Judicial Yuan

Outline of Policy Plans for 2022

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Judicial Yuan - Outline of Policy Plans for 2022

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The Judicial Yuan maintains the ideology that the judiciary is for the people, hence after the National Conference on Judicial Reform, we will push forward with various reforms with the citizens in mind. The year 2022 will be the year that we will continue to promote important judicial reform bills, continue to improve the corresponding arrangements needed for the new systems of Constitutional interpretation by the Justices and Constitutional reviews trials, the system of Citizen Judges, implement the new system for commercial matters, strengthen the Alternative Dispute Resolution systems and each specialized court's functions, establish a professional and neutral judicial system to perfect procedural protection, maintain judicial human rights, create a friendly judicial environment, and continue to improve the development and training of legal professionals, increase the supervision and termination of unfit judges, and perfect our judicial personnel system. In addition, continue to improve the judicial information environment, optimize convenience services, minimize the burden on judicial personnel and move toward the goal of court intelligence. And we will also combine various social resources, improve the effectiveness of the provided services, increase the openness and transparency of the judiciary, create diverse methods of communication between the judiciary and the society, and increase the effectiveness of judicial policy promotion so that all of our reforms would be felt by the people and meet with society's expectations to improve the people's trust and approval of the judiciary. The following descriptions are the Judicial Yuan's outline of the policy plans for 2022:

(I) Constitutional Interpretation

(1) In accordance with the implementation of the Constitutional Court Procedure Act, to timely review and amend the relevant sub-laws
   1. Revise the Constitutional Court Procedure Act to add the "Judicial Constitutional Review System" to enhance the efficiency of trials, simplifies the review report, and adopts measures such as the Chief Justice system, case streaming, and multiple case parallel review.
   2. To meet the practical needs and reviewing the Constitutional Law on the anniversary of its implementation, to examine whether there is any need for further amendments to the Constitutional Law and the related sub-laws and supporting measures.

(2) Enhance the effectiveness of the constitutional litigation procedures through information tools
   1. Promote the use of computer software for collaborative review of cases by justices, to facilitate the simultaneous review of cases by multiple persons.
   2. Continuously improve the trial system and website of the Constitutional Court to meet with the requirement for the trial of cases by the Constitutional Court.
   3. To promote and encourage the use of the Judicial Yuan's electronic litigation documents (including online litigation) service platform for the transmission of litigation documents by the parties, relevant authorities, experts, and friends of the court.

(3) Open and transparent procedures

1. Implementing online progress inquiries on constitutional litigation cases to facilitate the parties prompt inquire on the progress of cases.
2. Proactive publication of the petition, defense and other necessary documents on the Constitutional Court website.
3. Live broadcast of the verbal debates and judgments of the Constitutional Court to satisfy the public's right to know and to achieve the purpose of constitutional law education.
4. Implement a system of inspecting the dossier to protect the constitutional rights and interests of litigants.

(4) Provide the necessary support for auxiliary trial manpower

1. In accordance with the practical needs of the new system, to timely revise the operating manuals for associate justices and clerks.
2. Conduct practical training on constitutional litigation to enhance the professional knowledge of auxiliary trail and administrative staff to facilitate the promotion of trial works.

(5) Promote judicial exchanges between the Constitutional Court and all walks of life

1. Participate in international judicial exchanges to enhance the international visibility of ROC (Taiwan)'s Constitutional Court in the international arena.
2. Hold the Justice academic seminars to increase the Constitutional review process exchanges between the practitioners and academia.
3. Actively engage in dialogue with the community, coordinate the meetings with the people engagement promotion activities, explain the practical operation of the Constitutional Court and enable the people to understand the trail procedures of the Constitutional Court.

(II) Trial Administration

(1) Strengthen various levels of court, enhance the results of trials

1. Implement centralized review of civil cases and strengthen the fact-finding function of the court of first instance, so that the court of first instance is the central fact-finding trial; the court of second instance will heavily restrict further proceedings; the court of third instance will be strictly review of the law, and the appeals would be based on permission by the court.
2. Promote and implement strict rules of evidence in criminal trials so that the court of first instance would be the fact-finding court and continue to strengthen the court's fact-finding function. The court of third instance would be the review of law court that would help quickly finalize important cases to increase the efficiency of the litigation process.
3. Promote a modern, reasonable, and effective administrative litigation system, build a solid first instance administrative court as the central fact-finding trial, Supreme Administrative Court being the review of law trial, focusing on the important legal interpretations and applications, and consolidating various legal opinions.
4. Continue to implement the new system of the Grand Chamber, and giving full play to the function

of the court of final appeal as a unified source of legal advice and continuity of law.

5. Supervise and encourage all levels of the court to quickly end all cases and related administrations to protect the people's rights.
6. Supervise and encourage the Disciplinary Courts to quickly and effectively deal with cases related to the disciplinary actions of the public servants, judges and prosecutors and cases concerning the duties of a judge to maintain judicial dignity and protect the rights of civil servants.
7. Supervise Intellectual Property Courts of the Intellectual Property Court and the Commercial Court and the ordinary courts to handle the intellectual property litigation cases efficiently to protect the rights and interests of the people.
8. Implement the panel system to increase judicial discussion to improve the quality of the judgment.

(2) Perfect the legal system, increase judicial efficiency

1. Discuss the amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure to improve trial efficiency to actualize a pyramid structure for the litigation process.
2. Advocate and implement the procedure for labor-related cases to establish a professional, efficient, and convenient special procedure for labor cases.
3. Promote the implementation of the new system of commercial case adjudication, and establish a rapid, appropriate and professional commercial case adjudication mechanism to quickly resolve commercial disputes.
4. Discuss the amendment for the Act of Custody and clarify the establishment and supervision of the custodian institution, to ensure the rights of the people under custody.
5. Discuss the amendment for the Compulsory Enforcement Act to perfect the compulsory enforcement process.
6. Promote the legislative amendment for the Bankruptcy Act (amended bill to be renamed as "Debt Liquidation Act") to build a complete and effective debt liquidation regime.
7. Continue to study the amendment of the Notary Act and the related sub-laws to perfect the regulations governing the difference of duties between the public notaries and court notaries to make the notary system more complete.
8. Discuss the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure that would actualize the criminal law pyramid structure in the litigation process and perfect the law of evidence, criminal identification system and strengthen of procedural protection for the people with disabilities, to make the legal system more complete.
9. Promote the new system of criminal victim protection and litigation participation, by granting the victims the right to participate in the procedure and protection measures, strengthen his/her subjectivity in litigation procedures and safeguarding his/her dignity and needs, so as to actualize the protection of their rights.
10. Continue to renew the sentencing information system and sentencing suggestions system, invite experts and scholars to study the current sentencing factors of various types of criminal cases and their influence on the degree of punishment to facilitate practical sentencing reference.
11. Promote the completion of the legislation of the "Draft Criminal Cases Proper Sentencing law (provisional)" and after the complete of the legislation, prepare for the establishment of the

"Criminal Cases Sentencing Standard Committee" to establish the policy direction of the future sentencing law system, so as to improve the sentencing law system in criminal cases and enhance the appropriateness of sentencing.

12. Discuss the amendment for the Criminal Compensation Act, to strengthen the protection of the rights and interests of the victims.
13. Strengthen the defense system to protect the defendant's right of defense, to provide substantial and effective advocacy.
14. Discuss the amendment for Administrative Litigation Act to promote the administrative law pyramid structure and related systems to increase judicial efficiency and protect citizen's rights.
15. Study to formulate the "Tax Administrative Litigation Event Trial Law" as the basis for judges to adjudicate tax matters, to enhance the effectiveness of adjudication and protect the rights of the people.
16. Study the amendment of the relevant law and regulations of the Public Functionaries Discipline Act, to perfect the discipline regime.
17. Study the amendment of the relevant law and regulations of the Intellectual Property Case Adjudication Act, to perfect the adjudication of the intellectual property cases.
18. Study the amendment of the juvenile pre-referral procedure, detained juvenile relieving procedure, and procedural protection for victims of juvenile matters, to formulate and amend important regulations of the juvenile justice system and related sub-laws or supporting measures, and to implement the new system of Juvenile Justice Act, to comply with the objectives of various human rights conventions, and to safeguard the sound self-growth of juveniles and to strengthen the protection of victims.
19. Continue to promote the system of juvenile investigation officers on-site visits and physical presence in court; implement a consultative juvenile trial system; strengthen the operation mode of juvenile referral and restoration; revise the professional ethical regulations for juvenile investigation (protection) officers; and refine the enforcement of juvenile protection dispositions.
20. Promote the realistic implement of the juvenile investigation officer to carry out the actual visit and appearance before the court and well perform the negotiating trial system in juvenile proceedings to protect juvenile interest.
21. Study to simplify the production of documents on family non-litigation matters and develop tools for handling family property matters to enhance trial efficiency.
22. Continue to promote the specialization of judges in trial by strengthening the expert consultation system and efficiently evaluate professional or special cases to quickly conclude the cases.
23. Duly review the current situations regarding the need of establishing specialized courts through evaluating the complication, specification, and amount of judicial resources needed for these specialized court to actualize specialization in judges and implement judicial specialization to its fullest to promote judicial efficiency.

(3) Promote the new system of Citizen Judges, and create a secure environment for participation

1. Completion of the law-making task

Subject to the authorization by the Citizen Judges Act, to formulate its sub- laws and administrative

rules to serve as the basis for practical operation after its implementation in 2023.

2. Professional Education and Training
   Continue to conduct moot courts, hold various educational courses, train seed lecturers, and compile teaching materials, to enable judges, prosecutors, advocates, and other judicial personnel to accumulate experience in the trial process and administrative support for citizen trials, and to enhance their professional competence.
3. Institutional Foundation Planning
   The new system will continue to build administrative support measures, create space and facilities for Citizen Judges' courts, formulate measures to provide psychological counseling and guidance, nursery care, personal safety, and personal data protection for Citizen Judges, as well as to build technological information equipment and related intelligent systems for Citizen Judges' courts.
4. Demassified and Diversified Advocacy
   Conduct multi-faceted advocacy on campuses, communities, institutes and organization to shape Civic Consciousness and use multiple media marketing channels to expand the general public's understanding of the new system of Citizen Judges, so that they will agree with the new system, be willing to serve as Citizen Judges, and be able to fully perform their duties after serving as Citizen Judges to achieve legislative purposes.
5. Research and Evaluation of the System
   Continue to conduct questionnaire surveys and analyses, entrust experts and scholars to conduct project studies on important issues of the system; conduct exchanges and visits with foreign scholars and experts to expand the horizons of implementation, and prepare an "Evaluation Committee on the Effectiveness of the Citizen Judicial Participation System " to properly evaluate the system year by year after its implementation.

(4) Promote alternative dispute resolution systems to effectively decrease the incoming caseloads

1. Promote civil, criminal, and family cases, study and discuss adding an administrative mediation system, and combine social resources and enhancing the mediators' professional knowledge and mediation skills. Emphasize on the protection of children and minorities as well as respecting gender equality and multicultural diversity so that all kinds of disagreements could be quickly and peacefully resolved to reduce incoming cases.
2. Create a diverse dispute resolution system to reduce incoming cases and reasonably decrease the workload of judges.
3. Establish a localized family mediation team, combining the resources of multiple services such as judges of courts of first and second instance, lawyers, family service centers of each county (city) government stationed at the court, and domestic violence service offices, to develop child-oriented family mediation and improve the effectiveness of mediation.
4. Study to add and amend the relevant regulations such as the entry and exit mechanism of family mediation members, strengthen the professional training of family mediation members and improve the selection mechanism to protect the rights and interests of the parties.
5. Continue to study the " Mediation Basic Law" and related sub-laws, with the main purpose of optimizing and supplementing administrative mediation; and to construct the basic framework of

civil mediation.

6. Supervise district courts in effectively handling notarizing, registration, and lodgment and other non-litigation issues in improving judicial function.
7. Supervise public notaries in effectively handling notarization matters to increase the quality of the notary.

(5) Enrich trial knowledge, increase the quality of trial

1. Enrich trial knowledge
   a. Continue to maintain and enrich the trial information and datum of various functional categories under subject area on the Judicial Yuan's website to provide consultation and professional knowledge to the judges.
   b. Expand the information exchange platforms related to the information on trials and effectively use administrative resources to assist the judges in their case.
   c. Analyze and amend various case reference handouts and brochures, provide the most updates information for reference to the judges and other judicial staff to improve the quality of the judgement.
2. Hold administrative seminar, legal conferences, and special topic forum
   a. Hold civil, criminal, administrative litigation, intellectual property, juvenile, family, compulsory enforcement, bankruptcy, consumer debt liquidation, notary, non-litigation, lodgment, registration, and arbitration etc. related seminars, legal conferences, and special topic forums to retain new legal and practical knowledge from foreign judiciaries, communicate legal ideas, and exchange practical experience to enhance the judiciary's ability to handle cases.
   b. Hold forums, academic seminars and experience inheritance activities for judges of various trial courts
   c. Hold case review seminar or workshops to improve the understanding between the judiciary and other professionals to increase the knowledge of cases.
   d. Hold seminars on humanistic knowledge, work stress adjustment, and emotion management for judges to broaden their horizons and help them relieve stress and maintain physical and mental balance.
3. Enhance on-the-job workshops
   a. Hold on-the-job workshops or professional speeches for the judges and other related personnel.
   b. Train professional personnel for juvenile, family, taxation, and intellectual property judicial trial.
   c. Train professional personnel for the commercial court, labor law court and mediation.
   d. Continue to consolidate the courts that handle similar legal issues and connect these courts through establishing exchange platforms to accomplish the exchange and sharing of regional resources.
4. Enhance pre-career workshops
   a. Strengthen the pre-career workshops for the judges being selected.
   b. Continue to host all kinds of pre-career workshops for various types of judicial personnel.

(6) Complete procedural protection, maintain judicial human rights

1. Urge the courts to strictly review the applications for communication surveillance and aggressively

supervise its execution to protect the people's freedom of communication.

2. Enhance the ideology of protecting human rights in criminal proceedings to protect the human rights of defendants and also the rights of the victim.
3. Duly inspect and discuss laws and administrative measures, intense study method, to implement International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and Convention on the Rights of the Child to proclaim the ideology of protecting human rights.
4. Continue to supervise the safety of the court and build a friendly court environment that would protect children, juvenile and victim's judicial rights and create a judiciary friendly to the people.
5. Continue to plan and promote the protection of children, juvenile, women, and the disabled people's interest through judicial policy and measures, study the feasibility of expert participation in the trial system to enhance judicial effectiveness.
6. Connect with administrative internet resources to enhance the vertically connection between related departments, cooperate with the Executive Yuan in planning the establishment and operation of Juvenile Counseling Committees, and develop a multi-disciplinary mechanism to implement the principle of last resort in juvenile justice.
7. Study and develop training and study courses for process guardians, improve the recommendation mechanism to protect the interests of the person under guardianship.
8. Study professional training and study courses for family matter investigation officers, and revise and adjust the relevant information operation system to enhance the professional effectiveness of family matter investigation officers.
9. Assist in establishing lawyer's seminar and training to increase the lawyer's professional capabilities to protect litigating parties' rights.
10. Continue to supervise, review, and visit family services centers of courthouses in special municipality, county, and city government. Handle the funding that the service centers provide to other public organization.
11. Perfect the translation system to enhance the quality of court translating by protecting the litigation rights of people with hearing or speaking disabilities and people who cannot speak mandarin.

(III) Judicial Administration

(1) Promote judicial reform and perfect judicial administration

1. Continue to plan to establish a juvenile and family law court in the north to implement the goal of specialization.
2. Cooperate with the establishment of Commercial Courts, ongoing supervision of the proper conduct of business in the Commercial Courts, thereby fulfilling the goals of having specialized trials.
3. Implement the Judges Act and the Code of Conduct for Judges, maintain the independence of

justice and ensure the people's right to a fair trial.

4. Promote decisions to be simplified and made to be more colloquial, to ensure people more understand justice.
5. Assist the "Judicial Yuan Human Rights, Minor Protection, and Gender Friendly Commission" in promoting gender and the protection of child and youth policy reviews and related issues.
6. Conduct a juvenile and family-related commissioned study to evaluate important business development directions.

(2) Strengthen research and development, put into place efficient management

1. Field studies and academic exchange
   a. Send personnel overseas to do field studies on trial practices, judicial administration systems, and court operation mechanism to provide references for future discussions in establishing related laws.
   b. Visit, exchange and write publications with foreign, Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau area scholars and judges to provide comparative legal analysis and mutual legal assistance.
   c. Sign judicial cooperation agreement or memorandum of understanding with foreign judicial entities and send or fund organization to attend or host international legal conferences that would enhance the international exchanges with other judiciaries.
   d. Invite foreign scholars or judges to Taiwan to give a speech or seminar to encourage judges to learn new information and keep up with the newest issues.
   e. Strengthen the cooperation and exchange with domestic research institutions and university law schools by hosting joint academic seminar to improve the dialogue between academia and practitioners. Encourage courts to provide paths for judicial internship to cultivate outstanding judicial talents.
2. Research studies
   a. Research various types of judicial systems, trials, and judicial administration to push forward judicial innovation.
   b. Send judges to study abroad and do research on specific topics, learn of foreign related legal systems, improve professional knowledge, and broaden their horizons to increase international legal exchange.
3. Information Collection
   a. Collect and organize important judicial historical materials, build and increase judicial historical database and collections, creating judicial cultural legacy.
   b. Continuously push for cross-strait legal publications and journals to be gifted in exchange and increase the research of legal systems of Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and other countries. Collect and analyze related legal academic information to improve cross-strait and international legal exchanges.
   c. Commission academic institutions with case studies to research related litigation systems and legal issues to provide references to practices.
4. Efficiency management
   a. Implement self-discipline and review system for judges to maintain the judicial ethics and

dedication that would increase the positive imagery of the judiciary.

b. Improve the management of reviews for the annual policy plans and important policies to confirm that they are finished on time.

c. Properly handle each agency's judicial administration and annual review, inspect all levels of an institution's administration, and implement administrative oversight.

d. Improve the quality of the presiding process, strictly adhere to promptness for the starting time of a trial, increase the public's trust on the judiciary.

e. Implement tests on polite responses during the use of the court's public telephone system, develop good conversational skills to improve the quality of services in the courts.

f. Create a work seminar for the personnel working at the service center window, strengthen the professional knowledge and ability.

g. Continue to promote "Judicial Yuan Video-Conferencing Service Plan for Litigations in Courts of First and Second Instance" to combine district government's resources and equipment for the application technology to allow the people in rural area to not have to physically go to court but could still consult in the litigation process to fulfill the idea that the judiciary is for the people.

h. Continue to promote the new system of centralized electronic check-in, simplify the administrative processes of the courts, and provide fast convenient and modern service to the public.

i. Continue to observe judge's court sessions and spot checks on the respect and friendly services and works provided by the Single-Counter Consolidated Services, to create a friendly court environment.

5. Hold different humanities seminars and art studies for personnel to enhance their cultural understanding and new insights.

(3) Strengthen communications and interactions to promote the judicial ideologies

1. Aggressively negotiate with the Legislative Yuan and other departments to pass various wills and the budget to expedite the process of judicial reform.
2. Strengthen the collection and analysis of judicial-related public opinion, coordinate processing, and provide immediate responses to major public opinion; and maintain contact with the news media to provide accurate and timely judicial-related information to enable the public can understand important judicial policies and trends.
3. Through multi-media, actively promote various items of the judicial reform and services that offer citizens convenience so that the people can immediately receive news from the judiciary and protect their own interests.
4. Mix new media and social network platforms to create a diverse dialogue mechanism to improve the interaction with the public and through the spread of legal education by masses and allowing the people to participate in the formulation of policies, improve the effects of judicial policy and legal education promotion.
5. Strengthen the promotion of the Citizen Judges system and to effectively enhance the understanding and recognition of the Citizen Judges system, to formulate a multifaceted communication strategy through various media channels to promote the Citizen Judges system,

carry out age-based, focused, and staged publicity and promotion to benefit the Citizen Judges system can be steadily launched and smoothly implemented.

6. Invite people from all walks of life to visit the Judicial Yuan and its courts to actively pull each other closer and supervise all levels of the court to continue to conduct series of public meeting activities, to improve the visiting citizens' understanding of the current circumstances in our judiciary.
7. Continue to invite the women, children, elderly, handicap and other civilian organization to seminars for discussing the ongoing administration issues and exchange ideas and comments for future improvements and promote the effectiveness of the connection between the courts and the institutes and its resource sharing.

(4) Properly process citizen's petition, implement legal assistance

1. Handle citizen's petition, the Control Yuan cases, and petition submitted to the Legislative Yuan. Duly provide related information to clarify the mistakes that people have about the judiciary and maintain the image of the judiciary.
2. Supervise the work of the Legal aid Foundation to maintain the quality of legal assistance and protect the right and interest of the people in litigation.

(5) Combine social resources, improve service efficiency

1.Combine volunteer service and educational resource to effectively use social human power to improve the effectiveness of the service to the people.

2.Promote the activity of juvenile and family volunteers, implement the concept of justice for the people, improve the professional training of juvenile and family volunteers and enhance the professional knowledge of volunteers, and to continue the spirit of volunteer service.

(6) Improve judicial environment, enhance judicial capabilities

Evaluate the need of the Judicial Yuan and all the courts in building, moving, renovating, or expanding their courthouse. Adjust and improve the office environment to provide the people with an excellent and convenient work and litigation environment.

(IV) General Administration

(1) Information Services

1. Continue to promote the establishment and promotion of the third-generation trial information system in all courts.
2. Enhance the service environment of online motions and electronic litigation documents
   a. Continue to optimize the electronic litigation platform and promote functional reengineering to increase the utilization rate.
   b. Continue to expand the scope of application of the electronic credit certificate management operating system to achieve the goal of full electronicization of relevant operations.
3. Improve and legalize the electronic documents system
   a. Improve the e-documents system, cooperate with the regulations of the e-documents filing

process to provide e-documents filing.

b. Continue to strengthen the "online downloading and copying of e-documents" service to provide a more convenient and user-friendly operation method.

4. Continue to promote the establishment of Chinese phonetic recognition system in all courts and tribunals (priority should be given to Citizen Judges).
5. Continue to optimize information security protection work
   a. Upgrade the information security level of the seven large courts under the Judicial Yuan from C level to B level, to strengthen the overall information security of the Judicial Yuan and its courts.
   b. Comply with the provisions of the Information Communication Security Management Law and related regulations to provide timely counseling and auditing to the subordinate agencies.
   c. Implement a new backup system to provide zero tolerance for unscheduled data loss, continuous data protection, ransomware prevention, and better instant recovery.
   d. Reengineering the single login system of the Judicial Yuan and its subordinate agencies to facilitate login, centralized security management and control, reduce management costs and improve overall efficiency.
   e. Assist the information personnel of the Judicial Yuan and her subsidiary organizations to obtain information security professional licenses and functional certificates to strengthen the information security functions of the organizations.
6. To introduce standardized operational processes for information business in the subordinate agencies to make information business more consistent, procedural, complete and efficient.
7. To improve the network and server room environment of the subordinate agencies and build a redundant server room
   a. Continue to provide and build efficient and stable wired and wireless network communication services.
   b. Continue to improve the early fire warning and detection system of the Judicial Yuan’s subsidiary organizations.
   c. To build the network traffic analysis system for each subsidiary organizations of the Judicial Yuan to identify possible weaknesses or attacks in the network environment.
   d. Update the network routers of the Subordinate Agencies of the Judicial Yuan and replace the old router equipment.
   e. Optimize the existing server room and build a redundant server room to provide uninterrupted judicial e-services 24 hours a day, every day of the year.
8. Replace and expand the courtroom remote video equipment in response to legal amendments and the needs of judges in handling cases.
9. Continuous centralization of the administrative system
   a. Continue to integrate and re-engineer the statistical information system of the Judicial Yuan and her subsidiary organizations.
   b. Continue to reengineer and develop the official documents system of the Judicial Yuan and its subordinate agencies.

(2) Legal Administration

1. Consolidate, coordinate, and inform other departments of legal administrative issues.
2. Update the information on judicial regulation so that it is correct and complete all the time; periodically update the newest of our Yuan's regulations to be informed of regulatory changes.
3. Quickly spread the information on any changes made to central government agencies' regulatory to make sure that the legal services are complying with the newest regulations.
4. Proclaim the newest judicial policy, regulations and changes. Provide important judicial information every week to help the judiciary, prosecution, counselors, and the society have positive interactions with each other.
5. Increase the synergy between judicial theory and practice, support the new judicial system with papers presented from the law or practitioner perspective to provide as reference to both the practitioner and researcher.

(3) Human Resources Administration

1. Review the related personnel matters regulations in the Judiciary Law and its sub-laws to better the judicial personnel system.
2. Provide screening examination for lawyers, prosecutors, and public defenders in their application to become a judge so that outstanding talent could become judges in fulfilling the society's expectation of the judiciary and improve people's trust in the judiciary.
3. Improve the review of grades for assistant judges and probationary judges to better the judicial training procedure, implement the selection and termination process for assistant and probationary judges.
4. Review the overall number of personnel positions in each department, adjust accordingly to budgetary needs, and evaluate human resources need to provide most for the trial supporting staff.
5. Implement the priority protection of the people's right to litigation and the right to relocation of judges to ensure the people's right to a speedy trial.
6. Handle the personnel distribution, hiring, termination, and transfer of the Judicial Yuan and its subordinate agencies to provide for the human resources need.
7. Improve on civil discipline by implementing measures that encourage the good and terminating the bad through applying the Judicial Duty Assessment Regulations and Public Functionaries Merit Evaluation Act on evaluating the judiciary and judicial staff.
8. Duly handle the retirement, compensation, and severance of the personnel of our Yuan and its subordinate agencies to take care of our retirees and compensate the relatives of our deceased personnel.
9. Improve the professional knowledge of our personnel, inspect human affairs administration, improve experience exchanges, and improve on the quality of services.

(4) Government Ethics Administration

1. Implement risk management, effectively understand the situation in each entity, improve preventative measures; increase public participation, design customized promotional materials and activities, engrain anti- bribery ideologies, lead the people to understand the courts, improve the public trust of the judiciary.

2. Promote ethic regulations by push for a lobbying registration system to build a clean trial environment and elevate the trust in judicial ethics.
3. Strengthen the investigation against illegal corruption cases, impose punishment in the cases that have broken judicial trust, and work hard on maintaining judicial ethics.
4. For the people suspect of violating ethics, an investigation team will be assembled in conjunction with both the Agency against Corruption and prosecution agency to actively research and collect information that would display the determination of maintaining judicial ethics.
5. Strengthen the safety of the Judicial Yuan and its subordinate agencies to maintain the safety of the departments and personnel; strengthen the protection of civil secrets and information security to prevent the secrets from leaking.
6. Using organizational learning to hold on-the-job training classes to improve the professional knowledge for ethics personnel to enhance the overall work efficiency.

(5) Accounting Administration

1. Create the general budget and supplementary budget proposals for the Judicial Yuan and the Yuan's management team to effectively use the country's resources.
2. Compile the semi-annual and annual balance account reports of Judicial Yuan and its subordinate organs, provide the government's financial information to effectively develop accounting measure that assist with management.
3. Hold internal reviews on the Judicial Yuan's budget execution to improve the efficiency of government's financial management.
4. On-site supervision of its subordinate agencies' accounting practices to gain in-depth understanding of the situation to help resolve questions and maintain the quality of governmental financial information.
5. Handle the hiring, termination, transfer, award, discipline, pension, retirement, evaluation, review, honors, punishment, training, and professional seminars and workshops for the Judicial Yuan and its subordinate agencies' accounting personnel to improve the quality of their personnel and services.
6. Supervise and audit the finances and accounting of the Judicial Yuan's foundation to use judicial resources to best achieve the purpose of the donation.

(6) Statistics Administration

1. In accordance with judicial policy and to better reform of the system and legislative amendment, plan, collect, analyze and provide information on the decisions that would support statistics used in policy management functions.
2. Promote the revamping of judicial statistics information system to increase the statistics service capabilities to better collect information and expand the foundation of judicial statistics.
3. Compilation of various judicial statistics from foreign judiciaries to provide reference for practice and research to improve on the effective use of statistical information.
4. Hold various statistics survey to collect information on how well the people know of the judiciary, explore how satisfied other people are with the quality of judicial services, and gain understanding on how well and agreeable the lawyers are with the judicial reform policies to provide basis for

analyzing the effectiveness of policy execution.

5. Handle the hiring, termination, transfer, award, discipline, training classes, and professional seminars for the Judicial Yuan and its subordinate agencies' statistics personnel to improve the quality of personnel and services.
6. Inspect the Statistics Departments in all levels of the court to better understand the situation with the statistics administration and assist in resolving any issues.

(7) Publication Administration

1. Edit and publish books related to judicial administration to provide reference for scholars and practitioners.
2. Publish the monthly Judicial Yuan Public Report.
3. Edit and publish the Judicial Weekly Newsletter every week and in case of special need, publish a special edition of the Judicial Weekly Newsletter in the form of Judicial Document Collections.
4. Compile the Judicial Annual Report, Judicial Annual Statistics Report, Judicial Monthly Statistics Report, and the Judicial Statistics of Important Reference Index.