Judicial Yuan

Outline of Policy Plans for 2023

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Judicial Yuan - Outline of Policy Plans for 2023

The Judicial Yuan maintains the ideology that the judiciary is for the people, we will push forward with various reforms and the new system of litigation. The year 2023 will be the year that we will continue to promote important judicial reform bills, to review and amend in a timely manner the relevant sub-laws of the constitutional litigation law in the light of the practical operation of the new constitutional litigation system; to promote the new system of citizen judges and establish an environment in which citizen judges can participate in trials with peace of mind, implement the new system for commercial matters and labor incident law system, strengthen the Alternative Dispute Resolution systems to effective mitigation of litigation, 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. Actively research and develop various judicial systems and promote academic and practical exchanges; In addition, continue to improve the judicial information environment, optimize convenience services, implement people's right to access to justice. 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 2023:

(I) Constitutional Litigation

(1) In accordance with the practical implementation of the new Constitutional litigation system, to timely review and amend the relevant sub-laws

1. In response to the increase in the caseload of the new constitutional litigation system and in order to improve trial efficiency, to study these measures such as simplification of examination reports, implementation of electronic filing and evidence, paperless deliberation, case triage and multiple cases consolidation… etc.
2. To review the practical operation of the Constitutional Court Procedure Act and the relevant sub-laws and cooperate with the amendment of the act and regulations, in light of the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on the Study of Amendments to the Constitutional Court Procedure Act and the Commissioned Research Project on the Proposed Amendments to the Constitutional Court Procedure Act.

(2)Enhance the effectiveness of the constitutional litigation procedures through information tools

1. Continuously optimize the trial system and the functions of the website of the Constitutional Court to meet with the requirement for the trial of cases by the Constitutional Court.
2. Continuously 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 constitutional litigation procedures

1. Implementing online progress inquiries on constitutional litigation cases and the publication of the full list of cases under review in the public pleadings form, to facilitate the parties prompt inquire on the progress and merger of cases.
2. Proactive publication on the website of the Constitutional Court of the schedule of court dates for the oral debates and the relevant petition, defense, expert consultations, amicus curiae submissions and other necessary documents in the case, together with the transcripts of oral debates.
3. The public broadcasting of the verbal debates and judgments of the Constitutional Court in an appropriate manner to comply with the law and to satisfy the public's right to know, and to deepen public awareness of the Constitution.
4. Establish the system for accessing the constitutional litigation documents to protect the rights and interests of litigants in constitutional proceedings.
5. The interpretation case files awarded under the old system of Grand Judges and the litigation files of the new Constitutional Court will be transferred to the National Archives Administration National Development Council for open access after 25 years of archiving.

(4) Provide the necessary support for auxiliary trial manpower

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

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

1. Participate in judicial exchanges with international constitutional courts, translate the Constitutional Court judgments, foreign constitutional court judgments, and compile and publish annual reports of constitutional courts in English, so as to enhance the visibility of ROC (Taiwan)’s Constitutional Court in international constitutional adjudication practice.
2. Hold Constitutional Forum and the Justice academic seminars to increase the Constitutional review process exchanges between the academia.
3. Actively participated in the social dialogue mechanism, coordinate the meetings with the people engagement promotion activities, and send staff to 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 promote the Grand Chamber system, 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 promote the fair use of judicial resources and 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 criminal identification system and strengthen of procedural protection for the people with disabilities, to make the legal system more complete.
9. Promote the 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 process of the “Draft Criminal Cases Proper Sentencing law” and after the complete of the legislation, prepare to set up the “Criminal Cases Sentencing Standard Committee”, 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. Promote and improve a solid first-instance system for administrative litigation, to implement the division of labor at trial level, to enhance judicial efficiency and protect the rights and interests of the people.
15. Study the enactment of the "Tax Matters Trial Act" to enhance the effectiveness of tax litigation and protect the rights and interests 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. Formulate important regulations to amend the juvenile justice system, such as continuing to complete the revision procedures for the juvenile incident custody and juvenile judicial relief system, discussing the trial procedures for juvenile criminal cases (the principle of content punishment), the multiple punishments for juvenile incident protection and punishment, the execution period and the transition mechanism and cooperate with the amendment of the related sub-laws or the addition of supporting measures, and to implement the new system of Juvenile Justice Act and the relevant sub-laws (including pre-transfer procedures and procedural protection for victims), 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. Optimize the pre-trial investigation system for juvenile incidents, gradually build a comprehensive juvenile justice statistical index and database, and improve the suitability of juvenile protection and treatment; establish the operation mode of juvenile referral and restoration; implementation precautions and related supporting measures; revise the professional ethical regulations and implementation precautions for juvenile investigation (protection) officers; and refine the enforcement of juvenile protection dispositions.
20. Continue to review and study the laws and regulations relating to family matters, improve the system of family investigators and procedural supervisors, seek the best interests of minor children, and resolve family disputes appropriately and quickly.
21. Study to simplify the production of documents on family judgments and develop tools for handling family property matters to reduce the burden on judges and 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 and participatory judging environment

1. Completion of the law-making task

After the implementation of the new system, the relevant laws and regulations will

be dynamically reviewed according to the actual operation situation, and the revision will be discussed in a timely manner.

2. Professional Education and Training

Continue to organize various educational seminars, lectures and training for seed lecturers to familiarize judges, prosecutor, advocates and other judicial personnel are familiar with the trial process of citizens participating in the trial cases; and collect domestic and foreign citizens participating in the trial system in terms of adjudication books, documents, selection procedures, court statements, the content of judges' instructions, the operation of the review procedure, and plain language legal terminology, so as to provide reference for trial practice.

3. Institutional Foundation Planning

Continue to understand the views of actual participants and the general public, review appropriate solutions on a rolling basis, and provide national judges with a variety of practical support.

4. Demassified and Diversified Advocacy

Continue to carry out multi-faceted publicity on campuses, communities, institutions and organizations, and jointly organize national judge system promotion activities with local government villages (offices), public agencies, enterprises, industry and commerce, and people's organizations, strengthen civic awareness, and continue to use multiple media channels to broaden the public's understanding of the system of national participation in trials, so that they will recognize the new system, increase their willingness to serve as a citizen's judge, and fully perform their duties after serving as a citizen's judge, thus realizing the vision of "judiciary for all".

5. Research and Evaluation of the System

Entrust experts and scholars to conduct project research on important issues in the system; invite foreign scholars and practical experts to visit Taiwan, or share their experience in participating in trials through video conferences, and learn from foreign practical experience; establish an "Evaluation Committee on the Effectiveness of the System of citizen Participation in Trials" to conduct necessary research and conduct appropriate evaluation on a yearly basis.

6. Enabling the "Tribunal with citizen judges"

In response to the implementation of the Citizen Judges Act an environment in which citizen judges can participate in trials without fear has been established in courts across the country. The Tribunal with citizen judges have been designed in accordance with the principle of pluralistic use of space, including the election courtroom, enquiry room, conference room, lounge, dedicated lanes and safe passageways, taking into account the privacy, convenience and safety of users, and equipped with “Barrier-free facilities", hoping to make every citizen participating in the trial feel friendly and amiable, and to realize the spirit of diversity, empathy and tolerance of the citizen judge system.

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

1. Promote civil, family mediation, criminal transfer mediation and administrative litigation mediation affairs, 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 family service centers of each county (city) government stationed at the court, and domestic violence service offices, to develop child-centred family mediation and improve the effectiveness of mediation.
4. Implement 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. Supervise district courts in effectively handling notarizing, registration, and lodgment and other non-litigation issues in improving judicial function.
6. Supervise public notaries in effectively handling notarization matters to increase the quality of the notary.
7. Study the related sub-laws of the " Mediation Basic Law", with the main purpose of optimizing and supplementing administrative mediation; and to construct the basic framework of civil mediation.

(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. Held a seminar on the theory and practice of duty court

e. 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.

5.Conducting reassignment training and enhancing the training of new juvenile judges

a. to enhance the professional functions of juvenile court judges through professional training for reappointment.

b. to strengthen the professional training for new juvenile judges and encourage judges handling juvenile and family matters to obtain a professional certificate as a judge.

(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 re-evolution of the family affairs profession, in line with the direction and progress of the training on the Mental Health Act, and study the operation mode of the expert participation system, so as to facilitate the transition of convergence and smooth practical operation, to enhance judicial effectiveness.
6. Implement a consultative platform mechanism (three-tier liaison meeting) for handling juvenile incidents, assist in promoting the administrative counselling system and the optimization measures for juvenile correction education, and develop a multi-disciplinary mechanism to implement the principle of last resort in juvenile justice.
7. Implement the training and study courses for process guardians, so as to facilitate each association to 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 knowledge and work efficiency 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 language barrier.

(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" and establish a gender equality section on the website of the Judicial Yuan and its affiliated court in promoting gender and the protection of child and youth policy reviews and related issues.
6. For protecting the best interests of minor children and the environment in which they grow up, advocate for cooperative parenting and combine administrative and social and political resources to develop feasible solutions for the implementation of regular tracking and care plan.
7. Establish a mechanism to link the courts with the local government's network of resources to enhance the effectiveness of appropriate handling of juvenile and family matters.
8. To formulate the regulations on the disclosure of judicial documents and improve the methods of disclosure and related concealment measures, so as to balance the conflict of legal interests between " the people's right to know" and "the right to privacy of personal information" and to achieve the goal of judicial openness and transparency.

(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.

j. Study to use AI artificial intelligence to develop a trial calculation system for the

maintenance, residual property and estates with a view to focusing on the issues and reducing disputes.

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. Application system:
   a. Continue to promote the establishment of the Courtroom Chinese Speech Recognition System.
   b. Cooperate with the establishment and optimization of the legal system for national judges.
   c. Cooperate with the establishment of the first instance operating environment of the High Administrative Court trial system.
   d. Continue to improve the efficiency of the electronic litigation platform and expand the application scope of the electronic Certificate of the Obligatory Claim management system.
   e. Continue to strengthen the "online downloading and copying of e-documents" service, promote the filing of e-documents and improve the e-document system.
   f. Continue to optimize the third-generation trial system.
   g. Rebuild the Judicial E-learning network and e-bookcase to meet user needs and comply with information security standards.
   h. Revamped the intranet site of the agency affiliated to the Judicial Yuan to solve the problem of insufficient internal code and information security.
   i. Strengthen the high availability of the mobile security email system to avoid the disruption of email system services due to insufficient authorization and host failure.
   j. Continue to the reconstruction and development of the official document system of the Judicial Yuan and its affiliated agencies.
2. Information security:

a. Continue to optimize the single access system for the Judicial Yuan and its affiliated institutions to facilitate access, centralize security control and reduce management costs.
b. Implement a new backup system to provide zero tolerance for data loss due to unplanned downtime, continuous data protection, anti-ransomware and better real-time restoration.
c. Ongoing implementation of the information asset management system to strengthen the information security control (including vulnerability notification mechanism, VANS) of the institution affiliated to the Judicial Yuan.
d. Assist the information personnel of the Judicial Yuan and its affiliated institutions to obtain professional certificates and functional certificates in the information security, to strengthen the information security functions of the institutions.
e. Follow the relevant regulations of the Cyber Security Management Act and provide timely counseling and auditing of the affiliated institutions.

3. Environmental facilities:
a. Improve the existing server room of the Judicial Yuan and to build a backup server room to provide 24-hours access to judicial e-services throughout the year.
b. Continue to provide and build up efficient and stable wired and wireless network communication services for the Judicial Yuan and its affiliated institutions.
c. Upgrade the network routers of the affiliated institutions of the Judicial Yuan and replace the old router equipment.
d. Replace and expand the remote interrogation video equipment in the courtroom in response to legal amendments and the needs of judges to handle cases, and to continue to purchase cloud-based video conferencing software licenses.
e. Continue to replace old personal computers, mainframes and storage devices to create a stable hardware environment.
f. Provide the latest version of word processing software, personal computer operating system, host server operating system and a large number of legal database software licenses for the Judicial Yuan and its affiliated institutions.

4. Research and development:
a. Continue to develop the Sentencing Intelligence Analysis System, and to enrich the database of sentencing factors automatically annotated with AI for users' reference and use.
b. Develop a mobile device app that integrates the relevant services of the Judicial Yuan, providing various functions such as real-time notifications, integrated inquiries, and multiple payment functions to facilitate the public's access to the Judicial Yuan 's services.
c. Centralize trial-related data, establish a data warehouse and develop a Metadata operation to lay the initial foundation for an AI Big Data Analysis Center.

(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. Expand the diverse employment of judges, recruit outstanding lawyers, prosecutors, academics and civil servants to be transferred to judges, so as to enrich the source of judges, and better meet the expectations of society for a pluralistic 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.