury Serious Injury	Maintenance Dispute	Violating Labor Standards Act

Legal Aid for Labor Litigation Program (Labor Litigation Program)

1. Statistics of Labor Litigation Program Application Assessment Results

In 2012, the number of applications and approvals decreased for the first time since the launch of the Labor Litigation Program. The factors which brought about this situation deserve attention and analysis.

In 2012, the approval percentage of applications was 77.41%, which was the first time the approval rate was below 80% since the launch of the Labor Litigation Program. (Note: in 2009: 2,918 applications and 2,478 approvals, approval percentage 84.92%; in 2010: 2,961 applications and 2,536 approvals, approval percentage 85.65%; in 2011: 3,015 applications and 2,607 approvals, approval percentage 86.47%). The cause of the lower percentage might be that, from January 1, 2012, a new individual labor financial eligibility criterion was added to Article 5 of the "Regulations Governing Aid for Legal and Living Expense in Labor Dispute", the legal basis of CLA's administrative entrustment, which stipulated that the monthly income and assets of the applicant must not exceed NT$80,000 and NTD$3,000,000 respectively. Hence the individual applicant's financial status was taken into consideration in addition to case matter type and legal aid requirements.

Statistics showed that in 2012, a total of 136 applications were refused for the reason of "exceeding the financial criterion", i.e. 22.63% of the total refusals, which ranked No. 2 of the refusal categories. It indicated that some labor applicants who could afford litigation cost were indeed excluded from the Program, and helped to eliminate certain external suspicions that the Program abused state legal aid resources due to the absence of financial eligibility criteria.

Table 32. Statistics of Applications and Assessment Results

Statistics of Labor Litigation Program Applications and Assessment Results				
Category	Application	Approval	Refusal	Percentage of Approval
Number	2,572	1,991	581	77.41%

2. Statistics of Labor Litigation Application Categories and Results

In 2012, the majority of applications and approvals under the Labor Litigation Program involved cases concerning "severance pay dispute" (44.87% of total applications and 47.60% of total approvals), which was the same result as last year. Applications for legal aid in "labor insurance dispute" cases experienced marked

increased in 2012. There was an increase from 251 applications in 2011 (including 215 approvals) to 331 applications in 2012 (including 282 approvals), the number of applications increased by 3.9% and approvals increased by 4.79%. Cases in the "other disputes over employer's unlawful or inappropriate action in labor contracts" category mostly concerned employers' failure to terminate labor contracts according to the *Labor Standards Act* and the rights or interests of labor under the Act.

Table 33. Statistics of Application Categories and Results

Table 33. Statistics of Labor Litigation Program's Application Matter Types and Results

Category/Matter	Application	Approval	Refusal	Application Percentage	Approval Percentage
Unlawful Dismissal	344	227	117	12.17%	10.01%
Unlawful Layoff	144	114	30	5.10%	5.03%
Unlawful Forced Retirement	1	1	0	0.04%	0.04%
Severance Pay Dispute	1268	1079	189	44.87%	47.60%
Pension Dispute	274	217	57	9.70%	9.57%
Other Disputes over Employer's Unlawful or Inappropriate Action in Terminating Labor Contracts	79	63	16	2.80%	2.78%
Occupational Injury Compensation Dispute	345	250	95	12.21%	11.03%
Dispute over Labor Insurance	331	282	49	11.71%	12.44%
Court Representation for Occupational Injury Complainant	39	34	5	1.38%	1.50%
Labor Union Dispute	1	0	1	0.04%	0.00%
Total	2826	2267	559	-	-

Notes: 1. The numbers in this table are classified according to the categories and matter types decided by the Assessment Committee (decisions of the Review Committee are excluded).
2. The totals are listed by matter types. When an application involves two matter types (e.g. "unlawful dismissal" cases often involve "severance pay dispute", both are shown in the table.
3. Starting from 2012, the numbers listed in this table include cases transferred both to and from a branch office, though those cases transferred from a branch office but not yet received by another would be counted by the first branch.
4. Only categories of labor-management disputes within the scope of "Settlement of Labor-Management Disputes Act" and "Regulations on Aids for Legal Service and Living Expenses of Labor-management Dispute" are shown in this table. Cases refused might not be shown in this table because they do not belong to the scope of this Program(e.g. simple request for salary pay).

Analyses of Indigene Interrogation Program

Table 34. Analysis of Case Sources

In 2012, a total of 231 applications were received, most of them were referrals from the police, which accounted for 94.37%.

Table 34. Source Analysis of Indigene Interrogation Cases

Applications	Sources					
	Civil	Police	Prosecutor	Court	Investigation Bureau	Others
231	6	218	4	0	0	3
100.00%	2.60%	94.37%	1.73%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%

Note: The "Others" included military sources and social workers.

Table 35. Analysis of Application Results

In 2012, a total of 225 applications were approved, which was 97.40% of the total applications. Six applications were refused on the basis of being beyond the scope of this Program, i.e. 2.60% of the total.

Table 35. Analysis of Application Results

Application	Refusal	No Attorneys Needed	Case Needed Attorneys to Be Appointed	
			Case with Attorneys Appointed	Case with no Attorneys Appointed
231	6	32	177	16
100.00%	2.60%	13.85%	76.62%	6.93%

Note: The cases in which "no attorneys were needed" refer to those withdrawn by applicants or the interrogations were finished before attorneys were appointed.

Analyses of Legal Aid Applicants and Recipients

Table 36. Age Analysis of Applicants

The applicants' age distribution data are shown in the following table, indicating that youngsters under 18 and seniors over 66 were still in the minority.

Table 36. Age Analysis of Applicants

Age Group	General Case		CDCP Case		Expanded Consultation		Labor Litigation		1st Interrogation		Indigene Interrogation		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Under 18	3,758	9.02%	20	0.32%	867	1.14%	26	1.01%	53	9.15%	26	11.26%	4,750	3.73%
19~30	8,073	19.39%	302	4.77%	8,807	11.58%	389	15.12%	109	18.83%	25	10.82%	17,705	13.90%
31~40	10,756	25.83%	2,261	35.75%	18,044	23.73%	722	28.07%	134	23.14%	33	14.29%	31,950	25.08%
41~50	9,871	23.71%	2,318	36.65%	19,950	26.24%	794	30.87%	100	17.27%	13	5.63%	33,046	25.94%
51~65	7,190	17.27%	1,292	20.43%	22,183	29.18%	581	22.59%	55	9.50%	16	6.93%	31,317	24.59%
Over 66	1,986	4.77%	129	2.04%	6,170	8.11%	60	2.33%	9	1.55%	1	0.43%	8,355	6.56%
Unrecorded	7	0.00%	3	0.00%	13	0.00%	0	0.00%	119	0.00%	117	0.00%	259	0.00%
Total	41,641	99.98%	6,325	99.95%	76,034	99.98%	2,572	100.00%	579	79.45%	231	49.35%	127,382	99.80%

Table 37. Age Analysis of Legal Aid Recipients

From the age analysis of legal aid recipients, it was shown that recipients in the majority of general cases fell into the 31 to 40 age group, while those in CDCP cases mainly belonged to the age group of 41 to 50.

Table 37. Age Analysis of Legal Aid Recipients by Case Categories

Age Group	General Case		CDCP Case		Expanded Consultation		Labor Litigation		1st Interrogation		Indigene Interrogation		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Under 18	3,117	11.99%	14	0.28%	711	1.31%	25	1.26%	53	9.94%	26	11.56%	3,946	4.48%
19~30	5,392	20.73%	237	4.76%	6,446	11.84%	344	17.28%	109	20.45%	25	11.11%	12,553	14.24%
31~40	6,949	26.72%	1,787	35.86%	12,709	23.35%	566	28.43%	134	25.14%	33	14.67%	22,178	25.16%
41~50	5,914	22.74%	1,866	37.45%	14,402	26.46%	595	29.88%	100	18.76%	13	5.78%	22,890	25.96%
51~65	3,730	14.34%	981	19.69%	15,547	28.56%	416	20.89%	55	10.32%	16	7.11%	20,745	23.53%
Over 66	896	3.45%	95	1.91%	4,602	8.46%	45	2.26%	9	1.69%	1	0.44%	5,648	6.41%
Unrecorded	7	0.00%	3	0.00%	10	0.00%	0	0.00%	73	0.00%	111	0.00%	204	0.00%
Total	26,005	99.97%	4,983	99.94%	54,427	99.98%	1,991	100.00%	533	86.30%	225	50.67%	88,164	99.77%

Table 38. Gender Analysis of Applicants and Recipients

The gender analysis of applicants in the following table showed that male has the higher percentage except in the CDCP and the Expanded Consultation categories.

Table 38. Gender Statistics of Applicants and Recipient															
Gender		General Case		CDCP Case		1st Interrogation		Labor Litigation		Expanded Consultation		Indigene Interrogation		Total	
		Application	Approval	Application	Approval	Application	Approval	Application	Approval	Application	Legal Consultation	Application	Approval	Application	Approval
Male	Number	24,174	14,901	2,969	2,271	405	405	1,541	1,170	35,166	25,295	96	96	64,351	44,138
	Percentage	58.05%	57.30%	46.94%	45.57%	69.95%	75.98%	59.91%	58.76%	46.25%	46.48%	41.56%	42.67%	50.52%	50.06%
Female	Number	17,467	11,104	3,356	2,712	58	58	1,031	821	40,868	29,132	19	19	62,799	43,846
	Percentage	41.95%	42.70%	53.06%	54.43%	10.02%	10.88%	40.09%	41.24%	53.75%	53.52%	8.23%	8.44%	49.30%	49.73%
Unrecorded	Number	0	0	0	0	116	70	0	0	0	0	116	110	232	180
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.03%	13.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.22%	48.89%	0.18%	0.20%
Total		41,641	26,005	6,325	4,983	579	533	2,572	1,991	76,034	54,427	231	225	127,382	88,164

Note: "Unrecorded" means that gender differentiation of the applicants was not filled in when their files were opened.

Table 39. Vocation Analysis of Legal Aid Recipients

This analysis was made by legal aid recipients' occupation categories. Of all the general cases, the category "Unemployed" had the highest percentage (54.82%), followed by "Labor" (26.04%). Of all the CDCP cases, the category "Labor" had the highest percentage (41.60%), followed by "Unemployed". It showed that most applicants were people of the disadvantaged economic status in society.

Table 39. Vocation Analysis of Legal Aid Recipients								
Category	General Case		CDCP Case		Labor Litigation		Expanded Consultation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Unemployed	14,255	54.82%	1,200	24.08%	1,132	56.86%	28,287	51.97%
Labor	6,771	26.04%	2,073	41.60%	627	31.49%	7,987	14.67%
Service	1,976	7.60%	836	16.78%	131	6.58%	4,957	9.11%
Housekeeping	345	1.33%	110	2.21%	36	1.81%	2,799	5.14%
Business	363	1.40%	99	1.99%	13	0.65%	2,208	4.06%
Freelance	502	1.93%	247	4.96%	17	0.85%	1,422	2.61%
Farming	214	0.82%	15	0.30%	2	0.10%	658	1.21%
Teaching	55	0.21%	44	0.88%	15	0.75%	493	0.91%
Public Service	68	0.26%	43	0.86%	1	0.05%	413	0.76%
Military	108	0.42%	11	0.22%	0	0.00%	125	0.23%
Fishery	50	0.19%	3	0.06%	2	0.10%	65	0.12%
Others	1,298	4.99%	302	6.06%	15	0.75%	5,013	9.21%
Total	26,005	100.00%	4983	100.00%	1,991	100.00%	54,427	100.00%

Note: Applicants of the 1st Interrogation Program and the Indigene Interrogation Program were not included in this Table because they were not requested to file their vocation information due to the urgent nature of their cases.

Table 40. Educational Background Analysis of Recipients

In general cases, most recipients' educational background was "Senior High/Vocational School". In CDCP cases, most of the recipients' educational background was "University/College".

Table 40. Educational Background Analysis of Recipients by Case Categories

Education	General Case		CDCP Case		Labor Litigation		Expanded Consultation	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
None	1,944	7.48%	23	0.46%	140	7.03%	16,819	30.90%
Elementary School	3,302	12.70%	205	4.11%	134	6.73%	3,270	6.01%
Junior High	7,205	27.71%	673	13.51%	223	11.20%	5,284	9.71%
Senior High /Vocational School	9,289	35.72%	1,293	25.95%	773	38.82%	12,752	23.43%
University/College	3,165	12.17%	2,444	49.05%	673	33.80%	11,197	20.57%
Master/Doctor	158	0.61%	49	0.98%	32	1.61%	1,170	2.15%
Others	942	3.62%	296	5.94%	16	0.80%	3,935	7.23%
Total	26,005	100.00%	4,983	100.00%	1,991	100.00%	54,427	100.00%

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

Table 41. Legal Aid for Disabled Persons

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

Table 41. Statistics of Disabled Recipients' Cases

Category	General Case	CDCP Case	Labor Litigation	Expanded Consultation	1st Interrogation	Indigene Interrogation
Disabled Recipient	3,032	35	83	2,067	325	18
Approval	26,005	4,983	1,991	54,427	533	225
Percentage of Approvals	11.66%	0.70%	4.17%	3.80%	60.98%	8.00%

Table 42. Matter Type Analysis of Disabled Recipients' Cases

The top 3 matter types in disabled recipients' cases were "Civil Tort" (16.26%), "Family Maintenance Pay" (8.91%) and "Criminal Injury/Serious Injury (5.71%).

Table 42. Matter Types in Disabled Recipients' General Cases

Ranking	Type	Total	Percentage
1	Civil Tort	493	16.26%
2	Family Maintenance Pay	270	8.91%
3	Criminal Injury/Serious Injury	173	5.71%
Calculation Formula: Total Cases/Total General Cases of Disabled Recipients			

Table 43. Number of Percentage of Indigenous Recipients' Cases

A total of 2,443 approvals were granted to indigenous recipients. The highest percentages were reflected in the Taitung and Hualien Branch Offices.

Table 43. Numbers and Percentages of Indigenous Recipients' Cases						
Category	General Cases	CDCP	Labor Litigation	Expanded Consultation	1st Interrogation	Indigene Interrogation
Indigenous Recipients	1,071	162	41	944	-	225
Total Approvals	26,005	4,983	1,991	54,427	533	225
Approval Percentage	4.12%	3.25%	2.06%	1.73%	-	100.00%
Note: LAF commenced to pilot the Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program on July 15, 2012, and no data were collected on whether applicants were indigenous people before this date. After July 15, 2012, all applications made by indigenous people were grouped under the Indigene Interrogation Program, and the 1st Interrogation Program ceased to check whether the applicants were indigenous people.						

Table 44. Matter Type Analysis of Indigenous Recipients' Approved Cases

In indigenous recipients' cases, the top 3 matter types were "Civil Tort" (12.51%), "Family Maintenance Pay" and "Criminal Forcible Intercourse" (5.79%) and "Family Divorce" (4.39%).

Table 44. Top 3 Matter Types in Indigenous Recipients' Approved Cases			
Ranking	Matter Type	Total Cases	Percentage
1	Civil, Tort	134	12.51%
2	Family, Maintenance Pay	62	5.79%
	Criminal, Forcible Sexual Intercourse	62	5.79%
3	Family, Divorce	47	4.39%
Calculation Formula: Total Cases / Total General Cases of Indigenous Recipients			

Table 45. Number and Percentage of Non-National Recipients' Cases

In 2012, a total of 1,445 approvals were granted to recipients who were non-nationals

Table 45. Numbers and Percentages of Non-National Recipients' Cases						
Category	General Case	CDCP Case	Labor Litigation	Expanded Consultation	1st Interrogation	Indigene Interrogation
Non-National Recipients	1,445	0	17	691	5	-
Approval	26,005	4,983	1,991	54,427	533	-
Approval Percentage	5.56%	0.00%	0.85%	1.27%	0.94%	-
Note: LAF commenced to pilot the Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program on July 15,2012. As the Program only collects the applications data of indigenous people, the data of non-nationals are not categorized in this Program.						

Table 46. Matter Type Analysis of Non-National Recipients' Approved Cases

In general cases granted to non-nationals, the top 3 matter types were “Civil Dispute over Salaries” (17.30%), “Civil Tort” (11.42%) and “Family Divorce” (4.39%).

Table 46. Top 3 Matter Types in Non-National Recipients’ Cases			
Ranking	Matter Type	Case Total	Percentage
1	Civil, Dispute over Salaries	250	17.30%
2	Civil, Tort	165	11.42%
3	Family, Divorce	47	4.39%
Calculation Formula: Total Cases / Total Cases of Non-National Recipients			

Section 2 · Operational Management

The operations of the Foundation are diverse and complex, and it is important to manage well to ensure the quality of services. The management focuses are described in the following sections.

I. Management of Contribution, Recovery, Repayment and Withdrawal Charge (the “Four Fees”)

Under the provisions of Articles 32, 34 and 35 of the Legal Aid Act, the Foundation is entitled to request disbursements made on behalf of the recipients, and to claim costs from recipients who acquired properties with value exceeding NT$500,000. The Foundation is also entitled to claim costs from the losing opponent party. These are the so-called contribution, repayment and recovery monies which the Foundation can claim through certain procedures. Under Articles 21 and 22 of the Act, when an approved case is subsequently revoked by the Foundation, the Foundation can claim from the applicant any remuneration and necessary expenses incurred on his or her behalf. This is the so-called withdrawal charge.

All LAF branch offices are responsible for the collection of “four fees”, and the progress is recorded in a “Four Fees Control and Management Form”. When each closed case is examined, the cases which fulfill the “four fees” conditions will be marked as under control. Branch offices must keep in close contact with recipients in these cases to monitor litigation progress. Through collaboration between LAF and the Judicial Yuan, a platform is established where relevant information about the cases, such as the court-in-charge and case number, are posted by the Judicial Yuan to enable LAF to cross-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.

In the process of collecting “four fees”, the Foundation relies on the responsible personnel in each branch office to take strict control. To deal with the problems reported by branch offices, the Foundation continues to make plans and assists branch offices in reducing their costs and obstacles as described below.

(I) Educational Trainings on “Four Fees” Management

In June 2009, the Foundation launched a series of educational trainings on "four fees" for staff members of branch offices to acquaint them with the collection flow and encourage them to discuss the difficulties they encounter in execution.

(II) Make-up Filing of Case Data Through Vertical Linkage and the Query Mechanism for Confirmed Cases

Before the online "four fees" collection operational software was launched, branch offices had to complete the make-up filing of case data from the past four years through vertical linkage, and to confirm whether each court case has been finalized. When the aforesaid operations were completed, the correct amount of "four fees" can be calculated by the software system, and the following collection work can be carried out. The make-up filing work was completed in late 2008. In 2010, LAF began cooperation with the Judicial Yuan to confirm whether a LAF court case was finalized, so that branch offices may collect the "four fees". In the future, LAF will continue to collaborate with the Judicial Yuan, and to establish an information platform where LAF Information Management Section can submit queries for case finalization details, and the results can be provided to branch offices.

(III) Modification of "Four Fees" Regulations and Standard Operational Procedures

As the planning work for the standard operational procedures was completed, a defined "four fees" collection process could now be followed. However, once the collection is in process, issues concerning the amendment and interpretation of the relevant regulations, and the supplementation and adjustment of the standard operational procedures gradually emerged. Hence in 2010, the "Deliberation Team on Issues of Four Fees Collection" was formed by LAF Business Department which reviewed the issues which arise in different stages of execution in 2011, and presented a draft amendment of the relevant regulations. The Team also reviewed the "Four Fees Control Form" in preparation for streamlining branch offices' operational procedures and modifying LAF business management system. The ultimate goal was to replace manual control of four fees, reduce labor cost and to facilitate collection.

(IV) Collection Performance

By the end of 2012, statistics of collection performance compiled on the basis of the data contained in "Four Fees Control Form" submitted by branch offices are described below.

"Four Fees" Collection Performance

Type	Case with Collection Due	Collection in Process	Collection Entitled to Be Executed	Amount Collected (NT$)
Contribution	65	65	59	312,736
Repayment	1,461	1,344	627	12,526,153
Recovery	5,810	2,434	1,941	8,614,195

Withdrawal Charge	166	166	166	830,360

Notes: 1. In response to the Supreme Court's decision concerning the change of recovery payment scope, the control over multiple stages of collection operations were not yet lifted. In this table, the recovery cases including the attorneys' remuneration for service done in the courts of first and second instance are still listed no matter if the execution is entitled or not.

2. "Case with Collection Due" was to the number of cases qualified for collection of the relevant fees; "Collection in Process" was the number of cases in which the collection already started; "Collection Entitled to Be Executed" was the number of cases LAF was entitled to execute the collection (excluding cases exempted from repayment and, in the "Recovery" category, cases revoked); "Amount Collected" was the money acquired after collection.

(V) Performance Review

1. The manpower for "four fees" collection was still insufficient.

Since 2009, only four mid-sized branch offices, the Taipei, Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung Branch Offices, had appointed staff members to collect "four fees", while other branch offices seriously lacked the manpower to enforce collection. Still, collection grows with the development of legal aid business. Besides dealing with the main and routine tasks, staff members also needed to deliberate over multiple practical issues (such as the question of whether the right to claim should be justified by public laws or private laws and the scope of recovery fees). In the future, the Foundation will still need tremendous manpower to manage and consistently follow-up "four fees" cases, and to decide whether repayment obligations have arisen in a given case. The Foundation also has to facilitate each branch office with manpower demanded by the volume of "four fee" cases.

2. The Scope of Recovery Collection was reduced drastically

Of all the "four fees" cases, collection of money in recovery payment cases had the highest growth rate. An analysis of the "four fees" cases showed that money from recovery payment cases accounted for 83% of the total amount of money controlled, and over 95% of the recovery payment is attorneys' remuneration for cases conducted in the Court of First Instance and the Court of Second Instance. However, at the First Civil Court Session on April 26, 2011, the Supreme Court narrowed down the meaning of "remuneration" defined by Item 1, Article 35 of the *Legal Aid Act*. As a result, an attorney's remuneration is not considered as litigation costs entitled to assessment unless the attorney was chosen by the court or the Chief Justice as a special or legal representative for the litigant. Neither is the attorney's remuneration characterized as litigation costs entitled to assessment unless it was the fees for cases conducted in the Court of Third Instance. LAF modified the scope of recovery collection according to the abovementioned Supreme Court decision. In the future, LAF will not collect recovery payment unless costs have been assessed by the court.

An evaluation was performed on the effect of continuing to collect recovery payment in cases where costs have been assessed by the court. However, collection was paused in 2011 and 2012 as a result of the conflicting opinions directed at the scope of recovery payment. The third term Board in the 27th meeting on May 25, 2012, decided that for cases in the courts of first and second instances, recovery payment should not be collected even if costs have been assessed. However, the Legal Aid Foundation Supervision Committee of the Judicial Yuan in the 85th review meeting on September 27, 2012, thought differently and decided that collection should proceed because these recoveries were accounts receivable, which must not be cancelled without legal basis. Hence, the Board of Directors in the 6th provisional meeting on December 14, 2012, decided to follow the Supervision Committee's advice to revoke the decision of May 25 and resume collection. Thus, the scope of recovery payment has been fully defined though the process had affected the performance of collection. From 2013, all LAF branch offices will proceed with recovery collection and improvement in performance is expected.

II. Performance Evaluation of Legal Aid Attorneys

The enhancement and control of legal aid attorneys' service quality are based on the "Guidelines governing Legal Aid Attorneys Evaluation" (the "Evaluation Guidelines") and the "Guidelines Governing Complaint Handling Procedures" approved by the Board of Directors in December 2006 and in April 2007.

According to Guideline No. 6 of the Evaluation Guidelines, there are two sources of performance evaluation, one of which is based on survey findings and the other on grave complaints referred to the Evaluation Committee. The latter occurs when a legal aid attorney seriously violates the *Attorney Regulation Act*, rules of ethics or LAF regulations and should be dismissed from legal aid service or referred to the Lawyers Discipline Committee for punishment. In these cases, the Foundation or Directors of branch offices may submit the relevant information to the Foundation's Legal Aid Attorney Evaluation Committee for evaluation under Items 4 or 5, Guideline No. 8 of the Evaluation Guidelines.

The first round of evaluation commenced in late 2007 and was completed in 18 months by mid-2009. While the outstanding attorneys were commended at the Foundation's 5th anniversary celebration party on July 3, 2009, thirteen attorneys with low quality performance or those referred to the Evaluation Committee by branch offices were sanctioned according to the seriousness of their fault. By Item 2, Guideline No. 24 of the Evaluation Guidelines, sanctions include "written warning", "case appointment reduced for a certain period", "case appointment barred for a certain period", "dismissal from legal aid service" and "referral to the Lawyers Discipline Committee".

The second round of evaluation commenced in November 2009, and the work of 109 attorneys were evaluated. Preliminary investigations were completed by September 2010, and 61 legal aid attorneys were cleared of unsatisfactory service complaints, while 48 others (including 5 attorneys who failed to submit their files for investigation) were referred to the Evaluation Committee. By December 31, 2012, the Committee made the following decisions on 29 legal aid attorneys who were the subject of complaints: 5 were dismissed from legal aid service and referred to the Lawyers Discipline Committee; 1 was referred to the Lawyers Discipline Committee and received written warning; 2 were dismissed from legal aid service; 1 was stopped from case appointment for a certain period; 7 would be barred from case appointment for a certain period; 7 were assigned with fewer cases for a period of time; 6 received written warning.

The third round of evaluation commenced in June 2011, and a telephone survey on cases closed between January 1, 2010 and March 31, 2012 was conducted. By August 2012, a total of 8,934 surveys were completed (with a successful rate of about 50%), and the findings were provided to the Evaluation Committee to determine the scope of investigations for the next round of evaluation. Telephone surveys saved time and expenses, increased success rate and the integrity and referential value of the findings.

III. Educational Trainings for Legal Aid Attorneys

To help legal aid attorneys understand the special programs and issues concerning disadvantaged communities, LAF organized a range of educational trainings and business introductions in 2012, which are described in the following sections.

(I) Educational Trainings on "The Application of International Covenants (ICCPR and ICESCR) in European Court Cases"

On March 31, 2009, the Legislative Yuan passed the "Act to Implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" (the "Act to Implement the Two Covenants"). The Act became effective on December 10, 2009, and the rights protection provisions of the Two Covenants were given the status of domestic law. It is important that LAF and all legal aid attorneys follow these regulations in providing services. In 2011, the Foundation hosted two seminars on "How to Properly Apply the "Two Covenants" in Litigation", and received positive responses.

To strengthen legal aid attorneys' knowledge on how the courts interpret and apply the "Two Covenants", LAF joined the Taipei Bar Association and Covenants Watch to invite judges from UK, France and Germany, and hosted three seminars between March 26 and 28, 2012 for judges, attorneys and law school students. LAF hosted the seminar on March 28, in which 52 legal aid attorneys attended.

(II) Educational Trainings for Attorneys on "Experience of Litigations Concerning Indigenous People"

With the growth of respect for the indigenous cultures in society, the Judicial Yuan designated 9 District Courts to establish special court or special unit for the indigenous people to commence operation from 2013, to enforce the protection of indigenous people's litigation rights. LAF was concerned that legal aid attorneys handling cases for indigenous people respect and understand the indigenous traditional culture, customs and beliefs; and that the attorneys are able to demonstrate to the courts the predicaments confronting the basic rights of indigenous people and fight for their rights. To help achieve that end, LAF arranged a series of "Experience in Conducting Court Cases Involving Indigenous People" seminars. Lawyers, scholars and field workers were invited to lecture on issues of "Application of Indigenous Cultures and Traditions in Legal Practice", "Utilization of Indigenous Land and Natural Resources" and "Predicaments Confronted by IndigenousPeople in Court". Four educational trainings were held in Hualien, Taitung, Kaohsiung and Taipei on August 10, September 26, October 27 and December 15, and over 100 attorneys were attracted to attend the lectures.

(III) Educational Trainings on Issues Related to Special Programs

In 2012, nine educational trainings were arranged for attorneys on CDCP, Labor Litigation Program, Anti-Human-Trafficking and other special legal services (see Chapter 3 · Special Programs).

(IV) Educational Trainings for Assessment Commissioners and Legal Aid Attorneys

Frequent seminars or educational trainings were held by all LAF branch offices for Assessment Commissioners and legal aid attorneys in 2012, including "Business Introduction for New Assessment Commissioners and Legal Aid Attorneys", "Legal Aid Business Seminar for Assessment Commissioners and Legal Aid Attorneys", and educational trainings on the Family Proceedings Act, Personal Information Protection Act and New System of Administrative Proceeding.

In 2013, the Foundation will continue to organize educational trainings for attorneys to establish specialized legal aid attorneys in the long term to protect the rights of disadvantaged people.

IV. Branch Offices Management

Presently 21 branch offices have been established in different cities and counties to take charge of handling legal aid applications, assessment, subsequent variations and attorney appointment. Therefore the effectiveness of front-line services closely affects the quality of the provision of legal aid.

To advance service quality and to ensure sufficient understanding of branch offices' performance and information security management, and to improve assistance provided to branch offices, frequent

communications, meetings and online forums have been conducted between the Foundation and branch offices. The Legal Aid Business Department and the Information Section of the Administration and Management Department regularly examine internal data and carry out routine checks against Performance Correctness Indicators. On-site inspections of branch offices' performance are also conducted in the 3rd and 4th quarters each year. Matters subject to inspections and reviews include: application handling flows and assessment operations, issuance and retrieval of guarantee certificates, complaint handling, case closure procedures, "four fees" collection, quality control of attorneys, CDCP cases handling and information security. After communications with front-line staff members, the Foundation would then provide them with concrete advice about their strength and weakness or directions of improvement.

V. Complaint Handling

Since establishment, the Foundation has received complaints raised by applicants during the course of providing legal aid. To ensure service quality, when an application is approved by branch office, a staff member is appointed to take care of the case until it is closed. The Head Office has also appointed one staff member to be responsible for hearing and handling complaints (Complaint Hotline: 02-2322-5255). Furthermore, in order to define "complaint" and handling procedures, the "Guidelines Governing Complaint Handling Procedures" was formulated in 2007 to improve quality and as a basis for dealing with complaints.

In 2012, the Foundation processed 88 complaints, and statistic showed that the top 3 subject matters of complaint concerned 68 legal aid attorneys, 11 Assessment Commissioners and 6 staff members. The complaints were handled according to the aforementioned Guidelines, and the outcomes are presented in the follow table.

Complaint Subject	Results of Complaint Handling									
	Disciplinary Actions						No Punishment	Not Accepted/ Cases Joined/ Withdrawal	Under Investigation	Total
	Stop Assigning Cases/ Removal from LAF Register	Reduced Assignment	Warning	Request To Improve	Exhortation	Subtotal				
Legal Aid Attorney	5	3	5	5	6	24	32	5	7	68
Assessment Commissioner	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0	11
LAF Staff	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	6
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total	5	3	5	6	7	26	47	8	7	88

Chapter 3 Special Programs

Section 1 ‧ Immediate Support Program for Labor Litigation
Section 2 ‧ Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program
Section 3 ‧ First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Aid Attorney Program
Section 4 ‧ Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program
Section 5 ‧ Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program
Section 6 ‧ Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program
Section 7 ‧ Expanded Legal Consultation Program

Ever since establishment, the Foundation has been dedicated to develop new business categories so that people in need may be informed and make use of the resources provided by LAF. In 2012, the Foundation continued to provide services under the key special programs, including the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program", "Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program", "Immediate Support Program for Labor Litigation" entrusted by the Council of Labor Affairs, "Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program", "Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program" and the "Expanded Legal Consultation Program". In the meantime, the new "Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" was launched.

Section 1 · Immediate Support Program for Labor Litigation

To assist laborers with the expenses and other difficulties they confront when they seek judicial remedies in labor disputes, the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan ("the CLA") commissioned LAF to run the Immediate Support Program for Labor Litigation ("the Program") by way of administrative entrustment on March 2, 2009 to protect labor rights.

With three new labor-related laws which came into effect on May 1, 2011, the CLA formulated the "Regulations on Aids for Legal Service and Living Expenses of Labor-Management Disputes" (the "Aid Regulations") pursuant to the "Act for Settlement of Labor-Management Disputes", and abolished the previous "Guidelines Governing Labor Legal Aid". As a result, the scope of the Program was modified. On September 19, 2011, LAF and the CLA renewed the contract in compliance with the Aid Regulations. Based on the addition of the "Individual Financial Eligibility Criterion" to Article 5 of the Aid Regulations, from January 1, 2012, the individual applicant's financial status were assessed in addition to the merits and legal aid scope tests under this Program.

The statistics and performance of the Program in 2012 are described as follows.

I. Statistics and Analyses

In 2012, a total of 2,572 laborers (person/time) approached the Foundation for assistance. Similar to the previous years, most cases concerned disputes over severance pay, among which 1,991 applicants sought to claim their rights through the judicial process with the assistance of attorneys in legal document drafting or court representation.

Since this Program was launched, an average of 210 laborers received legal aid each month, which was about 28 times higher than the number under the previous litigation subsidy program of the CLA.

By December 31, 2012, a total of 5,089 cases under this Program were closed, and court decisions in over 80% of the closed cases were favorable for laborers. It was estimated that a total amount of NT$1,000,000,000 was gained on behalf of the laborers, and on average each laborer gained NT$200,000 with the assistance provided by the Program.

Immediate Support Program for Labor Litigation Statistics in 2012		
No. of Applications	No. of Approvals	No. of Refusals
2,572	1,991	581

II. New Measures in Response to the Individual Financial Eligibility Criteria

Articles 3 and 4 of the Aid Regulations stipulate that only those who "do not have financial ability" are qualified to apply for legal aid under the Program. According to the definition of "financial ability" under Article 5, which is different from the Foundation's financial eligibility criteria, any laborer who earned a monthly income exceeding NT$80,000 or owned assets valued over NT$ 3,000,000 is not eligible.

(I) In 2012, in response to the implementation of the aforesaid new financial criteria, LAF upgraded the assessment functions in the business software system. All branch offices were notified of the new operational flows so that they could carry out application assessment smoothly.

(II) As the differences in assessment procedures, financial eligibility criteria and the remedies for assessment decisions between Program cases and the Foundation's general cases became greater, it was necessary to ensure that branch office staff members understood the applicable standards, the differences in rights after legal aid was granted and the avenues of redress so that the rights of applicants were not affected. LAF was also concerned with the user-friendliness and accuracy of operating the business software system. Hence, a procurement plan to upgrade the system was submitted to the CLA, and official documents were exchanged between the parties to insert the subsidy provision into the entrustment contract.

(III)The open tendering for establishing upgrade to the business software system was completed in late 2012. The new system functions were expected to become available online by mid-2013.

III. Promotion of the Program

With the purpose of achieving publicity at minimum costs to cope with the increasing austerity of public finance, LAF participated in a series of nationwide Career and Employment Expositions organized by the CLA. At each Expo, the Foundation hosted a display stand to promote awareness of legal aid and offered consultation by LAF attorneys to visitors, and these efforts produced positive media exposure. The Foundation participated

in a total of eight expositions in 2012, including: Banciao Career and Employment Expo on January 6, Taoyuan Career and Employment Expo on February 18, Pintung Career and Employment Expo on March 15, Tainan Career and Employment Expo on March 24, Taoyuan-Hsinchu-Miaoli Career and Employment Expo on June 30, Chiayi Career and Employment Expo on July 22, Hsinchu Career and Employment Expo on October 13, and Kaohsiung Career and Employment Expo on October 20. Each event attracted thousands of visitors and gained impressive media exposure for the Foundation and the Program. These events were successful collaboration of resources which created a win-win result for both LAF and the CLA.

LAF booth hosted at the Taoyuan-Hsinchu-Miaoli Career and Employment Expo.

LAF participated in the Career and Employment Expo hosted by the Council of Labor Affairs in Hsinjhuang.

IV. Jointly organized "Case Studies on Labor Dispute and Litigation Practice" for Legal Aid Attorneys

Between October and November 2012, LAF and the CLA co-hosted three educational trainings titled "Case Studies on Labor Dispute and Litigation Practice" in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung. These trainings were organized for attorneys to acquire knowledge of labor laws and the latest development in labor litigation practices, and for participants to exchange their experiences in handling cases.Attorneys Sin-huei Huang and Rei-min Li were invited to lecture on the major category under this Program "Termination of Labor Contract and Unlawful Dismissal" and introduced the relevant substantive laws and practical litigation skills in legal proceedings. Professor Cheng-guan Huang also gave a lecture on the "Act for Settlement of Labor-Management Disputes" and the latest laws and regulations concerning labor rights protection. Local Bar Associations were invited to encourage their members to attend. The response was enthusiastic and a total of 369 attorneys attended these events.

LAF organized the "Case Studies on Labor Dispute and Litigation Practice".

LAF and the Council of Labor Affairs signed contract to run the "Immediate Support Program for Labor Litigation".

On October 26, 2012, LAF Board of Directors agreed in the 32nd meeting that the Foundation will proceed with this Program in 2013. On December 24, 2012, LAF and the CLA signed the administrative entrustment contract for 2013. The Foundation will review and deliberate on improvement measures, taking into account of the various advices from all parties concerned with this Program.

Section 2 · Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program

In 2012, the Foundation continued to carry out the Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program ("CDCP"). A special project team met regularly to deliberate on issues which included planning for educational trainings on the newly amended "*Consumer Debt Clearance Act*", the raise of legal aid attorneys' remuneration, the possible ways of publicizing Item 2, Article 156 of the new Act and the application flows for claiming essential expenses in CDCP cases. The team also discussed making operational adjustments to the program. The Foundation continued to organize educational trainings under this Program and updated the Q&A archives. The program's major performances in 2012 are summarized as follows.

I. Statistics and Analyses

In 2012, the total number of applications for legal aid made under this program was 6,325. The case statistics are listed below (detailed data can be found in Chapter 2: Legal Aid Business).

Statistics of CDCP Cases in 2012				
Application	Approval	Refusal	Legal Consultation	No Consultation
6,325	1,908	637	3,075	553
Note: The statistics were made on December 31, 2012.				

II. Conducting an Inventory of Unclosed CDCP Cases From 2008

In 2008, a total of 10,903 cases were approved under CDCP, the rate of approval ranked the highest over the years, but many of these cases were still not closed by 2012. In response to inquiries from the supervising team of the Judicial Yuan, the Foundation instructed all branch offices to conduct an audit of unclosed CDCP cases between February 27 and December 31, 2008, and requested them to report progress and the reasons for the failure of closure. The audit reports and follow-up work were included in the 2012 performance evaluation of each branch office.

III. Educational Trainings on the Amended Legislation and Introduction to Debtors

A series of educational trainings were arranged by LAF with the purpose of recruiting new legal aid attorneys and publicize the amendments to the *Consumer Debt Clearance Act* passed in January 2012. Altogether six trainings were held in Taipei, Kaohsiung, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan and Taitung in 2012.

Since the amended provisions were more favorable to debtors, LAF and branch offices co-organized a series of "Introduction to the New CDCA" seminars to acquaint the public with this information and encourage them to solve their debt problems through this channel. Approximately 380 person/times attended these events held in Taipei (April 21), Kaohsiung (August 18) and Tainan (December 15).

LAF hosted an introduction meeting about the newly amended "*Consumer Debt Clearance Act*" in Tainan.

LAF organized an introduction meeting on the newly amended "*Consumer Debt Clearance Act*" in Kaohsiung.

IV. Performance Evaluation of Program Execution

To evaluate the accuracy of program execution, the Foundation inspected a percentage of CDCP cases processed by each branch office. The purpose was to ensure that there were no grave negligence in handling applications which affect the proper execution of the program or the rights and interests of the applicants and recipients of legal aid.

V. Respond to Queries From Branch Offices or Legal Aid Attorneys on Administrative Matters Concerning the Program or Regulations

As the operational flows of providing services under this program were different from LAF general services, branch offices sometimes did not fully understand aspects of administrative procedures such as attorneys' remuneration rates and case variation procedures. Legal aid attorneys also had some questions concerning procedures or the interpretation and application of laws and regulations. The Foundation always attempted to answer their questions as quickly as possible.

VI. Updating Q&A Information Archives

The LAF webpage "Click for Understanding of the *Consumer Debt Clearance Act*" was constantly updated. LAF also maintained a blog to answer questions from the public and to provide the latest legal information.

VII. Promulgating Updated Internal Regulations to Assessment and Review Commissioners

LAF notified Assessment and Review Commissioners about the enforcement of the newly amended *Consumer Debt Clearance Act*, and alerted their attention to certain situations, for example, banks and asset management companies much too often petitioned to the court for declaration of the separate property regime under Article 1011 of the *Civil Code* even when one spouse owed a small amount of debt.

LAF webpage "Click for Understanding of the *Consumer Debt Clearance Act*" provides updated information.

VIII. Promotion of CDCP Service

CDCP is a special project which has been carried out by the Foundation for many years. The promotional efforts for this Program in 2012 included:

(I) The CDCP two-folded DM and Q&A pamphlets were revised and reprinted.

(II) The CDCP three-folded DM were distributed and displayed in 4,850 Public Service Stations of the 7-11 Convenience Stores in July 2012.

(III)At the request of LAF, the Taipei Metro displayed the CDCP DM from April 11 to April 20 in 26 stations along the Nangang, Banciao, Tucheng, Wenghu, Hsindian, Zhonghe, Danshui, Luzhou and Xinzhuang metro lines.

(IV)Advertisement films of CDCP cases were produced for TV public service.

LAF arranged lectures on “Case Studies of the *Consumer Debt Clearance Act*” at Chinese Culture University.

The TV commercial about “Credit Card Cases” was filmed.

The three-folded DM copies of CDCP information were displayed in 7-11 Convenience Stores.

Section 3 · First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Aid Attorney Program

To balance the disparity in legal knowledge between the public and crime investigation authorities, to protect people's rights to defend their cases, and to increase the effectiveness and accuracy of investigation and adjudication processes, LAF launched the pilot project of the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" ("First Interrogation Program") on September 17, 2007. In 2012, the Foundation's major efforts to provide the service of legal aid attorneys' company during interrogations under this program are described as follows.

I. Major Efforts

(I) Reinforcing Ties Between LAF and Police Units

LAF had actively invited collaboration from police units. On February 15, 2012, the National Police Agency agreed in a letter to allow thirteen police units to become pilot partners of the Firs Interrogation Program. These units were: Fengshan Precinct, Linyuan Precinct, Sanmin 2nd Precinct, Sinsing Precinct, Cianjhen Precinct, Renwu Precinct, Gangshan Precinct, Liouguei Precinct, Cishan Precinct, Criminal Investigation Corps, Public Safety Corps, Traffic Police Corps and the Rapid Transit Division.

(II) Monitoring Branch Office Program Execution

1.Examining Branch Office Performance Each Month

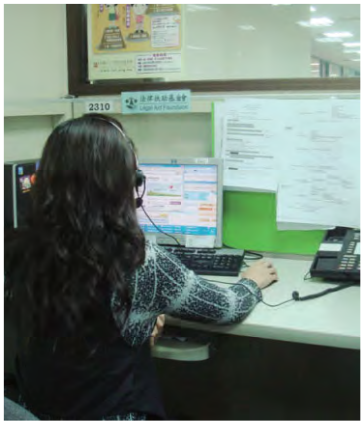
The Foundation checked up on the information posted on the business management software system by branch offices each month. If anything questionable was found, the Foundation would verify with the branch office concerned.

2. Addition of Execution Accuracy as a Branch Office Key Performance Indicator

In 2012, to ensure that all branch offices execute the Program accurately, the Foundation decided to add new KPI, and branch offices' performance of the new indices were subject to evaluation. The new indices were "eligibility assessment in accordance with Program criteria" and "staff members present to serve applicants at the scheduled duty time".

(III) Outsourcing 24-Hour Call Service

Considering the urgent nature of the situation in which people were apprehended or arrested, the program also provides after-hours service. All LAF branch offices offered 24-hour service daily except for Hualien and Taitung where no services were provided at night or during public holidays due to attorney shortage. The Foundation outsourced answering phone calls during after-hours to an external call center.



The call center waited on phone calls from suspects applying for legal aid attorney's company during interrogation at night and on holidays.

The contract between the Foundation and the call center signed in 2011 expired on September 30, 2012, and a fresh procurement was completed by the Foundation for the service period from October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013. As a new call center was commissioned with the service, LAF offered a 7-hour educational training and invited the Taipei Branch's personnel in charge of this program to train call center managers and operators on duty.

(IV) Monitoring the Quality of Call Center Services

1. Examining Daily Worksheets

The Foundation examined the call center's daily worksheets for entries of incoming calls, outgoing calls and application records, and case information recorded in the business management software system. If a problem was found, the Foundation would immediately confirm with the call center and demand improvement.

2. Random Check on Phone Recordings Each Month

The Foundation made random checks on recorded phone calls each month. If the operator on duty was found making inappropriate replies without following the Foundation's instructions, the Foundation would immediately demand improvement.

3. Regular Inspection of Performance Indices

The Foundation conducted regular checks on the call center's monthly and quarterly performance indices (including the connection rate index, disconnection rate index and service quality rating). If they fell short of the Foundation's expectations, LAF would demand explanation from the call center or deal with it in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

(V) Collecting Suggestions from Attorneys

To understand the actual situation and the difficulties attorneys might face while accompanying interrogations, the Foundation requested that each branch office collect attorneys' responses and opinions which were summarized for deliberation.

(VI) Reviewing the Program Plan

The Foundation regularly reviewed the content and execution of the Program, the problems met by branch offices and the opinions of police units and district Prosecutors Offices in cooperation with LAF, and decided the direction of future amendments accordingly. For example, the Foundation announced Notice No. 00229 to inform all branch offices that whenever suspects were summoned or notified, turned themselves in or voluntarily came to the police for interrogation, they may apply to LAF for service under the "First Interrogation Program" or the "Indigene's Interrogation Program" if the Prosecutor petitioned to the court for taking them into custody. However, quite a few attorneys were reluctant to join this Program because the remuneration for service was relatively low. Therefore in 2012, LAF had finalized the proposal to raise remuneration to encourage attorneys to join this Program.

(VII) Diversified Publicity Channels

By 2012, it was five years since the pilot project of the First Interrogation Program was launched. To inform people in need of the information about this service, LAF developed a series of promotional campaigns. They included making banners symbolizing partnership which were presented by LAF branch offices on visiting related institutions; making souvenir key rings which were distributed in promotional events; distributing DM copies and posters to LAF branch offices, support network,police stations, Prosecutors Offices and the courts; providing the film"Legal Aid – Apprehension" to TV stations for public service broadcast; publishing information about the program's expanded scope of service in the 36th issue of the Legal Aid Quarterly. In addition, all news and information were posted on the LAF website, blog, e-newsletter and EDM.

The film "Legal Aid – Apprehension" was produced to promote the First Interrogation Program.

Banners were made to promote the First Interrogation Program.

II. Performance

Since the Program was launched as a pilot project on September 17, 2007, by December 31, 2012 a total of 3,251 applications under this Program were received, and 2,407 qualified for LAF service. The statistics of this program in 2012 are described in the following table.

Table 1. Statistics of 1st Interrogation Program Cases					
Application	Refusals	Case with no Attorneys Appointed	Attorneys Needed to be Appointed (a)	Case with Attorneys Appointed (b)	Appointment Percentage (b/a)
579	46	16	517	493	95.35%

Notes:1.The statistics was made on December 31, 2012.
2.The cases in which "no attorneys were needed" refer to those withdrawn by applicants or the interrogations were finished before attorneys were appointed.

Section 4 · Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program

Considering the volume of applications and the limited judicial resources, the First Interrogation Program initially applied only to suspects involved in felony, i.e. suspects involved in felony punishable by a minimum sentence of not less than three years' imprisonment or in cases where the High Court has jurisdiction at the first instance. Exceptions were the mentally or intellectually disabled who could not make a complete statement during court proceedings, and these suspects were eligible for service without any restrictions.

However, most of the criminal cases which involved indigenous people particularly concerned the "*Forest Act*", "*Act Governing the Control and Prohibition of Gun, Cannon,Ammunition,and Knife*" and "*Wildlife Conservation Act*", which were not felonies. Moreover, as one of the disadvantaged communities, indigenous people were often caught by the contradictions between their traditional customs and the state legal system, and therefore were in an especially unfavorable situation during interrogation. Hence, at the 21st meeting held by the 1st Session of the 8th Term Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee on June 6, 2012, the Legislative Yuan discussed increasing judicial protection of indigenous people in the draft amendment of the *Code of Criminal Procedure*. On July 15, 2012, LAF launched the "Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" as a pilot project. Subsequently on December 14, 2012, the Board decided at the 6th Provisional Meeting that this program should continue in response to the anticipated protection of indigenous people under the *Code of Criminal Procedure*.

I. Major Efforts

The pilot project of "Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" was approved by the 3rd Term Board of Directors at the 2nd Provisional Meeting on June 22 and the 3rd Provisional Meeting on July 6, 2012. It was initiated for a period of three months from July 15 to October 15, 2012, and the major efforts were described below.

(I) Co-operation with Police Units

In addition to the existing police stations in cooperation, this Program included police stations in remote areas and regions where a large proportion of the population was indigenous. Presently there were 91 precincts and 5 units in cooperation with LAF under this program.

(II) Educational Trainings for Branch Offices and Legal Aid Attorneys

Since all branch offices were capable of and experienced in executing the First Interrogation Program, the Foundation informed all branch offices of program details by announcing the Standard Operation Procedures and related notices, and kept in close contact by reviewing regular performance reports from branch offices.

Regarding educational trainings for legal aid attorneys, LAF requested branch offices to remind attorneys about the issue of recipients' indigenous identity, and to check the relevant laws governing this issue.

(III) Remuneration Raise and Reimbursement for Transportation Costs

1.To encourage legal aid attorneys to participate in the pilot project, the remuneration rate was increased to NT$900/hour in daytime, NT$1,600/hour between 5pm and 12am and NT$2,000/hour between 12am and 9am. Transportation expenses were fully subsidized.

2.However, at the 6th Provisional Meeting on December 14, 2012, the Board of Directors decided that from 2013, the remuneration rate for legal aid attorneys in this program should be the same as the First Interrogation Program, although transportation expenses will still be fully subsidized.

(IV) Procurement and Quality Control of Call Center Service

While the Foundation had engaged a call center to provide after-hours telephone service for the First Interrogation Program, it was necessary to procure additional services for the Indigene's Interrogation Program due to the difference in eligibility criteria and additional procedural requirements. Hence, LAF procured the service of another call center in addition to the existing contractor. When a new service contract needed to be procured in October 2012, a centralized procurement would be made. The services provided under this Program were subject to the same quality controls as in the First Interrogation Program.

(V) Promotion of the Indigene's Interrogation Program

To inform the public of eligibility and assessment criteria, the performance report of the pilot project was published in the 38th issue of the "LAF Quarterly". Promotional DM of the program were also printed and distributed to the public.

II. Performance

From July 15 to December 31, 2012, a total of 231 applications for services under this program were received, 6 of them were not eligible, and 32 were withdrawn. A total of 193 applications were qualified and needed attorneys' company during interrogation, and legal aid attorneys were successfully appointed in 177 cases, but failed in 16 cases. The percentage of successful appointment was 91.71%.

Year	Application	Refusal	Case with no Attorneys Appointed	Attorneys Needed to be Appointed (a)	Case with Attorneys Appointed (b)	Appointment Percentage (b/a)
July 15 to December 31, 2012	231	6	32	193	177	91.71%

Section 5 · Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program

As a result of global population movement, Taiwan has become a destination for marriage and labor migrants in South-East Asia. Illegal human smuggling gangs have made extortionate profits by smuggling and trafficking at the expenses of depriving people of their human rights. Recognizing the abhorrence of the transnational crime, the Foundation stood by its mission to protect the fundamental rights of the disadvantaged, and actively participated in drafting the civilian version of the "*Human Trafficking Prevention Act*", and has endeavored to assist the victims in resolving their legal disputes.

From January 1 to December 31, 2012, LAF received 312 applications from transnational victims, approved 294 with full legal aid, 5 with legal consultation and refused 13 applications. The percentage of approval was as high as 96%. The analyses of victims' nationality and assessment results are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Statistics of Approvals and Refusals under Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program

Application	Approval					Legal Consultation	Refusal
	Subtotal	Civil	Criminal	Family	Administrative		
312	294	180	111	2	1	5	13

Notes: 1. The numbers were based on applications, e.g. 3 counts if 1 person made 3 applications.
2. Legal aid services provided by the Foundation included: legal consultation, legal document drafting, criminal or civil ordinary (summary) court representation, representation in provisional remedies proceedings and enforcement proceedings.

Table 2: Statistics of Victims' Nationality under Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program

Nationality	Approval	Refusal	Legal Consultation	Total
Indonesia	205	3	2	210
Vietnam	74	6	3	83
The Philippines	5	0	0	5
Bangladesh	4	3	0	7
China	4	0	0	4
India	2	1	0	3
Total	294	13	5	312

The focuses of this program in 2012 are summarized below.

I.Seminars on Practical Issues Concerning Legal Aid for Human Trafficking Victims

To improve service quality, LAF continued to organize seminars on human trafficking prevention in 2012. LAF obtained authorization from the International Labor Organization to translate and publish the book "Forced Labour and Human Trafficking Casebook of Court Decisions". As the book explored the judicial definitions of "forced labor" and related concepts in different jurisdictions, it may provide valuable reference to the identification, prosecution and adjudication of victims' cases in Taiwan.

LAF and other social welfare groups were invited to the luncheon hosted by AIT.

Ms. WU Ching-fang
President
Legal Aid Foundation

Dear Ms. Wu,

Daniel Turnbull
Chief, Political Affairs

AIT sent a letter to LAF to express their appreciation for the Foundation's support in human trafficking prevention.

II. Interpretation Service

In 2012, the Foundation piloted interpretation service for "cases in application process" and for "legal consultation at service stations" in nine northern Taiwan branch offices. The interpretation fee was paid at NT$400 per hour, and transportation costs were fully reimbursed. For interpretation services provided at any stage after legal aid was granted, the fees were charged according to the aforesaid rate. LAF also helped the National Immigration Agency with inviting lecturers for the "Understanding the Judicial System and Common Vocabulary" session of the "Interpreters Archive - Immigration Counseling Interpreters Development Plan". Interpreters listed in the Foundation's database were also encouraged to attend.

III. Specialist Assessment Scheme and Operational Flow

Besides organizing educational trainings for attorneys and staff members, the Foundation planned that applications from victims and suspected victims of trafficking should be assessed by attorneys familiar with human trafficking prevention issues, and approved cases should be handled by attorneys who had attended trainings. Due to the peculiarity of human trafficking victims' cases, LAF continued to review application and assessment criteria and operational flows to ensure that victims' legal rights were protected.

IV. Assistance with Labor Exploitation Victims of the Chiji Group

The Chiji Group recruited domestic caretakers from Indonesia to work in Taiwan but withheld their salaries. In 2009, LAF initiated cooperation with the Council of Labor Affairs and local labor bureaus, visited the victims and assisted them apply for legal aid in claiming damages in tort and unjust enrichment. In 2012, the criminal lawsuit was heard by the court of the second instance, while the supplementary civil action was finalized by the court of the first instance. LAF represented victims who were still working in Taiwan in the civil action before the court of the second instance, and also in civil provisional execution proceedings ordered by the court of the first instance. A conditional execution order was issued by the court in charge.

V. Attended External Meetings on Human Trafficking Prevention

In 2012, LAF attended the 21st and 22nd cross-ministry meetings of the "Coordination Briefing on Human Trafficking Prevention" hosted by the Executive Yuan, and the regional and international human trafficking prevention symposiums hosted by the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of Interior.

VI. Promotional Material to Inform Immigrants and Migrant Workers

The Foundation had printed information DM in multiple languages and distributed them to immigrants and migrant workers. Considering the lack of multi-lingual staff in the Foundation, the 2012 promotional material were provided to migrant spouses who spoke some Chinese, through various media including TV, radio, newspapers and internet. For promotions on TV, a short film "Legal Aid - Vietnam" was shown as a public interest program on 6 wireless TV channels and some cable TV channels. For radio promotions, the sound track of the film "Legal Aid – Vietnam" was broadcasted by 200 local radio stations nationwide. The information "Q&A about the Law Concerning Life of New Immigrants" was also posted on the Foundation's blog for public browsing.

Section 6 · Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program

On August 8, 2009, the Morakot Typhoon brought historically heavy rains to the central and southern areas of Taiwan, causing severe floods, landslides and debris flows in many rural regions. The townships of

Jiasian (Siaolin Village), Namasia and Liouguei (Sinkai Tribal Village) in Kaohsiung County, the townships of Linbian and Jiadong in Pintung County and the townships of Beinan and Taimali in Taitung County suffered the gravest casualties. The Morakot Typhoon inflicted the most disastrous typhoon damages in Taiwan's meteorological history. With their families lost and villages buried in debris, the surviving victims faced multiple legal problems including succession, debt, land reclamation and claim for state compensation. The victims were trapped in the most helpless plights.

To help the victims deal with these legal issues, the 2nd Term Board of Directors resolved at the 30th meeting to launch the Typhoon Morakot Disaster Service Program (the "Morakot Program") on August 28, 2009 to offer expanded legal services. The following paragraphs describe the efforts of this Program in 2012.

I. Assisted Ali People with Petition against Special District Zoning

If the authority considered that the safety in the disaster areas was under jeopardy or found illegal constructions in the affected areas, then under the *Regulations Governing the Special District Zoning of Victimized Area by Typhoon Morakot*, the authority might zone the affected areas as "special district" after reaching consensus with the residents. In a "special district", the occupancy of residents must be restricted, or they must be forced to relocate within a given time.

The Ali Village in the Wutai Township of Pintung County was the most ancient tribal settlement of the West Rukai indigenous people, and they had remained in the area for several hundred of years. When the authority zoned areas of the village as a "special district" some tribe members did not agree, fearing that they might not be able to return and reconstruct their settlement, and the zoning might cause their tribe to disintegrate and their culture to fade. The Foundation formed a special project to assist the victims. The efforts included arranging on-site explanatory briefings, processing applications for legal aid and organizing a team of attorneys to take charge of the cases.

After investigations and interviews, the team of attorneys found that: (1) the safety of the Ali settlement areas zoned as "special district" was not in threat; (2) the initial consensus was reached without consultation with those who objected to special zoning; and (3) the authority did not offer proper shelter for the victims. On March 15, 2010, the LAF team helped 16 tribe members to file a petition to revoke the special zoning of their settlement.

When the petition was rejected, the LAF team continued to assist tribe members with filing an administrative lawsuit. In 2012, LAF continued to conduct the case, including investigation of proof and evidence, negotiated settlement with the defendant authority and represented tribe members in court. In June 2012, when the High Administrative Court refused the petition, LAF invited the attorneys' team

and experts to meet and confirm villagers' intention to file an appeal, and assisted them with making legal aid applications and represented them in the appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court.

II. Assisted Laiji Villagers of Ali-Shan Township, Chiayi County, to Strive for No. 152 Forest Land to be Zoned as Reconstruction Settlement

When part of Laiji Village of Ali-Shan Township, Chiayi County was zoned by the authority as a "special district", some villagers did not agree on the zoning for fear that they might not be able to return and reconstruct their settlement. In 2010, LAF project team arranged explanatory briefings and legal consultation for the villagers. The team further assisted 109 Laiji villagers with petitioning and successfully persuaded the authority to revoke their decision.

However, in 2012, the Chiayi County Government hesitated to approve the villagers' request to zone No. 152 Forest Land as reconstruction land. Therefore LAF again arranged staff attorneys and experts to meet with the villagers, provided legal consultation, and assisted the villagers with gathering information on the authority's wrongful inaction in order to protect the villagers' rights.

III. Assisted Victims Claim State Compensation

The team of LAF staff attorneys and legal aid attorneys helped the typhoon victims of the following areas to claim state compensation: Jialan Village, Jinfeng Township in Taitung County, Siaolin Village of the Jiasian Township in Kaohsiung City, Haocha Village of Wutai Township in Pintung County and Nanshalu Village of the Namasia District in Kaohsiung City (please refer to Chapter 4 "Cases of Major Social Concern").

Haocha villagers of Wutai Township filed the claim for state compensation.

Section 7 · Expanded Legal Consultation Program

According to Article 2, paragraph 1, subsection 1 of the *Legal Aid Act*, the Foundation may provide legal consultation as one of the legal aid services. The demand for consultation on various

legal issues has grown rapidly with social changes. To meet such demand, LAF had provided consultation service in a variety of legal matters. The service is described in the following paragraphs.

I. Face-to-Face Legal Consultation at Service Stations or Branch Offices

To provide the public with convenient and extensive consultation service, LAF launched the Expanded Legal Consultation Program on April 1, 2009. People can make appointments online (http://www.laf.org.tw) or by phone (02-33226666) to apply for face-to-face consultation with an attorney. In 2012, branch offices cooperated with external organizations to offer legal consultation at 80 service stations.

To meet reservation demand, LAF provided multiple ways for the public to make consultation appointments, including by phone and via internet. In 2012, a total of 10,336 reservations were made online.

Top:LAF offered a hotline for the public to make reservations for face-to-face legal consultation service.
Bottom:LAF provides online reservation for legal consultation service.

II. Steady Growth of Applications and Provision of Convenient Services

The number of applications received by LAF since the launch of this Program showed that the availability of the service had encouraged the public to seek professional advice when facing legal problems. The growth in applications for consultation as a whole was prominent. By the end of 2012, a total of 54,427 applications were eligible for consultation service, which was 25% more than the 43,483 applications in 2011. It was an indication that the Foundation had been able to meet public demand and provided convenient legal consultation service.

III. Enhancing Efficiency of Service Stations and Phasing out Stations with Unsatisfactory Performance

To achieve economy of scale and effective use of resources, LAF implemented effectiveness management measures at legal consultation service stations in 2011, and conducted an overall inventory check in 2012. As it was necessary to consider the economy of providing the service, service stations with unsatisfactory performance were closed except for those in remote areas. Hence, while number of service stations in 2012 was less than in the previous year, the number of consultation services provided increased by more than 20% or 11,000 applications. It was an indication that management measures had achieved the goal of lowering costs and expanding the service.

Chapter 4 Cases of Major Social Concern

Section 1 ‧ The Case of RCA Pollution

Section 2 ‧ State Compensation for Villagers of Jialan, Siaolin,Haocha and Nanshalu

Section 3 ‧ Assisting Foreign Crews in Claiming Arrears of Wages

Besides the special programs, LAF also continued to offer legal aid in cases of major social concern in 2012. The cases are summarized in this chapter.

Section 1 · The Case of RCA Pollution

The LAF Taipei Branch held a conference on the RCA pollution case.

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

LAF held a press conference to explain the ventilation and pathogenic conditions of the RCA plant by reproducing the scene

In late 2006, the RCA Employees' Care Association applied to the LAF Taipei Branch for legal aid. LAF staff attorneys called for the participation of pro bono attorneys formed a volunteer team and filed a class action against RCA. This case requires knowledge from the disciplines of occupational safety and health, environmental engineering, toxicology and epidemiology. The case also involved legal issues such as causation, piercing the corporate veil and the limitation period. Specialists from the relevant fields joined the volunteer team of attorneys to give evidence to the Court. When the debate over the question of the applicable judicial procedures concluded in 2007, the Taipei District Court commenced investigations and hearings. In 2009, the Court summoned witnesses for the first time, and requested them to make statements on facts relevant to RCA's violations of the law. In 2010, the collegial panel of Taipei District Court instructed the plaintiffs to survey the victims' status through questionnaire.

To conduct the field survey for the first cross-disciplinary class action in Taiwan's history, LAF was under limited manpower and funding, and managed these tasks at the most economic costs through external exchanges and voluntary collaboration. In 2011, the Foundation called upon a group of legal and medical volunteers to conduct a survey and record the results, and arranged two "RCA case training camps" for the 120 volunteers recruited. Then LAF again arranged two "briefings on survey and interview" for the 90 newly recruited pro bono attorneys. Thanks to these volunteers' and attorneys' dedication, 305 copies of first-hand information about the victims were completed.

In 2012, the LAF team continued to interview expert witnesses and victims for information about the alleged working conditions and collect related data, in the hope of building a basic model of conducting investigations in public nuisance litigation, and establishing an archive of cross-disciplinary expert witnesses for future reference.

Section 2 · State Compensation for Villagers of Jialan, Siaolin, Haocha and Nanshalu

On August 8, 2009, the flood generated by the torrential rain brought by Typhoon Morakot caused unprecedented calamities in Taiwan's meteorological history. Many rural regions were destroyed by floods and buried in debris flows. On learning of the disaster, LAF immediately offered to assist the victims by providing legal consultation on the phone; handled applications for death declarations, issuance of death certificates and waiver of the right to inheritance; submitted inventory of properties to the court; and filed petition for administrative remedy on behalf of the tribe members who objected to the special zoning of their settlement.

In helping the victims fight for their deserved rights, LAF team of staff attorneys and legal aid attorneys assisted the indigenous people of Jialan Village of Jinfeng Township in Taitung County (a lawsuit was already filed on December 19, 2011), Siaolin Village of Jiasian District in Kaohsiung City, Haocha Village of Wutai Township in Pingtung County and Nanshalu Village of Namasia District to claim for state compensation.

I. Siaolin Village of Jiasian District in Kaohsiung City

The 2000mm precipitation in the mountain areas of Kaohsiung brought by Typhoon Morakot between August 6 and 8, 2009, caused landslides in the Jiasian Township (later upgraded to Jiasian District of Kaohsiung City on December 25, 2010). The Village of Siaolin in this township was buried by debris and mudflow. The bridges were broken, and all the roads were disconnected. More than 400 villagers died or went missing in the disaster, which was one of the gravest natural catastrophes in Taiwan's history.

The villagers blamed the authorities for failing to enforce evacuation and other calamity prevention measures. The victims of Siaolin sought state compensation and applied to LAF for legal aid in 2010. The special team of the Typhoon Morakot Program evaluated the case, visited the villagers to explain their rights, handled their applications for legal aid, made calls to villagers who had not yet applied, and formed a team of attorneys to conduct the case.

After investigations and interviews, LAF team found that: (1) the officials of the Jiasian Township Office failed to stay on duty when the Emergency Operations Center was established during the Typhoon Morakot flood invasions; (2) the officials failed to enforce evacuation when the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau of the Council of Agriculture and the Kaohsiung County Government announced red alert of debris flows; (3) the Kaohsiung County Government failed to actively instruct and assist the Jiasian Township Office to execute compulsory evacuation in the affected area, resulting in the death of some villagers. The team decided that the aforementioned authorities' failure to perform their duty caused damage to the villagers' interests and were liable to pay compensation. The team then assisted 100 victims to claim compensation for maintenance and their sufferings.

However, the Kaohsiung State Compensation Committee decided that the typhoon was a force majeure event, and that the resulting disaster bore no causal relationship with the actions of the aforementioned officials, thus denied the liability under Item 2 of Article 2 of the *State Compensation Act*. Accordingly, the Committee refused to pay. The LAF team of attorneys later assisted the villagers file lawsuits on January 20, 2012.

II. Haocha Village of Wutai Township in Pingtung County

The invasion of Typhoon Morakot on August 8, 2009 caused the entire Haocha Village to submerge in water from the Ailiaonan Stream, and the villagers' houses, land and properties were all washed away.

The villagers blamed their severe loss on the authorities for the inappropriate relocation policy, inadequate plan for safety improvement and relocation, and tardiness in carrying out river remediation construction, water and soil conservation and disaster prevention.

The villagers wished to claim state compensation and applied to LAF for legal aid. The special team of the Typhoon Morakot Program evaluated the case, visited the villagers to explain their rights, handled their applications for legal aid and formed a team of attorneys to conduct the case.

After investigations and interviews, the team of attorneys decided that: (1) while the Council of Indigenous People of the Executive Yuan and the Pingtung County Government began to evaluate the relocation plan in 2007, they failed to actively execute, instruct and supervise; and the delay in relocation resulted in the Haocha Village being buried when the Typhoon Morakot invaded in 2009; (2) The Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs and its 7th River Management Office and the Pingtung County Government failed to carry out damage prevention and remediation work for the Ailiaonan Stream in a timely manner; (3) the Council of Agriculture of the Executive Yuan and its Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, the Forestry Bureau and its Pingtung Forest District Office, did not actively carry out soil and water conservation for the Ailiaonan Stream, forest conservation and damage prevention; (4) the Executive Yuan was at fault to allow "a gap in coordination between the Central and local Emergency Operations Centers" and "the Central Emergency Operations Center failed to analyze the specific scale on the basis of the predicted precipitation and inform the local governments of its gravity". On August 5, 2011, the team assisted victims claim compensation from the aforementioned authorities for housing damage and loss of inherited artifacts, including traditional clothing, pottery urns, glass beads and other precious cultural assets.

However, the aforementioned authorities failed to attend the negotiations and unilaterally denied liability or refused to compensate. Hence, the LAF team of attorneys assisted the villagers file a lawsuit to claim state compensation on February 4, 2012.

III. Nanshalu Village of Namasia District

During the attack of Typhoon Morakot, the torrential rain in the mountains of Kaohsiung caused large scale landslide to the Nansasu Village of the Namasia Township (upgraded to Namasia District of Kaohsiung City on December 25, 2010), and resulted in more than 20 deaths and nearly a hundred houses were destroyed.

The villagers of Nansalu believed that the damages to their houses and the deaths in their families were caused by a number of reasons including: failure of officials of the Kaohsiung County Government and the Namasia Township Office to execute evacuation and conduct evacuation drills; the absence of any rescue and escaping plan; inappropriate cross-watershed diversion construction; and the lack of consistent work on forest, water and soil conservation.

The villagers wished to claim state compensation and applied to LAF for legal aid. LAF team of the Typhoon Morakot Program made an initial evaluation of the case and decided to offer assistance, including visiting the villagers in December 2011 to explain their rights, handling their applications and

formed a team of attorneys to conduct the case. On February 6, 2012, the team assisted the victims in filing a lawsuit and claiming for state compensation.

Section 3 · Assisting Foreign Crews in Claiming Arrears of Wages

In 2011, in a harbor in Indonesia, six seamen signed a contract of employment with a shipping company (registered in Keelung Harbor) to work on the company's cargo ship for around one thousand US dollars per month. The six of them flew to Taiwan in 2011, and on the next day of arrival they boarded a ship which traveled between the ports of Taipei, Keelung and Hualien. However, after the ship returned to Keelung in October 2011, the representative of the shipping company disappeared without paying the Indonesian crews' salaries and bonuses. While all the local crews disembarked the ship to find other jobs, the Indonesian crews stayed on the ship and lived without electricity for months, as they feared that they could not receive their wages, and they lacked help from friends, relatives or social welfare groups in Taiwan.

As these six people were skilled professionals rather than common migrant workers, they could not obtain assistance from any labor authorities. Finally, when their story was reported by the media, an international humanitarian organization offered to sponsor them with two to three thousand NT dollars each week. Living on less than NT$50 per meal, they could barely feed themselves. All they could do was hoping to go back home where their families were and find new employment as soon as possible.

In January 2012, the six seamen were referred to LAF Keelung Branch, and legal aid was granted to assist them claim arrears of salary and bonuses from the shipping company. After completing the necessary procedures, a legal aid attorney was appointed to represent them in court while they returned to Indonesia to begin a new life. LAF Keelung Branch also assisted the six recipients apply for a court order of provisional attachment to secure their rights in the future.

In July 2012, several days after the legal aid attorney obtained court order to seize the ship, the shipping company proposed to settle with the six recipients of legal aid by paying the wages and bonuses owed. The legal aid attorney successfully negotiated settlement, obtained compensation and fulfilled the mission entrusted by the recipients.

The recipients asked their friends who worked in Taiwan to inform LAF that they had received the money owed and expressed their gratitude. The LAF Keelung Branch and the six recipients were interviewed by journalists in Taiwan and Indonesia respectively, and the story was published by an international magazine. The story told the world that non-nationals could seek help from LAF to resolve their legal problems in Taiwan.

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

BAKER TILLY
CLOCK & CO
正風聯合

BAKER TILLY CLOCK & CO
正風聯合會計師事務所
台北市104南京東路二段111號14樓(頂樓)
14th Fl., 111 Sec.2, Nanking E. Rd. Taipei 104, Taiwan, R.O.C.
電話:(02)2516-5255 傳真:(02)2516-0312

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

NO.1407101EA

The Board of Directors
Legal Aid Foundation

We have audited the balance sheets of the Legal Aid Foundation as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, 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, 2012 and 2011, 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 25, 2013

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LEGAL AID FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2012 and 2011

(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011		LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current Assets		$ 332,147,366	10	$ 336,780,615	10	Current Liabilities		$ 278,381,195	8	$ 282,472,074	9
Cash and bank deposit	3	48,727,531	2	72,178,184	2	Accrued payables	9	274,938,185	8	279,231,054	9
Receivables	4	279,921,790	8	263,172,944	8	Advance receipts		1,476,982	–	1,754,430	–
Advance payments		3,498,045	–	1,429,487	–	Deferred revenue from	10	451,903	–	170,200	–
Funds and Investments		3,111,056,128	90	2,904,161,219	88	government grants, current					
Held-to-maturity financial assets, noncurrent	2,5	3,040,719,959	88	2,836,841,313	88	Other current liabilities		1,514,125	–	1,316,390	–
						Other Liabilities		34,904,248	1	41,820,748	1
Funds-time deposit	2,6	70,336,169	2	67,319,906	–	Deposits received		1,125,500	–	1,077,425	–
Fixed Assets	2,7	15,227,319	–	18,768,439	1	Deferred revenue from	10	33,778,748	1	40,743,323	1
Machinery and equipment		29,103,311	1	28,560,584	1	government grants, noncurrent					
Traffic and transportation equipment		3,582,682	–	3,324,421	–	Total liabilities		313,285,443	9	324,292,822	10
Miscellaneous equipment		14,935,639	–	13,845,485	1	Equity		3,160,531,481	91	2,955,105,403	90
Leasehold improvement		22,987,338	1	22,987,338	1	Initial funds	11	500,000,000	14	500,000,000	15
Less: accumulated depreciation		(55,381,651)	(2)	(49,949,389)	(2)	Donated funds	11	2,600,000,000	75	2,400,000,000	73
Other Assets		15,386,111	–	19,687,952	1	Accumulated surplus		60,531,481	2	55,105,403	2
Deferred debits	2,8	10,202,320	–	14,506,009	1						
Other assets		5,183,791	–	5,181,943	–						
Total Assets		$3,473,816,924	100	$3,279,398,225	100	Total Liabilities and Equity		$3,473,816,924	100	$3,279,398,225	100

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

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 and 2011

(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	Notes	2012		2011	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenues		$ 806,607,731	100	$ 723,842,258	100
Revenue from government grants	2	709,630,861	88	629,942,819	87
Revenue from other donations	2	1,305,911	—	503,967	—
Revenue from projects		30,598,405	4	32,833,409	5
Other revenue-operating		5,861,041	1	3,524,434	—
Revenue from contingent repayment (recovery)		4,478,486	—	5,184,680	1
Interest earned		54,729,017	7	51,830,756	7
Other non-operating revenues		4,010	—	22,193	—
Expenses		801,181,653	99	738,034,591	102
Remuneration for legal aid lawyers	2	487,556,069	61	423,793,688	59
Transportation fee for examining and review commissioners		26,001,017	3	26,212,000	4
Litigation expenses	2	11,293,714	1	10,241,150	1
Operating costs	2	127,311,577	16	122,662,739	17
Cost exclusive for a specified purposes		27,727,012	3	29,592,188	4
Administrative expenses (Table I)		121,220,460	15	125,256,944	17
Other non-operating expenses		71,804	—	275,882	—
Income before income tax		5,426,078	1	(14,192,333)	(2)
Income tax expense		—	—	—	—
Net income		$ 5,426,078	1	$ (14,192,333)	(2)

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

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LEGAL AID FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 and 2011

(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	INITIAL FUNDS	DONATED FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	TOTAL
Balance, January 1, 2011	$ 500,000,000	$ 2,200,000,000	$ 69,297,736	$ 2,769,297,736
Added funds in August 2011	–	200,000,000	–	200,000,000
Net income for 2011	–	–	(14,192,333)	(14,192,333)
Balance, December 31, 2011	500,000,000	2,400,000,000	55,105,403	2,955,105,403
Added funds in August 2012	–	200,000,000	–	200,000,000
Net income for 2012	–	–	5,426,078	5,426,078
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 500,000,000	$ 2,600,000,000	$ 60,531,481	$ 3,160,531,481

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

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 and 2011
(Expressed in New Taiwan Dollars)

DESCRIPTION	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 5,426,078	$ (14,192,333)
Adjustments:		
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	71,137	275,038
Depreciation expenses	6,172,469	8,428,199
Expense exclusive for a specific purpose-depreciation	3,846	7,848
Amortization expenses	9,393,689	12,632,882
Amortization of bond discount	(3,954,727)	(3,745,244)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Receivables	(16,748,846)	15,001,127
Advance payments	(2,068,558)	673,522
Accrued payables	(4,292,869)	(50,588,561)
Advance receipts	(277,448)	(548,367)
Revenue of deferred government grants, current	281,703	28,120
Revenue of deferred government grants, noncurrent	(6,964,575)	(2,446,651)
Other current liabilities	69,226	258,531
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(12,888,875)	(34,215,889)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease (increase) of funds-time deposit	(3,016,263)	819,244
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets, noncurrent	(199,923,919)	(198,383,861)
Acquisition of fixed assets	(2,706,332)	(4,566,871)
Disposal of fixed assets	—	17,333
Increase of deferred expenses	(5,090,000)	(9,425,905)
Increase of refundable deposits	(1,848)	(58,600)
Net cash used in investing activities	(210,738,362)	(211,598,660)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase of donated funds	200,000,000	200,000,000
Increase of accounts collected for other parties	128,509	77,198
Increase (decrease) of deposits received	48,075	(91,138)
Net cash provided by financing activities	200,176,584	199,986,060
Net increase (decrease) in cash and bank deposits	(23,450,653)	(45,828,489)
Cash and bank deposits at beginning of year	72,178,184	118,006,673
Cash and bank deposits at end of year	$ 48,727,531	$ 72,178,184

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

6

LEGAL AID FOUNDATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2012 and 2011

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

1. ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

(1) 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:

(A) Establishing and amending the Act

(B) Planning and conducting legal aid

(C) Raising, management and use of legal aid budget

(D) Promoting legal aid education

(E) Providing legal aid requested by government institutes or other groups

(F) Adjudicate appeals from the decisions of the Examining Committees of the Branch Offices.

(G) Granting, refusal, revoking or termination of examination and execution of legal aid

(H) Examination and execution of advancement, payment, slight deduction, cancellation, return, sharing or responsibility of layer's remuneration

(I) Mediation between legal aid recipients and legal aid providers

(J) Perform tasks assigned by the Board of Directors and other legal aid services.

(2) The numbers of the Foundation's employees were 224 and 222 as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 respectively.

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) **Deferred 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) **Operating costs**

It refers to the business expenditures directly related to the establishment purpose instituted in the Foundation's donation and organization constitution.

(12) **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".

(13) **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.

3. CASH AND BANK DEPOSIT

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Cash on hand	$ 63,675	$ 39,603
Petty cash	1,020,000	959,068
Bank deposits	47,643,856	71,179,513
Total	$ 48,727,531	$ 72,178,184

The bank deposit is from the court's suspended prosecution account, and as of December 31, 2012, the total balance was $1,101,507.

4. RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Notes receivable	$ 111,500	$ 60,000
Account receivable	937,911	99,360
Accrued deposits interest receivable	56,997	54,424
Government grants receivable	206,978,550	192,606,630
Accrued bonds interest receivable	25,169,373	24,540,360
Contingent repayment (recovery) receivable	44,019,202	42,695,778
Withdrawal receivable	1,833,195	1,223,570
Contribution receivable	97,019	158,518
Other receivable	5,896,498	4,956,532
Minus: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,178,455)	(3,222,228)
Total	$ 279,921,790	$ 263,172,944

5. HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS, NONCURRENT

	December 31, 2012				
	Principal Amount	Carrying Amount	Face interest rate	Yield of transaction days	Maturity date
Government Bonds -No.90107	$ 150,000,000	$ 154,877,602	3.500%	2.530% -2.680%	Oct. 19, 2016
Government Bonds -No.94105	100,000,000	107,312,239	2.250%	1.213%	May 13, 2020
Government Bonds -No.94107	1,250,000,000	1,242,624,284	1.625%	0.905% -2.630%	Sept. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.95103	650,000,000	643,734,378	1.750%	2.025% -2.081%	March 31, 2016
Government Bonds -No.96103	250,000,000	243,478,624	1.875%	2.529% -2.531%	March 16, 2017
Government Bonds -No.99101	150,000,000	149,956,735	0.875%	0.883% -0.892%	Jan. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.99105	50,000,000	50,554,499	1.375%	1.214%	March 10, 2020
Government Bonds -No.99108	350,000,000	347,923,025	1.125%	1.130% -1.353%	Sept. 21, 2020
Government Bonds -No.00105	100,000,000	100,258,573	1.375%	1.341%	March 17, 2021
Total	$3,050,000,000	$3,040,719,959			

	December 31, 2011				
	Principal Amount	Carrying Amount	Face interest rate	Yield of transaction days	Maturity date
Government Bonds -No.90107	$ 150,000,000	$ 156,073,822	3.500%	2.530% -2.680%	Oct. 19, 2016
Government Bonds -No.94105	100,000,000	108,249,275	2.250%	1.213%	May 13, 2020
Government Bonds -No.94107	1,250,000,000	1,239,977,272	1.625%	0.905% -2.630%	Sept. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.95103	650,000,000	641,887,512	1.750%	2.025% -2.081%	March 31, 2016
Government Bonds -No.96103	250,000,000	242,041,417	1.875%	2.529% -2.531%	March 16, 2017
Government Bonds -No.99101	150,000,000	149,936,242	0.875%	0.883% -0.892%	Jan. 12, 2015
Government Bonds -No.99105	50,000,000	50,627,252	1.375%	1.214%	March 10, 2020
Government Bonds -No.99108	150,000,000	147,760,053	1.125%	1.215% -1.353%	Sept. 21, 2020
Government Bonds -No.00105	100,000,000	100,288,468	1.375%	1.341%	March 17, 2021
Total	$2,850,000,000	$2,836,841,313			

6. FUNDS-TIME DEPOSIT

	December 31, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Amount	Annual	Maturity	Amount	Annual	Maturity
E. Sun Commercial Bank	$69,266,169	1.38%	Jan.12.2013~ Dec.10.2013	$66,329,906	1.215%~ 1.38 %	Jan.12.2012~ Dec.09.2012
Bank of Taiwan	1,070,000	1.38%	Oct.11.2013~ Oct.26.2013	990,000	1.38%	Oct.26.2012
Total	$70,336,169			$67,319,906		

7. FIXED ASSETS

	December 31, 2012		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance
Machinery and equipment	$ 29,103,311	$ 23,012,860	$ 6,090,451
Traffic and transportation equipment	3,582,682	2,358,651	1,224,031
Miscellaneous equipment	14,935,639	11,074,108	3,861,531
Leasehold improvement	22,987,338	18,936,032	4,051,306
Total	$ 70,608,970	$ 55,381,651	$ 15,227,319

	December 31, 2011		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Ending balance
Machinery and equipment	$ 28,560,584	$ 21,083,765	$ 7,476,819
Traffic and transportation equipment	3,324,421	2,037,053	1,287,368
Miscellaneous equipment	13,845,485	9,958,879	3,886,606
Leasehold improvement	22,987,338	16,869,692	6,117,646
Total	$ 68,717,828	$ 49,949,389	$ 18,768,439

The total amounts of fire insurance for December 31 2012 and 2011 were $47,719,551 and $44,912,067 respectively.

8. DEFERRED DEBITS

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Operating software systems	$ 8,838,194	$ 12,630,651
Other software and wire systems	1,364,126	1,875,358
Total	$ 10,202,320	$ 14,506,009

9. ACCRUED PAYABLES

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Lawyer remuneration payable	$ 207,999,123	$ 192,615,398
Wage and bonus payable	21,637,452	20,670,319
Expense payable	6,947,686	6,362,506
Government grants refund	28,811,638	57,466,625
Other payables	9,542,286	2,116,206
Total	$ 274,938,185	$ 279,231,054

10. DEFERRED REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Category	Year Ended December 31, 2012 Subscription amount	Amortized amount	Revenue of deferred government grants
Government grants related to depreciated assets			
Purchased and used	$ 60,249,187	$ 36,269,125	$ 23,980,062
Purchase having yet to be completed	9,798,686	—	9,798,686
Subtotal	70,047,873	36,269,125	33,778,748
Government grants related to income			
Unfinished	451,903	—	451,903
Total	$ 70,499,776	$ 36,269,125	$ 34,230,651

Category	Year Ended December 31, 2011 Subscription amount	Amortized amount	Revenue of deferred government grants
Government grants related to depreciated assets			
Purchased and used	$ 54,828,492	$ 24,845,169	$ 29,983,323
Purchase having yet to be completed	10,760,000	—	10,760,000
Subtotal	65,588,492	24,845,169	40,743,323
Government grants related to income			
Unfinished	170,200	—	170,200
Total	$ 65,758,692	$ 24,845,169	$ 40,913,523

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, 2012, the property amount registered to Taiwan Taipei District Court by the Foundation was $3,100,000,000. 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 2012 and 2011 was $54,421,465 and $51,529,297 respectively.

12. EXCLUSIVE LABOR PENSION RESERVE ACCOUNT

	Year Ended December 31,2012	Year Ended December 31,2011
Balance at the beginning period	$ 2,938,559	$ 2,452,602
Deposit in the current period	374,873	455,377
Current period income	30,112	30,580
Balance at the end of the period	$ 3,343,544	$ 2,938,559

The aforesaid labor pension reserve is the amount deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Foundation's Labor Pension Reserve Supervision Committee, which is not listed in the Foundation's financial statements.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT

(1) As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the amount of guarantee balance arising from issuing injunction to preserve the status quo is $468,257,568 and $523,008,287, respectively. To this day, the Foundation has yet to afflict any loss caused by being claimed due to the guarantee.

(2) As of December 31, 2012, the amount reserved by the Foundation for the purchase of equipment and software for which contracts have been signed but payments have not been made was $9,725,930.

14. DISCLOSURE OF APPROVAL

The 2011 final account of the Foundation was approved by Judicial Yuan on May 1, 2012 as per letter no. Tai-Tin-Szu-Szu-Tzu-Ti No. 1010012161 for further reference. The financial statements examined in 2011 are same as those approved by the Judicial Yuan.

15. THE AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2012 financial statements of the Foundation were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on January 25, 2013.

Table I

ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1. Administrative expenses

In: NT$

Category	2012 (A)	2011 (B)	Change (A)−(B)	Change ratio % [(A)−(B)]／(B)	Explanation
Wages	$ 41,882,724	$ 40,855,017	$ 1,027,707	2	—
Traffic expenses for part-time personnel	2,500,000	2,140,654	359,346	14	(1)
Overtime pay	2,230,145	2,931,354	(701,209)	(31)	(2)
Dining foods for working overtime	21,586	27,817	(6,231)	(29)	(3)
Performance bonus	4,220,074	3,866,449	353,625	8	—
Year-end bonus	2,933,694	3,174,266	(240,572)	(8)	—
Sharing insurance premium of employees	4,534,081	4,435,439	98,642	2	—
Entertainment activities	429,117	429,082	35	—	—
Educational training fees	235,409	509,065	(273,656)	(116)	(4)
Pension	2,780,466	2,698,931	81,535	3	—
Redundancy payment	—	199,219	(199,219)	(100)	(5)
Water and electricity	2,411,017	2,307,189	103,828	4	—
Postage and phone bills	2,703,015	3,028,507	(325,492)	(12)	(6)
Travel expenses	1,458,099	1,173,923	284,176	19	(4)
Freight	213,192	199,816	13,376	6	—
Printing and binding	722,987	745,430	(22,443)	(3)	—
Advertisement	668,503	661,600	6,903	1	—
Operation and publicity	1,018,684	1,044,918	(26,234)	(3)	—
Repair	516,472	480,315	36,157	7	—
Insurance	44,070	50,908	(6,838)	(16)	(7)
Chartered accountants and actuaries remuneration	380,000	380,000	—	—	—
Other professional service charges	631,416	859,320	(227,904)	(36)	(8)
Public relations fees	1,532,540	1,474,533	58,007	4	—
Office supplies	945,687	997,272	(51,585)	(5)	—
Miscellaneous items	200,712	325,708	(124,996)	(62)	(9)
Books, newspapers and magazines	280,446	306,236	(25,790)	(9)	—
Foods	348,014	248,480	99,534	29	(10)
Building rental	14,235,454	14,206,674	28,780	—	—
Office equipment rental	191,151	190,109	1,042	1	—
Depreciation of fixed assets	6,172,469	8,428,199	(2,255,730)	(37)	(11)
Various kinds of amortization	9,393,689	12,632,882	(3,239,193)	(34)	(11)
Research and field trip expenses	96,172	268,303	(172,131)	(179)	(12)
Special projects	2,197,060	3,056,703	(859,643)	(39)	(12)
Specified purposes	5,446,723	3,189,784	2,256,939	41	(13)
Conferences	400,515	346,920	53,595	13	(14)
Loss on doubtful accounts	1,956,227	2,253,978	(297,751)	(15)	(15)
Management	2,034,403	1,953,645	80,758	4	—
Others	3,254,447	3,178,299	76,148	2	—
Total	$121,220,460	$125,256,944	$ (4,036,484)		

2. The following is the analysis and explanation of the items having more than10% of change:

(1) Increase in "Traffic expenses for part-time personnel"

The increase was caused by increased meeting frequency due to adjustment of the special committee in 2012.

(2) Decrease in "Overtime pay"

Implementation of overtime control and encouragement of compensating overtime work by time off in 2012 resulted in the decline of overtime pay.

(3) Decrease in "Dining foods for working overtime"

The decline resulted from taking austerity measures in 2012.

(4) Decrease in "Educational training fees" and increase in "Travel expenses"

In 2012, less number of employees applied for advanced studies in legal education and the Foundation amended its "accounting system" by transferring the transportation fee incurred from employee educational training from "educational training fees" to "travel expenses". As a result, the "educational training fees" decreased whereas the "travel expenses" increased.

(5) Decrease in "Redundancy payment"

No severance occurred in 2012

(6) Decrease in "Postage and phone bills"

The decrease resulted from integrating and deducting telephone lines and taking austerity measures in 2012.

(7) Decrease in "Insurance"

Change in the insurance category in 2012 caused decline in the insurance rate.

(8) Decrease in "Other professional service charges"

The decline resulted from taking austerity measures in 2012.

(9) Decrease in "Miscellaneous items"

The decline resulted from taking austerity measures in 2012.

(10) Increase in "Foods"

Due to increase in applications for legal aid in 2012, beverage related expenses increased accordingly.

(11) Decrease in "Depreciation of fixed assets" and "Various kinds of amortization"

The decrease was caused by fewer purchases of fixed and deferred assets and some used assets had been fully depreciated in 2012.

(12) Decrease in "Research and field trip expenses" and "Special projects"

By taking austerity measures in 2012, the budgeted amount decreased accordingly.

(13) Increase in "Specified purposes"

The increase resulted from a longer period for executing the "Multiple Employment Promoting Program" sponsored by the Council of Labor Affairs in 2012.

(14) Increase in "Conferences"

Due to increase in project meetings in 2012, the frequency of experts and academics' meeting participation and provisional board meetings also increased accordingly, which resulted in increase of meeting fees.

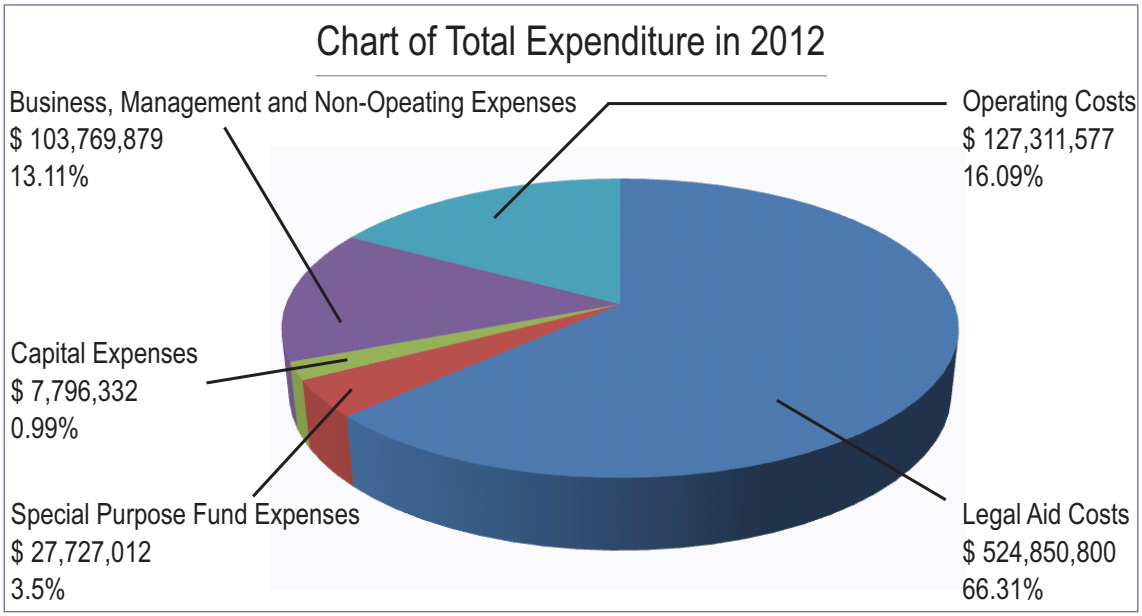
(15) Decrease in "Loss on doubtful accounts"

The reduction was caused by decreased amount in recovery receivables in 2012.

Section 2 · Analyses on Key Points of Financial Report

The Accounting system of the Foundation observes the fiscal calendar year system (January 1 to December 31). The 2012 financial report was audited by an independent local CPA firm with unreserved opinion 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 2012 was NT$791,455,600 (including capital expenses and excluding depreciation and amortizations).



(I) The cost of legal aid amounted to NT$524,850,800, which accounted for 66.31% of the total expenses, including:

NT$487,556,069 for attorneys' remuneration, NT$26,001,017 for Assessment and Review Committees, NT$11,293,714 for litigation expenses and other business costs. Attorneys' remuneration were calculated and paid according to the "Regulations for the Calculation of Legal Aid Remunerations and Necessary Expenses", which is lower than the market average. A new way of payment was adopted in 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 on case closure, which was different from how it had been in the previous years when 80% of the remuneration were paid when an attorney accepted the case and the remaining 20% paid on case closure.

(II) The operating costs amounted to NT$127,311,577, which accounted for 16.09% of the total expenses, including:

NT$103,163,618 for personnel costs, NT$24,147,959 for service costs and other operating costs. Personnel costs were salaries for personnel including staff attorneys and legal affairs employees. Service costs and other operating costs were payments incurred in serving people who came to the Foundation for help and expenses incurred in executing the Foundation's business.

(III) The business, management and non-operating expenses were NT$103,769,879, which accounted for 13.11% of the total expenses, including:

NT$61,767,296 for personnel expenses, NT$41,930,779 for other administrative expenses and NT$71,804 for non-operating expenses. Personnel expenses were salaries for personnel including administration and management staff, and travel expenses for members of the Board of Directors and Board of Supervisors who attended meetings. The other administrative expenses and non-operating expenses were expenses for office rental, marketing, utilities, postage, travels, office supply, printing and other administrative expenses.

(IV) The capital expenses in 2012 were NT$7,796,332, which accounted for 0.99% of the total expenses, and primarily comprised of the expenses for establishment of the business operating system, and the addition or change of office rentals.

(V) Expenses from special purpose fund amounted to NT$27,727,012, which accounted for 3.5% of the total expenses. They primarily paid for attorneys' remuneration in the special program entrusted by the Council of Labor Affairs.

II.Each citizen paid an average of NT$34 to support the operations of LAF in 2012.

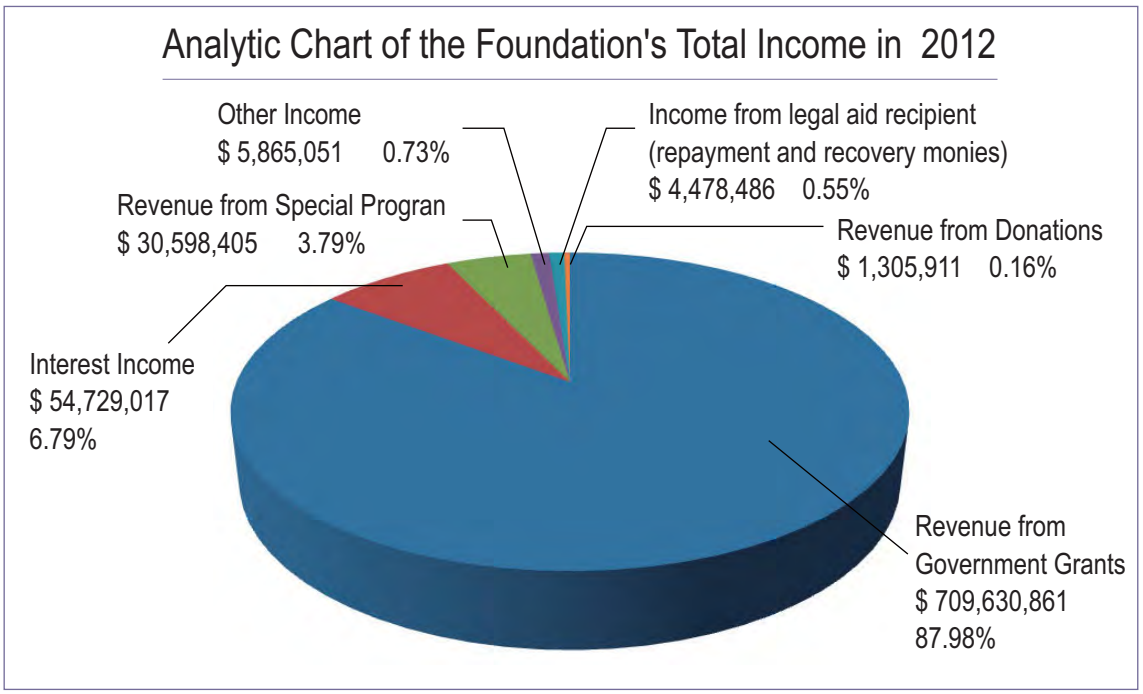
In 2012, the total expenses of LAF amounted to NT$791,455,600. When divided by the population of 23,224,912 people in Taiwan, each person shared NT$34 on average.

III.The average remuneration for attorneys in each legal case was NT$20,731.

The budgeted remuneration for attorneys in 2012 was NT$487,556,069, which was calculated according to attorneys' progress in completing cases in the previous year. Fifty percent of the remuneration was paid when an attorney accepted a case, and the balance would be paid on closing the case. Adjustments were made in line with the increase or decrease in the remuneration caused by changes in legal aid cases (e.g. change of attorneys, the cancellation, termination or withdrawal of cases) in 2012.

When calculated according to the total amount of attorneys' remuneration paid in 26,005 general cases, the average remuneration in 2012 was NT$20,731 per case.

IV. The Foundation's total revenue in 2012 was NT$806,607,731.



(I) The government's endowment of NT$709,630,861 accounted for 87.98% of the Foundation's total revenue, including NT$709,530,861 from the Judicial Yuan and NT$100,000 from the Legal Affairs Department of Taipei City Government.

(II) Donations from individuals and organizations amounted to NT$1305,911, which was 0.16% of the total revenue.

(III) The income of NT$30,598,405 which accounted for 3.79% of the total revenue were subsidies for special programs granted by government and civilian organizations.

(IV) Interest income was NT$54,729,017, which accounted for 6.79% of the total revenue, and included interest monies from time deposits in managed funds, bonds and bank deposits.

(V) Income from legal aid recipients, i.e. repayment and recovery monies, amounted to NT$4,478,486 and accounted for 0.55% of the total revenue. They were collected pursuant to Articles 33 and 35 of the *Legal Aid Act.*

(VI) The other income was NT$5,865,051, which accounted for 0.73% of the total revenue, and included designated donations (deferred prosecution fines) from district Prosecutors Offices, and income from winning procurement tenders.

V. The Foundation's total endowment of NT$ 3,100,000,000 was used to purchase government bonds

Item	Denomination
Government Bond – Central Bond 94107	1,250,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond94105	100,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond95103	650,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond96103	250,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond90107	150,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond99101	150,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond99105	50,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond99108	350,000,000
Government Bond – Central Bond100105	100,000,000
Time Deposit at E. Sun Bank	50,000,000
Total	3,100,000,000

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." As of December 31, 2012, the endowment of the Foundation has accumulated to NT$3,100,000,000, which was invested in government bonds and bank time deposits pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Based on considerations of safety and stability of the Foundation's fund, currently the Foundation's total endowment in the amount of NT$3,100,000,000 were invested in government bonds. For security concerns, the Foundation purchased government bonds which were issued in book-entry form instead of physical printed certificates. In addition, the bank chops and bank book of the government bond account are kept separately by the cashier, accounting officer, the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of Legal Aid Foundation.

Chapter 6 Promotion and Education

Section 1 · Outreach Services for Rural Areas

Section 2 · Public Promotion

Section 3 · Legal Education

Section 1 · Outreach Services for Rural Areas

In the 8 years of the Foundation's development, 21 branch offices were established around Taiwan so that people may apply for legal aid from an office in their neighborhood. To improve access for people living in remote regions and to balance legal resources in metropolitan and rural areas, regular service stations were set up and outreach legal services have been arranged by branch offices from time to time. LAF hopes that diversified services and the channels of applying for them may help the public access legal services.

LAF Keelung Branch offered outreach legal consultation service in the Jinshan District of New Taipei City.

LAF Nantou Branch celebrated the National Legal Aid Day by providing service in the Hsitou Village.

In 2012, a total of 96 face-to-face legal consultation were provided to the disadvantaged people in need in rural areas, including some district offices of New Taipei City in remote areas (Jinshan, Wanli, Pingsi, Rueifang, Shuangsi),district offices of Keelung City (legal consultation and legal aid application), tourist attractions (Fujhong Street in the Confucius Temple Cultural Park in Tainan, Sitou Natural Educational Park in Nantou), open prisons, the Taipei Non-Nationals Detention Center of the National Immigration Agency, juvenile detention houses, women's detention centers, district court prosecutors offices, indigenous tribal village offices (Hualien, Villages of Fusing Township in Taoyuan:

LAF Banciao Branch and the Department of Labor Affairs of New Taipei City held a joint press conference on providing free legal consultation on labor disputes and occupational injury-related regulations.

LAF Shihlin Branch organized a service at the North Coast Judicial Protection Base.

Hualing, Gaoyi, Sanguang, Luofu,Changsing, Kueihuei, Siayun, Yisheng, Sanmin, Zejen), community centers, churches, junior high schools and elementary schools,high schools, vocational training centers,Jing Si Halls, temple squares,Taisuco hypermarkets,Fusing Township's Indigenous Family and Women's Service Center in Taoyuan, libraries (Sinwu in Taoyuan,Beigang in Yunlin) and service stations of the National Immigration Agency.

The labor law consultation service by phone initiated by LAF Banciao Branch, which was the first of the kind in Taiwan, the launch of legal consultation service by attorneys stationed at police departments and legal advice by video-conferencing for indigenous people (by the Indigenous People's Bureau of Nantou County Government) were the latest efforts to enhance the convenience of the Foundation's legal consultation service.

In 2006, LAF named the second Saturday of July each year the "National Legal Aid Day". On that day, all LAF branches would arrange services for people living in rural areas. In 2012, the National Legal Aid Day fell on July 14, and a series of events were arranged by all branch offices under the theme "Do not Worry about Legal Problems; LAF Is Beside You", featuring various outreach services, law lectures and legal consultation services in the countryside. Between June 15 and July 28, 2012, a total of 30 events were organized to celebrate the National Legal Aid Day.

Section 2 · Public Promotion

In 2012, the Foundation's promotional work focused on supporting key operational policies. Through active engagement in activities and publishing promotional information, more disadvantaged people were informed of LAF services. Also, through the promotion of a positive image to enhance public trust in LAF services, disadvantaged people would come for assistance when they need help. The major promotional efforts in 2012 are described as follows:

I. Promotions

(I) Promotional Campaigns (453 Events in Total)

In 2012, 453 promotional events were organized by LAF. In addition to a series of "Introduction to the Newly Amended *Consumer Debt Clearance Act*" activities under the related special programs, branch offices also arranged many local promotions, including: lectures and films about legal issues in campus life; lectures on various legal issues concerning disadvantaged people; lectures presented in prisons, detention centers and juvenile reformatory schools; regional legal services and legal education; on-site legal services at long-term healthcare institutions and CLA's employment and career exhibitions; participation in collaboration meetings with social service groups.

(II) Participation in Promotional Activities (312 in Total)

Due to the limited manpower for promotion work, LAF branch offices made use of local resources and actively participated in events conducted by local communities in the forms of carnivals, athlete competitions, lecture courses and church itinerant lectures. In 2012, a total of 312 promotional events were held. With enthusiastic participation and responses from the public, LAF branch offices successfully established common promotional channels with local institutions.

LAF Taipei Branch and the Taipei Service Center of Indigenous Women jointly give a public lecture.

LAF Chaiyi Branch celebrated the National Legal Aid Day by providing service in Chiayi Prison.

LAF Tainan Branch and the Northern Tainan Children and Family Center arranged a publicity event at the Sianbei Elementary School.

LAF Banciao Branch presented a lecture on “Preventing Sexual Harassment” at the Wugu Elementary School.

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

The “Legal Aid Support Network” bases are established when LAF branch offices build connections with local institutions, such as the county or city governments, district courts, district Prosecutors Offices, township offices, mediation committees, village heads’ offices, local MPs’ offices, police stations, social welfare and religions groups, bar associations, law firms, hospitals and schools, which have frequent contacts with people without financial resources but in need of legal aid. The Foundation regularly sends promotional publications (e.g. DMs, posters, Q&A pamphlets) for display and asked for their assistance in handing out LAF service

publications to disadvantaged people in need. Legal consultation service was provided at some bases.

Since 2007, LAF has been committed to promote the establishment of the "Legal Aid Support Network" bases through cooperation with governmental institutions and social welfare groups engaged in serving the disadvantaged people. By the end of December 2012, a total of 1,098 service bases were set up in Taiwan.

II. Promotional Material, Media and Public Relations

(I) Production and Application of Promotional Material

1. Electronic Promotional Material

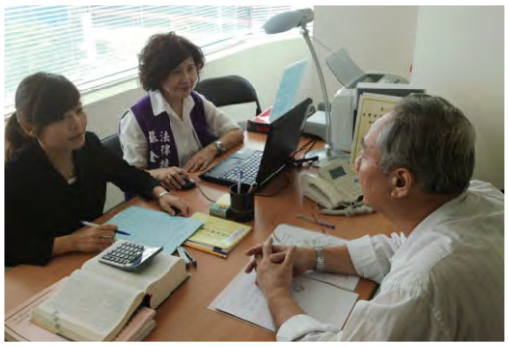
(1) Promotional Films

Through the assistance of the Judicial Yuan, the Government Information Office of the Executive Yuan agreed to coordinate legal aid promotional films to be shown monthly for public service on six wireless TV channels, including TTV, CTV, CTS, FTV, Hakka Television Service and Taiwan Indigenous Television. In 2012, the films shown were: "Legal Aid – Apprehension" (January); "Legal Aid – Vietnam" (February); "Legal Aid – New Legal Consultation" (March); "Legal Aid – A Truckload of Help" (April); "Legal Aid – Aided Cases" (May); "Legal Aid – Occupational Injury" (June); "Legal Aid – the Story of Aron" (July); "Legal Aid – Apprehension" (August); "Legal Aid – New Occupational Injury" (September); "Legal Aid – New First Interrogation Program" (October);"Legal Aid – Occupational Injury" (November); "Legal Aid – Contentment" (December).

The TV promotional film "Legal Aid – Aron"

LAF also sent promotional films approved by NCC to cable TV stations for public service broadcast. The ETTV and ERA News agreed to show the film "Legal Aid – Occupational Injury" in March, and to show it simultaneously with wireless TV channels in other months of the year. In December, the Foundation wrote to request wireless TV stations to show the film "Legal Aid – Contentment" for public service.

To advance the promotion of the "First Interrogation" program, LAF produced a movie version of the film "Legal Aid – Apprehension" in 2011.Through the Judicial Yuan's assistance, the movie was shown as a public service at the theaters nationwide in early 2012 so that more people in need may learn about this program.


Filming the TV commercial of "CDCP Case Stories"

(2) Radio Advertisement

Radio commercials based on the sound tracks of the existing film "Legal Aid – Expanded Legal Aid" was distributed to all LAF branch offices for broadcasting at local radio stations.

2. Promotional Publications

(1) Journals, Annual Reports and Books

a. Legal Aid Quarterly:

Four issues were published in 2012, including issues No.35 to No.38, and 8,000 copies of each issue were printed to be distributed to legal aid attorneys, Assessment Commissioners, central and local authorities, social welfare organizations, district court staff and Public Prosecutors, mass media and public libraries.

Left:Issues No. 35 to No. 38 of Legal Aid Quarterly
Right:2011 LAF Annual Report

b. The Chinese and English versions of 2011 LAF Annual Report

c. The Chinese and English versions of "Introduction to LAF": 4000 copies of the Chinese version and 600 copies of the English version of Introduction to LAF were printed and distributed to the general public, foreigners, governmental institutions, persons and communities concerned about LAF to explain about the Foundation's philosophy, structure, scopes of services, application qualification, application and assessment operation, financial criteria and outlooks.

d. An Introduction to the Legal Aid System in Taiwan: 100 copies of "Introduction to the Legal Aid System in Taiwan" were printed, featuring the establishment of the legal aid system in Taiwan, the organizational structure of LAF, the objects of legal aid, business statistics, special programs and outlooks for the future, to be given to visitors and on visits to governmental authorities, police stations and other associate institutions.

(2) Promotional DMs

9 versions of new and revised DMs were produced to promote the Foundation's policy in 2012, including:

a.DM for the Indigene Interrogation Program

b.Postcard for "A Look of the Disadvantaged in Society" film competition

c.DM for the Amended *Consumer Debt Clearance Act*

d.Branch offices' version of 3-Folded DM for the amended financial criteria

e.150,000 copies of public service DMs (about the CDCP legal aid recipients' stories and information of LAF branches) were displayed in 4,875 7-11 convenient stores nationwide in July.

f.Revised and Reprinted DMs: reprints of CDCP service DM; revised and reprinted nationwide version of 4-folded DM; revised and reprinted LAF branches' version of 3-folded DM; First Interrogation Program DM; 4-folded DM for the campus promotional film "Detective Koko and His Cases"; revised DM of "15 Questions about CDCA"

The revised DM of LAF Penghu Branch

The First Interrogation Program DM inside page

g.DMs printed by individual LAF branch: specially-designed business card of Taitung Branch featured with application procedures, transportation and other information; special leaflet for promotions in Kinmen and Matsu printed by Taipei Branch; promotional leaflet for legal aid in rural areas by Matsu Branch

(3) Promotional Posters

In 2012, 3 versions of posters were printed, including the image poster for the “Legal Aid – A Truckload of Help”, the poster for “A Look of the Disadvantaged in Society” film competition and the revised image poster of LAF.

Left: The poster promoting “Legal Aid – A Truckload of Help”

Right: The poster promoting “A Look of the Disadvantaged in Society” film competition

3. Others

To facilitate local promotion, a variety of products were designed by LAF head office and branches, including: umbrella by Taipei Branch; multi-functioned dinnerware by Tainan Branch; memo stickers for First Interrogation by Yilan Branch; calendar card by Hualien Branch; DM for legal aid via video communication for indigenous villages by Nantou Branch; balloon and DM for legal consultation hours by Miaoli Branch; 4-colored highlight pen by Taoyuan Branch; ball-point pen and zipper stationery bag by Kaohsiung Branch; fluorescent-colored stickers and memo pad by Keelung Branch; mini candy bag by Hsinchu Branch; solar-energy LED key ring and poster for assessment flow by Chiayi Branch. zipper bag by Penghu Branch; LAF head office also designed the advertisement fan, environment-friendly tote bag, sticker, hard-bound notebook, 2013 desktop calendar, greeting card, uniform, lunchbox bag, mug, LED pen, sports flask, tissue pack, banner and desktop pennant for the branch offices to use.

(II) Cooperation with Media and Interviews

To promote the Foundation's service information, LAF developed close connection and active cooperation with the news media. During the promotional campaign, 28 special interviews with the Secretary-General, directors of branch offices, executive secretaries and legal aid attorneys as well as news releases were made in addition to 166 reports by the electronic media and the press.

The news media in cooperation: television stations included CTI TV and PTS; radio stations included BCC, Formosa Hakka Radio Station, Luodong Radio, National Education Radio, Police Broadcasting Service, Voice of Hakka, Yaoyuan Radio, Changhua Station of National Education Radio and Shangcheng Radio; printed press included the Liberty Times, China Times, United Daily News and Apple Daily News; and a news syndicate Central News Agency. Among these collaboration efforts, a daily program was co-produced by LAF Taipei Branch and the Police Broadcasting Service, Taipei Broadcasting Station, Formosa Hakka Radio Station and BCC, which featured LAF service information and Q&A about legal matters. LAF Shihlin Branch was often interviewed by CTI TV to explain about the legal aspects of social trends. More co-produced programs included: "The World of Legal Aid" by LAF Taoyuan Branch and the Taoyuan Radio; a legal program by LAF Nantou Branch and the Shancheng Radio; an introduction to LAF by LAF Penghu Branch and the Penghu Station of Happy Radio. LAF Tainan Branch also cooperated with the China Daily News to provide a column "The World of Legal Aid".

(III) Websites and Blogs

1. LAF Official Website

To enhance the quality and content of LAF official website and establish a more user-friendly internet platform, a moderate functional revision of the website was completed in 2012. Regular maintenance and updates were kept, and the latest information about all branch offices and the Department of Business Management were sent to the head office to be posted on the site. By November 30, 2012, the website was viewed 7,299,126 times, and received 9,914 subscriptions for LAF e-news.

For promotions on the internet, some LAF branches have their own blogs and web pages, 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 Hualien Branch's Webpage: http://lafhualien.blogspot.com/; LAF Miaoli Branch's Blog: http://www.wretch.cc/blog/lafmiaoli.

2. LAF Official Blog

The Foundation's official blog has become one of the most important internet accesses to legal information. From June 1, 2006 to November 30, 2012, more than 80,000 visits from the public were made to this blog for general information and LAF service messages. Regular maintenance and updates were kept to promote LAF business, provide news of laws in everyday life and share the stories of legal aid recipients and attorneys.

The special page promoting the Foundation's 8th Anniversary

LAF interacts with Facebook fans.

LAF official website

3. Special Facebook Page

As Facebook has become a popular new cost-effective media, LAF launched a special Facebook page for LAF fans in the second half of 2009. By November 30 of 2012, a toal of 11,611 fans joined in to learn about the Foundation's service content and philosophy, and each message was browsed over 1,200 person/times in average.

4. Website Promotion for "LAF's 8th Anniversary and 2012 National Legal Aid Day –Do not Worry about Legal Problems; LAF Is Beside You"

In celebration of the Foundation's 8th anniversary and the 2012 National Legal Aid Day, a special webpage was launched on LAF roodo blog with the title "Do not Worry about Legal Problems; LAF Is Beside You", featured information of LAF branches' activities on the National Legal Aid Day and sidelights.

5. On-line Promotions of Special Service Programs

An online prize-drawing event was arranged to promote the film competition "A Look of the Disadvantaged in Society". Other online promotions were also arranged to inform more people of the content and services provided by the Foundation's special programs, including the "First Interrogation Program", "Labor Litigation Program" and the CDCP, etc.

LAF representatives attended the handover ceremony of President of Taiwan Bar Association.

LAF representatives attended the Judicial Yuan's presentation of the promotional film and posters for the public trial observation.

LAF representatives visited the New Taipei City Police Department.

LAF representatives visited the Red Cross Society.

(IV) Courtesy Visits

To introduce LAF's service and initiate new channels of cooperation and referrals, the Foundation and its branch offices often pay visits to units of the central government, 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.

Section 3 · Legal Education

To strengthen cooperation with colleges and university law schools, LAF initiated a cooperative project in September 2011, by offering "Legal Aid Case Studies Course". During classes, LAF staff attorneys and legal aid attorneys shared their experiences so that law students learned the peculiarities of these legal aid cases and be more concerned with the legal rights of disadvantaged people, and perhaps more elite students would join the service after graduation.

LAF initiated a cooperative project by offering "Legal Aid Case Studies Course" to help law students understand the ideal of helping disadvantaged people.

In 2012, eight universities participated in this project, including the National Taiwan University, National Chengchi University, Fu Jen University, Soochow University, Chinese Culture University, National Chung Cheng University, National Cheng Kung University and National University of Kaohsiung. With the support of the teachers of 33 courses, including "Case Study", "Legal Service" and "Legal Ethics", a total of 54 lectures were given. According to survey findings, the students' overall satisfaction level was 87.09%, and in the categories of: "if the lecture's theme enables the students to understand issues of the disadvantaged people and concepts of human rights" and "if the lecture's content inspires the students' concern about issues of the disadvantaged people and their legal rights and interests", their satisfaction levels were 80.7% and 80.2% relatively.

These findings indicated that university law students most expected to be lectured on issues concerning the recent social trends, and they hoped that lecturers share the legal system and disputes behind the recent social issues. On the other hand, most senior students expected better understanding of court practices, legal procedures and the skills on questioning and defending cases. Teachers suggested that students needed to be give more exposure to practice, and be provided with the opportunity to participate in attorneys' work process and field studies.

In 2013, LAF will continue to cooperate with universities and colleges in the "Legal Aid Case Studies Course" project. In planning new courses, LAF will include the suggestions of the teachers and students, and also endeavor to increase the number of cooperating universities and expand the scope of course material.

Chapter 7 International Communication

Section 1 · Major International Communication Activities
Section 2 · Distinguished International Visitors
Section 3 · Participation in International Conferences

Section 1 · Major International Communication Activities

Columbia Law School Student's Summer Internship (May 31 ~ July 27)

Columbia Law School student, Yang (Jasmine) Jin, joined LAF for summer internship.

Ms. Yan (Jasmine) Jin, student of Columbia Law School, joined LAF for a 10-week summer internship between May 31 and July 27.

Ms. Jin's internship was arranged according to her interests in disadvantaged people and human rights cases proposed prior to her arrival, particularly in cases under the "Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program" and the "Legal Aid or Consumer Debt Clearance Program".

Attorney Fen-feng Chen, Executive Secretary of LAF Shihlin Branch, acted as her mentor. Through compilation of international information and participation in case meetings and court sessions, and by visiting the concerned NGOs, Ms. Jin was guided in understanding victims of human trafficking and consumer debt cases, and learned how to deal with them. In the first week of her internship, Ms. Jin was invited to LAF Shihlin Branch to acquaint with front-line service flow. When her internship with LAF head office and Shihlin Branch office was completed, Ms. Jin shared her achievements with LAF staff members before departure, finishing her successful internship with a fine touch.

Section 2 · Distinguished International Visitors

I. Visit of Professor Serge Martinez from Hofstra University, New York, USA (April 2, 2012)

Professor Serge Martinez of Hofstra University in New York, USA, visited LAF on April 2, 2012, and was welcomed by LAF Chairperson Jing-fang Wu, Secretary-General Wen-jie Jhengand first-level chiefs of the head office. Before teaching at Hofstra University, Professor Martinez had worked for a NGO which provided legal aid services in New York, and he highly commended the Foundation'sefforts. Enthusiastic exchange of views wasmade during his meeting with ChairpersonWu and LAF members.

Professor Serge Martinez of Hofstra University, New York, USA, paid a visit to LAF.

II. Visit of Nguyen Thi My Hanh and Colleagues of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Ho Chi MInh City, Vietnam (April 30, 2012)

In the afternoon of April 30, 2012, Nguyen Thi My Hanh and three of her colleagues from the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Ho Chi MInh City, Vietnam, paid a visit to LAF, and were greeted by Secretary-General Wen-jie Jheng and first-level chiefs of the head office. During the meeting,thoughts on the legal aid system in Taiwan and the Foundation's operations were exchanged between the hosts and visitors.Considering that there is no nationality restriction on eligibility for legal aid, and that migrant workers may have issues of trafficking or illegal salary withholding in Taiwan, LAF decided after this meeting to send LAF Information DM in Vietnamese, Indonesian and Thai to the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to be distributed to their offices in these countries. The Foundation hoped that the act of providing LAF information directly to the migrant workers' countries of origin would give greater significance to the visit of this delegation.

Nguyen Thi My Hanh and colleagues of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, paid a visit to LAF

III. Visit of the China Law Science Association (June 27, 2012)

On June 27, 2012, eighteen delegates from the China Law Science Association, including Mr Nan Jin, Director of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan,visited the Foundation on the invitation of the Association of Cross-Strait Legal Exchange. They were welcomed by LAF Chairperson Jing-fang Wu, Secretary-General Wen-jie Jheng and first-level chiefs of the head office. Enthusiastic exchange of views on the legal aid systems of Taiwan and China was made during the meeting with Chairperson Wu and LAF members.

Members of the China Law Science Association paid a visit to LAF.

IV. Visit of Guangdong Women Judges Association (August 8, 2012)

A delegation comprised of 11 members of the Guangdong Women Judges Association, led by Chairperson Ling Tan, was invited by the Professor Han Chung-mo Law Foundation to visit Taiwan from August 7 to 13, 2012.They visited LAF in the morning of August 8,and were greeted by LAF Chairperson Jing-fang Wu, Secretary-General Wen-jie Jheng and first-level chiefs of the head office. Enthusiastic exchange of views was made during this meeting on the legal aid systems of Taiwan and China, prevention of domestic violence and human trafficking.

Members of the Guangdong Women Judges Association paid a visit to LAF.

V. Visit of Mr. George Duso of AIT (August 30, 2012)

On August 30, 2012, Mr. George Duso, Political Officer of American Institute in Taiwan, paid a visit to the Foundation,and was greeted by LAF Chairperson Jing-fang Wu, Secretary-General Wen-jie Jheng and Chief Jia-ying Liang of the Legal Research and Legal Affairs Department.The meeting openedwith a briefing session onthe Foundation's First Interrogation Program, followed by opinions exchange. Mr. Duso acknowledged the Foundation's efforts in promoting this program, and exchanged his thoughts with LAF members at the meeting.

Mr. George Duso, Political Officer of American Institute in Taiwan, paid a visit to the Foundation.

VI. Visit of Judge Emmanuelle Wachenheim from France (November 20, 2012)

On November 20, 2012, Judge EmmanuelleWachenheim of Douai Court of Appeal, France, visited LAF on the invitation of the Judges and Prosecutors Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, and was welcomed by former Deputy Secretary-GeneralChian-jhan Zeng and first-level chiefs of the head office. Her Honor expressed admiration for the establishment of legal aid system in Taiwan,and engaged in an enthusiastic thoughts exchange with LAF hosts on the justice and legal aid systems in Taiwan and France.

Section 3 · Participation in International Conferences

The 3rd East Asian Conference on Victims of Financial System (September 14 ~ 15, 2012)

On the invitation of the Korean Associationof Victims of Financial System, LAF Secretary-General Wen-jie Jheng, Chief Jia-ying Liang of the Legal Research and Legal Affairs Department and Staff Attorney Han-wei Jhou of LAF Taipei Branch, attended the 3rd East Asian Conference on Victims of Financial System held in Seoul, Korea on September 14 and 15, 2012. Secretary-General Wen-jie Jheng gave a special report on the Foundation's CDCP service, and exchanged opinions with the representatives from Japan and Korea. By attending this conference, LAF was able to secure continued presence among legal aid institutions on the international front,at the same time receive the valuable experiences of developing consumer debt clearance procedures shared by other East Asian countries.

Representatives from Taiwan, China, Japan and Korea shared experiences at the 2012 East Asian Conference on Victims of Financial System.

Chapter 8 The Foundation's Outlook for the Future

To protect the rights and interests of the disadvantaged, and to provide quality legal aid services,the Foundation's goals for 2013 are described in the following paragraphs.

I. Reinforcing Legal Aid Service

(I) Reducing Barriers to Application; Unifying Assessment Criteria

According to Article 16 of the *Legal Aid Act,* LAF provides legal aid to disadvantaged people whose financial circumstances meet the criteria and who are involved in cases "not obviously unjustified". However, as it is not easy to clearly define the meaning of "not obviously unjustified", similar facts often receive different decisions due to different experiences of the Assessment Commissioners. In 2013, LAF plans to conduct a comprehensive review of the criteria to set a unified assessment basis that conforms to the rules and values of the *Legal Aid Act* and favors disadvantaged people.

(II) Establishing Financial Eligibility Criteria that Meets Public Expectations

The Foundation's existing financial criteria are based on the standards of the *Public Assistance Act*. However, assistance granted under the newly amended *Public Assistance Act* emphasizes subsidizing the minimum living expenses of financially disadvantaged people, which may be impossible to cover attorney's remuneration or litigation expenses. On the other hand, it is necessary to fortify protection of those who might suffer from infringement to their legal rights and interests when they find themselves in an emergency or unexpected situation but cannot afford attorneys' remuneration or litigation expenses. Therefore LAF will deliberate on amending the financial criteria in accordance with public expectation.

(III) Strengthening Legal Aid Services in Administrative Law Cases

Legal aid services are provided to people with financial disadvantage, who often belong to the bottom of society due to insufficient knowledge of law and abilities. They are often in a disadvantageous position when they deal with other members of the public, not to mention when they deal with administrative authorities which have absolute informational advantage. Even when they have doubts, due to the lack of legal knowledge and rights protection awareness, they are obliged to trust the authorities without knowing that their rights might have been infringed. The seriousness of this issue can be revealed by the fact that cases in the administrative remedy category accounted for less than 1% of the total cases over the years. To meet the demand from people experiencing difficulties in seeking administrative remedies, LAF will increase public legal education on administrative remedies and strenghen services in these cases.

(IV) Continue to Process General Legal Aid Cases

The 21 LAF branches around Taiwan provide legal aid for court representation, mediation and settlement negotiations, legal document drafting and the necessary services and fees necessary in other legal matters. The Foundation will modify the financial eligibility criteria in accordance with the amended *Public Assistance Act*, and it is expected that the total case number will continue to grow in 2013.

(V) Reinforce Mediation and Settlement Negotiation Services in Civil and Family Cases

The mission of LAF is to protect disadvantaged people's legal rights, but initiating legal proceedings is only one of the many ways to resolve disputes. LAF will consult the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms developed in western countries, i.e. mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and allow attorneys to intervene and mediate before cases resort to court proceedings. The Foundation plans to strengthen services in civil and family law mediation and settlement negotiations by organizing trainings to enhance attorneys' proficiency in dispute resolution skills, and by increasing the promotion of LAF services to the public.

II. Enhance the Quality and Efficiency of Legal Aid Services

To protect the rights and interests of legal aid recipients, legal aid attorneys are appointed by LAF on the basis of fairness. The amount of appointments is increased or reduced according to their performance as well as the feedback from recipients, the courts and public prosecutors. Unsuitable attorneys can even be removed from legal aid register. The Foundation also plans to focus on the following tasks to enhance the quality and efficiency of legal aid services:

(I) Modify Attorneys' Performance Evaluation System

The review of attorneys' performance evaluation system is focused on amending the *Legal Aid Act* to set a clear legal basis for conducting evaluation. An initial reform of the internal systems has been made in the hope of enhancing the effectiveness of evaluation and implementing quality control of legal aid:

(1)The Foundation will promote amendment to the *Legal Aid Act* to stipulate a clear legal basis or carring out evaluation.

(2)The Foundation will modify complaints handling and attorneys evaluation systems to enhance the effectiveness of evaluation.

(3)An objective and unified standard of attorneys' performance evaluation will be established.

(4)The procedures of evaluating the attorneys' performance will be simplified.

(5)The internal control on reporting case closure and related schemes will be reinforced.

(6)The Foundation will outsource the case-by-case service satisfaction telephone survey.

(7)The results of attorneys' performance evaluation will be linked to branch offices' case appointment control.

(II) Actively Develop the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center

The Foundation commenced to recruit full-time staff attorneys in 2005. The performace of staff attorneys was widely recognized by the public and encouraged LAF to develop the staff attorneys system. In 2012, the Foundation established the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center with the initial focus on strengthening legal aid in major criminal cases. In the meantime, expanded and specialized services were provided to indigenous people, credit card debtors, labor, migrant workers and other disadvantaged persons. To advance the service quality of LAF staff attorneys, the Foundation plans to engage in the following work in 2013:

(1)Strengthen on-the-job training of staff attorneys

Through on-the-job training, the Foundation expects to further acquaint staff attorneys with various issues concerning disadvantaged people and enhance their expertise.

(2)Establish a timely performance evaluation mechanism

By establishing a timely performance evaluation mechanism, the Foundation expects to correct any improper attitude or misbehavior of staff attorneys in time and to avoid damaging legal aid recipients' rights and interests.

(3)Implement comprehensive quality control on cases closed by staff attorneys

The quality of staff attorneys' work in conducting cases will be enhanced by routine measures of reviewing and assessing cases upon closure and retrieving files for examination.

(III) Organize Educational Trainings for Legal Aid Attorneys

To enhance legal aid attorneys' commitment to serve disadvantaged people and the expertise in handling their cases, LAF will continue to cooperate with the National Bar Association and local bar associations in arranging educational trainings for attorneys, conferences and symposiums. LAF also plans to arrange training course series for specific issues (e.g. major criminal cases, legal aid for victims of human trafficking cases, CDCP cases and labor litigation cases).

(IV) Proceed with Four Fees Collection

In managing the collection of contribution, recovery, repayment and withdrawal charges, LAF will focus on the following tasks:

(1)Reinforce Correct Manangement and Control of the Four Fees: all branch offices are required to carry out thorough checks of the Four Fees Control Form according to the new rules. The entries must be consistant with the statistics maintained by the Department of Accounting.

(2)Audit the Correctness of Four Fees Business Software Entries: the Foundation will put effort into auditing to ensure data consistency between the business software system and the Four Fees Control Form.

(3)Supervise Execution Efficiency of Branch Offices in Four Fees Collection: LAF plans to demand branch offices to record the exact collection progress to enable checking of the execution status.

(V) Management of Guarantee Certificates

It is stipulated by Article 65 of the *Legal Aid Act* that, if a case has high prospects of success and it is necessary to seize the defendants' assets, LAF may issue a guarantee certificate which is accepted by the Courts as replacement for the security required by provisional proceedings. Due to the large amount of money guaranteed, the Foundation will reinforce the certificate retrieval process to fulfill the purpose of certificate issuance.

III. Provide Legal Aid Services under Special Programs for Specific Disadvantaged Groups

(I) Proceed with the "Legal Aid for Consumer Debt Clearance Program"

A reasonable debt clearance mechanism is essential in a modern capitalist society. To promote the CDCP service, LAF has invested substantial resources. However, the promotion of this program is often hindered because the courts are still in the process of shaping their opinion. When the amended *Consumer Debt Clearance Act* came into effect on January 6, 2012, attorneys are given more opportunities to make statements in court hearings on behalf debtors, as a result debtors are now in greater need of attorneys' assistance. In 2013, LAF will continue to promote the program by providing trainings for CDCP attorneys, evaluate their performance and rationalize the level of their remuneration.

(II) Continue to Execute the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program"

As a major indicator of human rights protection, the "First Criminal Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program" launched in 2008 has had a positive effect on the protection of people's litigation right, ensuring the legality of investigation procedures as well as the efficiency and accuracy of adjudication. In the future, LAF will continue to promote this special program through strengthening the Foundation's coorperation with the courts, prosecutors offices, police departments and the Investigation Bureau, commending staff members with excellent performance in promoting this program, and supporting the service in remote areas to increase the number of cases under this program.

(III) Proceed with the "Legal Aid for Victims of Human Trafficking Program"

Human trafficking is a serious cross-border crime which jeopardizes fundamental human rights and has attracted attention at the international level. To uphold the mission of protecting the rights of the disadvantaged, it is the Foundation's responsibility to provide the victims of human trafficking with legal assistance. In 2013, LAF will review the relevant assessment regulations, operational flow and measures, establish an information bank of interpreters, continue to arrange educational trainings for attorneys, and strengthen the referral mechanism between LAF and governmental and social welfare institutions (such as referral through the "1955 24-Hour Consultation Hotline for Foreign Workers") to enable victims seek legal aid from LAF.

(IV) Proceed with the "Immediate Support Program for Labor Litigation"

Since 2009, LAF has been entrusted by the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan to run the "Immediate Support Program for Labor Litigation". Laborers can apply to LAF when they need legal assistance in resolving labor disputes or claiming compensation for occupational injury from empolyers. In the past four years since the initiation of this program, a total of 11,466 applications have been made, and 9,612 were granted with court representation and legal document drafting, among which more than 80% have obtained favorable

results. The collaboration of resources through this program enabled maximum protection of disadvantaged laborers. LAF Board of Directors has agreed to continue with this program in 2013. To effectively guard laborers' litigation rights and maintain legal aid quality, the Foundation will coordinate with the CLA in related administrative matters and progressivelly establish a specific assessment system for labor litigation.

(V) Strengthen Legal Aid Services for Indigenous People

Ever since establishment in July 2004, LAF has been devoted to promoting and providing legal aid to indigenous people. Considering that indigenous languages, customs, cultures and values are different from those of the Han people, LAF will continue to provide assistance and protect their legitimate rights. For 2013, LAF will encourage administrative attorneys who work in the Hualien and Taitung branch offices to accept and conduct cases. LAF will also recruit more staff attorneys to the North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center to conduct indigenous people's cases. LAF will also organize trainings for staff members and legal aid attorneys, inviting indigenous representatives as well as experts, academics and social welfare groups familiar with indigenous culture to deliver lectures. In serving indigenous people, the Foundation will also deliberate with the Council of Indigeous Peoples of the Executive Yuan on the feasibility of launching "Immediate Legal Aid Program for Indigenous People", following a model similar to the "Immediate Support Program for Labor Litigation" between LAF and the CLA, so as to effectively utilize the limited resources of the Foundation and the government.

(VI) Proceed with Services under the "Program to Strengthen Criminal Defense Efficiency"

In 2013, LAF will continue to provide service under the "Program to Strengthen Criminal Defense Efficiency" by arranging educational trainings for attorneys to enhance their defense skills in preliminary procedures, for example, in preparing the statement of preliminary procedures, motion to investigate evidence and the statement of oral arguments. Improved preparation of evidence will strengthen the role of legal aid attorneys in the preliminary procedures of criminal court of first instance. To cope with the new stipulation that compulsory defense and oral argument procedure apply to cases in the court of third instance, LAF will continue to strengthen the role of legal aid in criminal cases in the court of third instance, and will observe the effect of "*Pilot Act of Public Trial Observation*" on legal aid business, and decide whether it is necessary to modify attorneys' remuneration rules.

(VII) Proceed with the "Expanded Legal Consultation Program"

Studies and the experiences of advanced countries tell us that the most expeditious and economical way to resolve a dispute before resorting to litigation is "legal consultation". Therefore it is the responsibility of LAF to offer legal consultation at locations convenient for the public. In the future, LAF plans to provide stationed legal aid consultation service in remote areas where legal consultation resources are scant in addition to video legal aid consultation. The Foundation will also continue to enhance legal aid information website to provide online legal education.

(VIII) Strengthen Research on Disadvantaged People's Need for Legal Aid

It has been 8 years since the *Legal Aid Act* was enacted in 2004, and certain systems and stipulations need to change with time. As the purpose of the *Legal Aid Act* was to meet the legal aid needs of disadvantaged people, timely modification can be made after understanding their needs. However, with the existing limited resources, it is not possible for the Foundation to take care of all of their demands. Moreover, changes in society and the economy also affect the formation and development of disadvantaged communities. Consequently, LAF will endeavor to understand the central issues and the communities concerned in order to provide the appropriate level of legal aid and meet public expectation of LAF to protect the rights and interests of the disadvantaged.

IV. Enhance the Efficacy of Fund-Raising

According to the *Legal Aid Act*, the endowment of the Foundation is NT$10,000,000,000, which mainly comes from the annual contribution budgeted by the competent authority. Despite the government's austerity policy in recent years, the contributions to LAF have never stopped. Aiming at the Foundation's long-term development, and to comply with the stipulations of the *Legal Aid Act*, LAF also plans to enhance the effect of fund-raising through the following measures:

(I) Integration of Governmental Legal Aid Resources

LAF will actively seek cooperation with government agencies that provide legal aid services (e.g. the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defense, the Council of Labor Affairs and Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Executive Yuan, the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of Interior, and the Environmental Protection Administration). This can integrate legal aid resources and the creation of a single facilitatior can improve public access and increase the cost effectiveness of administering services. This will also increase the Foundation's sources of funding.

(II) Donations from Law Firms and Attorneys

LAF will seek contribution from bar associations and law firms to promote legal aid services.

(III) Fund-Raising and Charity Activities

LAF plans to promote the philosophy and ideals of legal aid in order to improve public understanding of the Foundation and recognition of legal aid. The Foundation hopes that through this understanding, the public will be encouraged to make donations, thus increasing the amount of donations each year.

(IV) Fund-Raising and Charity Activities

LAF plans to establish an online contribution mechanism which runs 24 hours a day to enhance the result of fund-raising through internet technology.

V. Review the Legal Aid System

It is 8 years since the *Legal Aid Act* came into effect on July 1, 2004. Besides continued support and assistance, the Foundation has also received many advice as well as expectations from society on the development of legal aid. While endeavoring to assist disadvantaged people in resolving their legal problems, LAF finds that there are still people who could not receive legal aid due to certain restrictions in the *Legal Aid Act*. To ensure that legal aid services meet the needs of the disadvantaged while maintaining fair distribution of resources, certain issues such as the scope of legal aid, application and assessment procedures, organizational structure and the related regulations should be reviewed, and necessary modifications must be made to meet the demands and expectations from society. The drafting of the amendments to the *Legal Aid Act* was close to completion in 2012, and will be submitted to competent authority, the Judicial Yuan, for the following phase of amendment.

Appendices

Appendix I. Overview of Regulations Stipulated or Amended in 2012
Appendix II. Chronicle of Major Events in 2012
Appendix III. Contact Information of Branch Offices
Appendix IV. Statistics of Cases Handled by LAF Branch Offices in 2012

Appendix I. Overview of Regulations Stipulated or Amended in 2012

The following six Regulations were amended in 2012:

I. Financial Eligibility Criteria on Granting Legal Aid

(I) The amendment to Paragraph 2, Article 3 of the Criteria was approved by the 23rd meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on January 19, 2012, and approved by the Judicial Yuan by Letter No. 1010003342 of Tai Ting Sih Four on March 30, 2012.

(II) The amendment to the Financial Eligibility Reference List of 2013 was approved by the 6th provisional meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on December 14, 2012, and approved by the Judical Yuan by Letter No. 1010035958 of Tai Ting Sih Four on January 2, 2013.

II. Regulations Governing Documents and File Management

The regulations were deliberated on by the 26th meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on April 27, 2012, the 31st meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on September 28, 2012 and the 32nd meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on October 26, 2012, and was approved by the 32nd meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on October 26, 2012.

III. Procedures of Appointing Attorneys by Branch Offices

The amendment to Item 5 of the Procedures was approved by the 29th meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on July 27, 2012. To provide a standard for branch offices to follow in executing the new Item 5, LAF drafted and presented the related Guidelines to the 32ndmeeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on October 26, 2012 and the 33rd meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on November 30, 2012. The amended Procedures and Guidelines shall be announced and implemented together.

IV. LAF Accounting System

The system was approved by the 25th meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on March 16, 2012, and later was amended and approved by the Judical Yuan by Letter No. 1010018321 of Tai Ting Sih Four on June 28, 2012.

V. Regulations Governing Fund Management between the Legal Aid Foundation and Branch Offices

The Regulations were approved by the 21st meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on November 25, 2011, and were approved by the Judical Yuan by Letter No. 1010018321 of Tai Ting Sih Four on June 28, 2012.

VI. Guidelines Governing the Procedures of Selecting Staff Studying Abroad

Amendments to the Guidelines were approved by the 29th meeting of the 3rd-term Board of Directors on July 27, 2012.

Appendix II. Chronicle of Major Events in 2012

Month	Day	Event
January	6	LAF participated in the Career and Employment Expositions in Sinjhuang organized by CLA.
February	4	The Haocha villagers in Wutai Township of Pintung County filed a petition for state compensation.
February	10	LAF Banciao Branch and the New Taipei City Bureau of Labor Affairs held a joint press conference for the telephone advice service on labor laws.
February	15	LAF visited the Red Cross Society.
February	18	LAF participated in the Career and Employment Expositions in Taoyuan, Hsinchu and Miaoli organized by CLA.
March	4	LAF attended the 25th anniversary celebration of the Federation of Women.
March	6	LAF started the 3rd season recordings of the "The Law, You and Me" program in coorperation with the National Open University.
March	9	LAF visited the New Taipei City Police Department.
March	15	LAF held a press conference to explain the ventilation and pathogenic conditions of the RCA plant by reproducing the scene.
March	16	LAF arranged campus promotion in high schools and elementary schools – Guandong Elementary School in Hsinchu.
March	24	LAF participated in the Career and Employment Expositions in Yunlin, Chiayi and Tainan organized by CLA.
March	29	LAF attended AIT's luncheon.
April	2	Professor Serge Martinez of Hofstra University in New York, USA, paid a visit to LAF.
April	6	The changeover ceremony of outgoing and new LAF Secretary General was held.
April	13	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Yumin Elementary School in Sinjhuang.
April	18	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Jhongshan Elementary School in Danshuei.
April	23	LAF Taipei Branch held the "2012 Legal Aid Business Seminar and Appreciation Tea Party".
April	30	Nguyen Thi My Hanh, Staff of Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, visited LAF.
April	30	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Lujhou Junior High School in New Taipei City.
May	4	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Jhuwei Elementary School in Danshuei.
May	4	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Zihciang Elementary School in New Taipei City.
May	5	LAF Kaohsiung Branch and the Southern Military Court of the Ministry of Defense jointly organized a publicity event at Sinbin Wharf.
May	8	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Changai Elementary School in Sijhih.
May	8	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Jhongtai Elementary School in Danshuei.
May	11	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Sinjhuang Junior High School in Sinjhuang.
May	13	LAF attended the Northern District Skills Competition award ceremony organized by Taoyuan Vocational Training Center of CLA.
May	16	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Chengjhou Elementary School in Wugu.
May	18	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Jhihtan Elementary School in Sindian.

Month	Day	Event
May	25	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Erciao Elementary School in New Taipei City.
May	27	LAF Hsinchu Branch arranged a publicity event at the Church of Jianshih Township.
May	30	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Linko Junior High School.
June	5	LAF Taoyuan Branch held a community conference with social welfare groups.
June	9	LAF Taitung Branch hosted a promotional stall at the Flying Fish Festival of Changbin Township.
June	25	LAF arranged campus promotions in high schools and elementary schools – Beifong Elementary School in Sijhih.
June	27	Members of the China Law Science Association paid a visit to LAF.
June	30	LAF held booths in the Career and Employment Expositions in Taoyuan, Hsinchu and Miaoli organized by CLA.
July	12	LAF held a press luncheon as the Foundation's anniversary celebration.
July	22	LAF held a booth in the Career and Employment Expositions in Chiayi organized by CLA.
July	24	New LAF Supervisor Yi-fang Gu took office.
July	30	Yang (Jasmine) Jin, student of the Columbia Law School, New York, USA, completed her summer internship with LAF.
August	7	LAF attended the press conference held by the Credit Card Debt Victims Self-Help Group at the Legislative Yuan.
August	8	Members of the Guangdong Women Judges Association paid a visit to LAF.
August	15	LAF attended the "Public Trial Observation Promotional Film and Poster Presentation" arranged by the Judicial Yuan.
August	18	LAF arranged an explainatory meeting of the newly amended *Consumer Debt Clearance Act* in Kaohsiung.
August	21	Taiwan Confederation of Trade Unions and Taiwan Labor Front paid a visit to LAF.
August	28	LAF held mid-term review of the "Indigene's Interrogation Program".
August	30	AIT Political Officer George Duso paid a visit to LAF.
September	14-16	Representatives from Taiwan, China, Japan and Korea shared experiences at the 2012 East Asian Conference on Victims of Financial System.
September	18	LAF held the "Public Trial Observation and Legal Aid" seminar.
September	19	LAF held the judges meeting on the film competition of "A Look of the Disadvantaged in Society".
October	13	LAF held the "Case Studies on Labor Dispute and Litigation Practice" educational training.
October	26	CLA Chairperson Shih-wei Pan visited LAF.
October	26	President Hau-min Lai of the Judicial Yuan visited LAF.
October	30	LAF produced the TV commercial film "Credit Card Debt Cases".
November	3	LAF attended the changeover ceremony of the outgoing and new chairpersons of Taiwan Bar Association.
November	10	LAF participated in the "Appointment with the People Carnival" organized by the Judicial Yuan.
November	20	Judge Emmanuelle Wachenheim from France paid a visit to LAF.
December	14	Representatives of Asian Legal Resource Center paid a vilit to LAF Taipei Branch.
December	15	LAF arranged an explainatory meeting of the newly amended *Consumer Debt Clearance Act* in Tainan.
December	22	LAF held the inauguration ceremony of North Legal Aid Staff Attorneys Center and the "Staff Attorneys and Legal Aid for the Disadvantaged" conference.
December	24	LAF signed the contract to cooperate with CLA in the Labor Litigation Program.

Appendix III. Contact Information of Branch Offices

Keelung Branch

Add : 11F., No.14, Jhong 1st Rd., Ren-ai District, Keelung City 20041, Taiwan
Tel : +886-2-2423-1631
Fax : +886-2-2423-1632
Email : keelung@laf.org.tw

Taipei Branch

Add : 6F, No.200, Sec. 2, Jinshan S. Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 10643, Taiwan
Tel : +886-2-2322-5151
Fax : +886-2-2322-2051
E-mail : taipei@laf.org.tw

Shilin Branch

Add : 7-2 F, No 338, Wenlin Rd., Shilin District, Taipei City 11163, Taiwan
Tel : +886-2-2882-5266
Fax :+886-2-2882-1200
E-mail : shilin@laf.org.tw

Banciao Branch

Add : 10F, No.268, Wunhua Rd., Sec. 1, Banciao City, Taipei County 22041, Taiwan
Tel : +886-2-2252-7778
Fax : +886-2-2252-8885
E-mail : banciao@laf.org.tw

Taoyuan Branch

Add : 12F, No.332, Sianfu Rd., Taoyuan City, Taoyuan County 33053, Taiwan
Tel : +886-3-334-6500
Fax : +886-3-334-4451
E-mail : taoyuan@laf.org.tw

Hsinchu Branch

Add : Room A, 3F, No.180, Beida Rd., Hsinchu City 30044, Taiwan
Tel : +886-3-525-9882
Fax : +886-3-525-9897
E-mail : hsinchu@laf.org.tw

Miaoli Branch

Add : 1F, No.1097-1, Jhongjheng Rd., Miaoli City, Miaoli County 36052, Taiwan
Tel : +886-37-368-001
Fax : +886-37-368-007
Email : miaoli@laf.org.tw

Taichung Branch

Add : Room A, 7F, No.497, Jhongming S Rd., West District, Taichung City 40347, Taiwan
Tel : +886-4-2372-0091
Fax : +-886-4-2372-0582
E-mail : taichung@laf.org.tw

Nantou Branch

Add : No.76, Fusing Rd., Nantou City, Nantou County 54062, Taiwan
Tel : +886-49-224-8110
Fax : +886-49-224-6226
Email : nantou@laf.org.tw

Changhua Branch

Add : 1F, No.236, Sec. 3, Wannian Rd., Yuanlin Township, Changhua County 51042, Taiwan
Tel : +886-4-837-5882
Fax : +886-4-837-5883
E-mail : changhua@laf.org.tw

Yulin Branch

Add : 6F, No.116, Sinsing Rd., Huwei Township, Yunlin County 63244, Taiwan
Tel : +886-5-636-4400
Fax : +886-5-636-3850
Email : yunlin@laf.org.tw

Chiayi Branch

Add : 2F, No.107, Jhongshan Rd., Chiayi City 60041, Taiwan
Tel : +886-5-276-3488
Fax : +886-5-276-3400
Email : chiayi@laf.org.tw

Tainan Branch

Add : 8F, No.14, Sec. 2, JhongYi Rd., West Central District, Tainan City 70043, Taiwan
Tel : +886-6-228-5550
Fax : +886-6-228-2540
E-mail : tainan@laf.org.tw

Kaohsiung Branch

Add : 26F-2, No.29, Haibian Rd., Lingya District, Kaohsiung City 80248, Taiwan
Tel : +886-7-269-3301
Fax : +886-7-269-3310
E-mail : kaohsiung@laf.org.tw

Pingtung Branch

Add : 2F, No.57-1, Bangciou Rd., Pingtung City, Pingtung County 90087, Taiwan
Tel : +886-8-751-6798
Fax : +886-8-751-6587
Email : pingtung@laf.org.tw

Yilan Branch

Add : No.130-1, Jioujie Rd., Wujie Township, Yilan County 26847, Taiwan
Tel : +886-3-965-3531
Fax : +886-3-965-3541
E-mail : yilan@laf.org.tw

Hualien Branch

Add : No.12-1, Shunshing St., Hualien City, 97060, Taiwan
Tel : +886-3-822-2128
Fax : +886-3-823-3068
E-mail : hualien@laf.org.tw

Taitung Branch

Add : No. 71, Jhejiang Road, Taitung City 95048, Taiwan
Tel : +886-89-361-363
Fax : +886-89-361-153
Email : taitung@laf.org.tw

Penghu Branch

Add : No.100, Jhonghua Rd., Magong City, Penghu County 88048, Taiwan
Tel : +886-6-927-9952
Fax : +886-6-927-8495
Email : penghu@laf.org.tw

Kinmen Branch

Add : No. 198, Chung-Hsin Rd., Jincheng Township, Kinmen County 89345, Taiwan
Tel : +886-82-375-220
Fax : +886-82-375-210
Email : kinmen@laf.org.tw

Matsu Branch

Add : No.14-2, Jieshou Village, Nangan Township, Lienchiang County 20941, Taiwan
Tel : +886-836-26881
Fax : +886-836-26601
E-mail : matsu@laf.org.tw

Appendix IV. Statistics of Cases Handled by LAF Branch Offices in 2012

Analyses of Total Cases

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

LAF Branch	Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e+f+g)	General Cases (b)	Special Program Cases				
			CDCP (c)	1st Interrogation (d)	Expanded Consultation (e)	Labor Litigation (f)	IndigeneEs Interrogation (g)
Keelung	2794	1449	123	30	1138	49	5
Taipei	22149	7243	1338	172	12848	542	6
Shihlin	13870	2623	685	84	10353	108	17
Banciao	16864	5288	659	87	10492	307	31
Taoyuan	9524	3356	512	15	5317	298	26
Hsinchu	2812	1117	152	5	1436	82	20
Miaoli	2092	714	59	35	1256	25	3
Taichung	10334	3026	382	23	6627	259	17
Nantou	2827	764	102	0	1918	38	5
Changhua	3274	1423	124	5	1640	81	1
Yunlin	1676	667	92	1	876	40	0
Chiayi	3214	1305	132	14	1676	85	2
Tainan	10356	2979	436	18	6713	201	9
Kaohsiung	13458	4647	912	24	7633	231	11
Pingtung	4741	2289	258	8	2016	156	14
Taitung	2161	727	243	7	1147	5	32
Hualien	1914	639	20	4	1209	16	26
Yilan	2246	1081	70	47	1002	40	6
Kinmen	477	110	2	0	360	5	0
Matsu	100	14	4	0	82	0	0
Penghu	499	180	20	0	295	4	0
Total	127382	41641	6325	579	76034	2572	231

Table 2. Total Approved General Cases and Special Program Cases

Branch Office	Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e+f+g)	General Cases (b)	Special Program Cases				
			CDCP (c)	1st Interrogation (d)	Expanded Consultation (e)	Labor Litigation (f)	IndigeneEs Interrogation (g)
Keelung	1789	896	103	30	719	36	5
Taipei	15226	4447	1120	166	9084	403	6
Shihlin	9743	1548	524	72	7517	65	17
Banciao	11319	3164	491	79	7329	225	31
Taoyuan	7114	1818	340	11	4683	236	26
Hsinchu	1574	750	87	5	646	66	20
Miaoli	1841	598	54	33	1128	25	3
Taichung	6655	1782	299	22	4333	202	17
Nantou	2287	508	76	0	1669	29	5
Changhua	2589	990	112	5	1410	71	1
Yunlin	1216	524	75	1	590	26	0
Chiayi	2075	725	96	14	1172	66	2
Tainan	7698	2026	375	14	5109	167	7
Kaohsiung	8287	2932	741	21	4406	177	10
Pingtung	3339	1447	198	5	1536	140	13
Taitung	1604	620	203	6	740	3	32
Hualien	1446	479	10	4	916	13	24
Yilan	1490	524	58	45	824	33	6
Kinmen	375	72	0	0	299	4	0
Matsu	55	12	3	0	40	0	0
Penghu	442	143	18	0	277	4	0
Total	88164	26005	4983	533	54427	1991	225

Table 3. Statistics of Assessment Results by Branch Offices

LAF Branch	Total Applications (a=b+c+d+e+f+g)	Total Approvals (b)	Total Refusals (c)	Legal Consultation (d)	No Consultation (e)	Approval Percentage [(b+d)/(b+c+d+e)]	Withdrawal (f)	Others (g)
Keelung	2794	1035	519	754	422	65.53%	47	17
Taipei	22149	5579	2737	9647	3826	69.88%	228	132
Shihlin	13870	1919	1096	7824	2904	70.89%	71	56
Banciao	16864	3713	2148	7606	3186	67.97%	103	108
Taoyuan	9524	2134	968	4980	743	80.61%	583	116
Hsinchu	2812	855	335	719	828	57.51%	47	28
Miaoli	2092	686	98	1155	129	89.02%	17	7
Taichung	10334	2056	1140	4599	2335	65.70%	191	13
Nantou	2827	570	266	1717	251	81.56%	0	23
Changhua	3274	1104	413	1485	234	80.01%	36	2
Yunlin	1676	571	153	645	294	73.12%	6	7
Chiayi	3214	818	498	1257	533	66.81%	93	15
Tainan	10356	2423	836	5275	1614	75.86%	61	147
Kaohsiung	13458	3416	1424	4871	3302	63.68%	206	239
Pingtung	4741	1682	659	1657	519	73.92%	204	20
Taitung	2161	697	106	907	441	74.57%	10	0
Hualien	1914	530	163	916	293	76.03%	7	5
Yilan	2246	624	376	866	185	72.65%	190	5
Kinmen	477	76	35	299	61	79.62%	4	2
Matsu	100	14	2	41	42	55.56%	0	1
Penghu	499	160	33	282	18	89.66%	5	1
Total	127382	30662	14005	57502	22160	70.91%	2109	944

Note:Cases recorded under the "Others" category refer to applications which have not yet received an assessment result when this Table was compiled on January 3, 2013, e.g. cases that still needed certain required documents or cases which have not yet entered the assessment stage.

Analyses of General Cases

Table 4. Statistics of Assessment Results

LAF Branch	Applications (a=b+c+d+e)	Assessment Results			Withdrawal (d)	Others (e)
		Approval (b)	Refusal (c)	Approval Percentage (b/(b+c))		
Keelung	1449	896	489	64.69%	47	17
Taipei	7243	4447	2471	64.28%	228	97
Shihlin	2623	1548	956	61.82%	71	48
Banciao	5288	3164	1930	62.11%	103	91
Taoyuan	3356	1818	870	67.63%	583	85
Hsinchu	1117	750	305	71.09%	47	15
Miaoli	714	598	93	86.54%	17	6
Taichung	3026	1782	1040	63.15%	191	13
Nantou	764	508	236	68.28%	0	20
Changhua	1423	990	396	71.43%	36	1
Yunlin	667	524	134	79.64%	6	3
Chiayi	1305	725	472	60.57%	93	15
Tainan	2979	2026	771	72.43%	61	121
Kaohsiung	4647	2932	1279	69.63%	206	230
Pingtung	2289	1447	619	70.04%	204	19
Taitung	727	620	97	86.47%	10	0
Hualien	639	479	148	76.40%	7	5
Yilan	1081	524	363	59.08%	190	4
Kinmen	110	72	32	69.23%	4	2
Matsu	14	12	2	85.71%	0	0
Penghu	180	143	32	81.71%	5	0
Total	41641	26005	12735	67.13%	2109	792

Table 5. Approval Percentages by Service Categories

LAF Branch	Total Approval (e=a+b+c+d)	Approval Categories							
		Representation in Court Proceedings		Legal Document Drafting		Mediation or Settlement Negotiation		Analytical Legal Consultation	
		Subtotal (a)	Percentage (a/e)	Subtotal (b)	Percentage (b/e)	Subtotal (c)	Percentage (c/e)	Subtotal (d)	Percentage (d/e)
Keelung	896	790	88.17%	104	11.61%	2	0.22%	0	0.00%
Taipei	4447	3889	87.45%	536	12.05%	22	0.49%	0	0.00%
Shihlin	1548	1275	82.36%	260	16.80%	13	0.84%	0	0.00%
Banciao	3164	2784	87.99%	339	10.71%	39	1.23%	2	0.06%
Taoyuan	1818	1651	90.81%	147	8.09%	20	1.10%	0	0.00%
Hsinchu	750	665	88.67%	81	10.80%	4	0.53%	0	0.00%
Miaoli	598	466	77.93%	116	19.40%	16	2.68%	0	0.00%
Taichung	1782	1532	85.97%	243	13.64%	7	0.39%	0	0.00%
Nantou	508	369	72.64%	94	18.50%	45	8.86%	0	0.00%
Changhua	990	791	79.90%	191	19.29%	8	0.81%	0	0.00%
Yunlin	524	471	89.89%	52	9.92%	1	0.19%	0	0.00%
Chiayi	725	576	79.45%	147	20.28%	2	0.28%	0	0.00%
Tainan	2026	1664	82.13%	355	17.52%	7	0.35%	0	0.00%
Kaohsiung	2932	2493	85.03%	434	14.80%	5	0.17%	0	0.00%
Pingtung	1447	1199	82.86%	242	16.72%	6	0.41%	0	0.00%
Taitung	620	573	92.42%	47	7.58%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Hualien	479	445	92.90%	32	6.68%	2	0.42%	0	0.00%
Yilan	524	447	85.31%	71	13.55%	6	1.15%	0	0.00%
Kinmen	72	70	97.22%	2	2.78%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Matsu	12	12	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Penghu	143	114	79.72%	29	20.28%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	26005	22276	85.66%	3522	13.54%	205	0.79%	2	0.01%

Note: The category “Analytic Legal Consultation” signifies that an applicant was granted analytic legal consultation because of the complexity of the case. The case was assigned to a legal aid attorney, who would provide a three-hour consultation session to clarify facts of the case and the legal issues involved, and then provide written advice. This service is different from the general on-site verbal consultation offered in the assessment room.

Table 6. Percentages of Applications and Approvals by Case Type Categories

LAF Branch	Application						Approval				
	Case Subtotal	Category					Case Subtotal	Category			
		Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Unrecorded		Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative
Keelung	1449	801	354	276	18	0	896	508	203	182	3
Taipei	7243	3836	2057	1167	179	4	4447	2514	1112	757	64
Shihlin	2623	1242	734	603	40	4	1548	730	386	421	11
Banciao	5288	2956	1287	970	45	30	3164	1727	764	664	9
Taoyuan	3356	1907	828	544	23	54	1818	1113	380	318	7
Hsinchu	1117	623	248	235	7	4	750	428	158	160	4
Miaoli	714	440	146	122	6	0	598	362	123	107	6
Taichung	3026	1716	734	529	47	0	1782	933	467	366	16
Nantou	764	310	229	210	9	6	508	195	137	171	5
Changhua	1423	753	382	278	10	0	990	538	239	211	2
Yunlin	667	380	142	143	2	0	524	296	105	121	2
Chiayi	1305	587	354	335	21	8	725	317	180	217	11
Tainan	2979	1339	806	716	24	94	2026	905	539	574	8
Kaohsiung	4647	2308	1280	854	54	151	2932	1421	852	638	21
Pingtung	2289	1140	696	441	12	0	1447	764	381	298	4
Taitung	727	335	184	198	10	0	620	298	140	175	7
Hualien	639	372	119	138	10	0	479	290	79	103	7
Yilan	1081	538	307	229	7	0	524	281	117	124	2
Kinmen	110	65	17	28	0	0	72	45	6	21	0
Matsu	14	3	3	8	0	0	12	2	2	8	0
Penghu	180	69	67	44	0	0	143	56	47	40	0
Total	41641	21720	10974	8068	524	355	26005	13723	6417	5676	189
Percentage	100.00%	52.16%	26.35%	19.38%	1.26%	0.85%	100.00%	52.77%	24.68%	21.83%	0.73%

Table 7. Top 5. Matter Types in Approved Cases by Case Categories

Ranking	Criminal Cases	Civil Cases	Family Cases	Administrative Cases
1	Narcotic Drugs	Tort	Divorce	Labor Insurance Act
2	Injury or Serous Injury	Severance Pay	Maintenance	Public Assistance Act
3	Crime against Sexual Autonomy	Salary Dispute	Parental Rights or Child Custody	Immigration Act
4	Robbery	Occupational Injury Compensation	Succession	-
5	Negligent Injury	Consumption Loans	Domestic Violence	-

Notes:1.The legal aid recipients of criminal cases included the accused and the complainant, and the scope of services included representation during investigations and trial proceedings.
2.As there were not many applications for legal aid in administrative cases, only the top 3 matter types are listed.

Table 8. Percentage of Compulsory Defense Cases Aapplications and Approvals in General Cases

LAF Branch	Application			Approval		
	General Case Applications (a)	Compulsory Defense Applications (b)	Percentage of Compulsory Defense Application (b/a)	General Case Approved (c)	Compulsory Defense Case Approved (d)	Percentage of Compulsory Defense Approved (d/c)
Keelung	1449	404	27.88%	896	334	37.28%
Taipei	7243	1577	21.77%	4447	1345	30.25%
Shihlin	2623	294	11.21%	1548	233	15.05%
Banciao	5288	1282	24.24%	3164	960	30.34%
Taoyuan	3356	1105	32.93%	1818	852	46.86%
Hsinchu	1117	367	32.86%	750	315	42.00%
Miaoli	714	263	36.83%	598	235	39.30%
Taichung	3026	871	28.78%	1782	498	27.95%
Nantou	764	108	14.14%	508	79	15.55%
Changhua	1423	493	34.65%	990	405	40.91%
Yunlin	667	250	37.48%	524	209	39.89%
Chiayi	1305	229	17.55%	725	172	23.72%
Tainan	2979	657	22.05%	2026	494	24.38%
Kaohsiung	4647	1158	24.92%	2932	744	25.38%
Pingtung	2289	500	21.84%	1447	406	28.06%
Taitung	727	189	26.00%	620	178	28.71%
Hualien	639	276	43.19%	479	242	50.52%
Yilan	1081	172	15.91%	524	130	24.81%
Kinmen	110	36	32.73%	72	33	45.83%
Matsu	14	2	14.29%	12	1	8.33%
Penghu	180	27	15.00%	143	22	15.38%
Total	41641	10260	24.64%	26005	7887	30.33%

Table 9. Statistics of Assessment Results in Criminal Compulsory Defense Cases

LAF Branch	Mode of Application	Application (a=b+c+d+e)	Assessment Results			Withdral (d)	Others (e)
			Approval (b)	Refusal (c)	Approval Percentage (b/(b+c))		
Keelung	Subtotal	404	334	69	82.88%	1	0
	Court Referral	212	210	2	99.06%	0	0
	Self-Application	192	124	67	64.92%	1	0
Taipei	Subtotal	1577	1345	228	85.51%	4	0
	Court Referral	570	556	14	97.54%	0	0
	Self-Application	1007	789	214	78.66%	4	0
Shihlin	Subtotal	294	233	57	80.34%	1	3
	Court Referral	54	54	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	240	179	57	75.85%	1	3
Bancial	Subtotal	1282	960	310	75.59%	2	10
	Court Referral	326	315	4	98.75%	0	7
	Self-Application	956	645	306	67.82%	2	3
Taoyuan	Subtotal	1105	852	226	79.04%	27	0
	Court Referral	468	454	9	98.06%	5	0
	Self-Application	637	398	217	64.72%	22	0
Hsinchu	Subtotal	367	315	52	85.83%	0	0
	Court Referral	206	199	7	96.60%	0	0
	Self-Application	161	116	45	72.05%	0	0
Miaoli	Subtotal	263	235	27	89.69%	1	0
	Court Referral	142	141	1	99.30%	0	0
	Self-Application	121	94	26	78.33%	1	0
Taichung	Subtotal	871	498	371	57.31%	2	0
	Court Referral	210	199	11	94.76%	0	0
	Self-Application	661	299	360	45.37%	2	0
Nantou	Subtotal	108	79	29	73.15%	0	0
	Court Referral	6	5	1	83.33%	0	0
	Self-Application	102	74	28	72.55%	0	0
Changhua	Subtotal	493	405	87	82.32%	1	0
	Court Referral	334	331	3	99.10%	0	0
	Self-Application	159	74	84	46.84%	1	0
Yunlin	Subtotal	250	209	41	83.60%	0	0
	Court Referral	86	83	3	96.51%	0	0
	Self-Application	164	126	38	76.83%	0	0
Chiayi	Subtotal	229	172	45	79.26%	12	0
	Court Referral	25	21	3	87.50%	1	0
	Self-Application	204	151	42	78.24%	11	0
Tainan	Subtotal	657	494	161	75.42%	2	0
	Court Referral	51	37	14	72.55%	0	0
	Self-Application	606	457	147	75.66%	2	0
Kaohsiung	Subtotal	1158	744	403	64.86%	8	3
	Court Referral	127	103	24	81.10%	0	0
	Self-Application	1031	641	379	62.84%	8	3
Pingtung	Subtotal	500	406	93	81.36%	0	1
	Court Referral	162	158	4	97.53%	0	0
	Self-Application	338	248	89	73.59%	0	1
Taitung	Subtotal	189	178	10	94.68%	1	0
	Court Referral	33	33	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	156	145	10	93.55%	1	0
Hualien	Subtotal	276	242	34	87.68%	0	0
	Court Referral	180	178	2	98.89%	0	0
	Self-Application	96	64	32	66.67%	0	0
Yilan	Subtotal	172	130	42	75.58%	0	0
	Court Referral	12	12	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	160	118	42	73.75%	0	0
Kinmen	Subtotal	36	33	2	94.29%	1	0
	Court Referral	14	14	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	22	19	2	90.48%	1	0
Matsu	Subtotal	2	1	1	50.00%	0	0
	Court Referral	0	0	0	-	0	0
	Self-Application	2	1	1	50.00%	0	0
Penghu	Subtotal	27	22	5	81.48%	0	0
	Court Referral	4	4	0	100.00%	0	0
	Self-Application	23	18	5	78.26%	0	0
Total	Subtotal	10260	7887	2293	77.48%	63	17
	Court Referral	3222	3107	102	96.82%	6	7
	Self-Application	7038	4780	2191	68.57%	57	10

Table 10. Case Total and Percentages of Reasons for Refusal

Category	Case Total	Percentage
Obviously Unjustified	7838	56.04%
Financial Ineligibility	3507	25.08%
Application Not Verified by Deadline	1444	10.32%
Beyond the Scope or Category of Legal Aid	957	6.84%
Case Objective Inconsistent with Purposes of Legal Aid	171	1.22%
Possible Gains for Applicant from Winning the Case are Smaller than Litigation Expenses and Attorneys' Remuneration	56	0.40%
Applicants are Illegal Residents in Taiwan	7	0.05%
Litigation Outside Taiwan	6	0.04%
Total	13986	100%

Notes:1.The reasons for refusals in this Table include only applications refused when people came to LAF to apply for legal aid.
2.The Assessment Committee can choose more than one reasons for refusal, therefore the total number shown in this Table is greater than the actual total number of cases refused.

Table 11. Results of Reviewed Cases and Percentages

LAF Branch	Total No. of unfinalized cases at beginning of the year (a)	New Applications (b)	Cases Finalized					Total No. of unfinalized cases at the end of the year a+b-c-d-e
			Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked		Withdrawal (e)	
			Case Total (c)	Percentage (c/(a+b))	Case Total (d)	Percentage (d/(a+b))		
Keelung	3	115	69	58.47%	44	37.29%	0	5
Taipei	19	660	459	67.60%	168	24.74%	21	31
Shihlin	14	251	166	62.64%	68	25.66%	9	22
Banciao	20	536	322	57.91%	205	36.87%	12	17
Taoyuan	12	217	177	77.29%	37	16.16%	2	13
Hsinchu	2	54	36	64.29%	15	26.79%	3	2
Miaoli	0	34	31	91.18%	2	5.88%	0	1
Taichung	5	221	172	76.11%	53	23.45%	1	0
Nantou	1	44	34	75.56%	9	20.00%	1	1
Changhua	3	61	45	70.31%	16	25.00%	2	1
Yunlin	1	30	25	80.65%	4	12.90%	0	2
Chiayi	4	103	82	76.64%	22	20.56%	1	2
Tainan	2	193	151	77.44%	37	18.97%	6	1
Kaohsiung	2	204	176	85.44%	29	14.08%	0	1
Pingtung	0	72	55	76.39%	15	20.83%	2	0
Taitung	1	9	6	60.00%	2	20.00%	2	0
Hualien	0	37	17	45.95%	17	45.95%	2	1
Yilan	2	51	30	56.60%	19	35.85%	0	4
Kinmen	0	6	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	0	0
Matsu	0	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0
Penghu	0	10	4	40.00%	5	50.00%	1	0
Total	91	2910	2062	68.71%	770	25.66%	65	104

Note:1.The remedial procedure of review is open to those who are "unwilling to accept refusal of the case", "unwilling to accept the type or content of legal aid service granted", "unwilling to agree on the amount of damages allowed to claim", "unwilling to agree on the amount of litigation expenses", "unwilling to accept termination of the case", "unwilling to withdraw the case", "unwilling to accept the content of a guarantee certificate", "unwilling to accept the decision on whether to replace the appointed attorney", "unwilling to agree on the amount of Repayment" and "unwilling to agree on the amount of litigation expenses after case is closed".
2.The case total in this Table includes general cases and Labor Litigation cases.

Table 12.Results of Reviewed Cases

LAF Branch	Type	Total	Unwilling to Accept Refusal of Application	Unwilling to Accept Type or Content of Legal Aid Service Granted	Unwilling to Withdraw Case	Unwilling to Accept Termination of Case	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Repayment	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Damages Allowed to Claim	Unwillling to Agree on the Amount of litigation Expenses after Case is Closed	Unwilling to Accept Decision on Whether to Replace Appointed Attorney	Unwilling to Accept Content of a Guarantee	Unwillling to Agree on the amount of Litigation Expenses
Keelung	Initial Decision Revoked	44	34	6	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	69	58	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
	Not Yet Assessed	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	118	97	13	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	1
Taipei	Initial Decision Revoked	168	121	20	12	6	2	3	3	0	1	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	459	400	24	24	6	0	3	1	0	1	0
	Withdrawal	21	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	31	27	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	679	561	54	36	12	3	6	5	0	2	0
Shihlin	Initial Decision Revoked	68	56	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	166	142	17	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawal	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	22	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	265	226	30	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Banciao	Initial Decision Revoked	205	180	13	4	2	2	1	0	2	0	1
	Initial Decision Sustained	322	287	21	4	3	3	1	0	2	0	1
	Withdrawal	12	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	17	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	556	494	36	8	5	5	2	0	4	0	2
Taoyuan	Initial Decision Revoked	37	27	5	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1
	Initial Decision Sustained	177	163	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Withdrawal	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	229	205	15	0	4	1	0	2	0	1	1

Table 12.Results of Reviewed Cases

LAF Branch	Type	Total	Unwilling to Accept Refusal of Application	Unwilling to Accept Type or Content of Legal Aid Service Granted	Unwilling to Withdraw Case	Unwilling to Accept Termination of Case	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Repayment	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Damages Allowed to Claim	Unwillling to Agree on the Amount of litigation Expenses after Case is Closed	Unwilling to Accept Decision on Whether to Replace Appointed Attorney	Unwilling to Accept Content of a Guarantee	Unwillling to Agree on the amount of Litigation Expenses
Hsinchu	Initial Decision Revoked	15	12	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	36	33	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawal	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	56	50	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miaoli	Initial Decision Revoked	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	31	22	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	34	24	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Taichung	Initial Decision Revoked	53	39	6	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	172	152	16	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Withdrawal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Total	226	191	22	0	4	1	3	4	1	0	0
Nantou	Initial Decision Revoked	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	34	30	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	45	38	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Changhua	Initial Decision Revoked	16	12	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	45	43	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawal	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	64	58	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Yunlin	Initial Decision Revoked	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	25	21	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	31	23	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0

Table 12.Results of Reviewed Cases

LAF Branch	Type	Total	Unwilling to Accept Refusal of Application	Unwilling to Accept Type or Content of Legal Aid Service Granted	Unwilling to Withdraw Case	Unwilling to Accept Termination of Case	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Repayment	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Damages Allowed to Claim	Unwillling to Agree on the Amount of litigation Expenses after Case is Closed	Unwilling to Accept Decision on Whether to Replace Appointed Attorney	Unwilling to Accept Content of a Guarantee	Unwillling to Agree on the amount of Litigation Expenses
Chiayi	Initial Decision Revoked	22	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	82	75	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	107	99	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tainna	Initial Decision Revoked	37	25	9	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	151	127	21	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	Withdrawal	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	195	157	32	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0
Kaohsiung	Initial Decision Revoked	29	26	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	176	162	8	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Not Yet Assessed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	206	189	9	0	4	2	0	0	1	1	0
Pingtung	Initial Decision Revoked	15	12	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	55	49	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawal	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	72	62	5	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pingtung	Initial Decision Revoked	15	12	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	55	49	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawal	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	72	62	5	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Taitung	Initial Decision Revoked	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawal	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12.Results of Reviewed Cases

LAF Branch	Type	Total	Unwilling to Accept Refusal of Application	Unwilling to Accept Type or Content of Legal Aid Service Granted	Unwilling to Withdraw Case	Unwilling to Accept Termination of Case	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Repayment	Unwilling to Agree on the Amount of Damages Allowed to Claim	Unwillling to Agree on the Amount of litigation Expenses after Case is Closed	Unwilling to Accept Decision on Whether to Replace Appointed Attorney	Unwilling to Accept Content of a Guarantee	Unwillling to Agree on the amount of Litigation Expenses
Hualien	Initial Decision Revoked	17	10	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	17	15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawal	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	37	27	2	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Yilan	Initial Decision Revoked	19	9	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	30	24	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	53	37	11	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kinmen	Initial Decision Revoked	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matsu	Initial Decision Revoked	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu	Initial Decision Revoked	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Initial Decision Sustained	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Initial Decision Revoked	770	599	95	22	17	7	10	10	7	1	2
	Initial Decision Sustained	2062	1814	157	29	28	15	9	1	3	4	2
	Withdrawal	65	49	13	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
	Not Yet Assessed	104	96	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
	Total	3001	2558	269	51	45	24	20	14	11	5	4

Table 13. Statistics of Guarantee Certificates and Amount Guaranteed

LAF Branch	Guarantees Issued in the Past		Guarantees Retrieved		Guarantees Ready for Retrieval								Guarantees Not Due	
					In Process of Retrieval		Unable to be Retrieved							
							Subtotal		Cases with Guarantee Issued after Amendment in March 2006		Cases with Guarantee Issued before Amendment in March 2006			
	For Retrieval	Amount Guaranteed (b+d+f+h+j)	No. of Cases (a)	Amount Guaranteed (b)	No. of Cases (c)	Amount Guaranteed (d)	No. of Cases (e+g)	Amount Guaranteed (f+h)	No. of Cases (e)	Amount Guaranteed (f)	No. of Cases (g)	Amount Guaranteed (h)	No. of Cases (i)	Amount Guaranteed (j)
Keelung	45	10,221,194	29	6,871,952	10	1,438,000	5	1,701,242	5	1,701,242	0	0	1	210,000
Taipei	711	547,081,377	372	305,477,883	126	81,733,675	92	62,192,883	25	24,207,083	67	37,985,800	121	97,676,936
Shihlin	26	31,557,873	8	8,749,550	4	4,645,000	0	0	0	0	-	-	14	18,163,323
Banciao	132	94,614,958	85	52,738,659	16	15,109,934	1	200,000	1	200,000	-	-	30	26,566,365
Taoyuan	95	83,638,652	60	45,756,969	19	32,382,350	9	2,839,000	7	1,649,000	2	1,190,000	7	2,660,333
Hsinchu	84	39,984,200	40	13,105,200	19	11,891,000	12	8,247,000	8	4,687,000	4	3,560,000	13	6,741,000
Miaoli	39	25,822,584	30	9,156,446	1	8,023,000	1	500,000	1	500,000	0	0	7	8,143,138
Taichung	148	58,122,570	118	40,414,693	14	4,058,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	13,649,877
Nantou	33	11,179,291	26	6,656,491	0	0	3	1,200,000	3	1,200,000	0	0	4	3,322,800
Changhua	61	23,588,900	48	15,687,500	6	3,752,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4,149,000
Yunlin	35	12,315,876	29	8,838,876	2	457,000	2	820,000	2	820,000	0	0	2	2,200,000
Chiayi	63	16,116,062	52	13,392,062	3	384,000	1	160,000	1	160,000	0	0	7	2,180,000
Tainan	88	25,482,999	62	18,238,999	7	1,824,000	3	639,000	3	639,000	0	0	16	4,781,000
Kaohsiung	86	21,532,621	59	14,629,065	4	779,000	2	385,000	1	200,000	1	185,000	21	5,739,556
Pingtung	195	33,193,640	126	22,873,640	25	4,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	6,120,000
Taitung	10	9,898,206	4	3,212,450	3	2,692,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3,993,756
Hualien	52	20,237,400	46	15,037,400	0	0	2	500,000	2	500,000	0	0	4	4,700,000
Yilan	18	15,062,607	15	12,765,607	1	630,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,667,000
Kinmen	15	5,397,000	7	3,187,000	5	1,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	810,000
Matsu	1	2,415,000	1	2,415,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu	15	2,567,000	15	2,567,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,952	1,090,030,010	1,232	621,772,442	265	175,399,359	133	79,384,125	59	36,463,325	74	42,920,800	322	213,474,084

Notes:1.The Guidelines for Guarantee Certificates Issued by Branch Offices was amended in 2006. Before that, LAF had not required recipients to sign an agreement or authority, as a result it had been difficult for the Foundation to retrieve the certificates.

2.Reasons for unable to retrieve the certificates: Application documents for retrieval were not complete; no retrieval mad momentarily for the interests of recipients; recipients are dead; the courts have revoked retrieval application because no execution fees were paid.

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

LAF Branch	Total (f=a+b+c+d+e)	Criminal		Civil		Family		Administrative		Non-Litigation	
		Case Total (a)	Percentage (a/f)	Case Total (b)	Percentage (b/f)	Case Total (c)	Percentage (c/f)	Case Total (d)	Percentage (d/f)	Case Total (e)	Percentage (e/f)
Keelung	584	301	51.54%	148	25.34%	134	22.95%	1	0.17%	0	0.00%
Taipei	3773	1878	49.77%	1182	31.33%	521	13.81%	180	4.77%	12	0.32%
Shihlin	729	385	52.81%	223	30.59%	115	15.78%	6	0.82%	0	0.00%
Banciao	2461	1327	53.92%	698	28.36%	415	16.86%	14	0.57%	7	0.28%
Taoyuan	1378	778	56.46%	367	26.63%	226	16.40%	6	0.44%	1	0.07%
Hsinchu	537	339	63.13%	101	18.81%	94	17.50%	1	0.19%	2	0.37%
Miaoli	582	315	54.12%	158	27.15%	104	17.87%	5	0.86%	0	0.00%
Taichung	1505	828	55.02%	443	29.44%	227	15.08%	7	0.47%	0	0.00%
Nantou	436	157	36.01%	126	28.90%	149	34.17%	4	0.92%	0	0.00%
Changhua	812	441	54.31%	217	26.72%	152	18.72%	2	0.25%	0	0.00%
Yunlin	513	289	56.34%	118	23.00%	104	20.27%	0	0.00%	2	0.39%
Chiayi	695	236	33.96%	242	34.82%	205	29.50%	12	1.73%	0	0.00%
Tainan	1820	852	46.81%	560	30.77%	399	21.92%	9	0.49%	0	0.00%
Kaohsiung	2401	1234	51.40%	657	27.36%	490	20.41%	18	0.75%	2	0.08%
Pingtung	1554	766	49.29%	544	35.01%	239	15.38%	5	0.32%	0	0.00%
Taitung	386	198	51.30%	79	20.47%	107	27.72%	2	0.52%	0	0.00%
Hualien	424	261	61.56%	81	19.10%	80	18.87%	1	0.24%	1	0.24%
Yilan	476	231	48.53%	150	31.51%	93	19.54%	2	0.42%	0	0.00%
Kinmen	63	39	61.90%	9	14.29%	15	23.81%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Matsu	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Penghu	103	40	38.83%	45	43.69%	18	17.48%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	21234	10897	51.32%	6148	28.95%	3887	18.31%	275	1.30%	27	0.13%

Notes:1. A LAF general case is closed when the legal aid attorney finishes the service and applies to LAF for closure remuneration. (Note: in the case of drafting,an attorney finishes the case by completing the document; in the case of mediation or settlement negotiation - by obtaining an outcome,whether or not it was mutually accepted by the parties; in a court case - when all procedures in the court level legal aid was granted have been concluded, rather than when the final judgment, verdict or decision in the case is Therefore, closed cases include a court case in which the final judgment has not yet been issued, but all procedures have been completed in the court level legal aid was granted.

2. The closed cases shown in this table exclude those which were closed after Variation Assessment (e.g. cases withdrawn, cancelled or terminated).

Table 15. Service Categories and Percentages of Closed Cases

LAF Branch	Total (e=a+b+c+d)	Court Representation		Legal Document Drafting		Mediation or Settlement Negotiation		Analytical Legal Consultation	
		Case Total (a)	Percentage (a/e)	Case Total (b)	Percentage (b/e)	Case Total (c)	Percentage (c/e)	Case Total (d)	Percentage (d/e)
Keelung	584	506	86.64%	76	13.01%	2	0.34%	0	0.00%
Taipei	3773	3350	88.79%	410	10.87%	12	0.32%	1	0.03%
Shihlin	729	582	79.84%	140	19.20%	7	0.96%	0	0.00%
Banciao	2461	2161	87.81%	283	11.50%	13	0.53%	4	0.16%
Taoyuan	1378	1224	88.82%	135	9.80%	19	1.38%	0	0.00%
Hsinchu	537	477	88.83%	56	10.43%	4	0.74%	0	0.00%
Miaoli	582	450	77.32%	122	20.96%	10	1.72%	0	0.00%
Taichung	1505	1270	84.39%	230	15.28%	5	0.33%	0	0.00%
Nantou	436	328	75.23%	74	16.97%	34	7.80%	0	0.00%
Changhua	812	657	80.91%	150	18.47%	5	0.62%	0	0.00%
Yunlin	513	462	90.06%	51	9.94%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Chiayi	695	531	76.40%	163	23.45%	1	0.14%	0	0.00%
Tainan	1820	1521	83.57%	290	15.93%	9	0.49%	0	0.00%
Kaohsiung	2401	1996	83.13%	401	16.70%	4	0.17%	0	0.00%
Pingtung	1554	1308	84.17%	241	15.51%	5	0.32%	0	0.00%
Taitung	386	357	92.49%	29	7.51%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Hualien	424	393	92.69%	28	6.60%	3	0.71%	0	0.00%
Yilan	476	420	88.24%	54	11.34%	2	0.42%	0	0.00%
Kinmen	63	61	96.83%	2	3.17%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Matsu	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Penghu	103	78	75.73%	25	24.27%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	21234	18134	85.40%	2960	13.94%	135	0.64%	5	0.02%

Table 16. Analysis of Closed Criminal Cases

LAF Branch	Total	Favorable to Recipients				Not Favorable to Recipients				Unable to Decide
		Subtotal	Complainant	Accused	Others	Subtotal	Complainant	Accused	Others	
Keelung	276	187	20	167	0	78	6	71	1	11
Taipei	1748	871	158	713	0	815	93	690	32	62
Shihlin	323	197	50	147	0	90	13	77	0	36
Banciao	1254	611	110	501	0	495	55	438	2	148
Taoyuan	751	424	36	387	1	305	17	288	0	22
Hsinchu	322	178	20	158	0	98	5	93	0	46
Miaoli	266	208	18	190	0	48	3	45	0	10
Taichung	749	325	44	281	0	234	10	224	0	190
Nantou	136	66	10	56	0	61	10	51	0	9
Changhua	400	340	8	332	0	59	8	51	0	1
Yunlin	272	205	17	188	0	52	2	50	0	15
Chiayi	183	153	25	128	0	28	13	15	0	2
Tainan	755	295	25	270	0	356	27	325	4	104
Kaohsiung	1087	470	80	390	0	524	67	455	2	93
Pingtung	683	315	118	197	0	277	29	247	1	91
Taitung	188	110	9	101	0	77	3	74	0	1
Hualien	255	175	4	171	0	72	6	65	1	8
Yilan	212	134	10	124	0	47	5	42	0	31
Kinmen	38	19	5	14	0	16	3	13	0	3
Matsu	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Penghu	31	17	5	12	0	12	1	11	0	2
Total	9931	5301	772	4528	1	3745	376	3326	43	885
Keelung	100.00%	53.38%				37.71%				8.91%

Table 17. Analysis of Closed Civil Litigation Cases

LAF Branch	Total	Recovery	Defeat	Partial Recovery and Partial Defeat	Mediation or Settlement	Withdrawal	Court Ruling	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court	Others
Keelung	112	17	21	34	17	11	1	2	9
Taipei	981	168	161	294	198	53	18	24	65
Shihlin	156	51	14	19	58	9	2	0	3
Banciao	532	103	73	160	142	30	11	1	12
Taoyuan	274	50	29	92	74	15	7	0	7
Hsinchu	78	6	13	12	36	7	0	0	4
Miaoli	104	35	8	4	39	9	2	0	7
Taichung	341	52	38	93	121	19	5	0	13
Nantou	87	15	10	15	34	3	6	0	4
Changhua	149	22	12	46	42	13	0	0	14
Yunlin	94	21	10	15	27	17	0	0	4
Chiayi	175	28	29	47	46	11	2	2	10
Tainan	435	69	80	91	131	26	11	3	24
Kaohsiung	485	72	89	114	150	35	9	1	15
Pingtung	403	116	35	79	145	13	3	0	12
Taitung	66	20	9	4	22	7	0	1	3
Hualien	71	10	12	14	22	6	0	0	7
Yilan	122	37	10	36	29	6	1	0	3
Kinmen	8	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0
Matsu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu	30	8	0	7	10	4	1	0	0
Total	4703	901	654	1180	1344	295	79	34	216
Percentage	100.00%	19.16%	13.91%	25.09%	28.58%	6.27%	1.68%	0.72%	4.59%

Notes:1."Mediation or settlement" in this table refers to a case in which legal aid in court representation was initially granted, but later resolved by the legal aid attorney's petition for mediation, in-court or out-of-court settlement or by other means of conciliation.
2."Withdrawal" in this table means either party (or both parties) to the litigation withdraws from an action for reasons other than mediation or settlement.

Table 18. Analysis of Closed Family Litigation Cases

LAF Branch	Total	Recovery	Defeat	Partial Victory and Partial Defeat	Mediation or Settlement	Withdrawal	Court Ruling	Withdrawal of Initial Court Ruling and Remand to Previous Trial Court	Others
Keelung	111	30	6	3	38	11	21	0	9
Taipei	459	99	21	26	151	36	107	2	21
Shihlin	51	25	7	1	32	18	12	0	4
Banciao	389	98	14	23	113	46	66	0	7
Taoyuan	225	67	8	10	54	12	40	0	6
Hsinchu	72	17	0	1	23	19	14	0	3
Miaoli	71	20	2	0	19	11	26	0	2
Taichung	226	56	5	10	49	24	31	0	3
Nantou	82	24	2	6	37	12	15	0	7
Changhua	99	27	6	14	34	16	8	0	2
Yunlin	83	38	4	2	40	4	6	0	2
Chiayi	199	39	7	23	63	7	29	0	4
Tainan	314	94	14	16	94	23	77	0	12
Kaohsiung	373	83	15	15	167	37	86	0	15
Pingtung	194	55	8	7	85	10	45	0	10
Taitung	73	34	5	2	41	12	7	0	1
Hualien	65	29	0	1	16	7	11	0	3
Yilan	70	34	4	6	26	0	14	0	2
Kinmen	11	5	1	0	7	0	1	0	1
Matsu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu	21	3	1	2	6	1	2	0	2
Total	3312	877	130	168	1095	306	618	2	116
Percentage	100.00%	26.48%	3.93%	5.07%	33.06%	9.24%	18.66%	0.06%	3.50%

Table 19. Analysis of Closed Administrative Litigation Cases

LAF Branch	Total	Appeal Procedure		Trial Procedure			Others
		Unaccepted	Revoked	Partial Recovery and Partial Defeat	Defeat	Withdrawal	
Keelung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taipei	158	111	26	0	12	2	7
Shihlin	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
Banciao	8	0	3	0	4	1	0
Taoyuan	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hsinchu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miaoli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taichung	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Nantou	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Changhua	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Yunlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chiayi	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tainan	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kaohsiung	6	0	0	0	5	1	0
Pingtung	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Taitung	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hualien	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yilan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinmen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matsu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	188	112	31	1	31	4	9
Percentage	100.00%	59.57%	16.49%	0.53%	16.49%	2.13%	4.79%

Analyses of 1st Interrogation Program

Table 20. Analysis of Case Sources

LAF Branch	Total Applications	Case Sources					
		Civilian	Police	Prosecutor	Court	Investigation Bureau	Others
Keelung	30	10	8	0	12	0	0
Taipei	172	22	141	2	6	0	1
Shihlin	84	6	71	4	1	0	2
Banciao	87	28	59	0	0	0	0
Taoyuan	15	9	5	1	0	0	0
Hsinchu	5	2	2	0	1	0	0
Miaoli	35	0	30	5	0	0	0
Taichung	23	9	12	2	0	0	0
Nantou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changhua	5	1	3	0	1	0	0
Yunlin	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chiayi	14	1	2	2	9	0	0
Tainan	18	4	12	1	0	0	1
Kaohsiung	24	12	8	2	0	0	2
Pingtung	8	2	4	1	1	0	0
Taitung	7	3	1	3	0	0	0
Hualien	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Yilan	47	3	16	20	8	0	0
Kinmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matsu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penghu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	579	113	378	43	39	0	6
Keelung	100.00%	19.52%	65.28%	7.43%	6.74%	0.00%	1.04%

Note: The "Others" included military sources and social workers.

Table 21. Statistics of Assessment Results

LAF Branch	Application	Refusal	No Attorneys Needed	Attorneys Needed to be Appointed	
				Case with Attorney Appointed	Case with no Attorney Appointed
Keelung	30	0	0	30	0
Taipei	172	6	4	160	2
Shihlin	84	12	2	70	0
Banciao	87	8	3	75	1
Taoyuan	15	4	1	7	3
Hsinchu	5	0	0	3	2
Miaoli	35	2	2	24	7
Taichung	23	1	1	20	1
Nantou	0	0	0	0	0
Changhua	5	0	0	5	0
Yunlin	1	0	0	1	0
Chiayi	14	0	1	13	0
Tainan	18	4	0	14	0
Kaohsiung	24	3	0	20	1
Pingtung	8	3	0	5	0
Taitung	7	1	1	5	0
Hualien	4	0	0	3	1
Yilan	47	2	1	38	6
Kinmen	-	-	-	-	-
Matsu	-	-	-	-	-
Penghu	-	-	-	-	-
Total	579	46	16	493	24
Percentage	100.00%	7.94%	2.76%	85.15%	4.15%

Note: The cases under the "No Attorneys Needed" category include those withdrawn by applicants or cases in which interrogations were finished before attorneys were appointed.

CDCP Case Analyses

Table 22. Statistics of Assessment Results

LAF Branch	Total Application (a=b+c+d+e+f)	Assessment Result					Withdrawal (e)	Others (f)
		Approval (a)	Refusal (b)	Legal Consultation (c)	No Consultation Provided (d)	Approval Percentage (a+c)/(a+b+c+d)		
Keelung	123	68	17	35	3	83.74%	0	0
Taipei	1338	557	121	563	62	85.96%	3	32
Shihlin	685	217	85	307	68	77.40%	0	8
Banciao	659	214	128	277	23	76.48%	0	17
Taoyuan	512	43	32	297	109	70.69%	1	30
Hsinchu	152	14	14	73	38	62.59%	1	12
Miaoli	59	27	3	27	1	93.10%	0	1
Taichung	382	33	42	266	41	78.27%	0	0
Nantou	102	28	21	48	2	76.77%	0	3
Changhua	124	37	7	75	4	91.06%	0	1
Yunlin	92	20	5	55	8	85.23%	0	4
Chiayi	132	11	7	85	29	72.73%	0	0
Tainan	436	209	25	166	10	91.46%	2	24
Kaohsiung	912	276	87	465	75	82.06%	0	9
Pingtung	258	77	20	121	39	77.04%	0	1
Taitung	243	36	6	167	34	83.54%	0	0
Hualien	20	10	10	0	0	50.00%	0	0
Yilan	70	16	4	42	7	84.06%	1	0
Kinmen	2	0	2	0	0	0.00%	0	0
Matsu	4	2	0	1	0	100.00%	0	1
Penghu	20	13	1	5	0	94.74%	0	1
Total	6325	1908	637	3075	553	80.72%	8	144

Table 23. Approved Case Categories and Percentages

LAF Branch	Total Approval (a+b+c+d+e+f)	Approval Category					
		Negotiation and Restructuring (a)	Negotiation and Clearance (b)	Restructuring (c)	Clearance (d)	Legal Document Drafting (e)	Legal Consultation (f)
Keelung	68	34	5	23	6	0	35
Taipei	557	274	38	166	52	27	563
Shihlin	217	124	27	51	10	5	307
Banciao	214	108	16	70	16	4	277
Taoyuan	43	8	4	21	1	9	297
Hsinchu	14	3	0	11	0	0	73
Miaoli	27	18	0	6	1	2	27
Taichung	33	18	2	9	2	2	266
Nantou	28	11	2	7	5	3	48
Changhua	37	21	4	10	2	0	75
Yunlin	20	13	0	6	1	0	55
Chiayi	11	5	0	6	0	0	85
Tainan	209	146	6	47	4	6	166
Kaohsiung	276	196	35	11	29	5	465
Pingtung	77	51	12	6	4	4	121
Taitung	36	25	2	9	0	0	167
Hualien	10	8	0	2	0	0	0
Yilan	16	9	0	4	1	2	42
Kinmen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matsu	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Penghu	13	11	0	2	0	0	5
Total	4983	1084	153	467	135	69	3075
Percentage	100.00%	21.75%	3.07%	9.37%	2.71%	1.38%	61.71%

Table 24. Case Total and Percentages of Review Results

LAF Branch	Total No. of unfinalized cases at beginning of the year (a)	New Applications (b)	Case Finalized					Total No. of unfinalized cases at the end of the year (a)+(b)-(c)-(d)-(e)
			Initial Decision Sustained		Initial Decision Revoked		Withdrawal (e)	
			Case Total (c)	Percentage (c/(a+b))	Case Total (d)	Percentage (d/(a+b))		
Keelung	1	4	1	20.00%	4	80.00%	0	0
Taipei	0	29	15	51.72%	10	34.48%	2	2
Shihlin	0	24	13	54.17%	11	45.83%	0	0
Banciao	0	47	21	44.68%	21	44.68%	1	4
Taoyuan	0	10	7	70.00%	3	30.00%	0	0
Hsinchu	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Miaoli	0	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0
Taichung	0	17	8	47.06%	9	52.94%	0	0
Nantou	0	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0
Changhua	0	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0
Yunlin	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Chiayi	0	3	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	0	0
Tainan	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Kaohsiung	0	23	10	43.48%	9	39.13%	1	3
Pingtung	0	3	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	0
Taitung	0	3	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	0	0
Hualien	0	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Yilan	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Kinmen	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Matsu	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Penghu	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
Total	1	171	83	48.26%	76	44.19%	4	9

Analyses of Expanded Legal Consultation Program

Table 25. Case Statistics

LAF Branch	Total (c=a+b)	Legal Consultation		No Consultation Provided	
		Case Total (a)	Percentage (a/c)	Case Total (b)	Percentage (b/c)
Keelung	1138	719	63.18%	419	36.82%
Taipei	12848	9084	70.70%	3764	29.30%
Shihlin	10353	7517	72.61%	2836	27.39%
Banciao	10492	7329	69.85%	3163	30.15%
Taoyuan	5317	4683	88.08%	634	11.92%
Hsinchu	1436	646	44.99%	790	55.01%
Miaoli	1256	1128	89.81%	128	10.19%
Taichung	6627	4333	65.38%	2294	34.62%
Nantou	1918	1669	87.02%	249	12.98%
Changhua	1640	1410	85.98%	230	14.02%
Yunlin	876	590	67.35%	286	32.65%
Chiayi	1676	1172	69.93%	504	30.07%
Tainan	6713	5109	76.11%	1604	23.89%
Kaohsiung	7633	4406	57.72%	3227	42.28%
Pingtung	2016	1536	76.19%	480	23.81%
Taitung	1147	740	64.52%	407	35.48%
Hualien	1209	916	75.77%	293	24.23%
Yilan	1002	824	82.24%	178	17.76%
Kinmen	360	299	83.06%	61	16.94%
Matsu	82	40	48.78%	42	51.22%
Penghu	295	277	93.90%	18	6.10%
Total	76034	54427	71.58%	21607	28.42%

Table 26. Analysis of Case Categories With or Without Legal Consultation

LAF Branch	Legal Consultation						No Consultation Provided					
	Subtotal	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Unrecorded	Subtotal	Criminal	Civil	Family	Administrative	Unrecorded
Keelung	719	191	329	171	28	0	419	89	197	119	12	2
Taipei	9084	1991	5152	1695	235	11	3764	757	2108	811	81	7
Shihlin	7517	2453	3272	1548	140	104	2836	717	1369	628	72	50
Banciao	7329	2060	3399	1607	151	112	3163	863	1583	630	69	18
Taoyuan	4683	1173	2577	806	72	55	634	104	400	97	14	19
Hsinchu	646	251	222	154	16	3	790	174	397	205	12	2
Miaoli	1128	360	432	318	16	2	128	37	55	30	6	0
Taichung	4333	1107	2092	993	130	11	2294	493	1169	569	58	5
Nantou	1669	464	731	427	45	2	249	45	120	78	6	0
Changhua	1410	388	576	417	26	3	230	47	111	69	3	0
Yunlin	590	141	251	174	16	8	286	59	147	62	9	9
Chiayi	1172	345	420	346	42	19	504	122	234	126	13	9
Tainan	5109	1274	2458	1273	100	4	1604	355	789	416	39	5
Kaohsiung	4406	1425	1941	934	103	3	3227	913	1550	686	68	10
Pingtung	1536	540	586	372	36	2	480	118	214	138	10	0
Taitung	740	202	271	254	13	0	407	86	186	116	19	0
Hualien	916	173	420	300	23	0	293	58	142	86	7	0
Yilan	824	217	347	237	23	0	178	55	78	40	4	1
Kinmen	299	66	155	69	8	1	61	21	27	9	3	1
Matsu	40	2	24	9	5	0	42	11	26	3	2	0
Penghu	277	67	124	73	13	0	18	4	11	3	0	0
Total	54427	14890	25779	12177	1241	340	21607	5128	10913	4921	507	138

Analyses of Labor Litigation Program

Table 27. Case Statistics

LAF Branch	Total Application (c=a+b)	Assessment Results		
		Approval (a)	Refusal (b)	Percentage of Approval (a/c)
Keelung	49	36	13	73.47%
Taipei	542	403	139	74.35%
Shihlin	108	65	43	60.19%
Banciao	307	225	82	73.29%
Taoyuan	298	236	62	79.19%
Hsinchu	82	66	16	80.49%
Miaoli	25	25	0	100.00%
Taichung	259	202	57	77.99%
Nantou	38	29	9	76.32%
Changhua	81	71	10	87.65%
Yunlin	40	26	14	65.00%
Chiayi	85	66	19	77.65%
Tainan	201	167	34	83.08%
Kaohsiung	231	177	54	76.62%
Pingtung	156	140	16	89.74%
Taitung	5	3	2	60.00%
Hualien	16	13	3	81.25%
Yilan	40	33	7	82.50%
Kinmen	5	4	1	80.00%
Matsu	0	0	0	-
Penghu	4	4	0	100.00%
Total	2,572	1,991	581	77.41%

Note: The number of cases included this table are classified in accordance with the “first assement result”. When the initial decision in a case was revoked by the Review Committee and conducted as a general case, such case is still included in CLA case statistics.

Analyses of Indigene's Interrogation Program

Table 28. Analysis of Case Sources

LAF Branch	Application	Case Source					
		Civilian	Police	Prosecutor	Court	Investigation Bureau	Others
Keelung	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
Taipei	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Shihlin	17	0	17	0	0	0	0
Banciao	31	0	31	0	0	0	0
Taoyuan	26	2	24	0	0	0	0
Hsinchu	20	0	20	0	0	0	0
Miaoli	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
Taichung	17	0	17	0	0	0	0
Nantou	5	0	5	0	0	0	0
Changhua	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Yunlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chiayi	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tainan	9	0	9	0	0	0	0
Kaohsiung	11	0	9	1	0	0	1
Pingtung	14	0	14	0	0	0	0
Taitung	32	3	27	2	0	0	0
Hualien	26	0	25	0	0	0	1
Yilan	6	0	5	0	0	0	1
Kinmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matsu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penghu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	231	6	218	4	0	0	3
Percentage	100.00%	2.60%	94.37%	1.73%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%

Note: The "Others" category included military sources and social workers.

Table 29. Assessment Results

LAF Branch	Application	Refusal	No Attorney Needed	Attorney Needed to be Appointed	
				Case with Attorney Appointed	Case with no Attorney Appointed
Keelung	5	0	0	5	0
Taipei	6	0	1	5	0
Shihlin	17	0	0	17	0
Banciao	31	0	2	29	0
Taoyuan	26	0	2	19	5
Hsinchu	20	0	8	12	0
Miaoli	3	0	1	2	0
Taichung	17	0	1	14	2
Nantou	5	0	1	4	0
Changhua	1	0	1	0	0
Yunlin	0	0	0	0	0
Chiayi	2	0	0	2	0
Tainan	9	2	1	6	0
Kaohsiung	11	1	2	8	0
Pingtung	14	1	0	13	0
Taitung	32	0	5	26	1
Hualien	26	2	7	9	8
Yilan	6	0	0	6	0
Kinmen	-	-	-	-	-
Matsu	-	-	-	-	-
Penghu	-	-	-	-	-
Total	231	6	32	177	16
Percentage	100.00%	2.60%	13.85%	76.62%	6.93%

Note: The cases under the "No Attorneys Needed" category include those withdrawn by applicants or cases in which interrogations were finished before attorneys were appointed.

Analyses of Applicants and Recipients

Table 30. Analysis of Applicants' and Recipients' Places of Residence

Residence	General Case				CDCP Case				Labor Litigation Program Case				Expanded Consultation			
	Application		Approval		Application		Approval		Application		Approval		Application		Approval	
	Femal	Male	Femal	Male	Femal	Male	Femal	Male	Femal	Male	Femal	Male	Femal	Male	Femal	Male
Keelung City	496	757	292	479	81	68	70	54	13	45	12	33	717	522	478	324
Taipei City	2693	2681	1627	1514	546	466	438	379	133	173	95	106	7774	6623	5449	4769
New Taipei City	3900	5393	2446	3219	820	726	660	555	230	293	173	199	9619	9217	6753	6658
Taoyuan County	1289	2177	754	1344	258	259	170	179	153	164	131	123	2922	2537	2527	2170
Hsinchu City	183	467	117	347	33	50	26	25	21	22	17	18	453	396	198	196
Hsinchu County	207	369	144	242	26	35	12	23	21	20	16	17	336	288	169	155
Miaoli County	271	524	220	413	22	33	21	28	11	22	10	21	684	628	588	547
Taichung City	1118	1642	708	928	204	169	165	128	93	132	69	96	3371	3014	2205	1988
Nantou County	373	452	262	275	52	52	42	36	10	28	8	22	924	842	796	730
Changhua County	513	958	351	644	60	73	55	62	55	68	51	62	935	869	796	723
Yunlin County	248	489	194	366	50	46	43	36	11	25	4	16	544	417	392	272
Chiayi City	269	261	152	157	30	34	21	23	9	20	6	14	505	327	336	214
Chiayi County	309	491	161	325	35	27	27	21	14	45	14	38	468	402	345	287
Tainan City	1226	1586	873	1045	221	205	186	177	74	153	64	129	3544	2932	2721	2183
Kaohsiung City	2100	2638	1446	1649	491	439	422	336	76	163	54	126	4408	3408	2586	2018
Pingtung County	967	1286	606	819	152	98	121	71	79	102	73	92	1162	872	859	671
Taitung County	325	437	275	369	154	90	132	71	5	6	4	5	677	468	446	293
Hualien County	213	403	149	300	7	12	5	4	4	12	3	11	759	462	585	340
Yilan County	397	619	226	336	49	22	42	17	16	41	14	36	567	467	474	373
Kinmen County	49	52	28	32	0	2	0	0	3	2	3	1	187	172	156	137
Lianjiang County	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	27	59	15	27
Penghu County	75	111	60	87	10	11	9	10	0	5	0	5	167	131	151	123
Unrecorded	243	378	10	10	52	49	43	35	0	0	0	0	118	113	107	97
Total	17467	24174	11104	14901	3356	2969	2712	2271	1031	1541	821	1170	40868	35166	29132	25295

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

Table 31. Gender Analysis of Applicants and Recipients

Gender		Total		General Case		1st Interrogation		CDCP		Labor Litigation		Expanded Consultation		Indigene's Interrogation	
		Application	Approval	Application	Approval	Application	Approval	Application	Approval	Application	Approval	Application	Approval	Application	Approval
Male	Case Total	64351	44138	24174	14901	405	405	2969	2271	1541	1170	35166	25295	96	96
	Percentage	50.52%	50.06%	58.05%	57.30%	69.95%	75.98%	46.94%	45.57%	59.91%	58.76%	46.25%	46.48%	41.56%	42.67%
Female	Case Total	62799	43846	17467	11104	58	58	3356	2712	1031	821	40868	29132	19	19
	Percentage	49.30%	49.73%	41.95%	42.70%	10.02%	10.88%	53.06%	54.43%	40.09%	41.24%	53.75%	53.52%	8.23%	8.44%
Unrecorded	Case Total	232	180	0	0	116	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	110
	Percentage	0.18%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	20.03%	13.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.22%	48.89%
Total		127382	88164	41641	26005	579	533	6325	4983	2572	1991	76034	54427	231	225

Table 32. Age Analysis of Legal Aid Recipient

Case Category	Gender	Age Group	Under 18	19~30	31~40	41~50	51~65	Over 66	Unrecorded	Total
Total	Subtotal	Case Total	3946	12553	22178	22890	20745	5648	204	88164
		Percentage	4.48%	14.24%	25.16%	25.96%	23.53%	6.41%	0.00%	99.77%
	Female	Case Total	1800	5854	11912	11956	10122	2191	11	43846
		Percentage	4.11%	13.35%	27.17%	27.27%	23.09%	5.00%	0.00%	99.97%
	Male	Case Total	2146	6699	10266	10934	10623	3457	13	44138
		Percentage	4.86%	15.18%	23.26%	24.77%	24.07%	7.83%	0.00%	99.97%
	Unknown	Case Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	180
		Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
General Case	Subtotal	Case Total	3117	5392	6949	5914	3730	896	7	26005
		Percentage	11.99%	20.73%	26.72%	22.74%	14.34%	3.45%	0.00%	99.97%
	Female	Case Total	1401	2011	3401	2604	1376	308	3	11104
		Percentage	12.62%	18.11%	30.63%	23.45%	12.39%	2.77%	0.00%	99.97%
	Male	Case Total	1716	3381	3548	3310	2354	588	4	14901
		Percentage	11.52%	22.69%	23.81%	22.21%	15.80%	3.95%	0.00%	99.97%
1st Interrogation	Subtotal	Case Total	53	109	134	100	55	9	73	533
		Percentage	9.94%	20.45%	25.14%	18.76%	10.32%	1.69%	0.00%	86.30%
	Female	Case Total	3	14	17	15	7	2	0	58
		Percentage	5.17%	24.14%	29.31%	25.86%	12.07%	3.45%	0.00%	100.00%
	Male	Case Total	50	95	117	85	48	7	3	405
		Percentage	12.35%	23.46%	28.89%	20.99%	11.85%	1.73%	0.00%	99.26%
	Unknown	Case Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70
		Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
CDCP	Subtotal	Case Total	14	237	1787	1866	981	95	3	4983
		Percentage	0.28%	4.76%	35.86%	37.45%	19.69%	1.91%	0.00%	99.94%
	Female	Case Total	11	158	1044	1001	466	29	3	2712
		Percentage	0.41%	5.83%	38.50%	36.91%	17.18%	1.07%	0.00%	99.89%
	Male	Case Total	3	79	743	865	515	66	0	2271
		Percentage	0.13%	3.48%	32.72%	38.09%	22.68%	2.91%	0.00%	100.00%
Expanded Consultation	Subtotal	Case Total	711	6446	12709	14402	15547	4602	10	54427
		Percentage	1.31%	11.84%	23.35%	26.46%	28.56%	8.46%	0.00%	99.98%
	Female	Case Total	371	3486	7218	8094	8122	1836	5	29132
		Percentage	1.27%	11.97%	24.78%	27.78%	27.88%	6.30%	0.00%	99.98%
	Male	Case Total	340	2960	5491	6308	7425	2766	5	25295
		Percentage	1.34%	11.70%	21.71%	24.94%	29.35%	10.93%	0.00%	99.98%
Labor Litigation	Subtotal	Case Total	25	344	566	595	416	45	0	1991
		Percentage	1.26%	17.28%	28.43%	29.88%	20.89%	2.26%	0.00%	100.00%
	Female	Case Total	8	181	227	240	149	16	0	821
		Percentage	0.97%	22.05%	27.65%	29.23%	18.15%	1.95%	0.00%	100.00%
	Male	Case Total	17	163	339	355	267	29	0	1170
		Percentage	1.45%	13.93%	28.97%	30.34%	22.82%	2.48%	0.00%	100.00%
Indigene's Interrogation	Subtotal	Case Total	26	25	33	13	16	1	111	225
		Percentage	11.56%	11.11%	14.67%	5.78%	7.11%	0.44%	0.00%	50.67%
	Female	Case Total	6	4	5	2	2	0	0	19
		Percentage	31.58%	21.05%	26.32%	10.53%	10.53%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	Male	Case Total	20	21	28	11	14	1	1	96
		Percentage	20.83%	21.88%	29.17%	11.46%	14.58%	1.04%	0.00%	98.96%
	Unknown	Case Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	110
		Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 33. Vocation Analysis of Legal Aid Recipients

Case Category	Vocation	Application						Approval					
		Female		Male		Subtotal		Female		Male		Subtotal	
		Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage
General Cases	Unemployed	9137	52.83%	13120	52.83%	22257	52.83%	5866	52.83%	8389	56.30%	14255	54.82%
	Labor	4341	25.96%	6655	25.96%	10996	25.96%	2883	25.96%	3888	26.09%	6771	26.04%
	Service Industry	2050	11.55%	1314	11.55%	3364	11.55%	1282	11.55%	694	4.66%	1976	7.60%
	Housekeeping	630	3.10%	5	3.10%	635	3.10%	344	3.10%	1	0.01%	345	1.33%
	Business	258	1.35%	424	1.35%	682	1.35%	150	1.35%	213	1.43%	363	1.40%
	Freelance	377	1.88%	531	1.88%	908	1.88%	209	1.88%	293	1.97%	502	1.93%
	Farming	87	0.48%	302	0.48%	389	0.48%	53	0.48%	161	1.08%	214	0.82%
	Teaching	100	0.40%	32	0.40%	132	0.40%	44	0.40%	11	0.07%	55	0.21%
	Civil Service	55	0.23%	70	0.23%	125	0.23%	25	0.23%	43	0.29%	68	0.26%
	Military	6	0.04%	161	0.04%	167	0.04%	4	0.04%	104	0.70%	108	0.42%
	Fishery	9	0.06%	56	0.06%	65	0.06%	7	0.06%	43	0.29%	50	0.19%
	Others	417	2.13%	1504	2.13%	1921	2.13%	237	2.13%	1061	7.12%	1298	4.99%
	Total	17467	100.00%	24174	100.00%	41641	100.00%	11104	100.00%	14901	100.00%	26005	100.00%
CDCP	Unemployed	764	52.83%	705	52.83%	1469	52.83%	624	23.01%	576	25.36%	1200	24.08%
	Labor	1230	25.96%	1396	25.96%	2626	25.96%	1013	37.35%	1060	46.68%	2073	41.60%
	Service Industry	698	11.55%	393	11.55%	1091	11.55%	554	20.43%	282	12.42%	836	16.78%
	Housekeeping	140	3.10%	3	3.10%	143	3.10%	107	3.95%	3	0.13%	110	2.21%
	Business	68	1.35%	59	1.35%	127	1.35%	56	2.06%	43	1.89%	99	1.99%
	Freelance	163	1.88%	140	1.88%	303	1.88%	139	5.13%	108	4.76%	247	4.96%
	Farming	6	0.48%	14	0.48%	20	0.48%	5	0.18%	10	0.44%	15	0.30%
	Teaching	42	0.40%	18	0.40%	60	0.40%	32	1.18%	12	0.53%	44	0.88%
	Civil Service	21	0.23%	46	0.23%	67	0.23%	12	0.44%	31	1.37%	43	0.86%
	Military	3	0.04%	10	0.04%	13	0.04%	3	0.11%	8	0.35%	11	0.22%
	Fishery	0	0.06%	3	0.06%	3	0.06%	0	0.00%	3	0.13%	3	0.06%
	Others	221	2.13%	182	2.13%	403	2.13%	167	6.16%	135	5.94%	302	6.06%
	Total	3356	100.00%	2969	100.00%	6325	100.00%	2712	100.00%	2271	100.00%	4983	100.00%
Labor Litigation	Unemployed	615	52.83%	898	52.83%	1513	52.83%	480	58.47%	652	55.73%	1132	56.86%
	Labor	265	25.96%	492	25.96%	757	25.96%	226	27.53%	401	34.27%	627	31.49%
	Service Industry	74	11.55%	101	11.55%	175	11.55%	53	6.46%	78	6.67%	131	6.58%
	Housekeeping	41	3.10%	0	3.10%	41	3.10%	36	4.38%	0	0.00%	36	1.81%
	Business	12	1.35%	10	1.35%	22	1.35%	7	0.85%	6	0.51%	13	0.65%
	Freelance	5	1.88%	18	1.88%	23	1.88%	4	0.49%	13	1.11%	17	0.85%
	Farming	2	0.48%	0	0.48%	2	0.48%	2	0.24%	0	0.00%	2	0.10%
	Teaching	12	0.40%	6	0.40%	18	0.40%	10	1.22%	5	0.43%	15	0.75%
	Civil Service	1	0.23%	0	0.23%	1	0.23%	1	0.12%	0	0.00%	1	0.05%
	Military	0	0.04%	0	0.04%	0	0.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Fishery	0	0.06%	3	0.06%	3	0.06%	0	0.00%	2	0.17%	2	0.10%
	Others	4	2.13%	13	2.13%	17	2.13%	2	0.24%	13	1.11%	15	0.75%
	Total	1031	100.00%	1541	100.00%	2572	100.00%	821	100.00%	1170	100.00%	1991	100.00%
Expanded Consultation	Unemployed	20580	52.83%	17604	52.83%	38184	52.83%	15116	51.89%	13171	52.07%	28287	51.97%
	Labor	4811	25.96%	6510	25.96%	11321	25.96%	3458	11.87%	4529	17.90%	7987	14.67%
	Service Industry	4312	11.55%	2895	11.55%	7207	11.55%	2992	10.27%	1965	7.77%	4957	9.11%
	Housekeeping	3997	3.10%	66	3.10%	4063	3.10%	2751	9.44%	48	0.19%	2799	5.14%
	Business	1545	1.35%	2001	1.35%	3546	1.35%	962	3.30%	1246	4.93%	2208	4.06%
	Freelance	899	1.88%	1157	1.88%	2056	1.88%	607	2.08%	815	3.22%	1422	2.61%
	Farming	155	0.48%	699	0.48%	854	0.48%	125	0.43%	533	2.11%	658	1.21%
	Teaching	652	0.40%	311	0.40%	963	0.40%	341	1.17%	152	0.60%	493	0.91%
	Civil Service	385	0.23%	419	0.23%	804	0.23%	183	0.63%	230	0.91%	413	0.76%
	Military	14	0.04%	196	0.04%	210	0.04%	8	0.03%	117	0.46%	125	0.23%
	Fishery	19	0.06%	69	0.06%	88	0.06%	17	0.06%	48	0.19%	65	0.12%
	Others	3499	2.13%	3239	2.13%	6738	2.13%	2572	8.83%	2441	9.65%	5013	9.21%
	Total	40868	100.00%	35166	100.00%	76034	100.00%	29132	100.00%	25295	100.00%	54427	100.00%

Note: Applicants of the 1st Interrogation Program and the Indigene's Interrogation Program were not included in this table because they were not requested to file their vocation information due to the urgent nature of their cases

Table 34. Educational Background of Applicants and Recipients

Case Category	Education	Application						Approval					
		Female		Male		Subtotal		Female		Male		Subtotal	
		Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage	Case Total	Percentage
General Case	None	1168	6.69%	1593	6.59%	2761	6.63%	770	6.93%	1174	7.88%	1944	7.48%
	Elementary School	2312	13.24%	2868	11.86%	5180	12.44%	1474	13.27%	1828	12.27%	3302	12.70%
	Junior High	3861	22.10%	7035	29.10%	10896	26.17%	2704	24.35%	4501	30.21%	7205	27.71%
	Senior High/ Vocational School	6677	38.23%	8281	34.26%	14958	35.92%	4290	38.63%	4999	33.55%	9289	35.72%
	University/ College	3067	17.56%	3076	12.72%	6143	14.75%	1683	15.16%	1482	9.95%	3165	12.17%
	Master/PhD	167	0.96%	193	0.80%	360	0.86%	79	0.71%	79	0.53%	158	0.61%
	Others	215	1.23%	1128	4.67%	1343	3.23%	104	0.94%	838	5.62%	942	3.62%
	Total	17467	100.00%	24174	100.00%	41641	100.00%	11104	100.00%	14901	100.00%	26005	100.00%
CDCP	None	20	0.60%	7	0.24%	27	0.43%	17	0.63%	6	0.26%	23	0.46%
	Elementary School	148	4.41%	104	3.50%	252	3.98%	119	4.39%	86	3.79%	205	4.11%
	Junior High	422	12.57%	401	13.51%	823	13.01%	365	13.46%	308	13.56%	673	13.51%
	Senior High/ Vocational School	1676	49.94%	1362	45.87%	3038	48.03%	653	24.08%	640	28.18%	1293	25.95%
	University/ College	856	25.51%	871	29.34%	1727	27.30%	1378	50.81%	1066	46.94%	2444	49.05%
	Master/PhD	28	0.83%	41	1.38%	69	1.09%	22	0.81%	27	1.19%	49	0.98%
	Others	206	6.14%	183	6.16%	389	6.15%	158	5.83%	138	6.08%	296	5.94%
	Total	3356	100.00%	2969	100.00%	6325	100.00%	2712	100.00%	2271	100.00%	4983	100.00%
Labor Litigation	None	76	7.37%	77	5.00%	153	5.95%	69	8.40%	71	6.07%	140	7.03%
	Elementary School	69	6.69%	103	6.68%	172	6.69%	60	7.31%	74	6.32%	134	6.73%
	Junior High	90	8.73%	205	13.30%	295	11.47%	65	7.92%	158	13.50%	223	11.20%
	Senior High/ Vocational School	354	34.34%	637	41.34%	991	38.53%	270	32.89%	503	42.99%	773	38.82%
	University/ College	420	40.74%	478	31.02%	898	34.91%	339	41.29%	334	28.55%	673	33.80%
	Master/PhD	13	1.26%	34	2.21%	47	1.83%	9	1.10%	23	1.97%	32	1.61%
	Others	9	0.87%	7	0.45%	16	0.62%	9	1.10%	7	0.60%	16	0.80%
	Total	1031	100.00%	1541	100.00%	2572	100.00%	821	100.00%	1170	100.00%	1991	100.00%
Expanded Consultation	None	12178	29.80%	10880	30.94%	23058	30.33%	8802	30.21%	8017	31.69%	16819	30.90%
	Elementary School	2274	5.56%	1799	5.12%	4073	5.36%	1814	6.23%	1456	5.76%	3270	6.01%
	Junior High	3357	8.21%	3165	9.00%	6522	8.58%	2697	9.26%	2587	10.23%	5284	9.71%
	Senior High/ Vocational School	9825	24.04%	7326	20.83%	17151	22.56%	7312	25.10%	5440	21.51%	12752	23.43%
	University/ College	9547	23.36%	8210	23.35%	17757	23.35%	5981	20.53%	5216	20.62%	11197	20.57%
	Master/PhD	946	2.31%	1210	3.44%	2156	2.84%	524	1.80%	646	2.55%	1170	2.15%
	Others	2741	6.71%	2576	7.33%	5317	6.99%	2002	6.87%	1933	7.64%	3935	7.23%
	Total	40868	100.00%	35166	100.00%	76034	100.00%	29132	100.00%	25295	100.00%	54427	100.00%

Note: Applicants of the 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 their cases.

Table 35. Numbers and Percentages of Disabled Recipients

LAF Branch	General Case			1st Interrogation			CDCP			Labor Litigation			Expanded Consultation			Indigene's Interrogation		
	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage	Disabled Recipient	Total Approval	Percentage
Keelung	85	896	9.49%	7	30	23.33%	0	103	0.00%	2	36	5.56%	39	719	5.42%	0	5	0.00%
Taipei	620	4447	13.94%	113	166	68.07%	10	1120	0.89%	14	403	3.47%	346	9084	3.81%	1	6	16.67%
Shihlin	277	1548	17.89%	61	72	84.72%	0	524	0.00%	2	65	3.08%	119	7517	1.58%	1	17	5.88%
Banciao	321	3164	10.15%	49	79	62.03%	7	491	1.43%	13	225	5.78%	146	7329	1.99%	4	31	12.90%
Taoyuan	165	1818	9.08%	5	11	45.45%	1	340	0.29%	8	236	3.39%	76	4683	1.62%	4	26	15.38%
Hsinchu	37	750	4.93%	1	5	20.00%	0	87	0.00%	2	66	3.03%	20	646	3.10%	1	20	5.00%
Miaoli	68	598	11.37%	29	33	87.88%	0	54	0.00%	1	25	4.00%	41	1128	3.63%	1	3	33.33%
Taichung	170	1782	9.54%	7	22	31.82%	2	299	0.67%	7	202	3.47%	176	4333	4.06%	4	17	23.53%
Nantou	87	508	17.13%	0	0	-	1	76	1.32%	2	29	6.90%	122	1669	7.31%	0	5	0.00%
Changhua	94	990	9.49%	1	5	20.00%	1	112	0.89%	4	71	5.63%	70	1410	4.96%	0	1	0.00%
Yunlin	66	524	12.60%	0	1	0.00%	2	75	2.67%	1	26	3.85%	33	590	5.59%	0	0	-
Chiayi	116	725	16.00%	3	14	21.43%	2	96	2.08%	8	66	12.12%	40	1172	3.41%	0	2	0.00%
Tainan	216	2026	10.66%	9	14	64.29%	1	375	0.27%	3	167	1.80%	205	5109	4.01%	0	7	0.00%
Kaohsiung	259	2932	8.83%	15	21	71.43%	3	741	0.40%	8	177	4.52%	128	4406	2.91%	1	10	10.00%
Pingtung	209	1447	14.44%	1	5	20.00%	4	198	2.02%	1	140	0.71%	211	1536	13.74%	1	13	7.69%
Taitung	87	620	14.03%	3	6	50.00%	1	203	0.49%	0	3	0.00%	104	740	14.05%	0	32	0.00%
Hualien	54	479	11.27%	3	4	75.00%	0	10	0.00%	3	13	23.08%	68	916	7.42%	0	24	0.00%
Yilan	75	524	14.31%	18	45	40.00%	0	58	0.00%	3	33	9.09%	104	824	12.62%	0	6	0.00%
Kinmen	1	72	1.39%	-	-	-	0	0	-	1	4	25.00%	10	299	3.34%	-	-	-
Matsu	3	12	25.00%	-	-	-	0	3	-	0	0	-	1	40	2.50%	-	-	-
Penghu	22	143	15.38%	-	-	-	0	18	0.00%	0	4	0.00%	8	277	2.89%	-	-	-
Total	3032	26005	11.66%	325	533	60.98%	35	4983	0.70%	83	1991	4.17%	2067	54427	3.80%	18	225	8.00%

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

Table 36. Numbers and Percentages of Indigenous Recipients' Cases

LAF Branch	General Case			CDCP			Labor Litigation			Expanded Consultation			Indigene's Interrogation		
	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage	Indigenous Recipients	Total Approval	Percentage
Keelung	20	896	2.23%	3	103	2.91%	3	36	8.33%	6	719	0.83%	5	5	100.00%
Taipei	115	4447	2.59%	25	1120	2.23%	3	403	0.74%	54	9084	0.59%	6	6	100.00%
Shihlin	20	1548	1.29%	1	524	0.19%	0	65	0.00%	16	7517	0.21%	17	17	100.00%
Banciao	84	3164	2.65%	23	491	4.68%	1	225	0.44%	63	7329	0.86%	31	31	100.00%
Taoyuan	90	1818	4.95%	5	340	1.47%	6	236	2.54%	47	4683	1.00%	26	26	100.00%
Hsinchu	30	750	4.00%	9	87	10.34%	0	66	0.00%	16	646	2.48%	20	20	100.00%
Miaoli	25	598	4.18%	3	54	5.56%	0	25	0.00%	10	1128	0.89%	3	3	100.00%
Taichung	43	1782	2.41%	1	299	0.33%	3	202	1.49%	37	4333	0.85%	17	17	100.00%
Nantou	55	508	10.83%	4	76	5.26%	8	29	27.59%	14	1669	0.84%	5	5	100.00%
Changhua	9	990	0.91%	0	112	0.00%	0	71	0.00%	5	1410	0.35%	1	1	100.00%
Yunlin	2	524	0.38%	0	75	0.00%	0	26	0.00%	0	590	0.00%	0	0	-
Chiayi	9	725	1.24%	0	96	0.00%	0	66	0.00%	2	1172	0.17%	2	2	100.00%
Tainan	16	2026	0.79%	1	375	0.27%	1	167	0.60%	13	5109	0.25%	7	7	100.00%
Kaohsiung	34	2932	1.16%	3	741	0.40%	0	177	0.00%	6	4406	0.14%	10	10	100.00%
Pingtung	84	1447	5.81%	9	198	4.55%	13	140	9.29%	84	1536	5.47%	13	13	100.00%
Taitung	245	620	39.52%	66	203	32.51%	0	3	0.00%	267	740	36.08%	32	32	100.00%
Hualien	142	479	29.65%	5	10	50.00%	3	13	23.08%	261	916	28.49%	24	24	100.00%
Yilan	44	524	8.40%	3	58	5.17%	0	33	0.00%	42	824	5.10%	6	6	100.00%
Kinmen	3	72	4.17%	0	0	-	0	4	0.00%	0	299	0.00%	-	-	-
Matsu	1	12	8.33%	0	3	0.00%	0	0	-	1	40	2.50%	-	-	-
Penghu	0	143	0.00%	1	18	5.56%	0	4	0.00%	0	277	0.00%	-	-	-
Total	1071	26005	4.12%	162	4983	3.25%	41	1991	2.06%	944	54427	1.73%	225	225	100.00%

Note: LAF commenced to pilot the Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program on July 15, 2012, and no data were collected on whether applicants were indigenous people before this date. After July 15, 2012, all applications made by indigenous people were categoriesed under the Indigene's Interrogation Program.

Table 37. Numbers and Percentages of Non-National Recipients

LAF Branch	General Cases			1st Interrogation			CDCP			Labor Litigation			Expanded Consultation		
	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Approval Percentage	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Approval Percentage	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Approval Percentage	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Approval Percentage	Non-National Recipients	Total Approval	Approval Percentage
Keelung	43	896	4.80%	0	30	0.00%	0	103	0.00%	0	36	0.00%	9	719	1.25%
Taipei	309	4447	6.95%	1	166	0.60%	0	1120	0.00%	3	403	0.74%	120	9084	1.32%
Shihlin	71	1548	4.59%	0	72	0.00%	0	524	0.00%	1	65	0.00%	32	7517	0.43%
Banciao	210	3164	6.64%	1	79	1.27%	0	491	0.00%	0	225	0.00%	124	7329	1.69%
Taoyuan	202	1818	11.11%	1	11	9.09%	0	340	0.00%	0	236	0.00%	29	4683	0.62%
Hsinchu	70	750	9.33%	0	5	0.00%	0	87	0.00%	0	66	0.00%	42	646	6.50%
Miaoli	13	598	2.17%	0	33	0.00%	0	54	0.00%	0	25	0.00%	13	1128	1.15%
Taichung	134	1782	7.52%	0	22	0.00%	0	299	0.00%	2	202	0.99%	55	4333	1.27%
Nantou	24	508	4.72%	0	0	-	0	76	0.00%	0	29	0.00%	90	1669	5.39%
Changhua	45	990	4.55%	0	5	0.00%	0	112	0.00%	0	71	0.00%	18	1410	1.28%
Yunlin	16	524	3.05%	0	1	0.00%	0	75	0.00%	0	26	0.00%	3	590	0.51%
Chiayi	21	725	2.90%	0	14	0.00%	0	96	0.00%	0	66	0.00%	18	1172	1.54%
Tainan	67	2026	3.31%	0	14	0.00%	0	375	0.00%	1	167	0.60%	52	5109	1.02%
Kaohsiung	100	2932	3.41%	1	21	4.76%	0	741	0.00%	0	177	0.00%	19	4406	0.43%
Pingtung	44	1447	3.04%	1	5	20.00%	0	198	0.00%	10	140	7.14%	21	1536	1.37%
Taitung	6	620	0.97%	0	6	0.00%	0	203	0.00%	0	3	0.00%	5	740	0.68%
Hualien	15	479	3.13%	0	4	0.00%	0	10	0.00%	0	13	0.00%	14	916	1.53%
Yilan	46	524	8.78%	0	45	0.00%	0	58	0.00%	0	33	0.00%	16	824	1.94%
Kinmen	3	72	4.17%	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	4	0.00%	8	299	2.68%
Matsu	0	12	0.00%	-	-	-	0	3	0.00%	0	0	-	0	40	0.00%
Penghu	6	143	4.20%	-	-	-	0	18	0.00%	0	4	0.00%	3	277	1.08%
Total	1445	26005	5.56%	5	533	0.94%	0	4983	0.00%	17	1991	0.85%	691	54427	1.27%

Note: LAF commenced to pilot the Indigene's Interrogation Accompanied by Legal Aid Attorney Program on July 15, 2012. As the service is designed for applicants having indigenous background recognized by Taiwan laws, applicants in this Program do not include non-nationalse.

Table 38. Numbers and Percentages of Low-Income Household Recipients

LAF Branch	General Cases				CDCP Cases			
	Low-income Household Recipients (a)	Mid-to-low-income Household Recipients (b)	Total Approvals (c)	Percentage ((a+b)/c)	Low-income Household Recipients (a)	Mid-to-low-income Household Recipients (b)	Total Approvals (c)	Percentage ((a+b)/c)
Keelung	71	39	896	12.28%	15	4	103	18.45%
Taipei	840	113	4447	21.43%	171	18	1120	16.88%
Shihlin	336	63	1548	25.78%	101	12	524	21.56%
Banciao	511	144	3164	20.70%	84	23	491	21.79%
Taoyuan	142	29	1818	9.41%	13	0	340	3.82%
Hsinchu	86	12	750	13.07%	8	1	87	10.34%
Miaoli	49	16	598	10.87%	8	0	54	14.81%
Taichung	287	102	1782	21.83%	28	14	299	14.05%
Nantou	68	71	508	27.36%	11	3	76	18.42%
Changhua	76	73	990	15.05%	5	12	112	15.18%
Yunlin	102	18	524	22.90%	6	5	75	14.67%
Chiayi	60	45	725	14.48%	6	3	96	9.38%
Tainan	248	136	2026	18.95%	34	17	375	13.60%
Kaohsiung	557	235	2932	27.01%	131	71	741	27.26%
Pingtung	262	138	1447	27.64%	22	32	198	27.27%
Taitung	108	24	620	21.29%	15	5	203	9.85%
Hualien	37	14	479	10.65%	2	0	10	20.00%
Yilan	59	20	524	15.08%	7	1	58	13.79%
Kinmen	2	4	72	8.33%	0	0	0	-
Matsu	1	1	12	16.67%	1	0	3	33.33%
Penghu	31	7	143	26.57%	1	0	18	5.56%
Total	3933	1304	26005	20.14%	669	221	4983	17.86%

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

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Vice Chief Editor : Chien Chan Tseng
Writers Team :
Bo Wei Chen、Chia-Ying Liang、Chin-yuen Yang、Chien Chan Tseng、
Dinger Hwa、Gaun Hsieh、Hong-Ru Liang、Joan Yeh、Steven Su、Meng-Hsun Tsai、
Yuwen Tu、Joan Yeh、Wen-Chieh Cheng
Editors Team :Pei-Fen Cheng、Meng-Hsun Tsai

Publishing Organization : Legal Aid Foundation
Add : 5F., No.189, Sec. 2, Jinshan S. Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
Tel : +886-2-2322-5255
Fax : +886-2-2322-4088
Website : www.laf.org.tw
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Legal Aid Foundation
5F., No.189, Sec. 2, Jinshan S. Rd., Da'an Dist.,
Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
Tel:+886-2-2322-5255 Fax:+886-2-2322-4088
http://www.laf.org.tw/

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