



法律援助服務局
LEGAL AID SERVICES COUNCIL



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1 抱負、使命及信念

Vision, Mission and Values

抱負

Vision

法律援助服務局竭力確保在法律面前人人平等，即使是缺乏經濟能力的人，也能尋求正義伸張；藉以維護和鞏固香港社會的法治精神。

The Legal Aid Services Council actively contributes to upholding and enhancing the rule of law by striving to ensure access to justice and equality before the law to people of limited means.

使命

Mission

本局的使命是確保提供質優、快捷、妥當的法援服務，並為此爭取足夠的經費；爭取改善關於或影響法律援助服務的法律和行政制度；促進加強公眾對法援服務的認識；以及按時檢討成立獨立法援機構的問題。

The mission of the Council is to ensure provision of high quality, efficient and effective legal aid services and to secure adequate funding therefor; to seek to improve continually the legal and administrative systems concerning and affecting the provision of legal aid; to help increase public awareness of legal aid; and to keep under review the establishment of an independent legal aid authority.

信念

Values

本局的信念是：全力以赴、公正獨立、通眾近民、開誠佈公及敏於眾望。

The Council's values are: Committed, Independent and Fair,
Accessible, Transparent and Responsive.

全力以赴

本局忠於職責，恪守抱負、使命及信念宣言的宗旨，因為本局相信法律援助對於維持法治方面極具價值，本局亦積極開展法律援助服務。在遵守《法律援助服務局條例》〔本局條例〕的同時，本局致力於完善條例規定，發揚抱負、使命及信念宣言的精神。

Committed

The Council is committed to its work and upholds its vision, mission and values (VMV) because it believes that legal aid is essential to the rule of law and the Council contributes positively to legal aid services. While adhering to the provisions of the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance, the Council endeavours to improve the provisions of the Ordinance in pursuit of its VMV.

公正獨立

提高法律援助管理的獨立性是1996年成立本局的原因之一，因此，獨立性是本局核心價值之一。在確認不同利益團體的利益或觀點的同時，本局將採取大公無私的立場處理事務，為建立法治社會及法律面前人人平等精神而努力。本局不會忽視在會議上可能提出的任何事實或觀點。

Independent and Fair

A greater degree of independence in legal aid administration was one of the reasons for establishing the Council in 1996, and independence is therefore one of its core values. Thus, while acknowledging the interest or view of different stakeholders, the Council will take a disinterested position and pursue a course of action that is most appropriate in contributing to the rule of law and equality before the law. The Council will not ignore any fact or view that may be presented to it.



通眾近民

成立本局的一個原因是擴大公眾對法援管理的參與。本局將作出適當安排，方便公眾獲取本局的公開資料，或與本局就特定事項溝通，或在不影響本局履行職責的情況下，主動或被動地參與本局的工作。本局將設立與公眾、利益團體及本港或海外對法援有興趣的人士的溝通渠道。

開誠佈公

加深公眾瞭解本局將會加強公眾對本局及法援服務的信任，此亦是公眾積極參與本局工作的先決條件。因此，在不違反特定事宜或特定場合須保密的情況下，本局將向公眾公開本身的工作。

Accessible

One of the reasons for establishing the Council was to broaden public participation in legal aid administration. The Council will make such arrangements as to facilitate members of the public to obtain open information regarding the Council, or communicate with the Council on specific issues, or take part actively or passively in its work without prejudicing the discharge of its responsibilities. The Council will be accessible to the public, to stakeholders, and to interested parties locally or overseas.

Transparent

A better understanding of the Council will enhance trust in the Council and legal aid services being provided. It is a pre-requisite for active public participation in the Council's work. Therefore, the Council will make known to the public its work without breaching confidentiality in respect of specific issues or on specific occasions.

敏於眾望

基於兩種原因，本局須敏銳回應。首先，法律援助是在擴闊的社會環境中提供服務。為了對法援政策提供完善的意見，有效監督法援署提供的法援服務，本局須對社會、經濟及政治狀況，法律慣例及技術革新的變化十分敏感，並積極應對。其次，對公眾投訴或諮詢作出及時全面的回應，將能建立更為有效與公眾溝通渠道，因此有助公眾透過本局更積極參與法律援助管理。本局隨時準備聆聽公眾意見，跟進討論研究，並及時採取行動。

Responsive

The Council has to be responsive for two reasons. Firstly, legal aid service is provided within a wider environment. In order to provide sound advice on legal aid policy and to supervise effectively the legal aid services provided by Legal Aid Department, the Council has to be sensitive and proactive in respect of changes in social, economic and political conditions, legal practices and technological innovation. Secondly, timely and comprehensive response to public complaints or enquiries will build a more effective channel of communication with members of the public, and will contribute to greater public participation in legal aid administration through the Council. The Council is ready to listen, to follow up with research, to deliberate and to act promptly.

成立

The Establishment

法援局根據《法律援助服務局條例》（第489章）在1996年9月1日成立，是一個法人團體，負責監管由法律援助署（「法援署」）提供的法律援助服務，並就法律援助政策向行政長官提供意見。

自成立以來，本局對香港的法援服務作出多方面的建議。在法援政策方面，本局不單向政府就政策範疇事宜提供意見，並提出加強法援獨立性和本局所扮演角色的措施；至於法援服務的管理，本局就改善法援申請和審批的程序、分派案件予私人執業律師的制度、外判案件的監察、被拒法援申請的上訴機制，以及法援署的資訊系統策略等提出建議。本局亦舉辦了會議和研討會等外展活動，提高市民對法援的認識。

Established on 1 September 1996 under the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance (Cap. 489), the Legal Aid Services Council is a body corporate to supervise the provision of legal aid services provided by the Legal Aid Department (LAD), and to advise the Chief Executive on legal aid policy.

Since its establishment, the Council has made recommendations on various aspects of the legal aid services in Hong Kong. On legal aid policy, the Council has provided the Government with advice on issues covered in the policy, and has proposed measures to enhance the independence of legal aid and the role of the Council. On the administration of legal aid services, the Council has made suggestions on ways to improve the application and processing procedures, the system of assigning cases to private lawyers, the monitoring of assigned out cases, the appeal procedures against legal aid refusal and the information system strategy of LAD, etc. The Council has also conducted outreach activities such as conference and seminars to promote public awareness of legal aid.



法援局的成員

Membership of the Council

法援局的組成包括主席一名，他須不屬公職人員、大律師或律師，而行政長官認為他與大律師或律師行業沒有其他直接關係；兩名大律師及兩名律師，他們均須持有根據《法律執業者條例》(第159章)發出的執業證書；四名人士，行政長官認為他們與大律師或律師行業無任何關係。所有成員均由行政長官委任。法律援助署署長是本局的當然成員。

在2013年4月1日至2014年3月31日止的年度內，法援局成員包括：

李家祥博士太平紳士, GBS (主席)
蔡惠琴太平紳士, BSW, FIHRM(HK)
周凱靈女士
洪為民博士, PhD, LL.M, CITP
鄭心怡女士, FHKIA, MH
梁偉權太平紳士
李超華先生, LLB, LL.M, 公證人
(由2013年5月1日起)
馬華潤先生
潘素安女士
黃吳潔華女士 (至2013年4月2日止)
法律援助署署長陳香屏太平紳士,
SBS (當然成員)
(至2013年9月1日止)
法律援助署署長鄭寶昌先生
(當然成員) (由2013年9月2日起)

The Council consists of: a Chairman who is not a public officer and who is not a barrister or solicitor or, in the opinion of the Chief Executive, who is not connected in any other way directly with the practice of law; 2 barristers and 2 solicitors, each holding a practicing certificate issued under the Legal Practitioners Ordinance (Cap. 159); 4 persons who, in the opinion of the Chief Executive, are not connected in any way with the practice of law. All members are appointed by the Chief Executive. The Director of Legal Aid also sits on the Council as an ex-officio member.

The membership of the Council during the period from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 is as follows:

Dr Eric LI Ka-cheung, GBS, JP (Chairman)
Ms Virginia CHOI Wai-kam, BSW, FIHRM(HK), JP
Ms Juliana CHOW Hoi-ling
Dr Witman HUNG Wai-man, PhD, LL.M, CITP
Ms Anna KWONG Sum-ye, FHKIA, MH
Mr Edward LEUNG Wai-kuen, JP
Mr Joseph LI Chiu-wah, LLB, LL.M, Notary Public
(from 1 May 2013)
Mr Billy MA Wah-yan
Ms Josephine Antonetta PINTO
Mrs Cecilia WONG NG Kit-wah (up to 2 April 2013)
Mr William CHAN Heung-ping, SBS, JP,
Director of Legal Aid (ex-officio)
(up to 1 September 2013)
Mr Thomas Edward KWONG, Director of Legal Aid
(ex-officio) (from 2 September 2013)

法援局成員簡歷

Members of the Council

主席李家祥博士太平紳士

GBS

Dr Eric LI Ka-cheung

GBS, JP, Chairman



- 資深執業會計師
- 多間主要公營機構和上市公司的核數委員會主席
- 1994年任香港會計師公會主席
- 擔任立法會議員（會計界功能組別）13年，直至2004年
- 於立法會議員任期內，連續9年被選為立法會政府帳目委員會主席
- 1993年當選首位香港傑出會計師
- 榮獲國際會計師大獎2002
- 獲頒英國曼徹斯特大學榮譽法學博士、香港浸會大學榮譽社會科學博士、英國倫敦商學院榮譽校友、香港中文大學及香港理工大學榮譽院士

- A senior practising accountant by profession
- Chairman of audit committees of major public bodies and listed companies
- President of the Hong Kong Society of Accountants in 1994
- Legislative Council Member (Accountancy Functional Constituency) for 13 years, up to 2004
- Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislative Council for 9 consecutive years during his tenure as Legislative Council Member
- Awarded the first Accountant of the Year of Hong Kong in 1993
- Received the International Accountant Award in 2002
- Awarded Honorary Doctorate in Law by the University of Manchester, Honorary Doctor of Social Science by the Hong Kong Baptist University, Honorary Alumnus of the London Business School and Honorary Fellow of the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Polytechnic University

- 泰田、麥基爾國際顧問有限公司主任顧問及亞太區總經理
- 香港人力資源管理學會理事會成員
- 香港公開大學校董會成員及其人力資源委員會主席
- 持續專業發展聯盟主席
- 公務員敍用委員會和香港房屋委員會委員
- 2001至2005年為香港人力資源管理學會理事會主席
- 曾任薪酬趨勢調查委員會主席
- 曾任公務員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會、中央政策組、平等機會委員會、僱員再培訓局和個人資料(私隱)諮詢委員會委員
- Managing Consultant and Country Manager of Tamty McGill Consultants International Limited
- Executive Council Member of Hong Kong Institute of Human Resource Management
- Chairman of Human Resources Committee and Executive Council Member of the Open University of Hong Kong
- Chairperson of Continuing Professional Development Alliance
- Member of Public Service Commission and Hong Kong Housing Authority
- President of Hong Kong Institute of Human Resource Management from 2001 to 2005
- Previously served as Chairman of Pay Trend Survey Committee
- Previously served as Member of Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions of Service, Central Policy Unit, Equal Opportunities Commission, Employees Retraining Board, and Personal Data (Privacy) Advisory Committee



蔡惠琴太平紳士

BSW, FIHRM(HK)

Virginia CHOI Wai-kam

BSW, FIHRM(HK), JP



周凱靈女士
Juliana CHOW Hoi-ling

- 持有香港大學法學專業證書
- 1986年取得大律師資格
- 入境事務審裁處法律顧問
- 香港大律師公會會員福利委員會及大律師資格考試委員會委員
- 環保署噪音管制上訴委員會小組、水污染管制上訴委員會備選委員小組及廢物處置上訴委員會小組成員
- 自2007年起曾任房屋及規劃地政局上訴審裁團(建築物)主席
- 1998至2007年為當值律師服務的義務律師，並曾是大律師公會的管理委員會和法律援助檢討委員會的委員
- Holder of a PCLL of Laws from the University of Hong Kong
- Called to the Bar in 1986
- Legal Advisor to the Immigration Tribunal
- Member of the Bar Association's Special Committees on Welfare and Barristers Qualification Examinations
- Member of Noise Control Appeal Board Panel, Water Pollution Control Appeal Board Panel and Waste Disposal Appeal Board Panel of Environmental Protection Department
- Previously served as Chairman of Appeal Tribunal (Buildings) of Housing, Planning and Lands Bureau since 2007
- Previously served as lawyer of the Duty Lawyer Service from 1998 to 2007 and sat on the Bar Chambers Management Committee and Legal Aid Review Committee

- 特許資訊科技專業人士及行內著名領袖
- 前海國際聯絡服務有限公司董事總經理
- 互聯網專業協會主席
- 香港交通安全隊、互聯網專業協會及菁英會成員
- 在2007年獲頒香港特別行政區政府民政事務局局长嘉許狀，獲選為2008年香港十大傑出青年、40+典範2011和2012年度資本企業家
- A Chartered Information Technology Professional and a renowned computer industry leader
- Managing Director, Qianhai International Liaison Services Ltd.
- President of the Internet Professional Association
- Serves on Road Safety Patrol, Internet Professional Association and the Y Elites Association
- Awarded the Secretary for Home Affairs Commendation by the HKSAR Government in 2007, Ten Outstanding Young Persons of Hong Kong in 2008, 40+ distinguished fellow in 2011 and Capital Entrepreneur of the year in 2012



洪為民博士

PhD, LLM, CITP

Dr Witman HUNG Wai-man

PhD, LLM, CITP



鄺心怡女士

FHKIA, MH

Anna KWONG Sum-yee

FHKIA, MH

- 認可人士－註冊建築師，於2006年開始私人執業
- 香港建築師學會2009-2010年度會長
- 國際崇德社國際監督、第17區總監及區域監督、九龍崇德社會長
- 香港各界婦女聯合協進會理事會兼執行委員會委員
- 義務工作發展局「紫荊領袖義工獎」得主
- 為非政府機構和發展商進行的保育教堂和新建築項目，其中兩個獲得「聯合國教育科學及文化組織」亞太區文物古蹟保護獎，另一個獲香港建築師學會社區建築獎
- 獲香港特別行政區政府委任加入香港城市規劃委員會、嶺南大學校董會及諮議會、香港貿易發展局基建發展服務諮詢委員會
- 香港特別行政區行政長官選舉委員會委員（2006及2011年）
- 全國人民代表大會香港地區代表（2007及2012年）
- 在2013年獲委任為一間上市公司的獨立非執行董事
- Authorized Person-Registered Architect and commenced her practice in 2006
- President of the Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA) (biennium 2009-2010)
- International Director, District 17 Governor and Area Director of Zonta International, President of Zonta Club of Kowloon
- Council and Executive Committee Member of Hong Kong Federation of Women
- A recipient of the Bauhinia Leadership Award organized by the HK Agency for Volunteer Service
- Two of her Conservation Projects for church/new buildings for NGOs/developers she carried out won the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Asia-Pacific Office "Culture Heritage & Conservation Award" and another Community Building Award from the HKIA
- Appointed by the HKSAR Government to the Town Planning Board, Council and Court of the Lingnan University, Trade Development Council-Infrastructure Development Advisory Committee
- Election Committee Member for the HKSAR Chief Executive (2006 & 2011)
- Election Committee Member for the National People's Congress Hong Kong Deputies (2007 & 2012)
- Appointed by a listed company to serve as a Non-Executive Independent Director in 2013

- 註冊社工
- 香港遊樂場協會總幹事
- 環境及自然保育基金節能項目審批小組召集人
- 曾任市政服務上訴委員會委員
- 曾為油尖旺區議會2004至2011年副主席、香港青少年發展聯會副主席、西九新動力副主席、睦鄰力量主席、油尖旺區公民教育運動統籌委員會主席、油尖旺區健康城市委員會小組主席以及環境及自然保育基金委員會小組主席
- 曾出任市區重建局地區諮詢委員會、中華電力地區客戶諮詢委員會、油尖旺區撲滅罪行委員會、油尖旺區地區管理委員會、油尖旺東分區委員會委員



- A registered social worker
- Executive Director of Hong Kong Playground Association
- Chairman of the Energy Conservation Projects Vetting Sub-Committee, Environment & Conservation Fund Committee, HKSAR
- Previously served as member of the Municipal Services Appeal Board
- Previously served as Vice-chairman of Yau Tsim Mong District Council from 2004 to 2011, Hong Kong Association of Youth Development and West Kowloon New Dynamic, the Chairman of Union Power for Neighbourhood and Yau Tsim Mong District Civic Education Campaign Co-ordinating Committee, and the Subcommittee Chairman of Yau Tsim Mong District Healthy City Committee and the Environment & Conservation Fund Committee
- Previously sat on the District Advisory Committee of Urban Redevelopment Authority, the District Customer Advisory Committee of China Light & Power Company, Yau Tsim Mong District Fight Crime Committee, Yau Tsim Mong District Management Committee and Yau Tsim Mong East Area Committee

梁偉權太平紳士

Edward LEUNG Wai-kuen

JP



李超華先生
LLB, LL.M., 公證人
Joseph Li Chiu-wah
LLB, LL.M., Notary Public

- 李超華律師行高級合夥人
- 1986年於英國獲認許為律師
- 私人執業前，曾任當時律政司署高級檢察官
- 香港律師會理事會理事
- 香港律師會國際法律事務委員會及有限法律責任合夥工作小組主席
- 當值律師服務執委會2010年及2011年主席
- Senior Partner of Joseph Li & Co
- First admitted in England in 1986
- Served as a Senior Crown Counsel of the then Attorney General's Chambers before entering private practice
- Council Member of the Law Society of Hong Kong
- Chairman of the International Legal Affairs Committee and the Working Party on Limited Liability Partnership of the Law Society
- Chairman of the Duty Lawyer Service Council between 2010 and 2011

- 何柏生馬華潤律師行首席合夥人
- 香港律師會理事會理事
- 國際公證人
- 香港特別行政區高等法院律師、
英格蘭及威爾斯最高法院律師、
新加坡最高法院律師及澳洲首府
最高法院律師

- Senior Partner of Messrs. Hobson & Ma, Solicitors & Notaries
- Council Member of the Law Society of Hong Kong
- A Notary Public
- A solicitor of the High Court of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Supreme Court of England and Wales, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Singapore and the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory



馬華潤先生
Billy MA Wah-yan



潘素安女士
Josephine Antonetta PINTO

- 執業大律師
- 1982年取得香港大律師資格
- 1983-1993年為當值律師服務的義務律師
- 自1983年起為免費法律諮詢計劃的義務律師
- 香港大律師公會執行委員會委員 (1987-1989)
- 香港大律師公會小組委員會委員
 - (1) 人身傷亡賠償委員會 (2002-2006)
 - (2) 海外大律師資格認許委員會 (1987-1988)
 - (3) 基本法起草小組委員會 (1988)
 - (4) 越南難民小組委員會 (1988)
- 1997年精神健康(修訂)條例委員會委員 (1998-1999)
- 與律師會聯合組成法律持續進修委員會委員 (1988)
- 《精神健康條例》下的監護委員會委員 (1999-2002)
- 皇家特許仲裁員協會認可仲裁師 (1993-1995)
- 「香港法律匯報與摘錄」的顧問編輯 (2005年至今)
- Practising Barrister
- Admitted to the Hong Kong Bar in 1982
- Acted for the Duty Lawyer Service (1983-1993)
- Acting on Duty Lawyer Service Free Legal Advice Panel since 1983
- Member of the Committee of the Hong Kong Bar Association (1987-1989)
- Member of the Hong Kong Bar Association's Sub-Committees
 - (1) Special Committee on Personal Injuries (2002-2006)
 - (2) Sub-Committee on Admission of Overseas Counsel (1987-1988)
 - (3) Sub-Committee on Draft Basic Law (1988)
 - (4) Sub-Committee on Vietnamese Refugees (1988)
- Member of Committee on Mental Health (Amendment) Ordinance 1997 (1998-1999)
- Member of Joint Committee with Law Society on Continuing Legal Education (1988)
- Member of Guardianship Board under Mental Health Ordinance (1999-2002)
- Fellow of The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (1993-1995)
- Consultant Editor of the Hong Kong Law Reports and Digest (2005 to date)

- 擁政治科學及法律學學士學位
- 取得澳洲新南威爾斯最高法院、英格蘭及威爾斯最高法院和香港特別行政區高等法院的律師資格
- 1987年10月加入法律援助署，擔任法律援助律師
- 2013年9月獲委任為法律援助署署長
- 現為民事司法制度改革監察委員會、律政司司長轄下調解督導委員會和規管架構小組委員會委員、香港調解資歷評審協會有限公司調解資歷評審委員會的委員
- 曾任首席法官轄下調解工作小組、民事法庭使用者委員會、刑事法庭使用者委員會、刑事訴訟程序委員會、家事調解督導委員會、律政司司長轄下調解工作小組和調解專責小組、香港法律改革委員會集體訴訟小組委員會、僱員補償援助基金管理局、交通意外傷亡援助諮詢委員會、香港國際仲裁中心調解員認可委員會的委員
- Graduated with Bachelor of Political Science and Bachelor of Laws
- Admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Courts of New South Wales, England and Wales and the High Court of Hong Kong
- Joined the Legal Aid Department in October 1987 as a Legal Aid Counsel
- Appointed Director of Legal Aid in September 2013
- Member of the Civil Justice Reform Monitoring Committee, SJ's Steering Committee on Mediation and Regulatory Framework Sub-Committee and HKMAAL Mediation Accreditation Committee
- Previously served as member of the CJ's Working Party on Mediation, Civil Court Users' Committee, Criminal Court Users' Committee, Criminal Procedure Rules Committee, Steering Committee on Family Mediation, SJ's Working Group on Mediation, SJ's Mediation Task Force, Law Reform Commission Sub-Committee on Class Actions, Employees' Compensation Assistance Fund Board, Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Advisory Committee and HKIAC Mediator Accreditation Committee



鄺寶昌太平紳士

Thomas Edward KWONG

JP

法援局的職能

Functions of the Council

法援局負責監督由法援署提供的法律援助服務的管理。法援署就該等服務的提供，向法援局負責。

法援局為履行職責，可：

- (a) 制定政策以管限由法援署提供的服務，並就法援署的政策方向提供意見；
- (b) 不時檢討法援署的工作，並作出有利和適當的安排，以確保法援署能有效率地並合符經濟原則地履行其職能和提供法律援助服務；
- (c) 檢討由法援署提供的服務及其發展計劃；及
- (d) 就法援署的開支預算作出考慮及提供意見。

法援局無權就職員事宜及法援署對個別案件的處理向法援署作出指示。

法援局是行政長官在關於獲公帑資助並由法援署提供的法律援助服務的政府政策上的諮詢組織，並須就下列事宜作出建議：

- (a) 資格準則、服務範圍、提供服務的方式、未來的改善計劃、以及法律援助政策的未來發展和資金需要；

The Legal Aid Services Council is responsible for overseeing the administration of legal aid services provided by the LAD and the Department is accountable to the Council for the provision of such services.

In discharging its responsibility, the Council may –

- (a) formulate policies governing the provision of services by the Department and give advice on the policy direction of the Department;
- (b) review the work of the Department from time to time and make such arrangements as are expedient and proper to ensure the efficient and economical discharge of the functions and provision of legal aid services by the Department;
- (c) keep under review the services provided by the Department and the plans for development of the Department; and
- (d) consider and advise on the estimates of expenditure of the Department.

The Council shall not have the power to direct the Department on staff matters and the handling of individual cases by the Department.

The Council also serves as the Chief Executive's advisory body on the policy of the Government concerning publicly-funded legal aid services provided by the Department and shall advise on –

- (a) the eligibility criteria, scope of services, mode of service delivery, future plans for improvements, funding requirements and future development of legal aid policy;

- (b) 設立一個獨立的法律援助管理局的可行性及可取性；及
 - (c) 由行政長官不時轉交法律援助局的任何其他法律援助事項。
- (b) the feasibility and desirability of the establishment of an independent legal aid authority; and
 - (c) any other aspect of legal aid which the Chief Executive may from time to time refer to the Council.

興趣小組

Interest Group

為使公眾能參與法援服務的管理，及聽取各持分者對法援運作的回應，本局成立興趣小組，以建立一個有系統的溝通渠道，讓法律專業人員和業外人士就法援未來的發展，互相交流意見，並確立重要的法援議題，以便制訂法援政策及監督提供法援服務的情況。

每個興趣小組均由本局成員出任主席，並歡迎其他本局成員參與。本局在2013年2月再度招募興趣小組成員，冀吸納更多不同界別的新成員。現時，興趣小組共68名成員，包括10名在2013年招募的新成員。成員包括學者（來自法律和社會研究領域）、會計師、建築師、大律師、醫生、牙醫、工程師、環境顧問、園境師、不同社會服務範疇的工作者、律師和測量師。

一般而言，興趣小組的職權範圍包括就其職權範圍內的事宜向法援局匯報意見及 / 或評論，並提出建議，同時審議由法援局或其他方面轉介的任何事項。

As a means to invite public participation in legal aid administration and obtain operational feedback from stakeholders, the Council established interest groups which serve as a structured communication channel where the legal profession and lay members of the community may usefully exchange views on the further development of legal aid, and identify legal aid issues of significance to the objective of policy formulation and overseeing the provision of legal aid services.

Each interest group is led by a Council member. Other Council members are welcome to join. A membership drive for the interest groups was launched in February 2013 to attract more new members from a wider spectrum. The total number of members of the interest groups is 68 including 10 new members joined the interest groups on that occasion. Members include academics (in the legal as well as social studies fields), accountants, architects, barristers, doctors, dentists, engineers, an environmental consultant, a landscape architect, various members of the social services field, solicitors, and surveyors.

Generally, the terms of reference of the interest groups are to report back to the Council feedback and/or comments and to make recommendations in respect

目前，本局共設兩個興趣小組——「法援申請程序及監察外判制度興趣小組」和「法律援助範圍興趣小組」，分別由馬華潤先生和周凱靈女士擔任主席。

of the subject under the purview of the interest groups; and to consider any issues referred by the Council or other interested parties.

At present, there are two interest groups set up under the Council, namely the Interest Group on Processing, Assignment and Monitoring of Assigned-out Cases and the Interest Group on Scope of Legal Aid. Council members Mr Billy MA and Ms Juliana CHOW are the respective chairperson of the two Interest Groups.

工作小組 Working Group

本局也會視乎需要成立工作小組，為一些特別課題進行研究並向本局提出建議。年度內，一個主要由本局成員組成的工作小組已開展研究擴大法律援助輔助計劃的工作。為了增加法援署運作的透明度，另一工作小組亦已成立去研究改善法律援助資訊的傳遞。這個專責小組由法援局主席領導，由於小組的工作嚴謹仔細，並需一些具備專業知識的局外人士支持，因此，小組的成員包括：

- (a) 一名由大律師公會提名及一名由香港律師會提名加入本局的成員，從使用者需求的角度提供意見；
- (b) 兩名熟悉財務資訊發布及曾受處理數據訓練的成員，協助準備需要發布的資料；

The Council also forms working groups as necessary to study specific issues in depth and make recommendations based on its findings to the Council. During the year, the Working Group on Expansion of Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme, which comprises mainly Council members, was established to review the scope of the Scheme. For the purpose of enhancing the operational transparency of LAD, the Task Force on Dissemination of Legal Aid Information was also set up. This Task Force is chaired by the Council chairman. As the work of the Task Force is meticulous and requires certain expertise that could not be supported by the Council alone, its composition includes:

- (a) two members from the Council with one each from the Bar Association and the Law Society to give advice on the user requirements;
- (b) two members who are trained with figures and familiar with financial information dissemination to assist in the preparation of the information to be disseminated;

- (c) 兩名資訊科技專家，就如何從法援署的電腦系統抽取所需資料，以及所需資訊科技系統的要求作出建議；
- (d) 一名統計學者，負責為法援署所提供的統計數據提供意見。

專責小組的職權範圍如下：

- (a) 審視目前向公眾發放法援資訊的安排是否達到要求，包括但不限於法援申請、外委予法律援助名冊律師的法援案件、法援署管理數據等資訊；
- (b) 如否，則明確指出不足之處，以及可以改善的地方；
- (c) 檢視現時對法援資訊發布的批評；
- (d) 找出所需填補的資訊差距；
- (e) 就不足或批評提出建議，及推行改善措施以增加法援署運作的透明度。

興趣小組和工作小組 / 專責小組成員名單刊於附錄。

- (c) two IT experts to advise on how the required information could be generated from the LAD's computer system and the IT requirements to achieve the purpose; and
- (d) one statistician to give advice on the statistical data provided by LAD.

The terms of reference of the Task Force are:

- (a) to examine whether or not the existing arrangement on dissemination of legal aid information to the public, including but not limited to application data, assignment data of legal aid panel lawyers, and management statistics on LAD, is working satisfactorily;
- (b) if not, to identify any deficiencies that need to be addressed, and possible areas of improvement;
- (c) to look at the criticisms against the legal aid information currently disseminated;
- (d) to identify the information gaps that need to be filled; and
- (e) to make recommendations to address the deficiencies/ criticisms and to implement improvements with a view to increasing the transparency of the operation of LAD.

Membership of the Interest Groups and the Working Group / Task Force is at the Appendix.





本局將會繼續履行其使命，
確保為社會提供優質、高效益和
高透明度的法律援助服務。

The Council will continue to fulfill
its mission in ensuring the provision of
quality, efficient, effective and transparent
legal aid services to the community.

這是我擔任法律援助服務局主席的
第二份報告，亦是第一次匯報一整
年的工作。

在剛過去年度，有關本局對法律援助獨立性所作建議的討論成為序幕。在2013年4月30日，本局向行政長官提交了本局對在香港設立獨立的法律援助管理局的可行性和可取性所作的建議，以及有關課題的顧問研究報告。應立法會司法及法律事務委員會邀請，本人聯同本局成員洪為民博士和蔡惠琴女士代表本局出席其2013年6月25日的會議，商討有關「設立獨立的法律援助管理局」。香港大律師公會、香港律師會、法律援助律師會和香港工會聯合會也派出代表出席該會議。

在委員會會議中，我向委員會委員簡介了本局的建議和顧問研究的結果。顧問研究的項目總監應本局邀請，與本局代表一同出席會議，並

This is my second report as Chairman of the Legal Aid Services Council, and the first to cover a full year.

The year started with the discussion of the Council's recommendations on the independence of legal aid. The Council submitted its recommendations on the feasibility and desirability of the establishment of an independent legal aid authority together with the consultancy report on the issue to the Chief Executive on 30 April 2013. On the invitation of the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Administration and Legal Services (AJLS Panel) for discussion of the item on "Establishment of an independent legal aid authority" at its meeting held on 25 June 2013, I and Council members Dr Witman HUNG and Ms Virginia CHOI, on behalf of the Council, attended the Panel meeting. Hong Kong Bar Association, the Law Society of Hong Kong, Legal Aid Counsel Association, and Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions also sent representatives to attend the meeting.

At the Panel meeting, I briefed Panel members on the Council's recommendations on the independence of legal aid and the findings of the consultancy study.

協助向各委員講解顧問研究所採用「以實證為本」的研究方法。兩個法律專業團體和其他代表隨後亦就該議題表達他們的意見。在討論過程中，儘管明白到獨立的法律援助管理局在法援服務的財政預算上會有上限，有關設立的訴求仍然非常強烈。考慮到該問題的重要性，我提醒司法及法律事務委員會必須認真考慮法援財政預算設有上限可能帶來的後果，以及這是否有利於市民尋求公義；我同時在會上指出，根據海外司法管轄區的經驗，由於要制訂一份合理可行的財政預算，獨立的法律援助管理局可能要在法援服務方面作出犧牲。

從顧問研究和委員會會議中，本局察覺到持份者和法律援助署（「法援署」）之間存在一個資訊差距，這可能是其中一個令人在觀感上覺得法援缺乏獨立性的因素。為此，在等待行政當局公佈其對本局建議的未來路向的同時，本局成立了一個專責小組，檢視現時傳遞法援資訊的情況，冀能提高法援署運作的透明度，及最終可鞏固公眾對香港法治的信心。

在社區法律服務方面，本局接到民政事務局（「民政局」）通知，本局在2012年10月提交予行政長官的意見，會在更新社區法網時被一併納入考慮。社區法網是由香港大學（「港大」）在2007年成立和營運，是一個透過互聯網發放免費雙語法律資訊的平台。為增強社區法網的

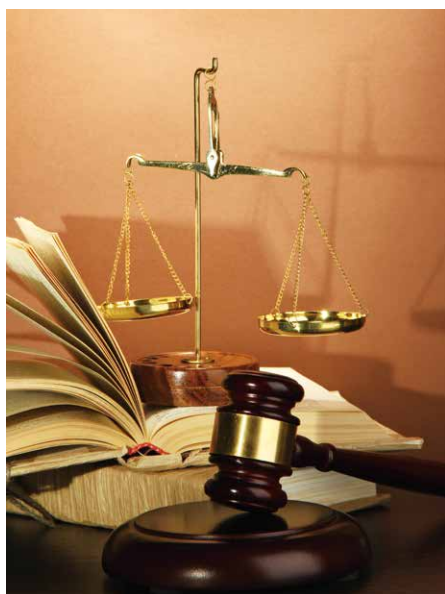
The Project Director of the consultancy study, invited by the Council to attend the Panel meeting together with the Council's representatives, helped brief Panel members on the evidence-based methodology used in the consultancy study. The two legal professional bodies and other deputations expressed their views on the issue after our briefings. During the discussion, there was an urge for the establishment of an independent legal aid authority though it was understood that a financial cap would be put on legal aid budget. Having considered the importance of this issue, I reminded the AJLS Panel to consider seriously the implication of a capped budget for legal aid and whether this was for the benefit of members of the public in their quest for access to justice. I also pointed out to the Panel that the establishment of an independent legal aid authority might mean some sacrifices would have to be made in the provision of services in order to work out an affordable budget with reference to the experience in overseas jurisdictions.

From the consultancy study and the Panel meeting, the Council realized that there were information gaps between the stakeholders and the Legal Aid Department (LAD) which might be one of the factors leading to the perception that legal aid was lack of independence. On this aspect, pending the Administration's position on the way forward on the recommendations submitted by the Council, the Council has set up a task force to review the dissemination of legal aid information with a view to enhancing the operational transparency of LAD and ultimately enabling public confidence in the rule of law in Hong Kong.

On the community legal services, the Council was advised by the Home Affairs Bureau (HAB) that its

內容，民政局資助港大加入特別與青年、長者和家庭有關的法律資訊。本局獲悉青年社區法網和長者社區法網已分別於2012年和2013年推出。在2014年3月，本局再獲民政局更新工作進程，家庭社區法網會於2014年3月31日推出。本局對有關發展深感高興。

至於法律援助輔助計劃（「輔助計劃」），行政當局在考慮本局的意見和建議，以及相關持份者的見解後，已向立法會司法及法律事務委員會提交了輔助計劃的建議書，而獲接納的擴大服務範疇亦於2012年11月生效。其他在當時未獲支持納入輔助計劃的建議，行政當局會監察新增援助訴訟類別的申請情況，以及其對輔助計劃基金的影響，在積累一定經驗後，會邀請法援局進一步檢討輔助計劃的涵蓋範疇。



views submitted to the Chief Executive in October 2012 would be taken into consideration when enhancing the Community Legal Information Centre (CLIC). The CLIC is a platform developed and run by the University of Hong Kong (HKU) since 2007 to provide bilingual free legal information through its website. To enhance the CLIC, the HAB has provided sponsorship to the HKU to cover special topics relevant to the youth, elderly and families. The Council was given to know that the Youth CLIC and the Senior CLIC had been launched in 2012 and 2013 respectively. In March 2014, the Council was further updated by HAB on the progress of the enhancement and was told that the Family CLIC would be launched on 31 March 2014. The Council is glad to see the developments.

Regarding the Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme (SLAS), the Administration, after taking into account the Council's advice and recommendations as well as views from relevant stakeholders, presented its proposals on the SLAS to the LegCo AJLS Panel. The agreed expansion subsequently came into operation in November 2012. For other proposals not supported for inclusion in the SLAS at that stage, the Administration undertook to monitor the applications for the newly added proceedings and their impact on the SLAS Fund, and invite the Legal Aid Services Council to conduct a further review on the scope of SLAS in the light of the experience gained.

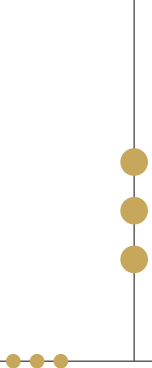
In early 2014, the HAB invited the Council to review the scope of SLAS and to consider whether the Ordinary Legal Aid Scheme (OLAS) and the SLAS should be expanded to cover defamatory cases and the election petition be covered by the OLAS. For this,

在2014年初，民政局邀請本局檢討輔助計劃的涵蓋範疇，以及考慮普通法律援助計劃（「普通計劃」）和輔助計劃需否擴展至誹謗案件，以及普通計劃是否需要涵蓋選舉呈請。有鑑於此，本局成立了一個包括來自法律專業團體的本局成員所組成的工作小組，開始檢視有關課題。在撰寫建議書時，法律專業團體的觀點當然會在考慮之內。工作小組在完成建議書後，會正式提交其建議予本局全體成員仔細考慮。本局將以工作小組的建議為基礎，經討論後，將意見提交給行政長官考慮。

對於法援署按受助人的提名外判案件，會否引致一些律師／索償代理作出不正當的兜攬生意活動，一直備受關注。為此，法援署提議對法援申請人和法援署名冊律師實行「申報制度」，目的是確保受助人在提名律師時，不受有問題的兜攬生意或其他不正當活動左右其選擇律師的決定。本局在2012年11月8日的會議中，第一次討論法援署建議的「申報制度」，隨後在2013年6月27日再次商討。在考慮本局和兩個法律專業團體的意見後，法援署將所提議的「申報制度」作出修訂，並於2013年9月開始執行。本局希望新措施能有助控制任何妨礙受助人自由選擇法律代表的不當行為，從而保障他們尋求公義的權利。除了引入申報制度外，本局亦得悉法援署已與兩個法律專業團體

the Council has set up a working group supported by Council members including those from the legal professions to commence the review. The views of the legal professional bodies will surely be taken into account when drawing up the proposals. The working group will submit its recommendations to the full Council for deliberation after the proposals are finalized. The Council will base on the working group's recommendations to form its views for making submission to the Chief Executive.

There have been concerns over improper touting activities by certain solicitors / recovery agents vis-a-vis the assignment of lawyers by the LAD based on the aided persons' nomination. To address the concerns, the LAD proposed a "declaration system" that would apply to both the legal aid applicants and the lawyers on LAD panel. It aims at ensuring an aided person's choice of lawyers will not be affected by questionable touting activity or other improper conduct on the part of the lawyer nominated. The proposed "declaration system" was first discussed at the Council meeting held on 8 November 2012 and subsequently on 27 June 2013. After taking into account the views of the Council and those from the two legal professional bodies, the declaration system was revised and implemented in September 2013. It is hoped that the new measures will help bring under control the undesirable conduct that prevents aided persons from freely choosing legal representatives thus safeguarding their right of access to justice. Apart from the introduction of the declaration system, the Council also knew that the LAD had set up the communication with the two legal professional bodies against improper touting activities and the effort would continue. The dissemination of legal aid



建立了溝通機制，打擊不正當兜攬生意活動，對此並會不遺餘力，同時，亦會加強向公眾傳遞法援資訊，以提高法援署運作的透明度，使法援申請人了解到他們有權按其自由意願選擇律師，而不會被從事不正當兜攬生意活動的索償代理所影響。

對本局來說，來年將充滿挑戰。除了有法援獨立性建議和輔助計劃涵蓋範疇檢討的跟進工作外，本局會密切監察刑事法律援助費用、檢控費用和當值律師費用的檢討進程。在刑事法律援助費用、檢控費用及當值律師費用每兩年進行一次的檢討中，本局得悉一個全面的刑事法律援助費用檢討會在2014年進行。行政當局在2014年1月給予本局的資料文件中，進一步展示有關檢討的工作計劃，本局注意到民政局聯同法援署已組成工作小組，並邀請兩個法律專業團體代表開展檢討工作。工作小組第一次會議在2014年3月26日舉行，行政當局會按工作小組的商議和討論進度，進行立法修訂，以盡快推行檢討所作的建議。民政局承諾會向本局提供進度的詳情。

在2013年4月，黃吳潔華女士在服務本局差不多六年後，離開了本局。她是2011年兩岸四地法律援助研討會工作小組和2012年法律援助研討會的聯合籌委，也是法律援助獨立性工作小組成員之一。她於任期內對本局貢獻良多，本局衷心祝

information to the public would also be enhanced to increase the operational transparency of LAD with a view to enabling legal aid applicants to recognise his right to choose the lawyers out of his own free will not being affected by the recovery agents through improper touting activities.

The year ahead will be challenging for the Council. Apart from the issues relating to the follow up of the recommendations of the independence of legal aid and the review of the scope of SLAS, the Council will keep in view the progress of the review of criminal legal aid fees, prosecution fees and duty lawyer fees. In the exercise of biennial review of criminal legal aid fees, prosecution fees and duty lawyer fees, the Council was informed that a comprehensive review of the criminal legal aid fees would be conducted in 2014. The Administration, in its information paper to the Council in January 2014, further set out their work plan on the review. It was also noted that the HAB together with the LAD had formed a working group and invited representatives from the two legal professional bodies to commence the review. The first meeting of the working group held on 26 March 2014. Subject to the deliberations and progress of discussions at the working group, the Administration will introduce legislative amendments to implement the recommendations of the review as soon as possible. The HAB will keep the Council closely informed of the progress.

In April 2013, we saw the departure of Mrs Cecilia WONG who has served the Council for almost six years. She was the co-organiser of the Cross-strait Legal Aid Conference in 2011 and the seminar on legal aid in 2012. Being a member of the Working Party on Independence of Legal Aid, she has made tremendous



願她未來發展順利，並期望她在局外繼續支持本局的工作。

我誠心向本局所有成員致意，感激他們的協助和支持，同時充份肯定法援署職員敬業和專業的態度，否則，就不能為市民提供優質的法援服務。我也感謝眾多的朋友和持份者，在不同的層面幫助本局的工作，透過他們寶貴的支持和本局職員的努力，我相信本局將會繼續履行其使命，確保為社會提供優質、高效益和高透明度的法律援助服務。

contributions to the Council during her tenure. The Council wishes her the best in her future endeavours and looks forward to her continued support outside the Council.

My heartfelt appreciation goes to the members of the Council to whom I am most indebted for their assistance and support. Recognition must be given to the dedication and professionalism of the LAD staff, without which quality legal aid services would not have been possible. I would also like to thank our many friends and stakeholders who have contributed to our work in different ways. With their sterling support and the dedicated services of staff members of the Council, I am sure that the Council will continue to fulfill its mission in ensuring the provision of quality, efficient, effective and transparent legal aid services to the community.

如去年年報所載，本局於2013年4月向行政長官提交了本局就設立獨立的法律援助管理局的可行性及可取性所作的建議。應立法會司法及法律事務委員會（「委員會」）的邀請，本局參與其2013年6月25日的會議，商討有關「設立獨立的法律援助管理局」，主席李家祥博士聯同成員洪為民博士和蔡惠琴女士代表出席。香港大律師公會、香港律師會、法律援助律師會和香港工會聯合會亦派代表出席會議。

在委員會會議中，本局向委員會委員簡介了本局的建議、相關顧問研究的結果和所採用的研究方法，隨後，兩個法律專業團體和其他代表亦就該議題表達他們的意見。在眾多的意見中，兩個法律專業團體和部份代表強烈要求設立獨立的法律援助管理局，儘管他們明白這可能會令法援服務的財政預算需設定上限。考慮到法援財政預算設有上限可能帶來的後果，本局提醒委員會要認真審議有關建議，以及這是否有利於市民去尋求公義。本局同時在委員會上指出，根據海外司法管轄區的經驗，由於要制訂一份可承擔的財政預算，獨立的法援管理局可能要在法援服務方面作出犧牲。

回應香港大律師公會聲稱法援服務經費在實際上設有上限，行政當局在委員會會議中解釋法援預算從來都沒有設上限，及承諾向委員會提供更多法援開支的詳細資料。

As reported in the last report, the Council submitted to the Chief Executive in April 2013 its recommendations on the feasibility and desirability of the establishment of an independent legal aid authority. On the invitation of the Legislative Council Panel on Administration and Legal Services (AJLS Panel) for discussion of the item "Establishment of an independent legal aid authority" at its meeting held on 25 June 2013, the Council chairman Dr Eric LI, Council members Dr Witman HUNG and Ms Virginia CHOI, on behalf of the Council, attended the meeting. Representatives from Hong Kong Bar Association, the Law Society of Hong Kong, Legal Aid Counsel Association, and Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions also attended the meeting.

At the Panel meeting, the Council was invited to brief Panel members on the Council's recommendations, and the findings and methodology used in the related consultancy study. The two legal professional bodies and other deputations were invited to express their views on the issue after the Council's briefing. Among other things, the two legal professional bodies and some deputations urged for the establishment of an independent legal aid authority though they understood that a financial cap would be put on legal aid budget. Having considered the implication of a capped budget for legal aid, the Council reminded the AJLS Panel to consider seriously the suggestion and whether it was for the benefit of members of the public in their quest for access to justice. The Council also pointed out to the Panel that an independent legal aid authority might have to make some sacrifices in the provision of services in order to work out an affordable budget with reference to the experience overseas.



在2013年9月，行政當局呈交一份文件予委員會，簡報由法援署提供的法援服務的原則和運作情況，以及提供過去五年法援服務的開支資料。文件複本亦提交予本局參閱。

在文件中，行政當局重申提供法援服務是香港司法制度不可缺少的部份。政府政策的目標，是確保所有具合理理據提出訴訟或抗辯的人，不會因缺乏經濟能力而無法尋求公義。任何人士如欲獲得法援，必須通過《法律援助條例》（第91章）規定的經濟審查及案情審查。

目前，財務資源不超過269,620元的人士，在經濟上符合資格根據普通法律援助計劃（「普通計劃」）申請法援。該計劃涵蓋在區域法院及以上法院大部分的民事訴訟程序。上述財務資格限額亦適用於《刑事訴訟程序條例》（第221D章）下的《刑事案件法律援助規則》所載的刑事法律援助。法律援助輔助計

In response to the Hong Kong Bar Association's assertion that the budget on legal aid costs was "de facto capped", the Administration explained at the Panel meeting that there was no cap on the legal aid budget and it undertook to provide the Panel with more details of the legal aid expenses.

In September 2013, the Administration forwarded a paper to the AJLS Panel briefing Panel members on the principles and operation of the legal aid services provided by the LAD and providing information relating to legal aid spending over the past five years. A copy of the paper was also provided to the Council for information.

In the paper, the Administration reiterated that the provision of legal aid is an integral part of Hong Kong's legal system. The Government's policy objective is to ensure that no one with reasonable grounds for pursuing or defending a legal action is denied access to justice because of a lack of means. To qualify for legal aid, a person is required by law to satisfy the means and merits tests as provided by the Legal Aid Ordinance (LAO) (Cap. 91).

劃（「輔助計劃」）的相應限額為1,348,100元。普通計劃和輔助計劃的財務資格限額每年、每兩年及每五年檢討一次，以分別計及丙類消費物價指數、訴訟費及法援申請人財務資格的變動。

普通計劃及刑事法援的經費由政府提供，而輔助計劃則屬財政自給的計劃，經費主要來自申請人繳付的申請費、受助人繳付的中期分擔費，以及從勝訴案件討回的損害賠償中按比例扣除的款項。

自《法律援助條例》於1967年生效以來，該條例訂明審批法援申請的唯一準則是經濟審查及案情審查，而法律援助署（「法援署」）人員在處理申請時無須顧慮署方的財政撥款情況。換言之，任何人士均能尋

At present, a person whose financial resources do not exceed \$269,620 is financially eligible for legal aid under the Ordinary Legal Aid Scheme (OLAS), which covers most civil proceedings at District Court level and above. The eligibility limit also applies to criminal legal aid under the Legal Aid in Criminal Cases Rules of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance (Cap. 221D). The corresponding limit for the Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme (SLAS) is \$1,348,100. The financial eligibility limits (FELs) of OLAS and SLAS are reviewed annually, biennially and five-yearly to take into account changes in the Consumer Price Index (C), litigation costs and the financial eligibility of legal aid applicants respectively.

Funding for OLAS and criminal legal aid is provided by the Government, while SLAS is a self-financing scheme and is mainly funded by the application fees payable by applicants, the interim contributions from aided persons and the final contributions from a percentage



求司法公義，不會受法援署的財政狀況影響；而任何已通過經濟審查及案情審查的法援申請，不會因法援撥款不足而被拒。

行政當局亦指出法援署在擬訂分目208「法律援助經費」的周年財政預算時，一直有全面考慮過去實際開支和預計費用，主要包括以下因素—

- (a) 上一財政年度法律援助經費的支出；
- (b) 現時仍未完結的個案數目（包括如在上訴法院敗訴後預計會由受助人承擔巨額費用的法援個案）；
- (c) 新申請／個案的預計數目；
- (d) 財務資格限額的轉變（如適用）；
- (e) 法援費用（例如律師收費及大律師收費）的轉變（如適用）；以及
- (f) 普通計劃涵蓋範圍的轉變（如適用）。

deduction of the damages recovered in successful cases.

The statutory means and merits tests have been the only criteria provided by the LAO since it came into operation in 1967 in assessing legal aid applications, and officers of the Legal Aid Department (LAD) need not be concerned with the financial provisions of the Department when processing applications. In other words, a person's access to justice would not be hindered by LAD's fiscal position, and an application for legal aid that has passed both the means and merits tests would not be refused due to insufficient legal aid funding.

The Administration also advised that, all along, LAD's annual estimates of Subhead 208 "Legal aid costs" were drawn up holistically taking into account past actual expenditure and estimated costs which mainly included the following factors –

- (a) amount of legal aid costs spent in the preceding fiscal year;
- (b) number of existing on-going cases (including cases where it was expected that significant costs might be taxed against aided persons should the aided cases were lost in the appellate courts);
- (c) estimated number of new applications / cases;
- (d) changes, if any, to the FELs;
- (e) changes, if any, to legal aid fees (e.g. solicitor costs and counsel fees); and
- (f) changes, if any, to the scope of OLAS

過去五年法律援助經費（包括普通計劃及刑事法援案件）的預算及實際開支詳列如下—

The estimates and actual spending in legal aid costs (covering both OLAS and criminal cases) in the past five years are as follows –

財政年度 Financial year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	百萬元 \$ million				
核准預算 Approved estimate	528.0	516.1	519.1	545.5	538.8
修訂預算 Revised estimate	455.0	489.2	514.5	475.5	508.6
實際開支 Actual expenditure	430.1	485.8	505.3	463.2	512.8

本局亦知悉基於行政理由，行政當局會在每個財政年度開始時設定核准撥款額。由於法援申請由需求主導，難以估計申請數目，因此在特殊情況下，若然財政年度內的經費超出核准撥款，行政當局會按《公共財政條例》（第2章）的相關條文尋求增撥款項，以確保合資格的法援申請不會因缺乏經費而被拒。以上的撥款安排適用於普通計劃及刑事法律援助，亦是法援署提供法援服務的重要基礎，因為法援是按照法律規定所提供，而服務需求不由管制人員控制。政府一向以來都有在財政預算中為需求主導的服務預留充裕的撥款。

本局對法律援助獨立性的建議已交政府考慮。在等待行政當局公佈其對法援獨立性的未來路向的同時，本局已與法援署商討發布更多有用的法援資訊，冀望能提高法援署運

The Council was also given to know that, for administrative purpose, an approved funding amount is set at the beginning of each financial year. As the number of applications is difficult to estimate as legal aid applications are demand-driven, in exceptional circumstances where the costs exceed the approved provisions within a financial year, supplementary provision would be sought according to the relevant provisions of the Public Finance Ordinance (PFO) (Cap. 2) to ensure that no eligible legal aid applications would be turned down owing to a lack of funds. This financial arrangement applies to OLAS and criminal legal aid. It is a key underpinning LAD's delivery of legal aid services, as the provision of legal aid is enshrined in law and the demand is beyond the control of the controlling officer. The Government has been providing sufficient provision in the Estimates for this demand-driven service all along.

The Council's recommendations on independence of legal aid are now in the hands of and under consideration by the Government. Pending the

作的透明度。一個由本局主席連同三個本局成員及不同行業範疇的專家組成的專責小組，正檢視有關事宜。該專責小組將會參考各持份者的關注事項／批評，以及檢視在法援獨立性顧問研究所採集的統計數據和法援署現時發布的資訊，再研究法援資訊需要改善的地方和方法。當專責小組完成相關建議後，便會交本局全體成員詳細討論。

Government's position on the way forward on the issue, the Council has discussed with LAD on the dissemination of more constructive legal aid information with a view to enhancing the Department's operational transparency. A task force chaired by the Council chairman and supported by 3 other Council members as well as experts of different professions has been set up to look into the matter. It will give consideration to the concerns/criticisms made by the stakeholders, and review the statistics collected by the consultant in the study on the independence of legal aid and those currently disseminated by the LAD to see what and how enhancement could be made. The Task Force's recommendations will be deliberated by the full Council when it is available.



社區法律服務

Community Legal Services

在2012-13年報中，曾交代行政當局在更新社區法網時，會考慮本局對社區法律服務的意見。

社區法網是由香港大學（「港大」）在2007年成立和開始營運，是一個透過網站（<http://clic.org.hk>）發放免費雙語法律資訊的平台。為增強社區法網的內容，民政事務局（「民政局」）資助港大增設與青年、長者和家庭有關的法律資訊。

在2013年4月，民政局通知本局，除了青年社區法網已於2012年4月推出外，第一個以香港長者為對象的法律資訊網站—長者社區法網亦已於2013年4月15日投入服務。青年社區法網提供逾60項關乎青少年的罪行和法律議題的資料和影片，其內容也被整理為中學的法律教材套。長者社區法網則編訂及提供適用於長者的基本法律資訊。

在2013年6月，本局再獲通報有關青年社區法網和長者社區法網的宣傳活動，這持續進行的措施亦有在2014年1月由行政當局呈交給立法會司法及法

In the Annual Report 2012-2013, it was reported that the Administration would take into consideration the Council's recommendations on community legal services when enhancing the Community Legal Information Centre (CLIC).

The CLIC is a platform developed and run by the University of Hong Kong (HKU) since 2007 to provide bilingual free legal information through its website (<http://clic.org.hk>). To enhance the CLIC, the Home Affairs Bureau (HAB) has provided sponsorship to HKU to cover special topics relevant to the youth, elderly and families.

In April 2013, the HAB informed the Council that apart from the launch of the Youth CLIC in April 2012, the first legal information website for seniors in Hong Kong, Senior CLIC, had been launched on 15 April 2013. The Youth CLIC provides information and videos on more than 60 offences and legal issues concerning youngsters. The content of Youth CLIC is





律事務委員會，一份題為「民政事務局的政策措施」的立法會文件中報告。

在2014年3月，民政局向本局遞交了一份資料文件，簡報社區法網更新工作的進程，以及於2014年3月31日推出家庭社區法網。家庭社區法網免費提供19項與香港家庭常見問題相關的法律資訊，包括婚姻、資產管理、兒童及青少年問題、以及與日常生活有關的事項等，資訊內容均由法律專家撰寫，深入淺出解釋相關法例和法律概念。家庭社區法網旨在成為一個快捷方便的網上手冊，供香港的家庭尋找相關的法律資料。家庭社區法網為社區法網提升項目中的最後一個課題。在家庭社區法網完成後，民政局會與非政府機構合作，舉辦專題工作坊、研討會和推廣活動，以增加公眾的法律知識，並提高他們對社區法律服務的認識。

本局樂見最新的發展。

also being converted into teaching packages on legal issues for secondary schools. The Senior CLIC provides basic legal information tailored for the elderly.

In June 2013, the Council was further briefed on the publicity of the CLIC that had been provided to promote the Youth CLIC and Senior CLIC. This ongoing initiative was also reported in the Legislative Council paper on “Policy Initiatives of Home Affairs Bureau” submitted to the Panel on Administration and Legal Services (AJLS Panel) in January 2014.

In March 2014, the HAB submitted an information paper to the Council briefing members on the progress of the enhancement of the CLIC and the launching of the Family CLIC on 31 March 2014. The Family CLIC provides free legal information on 19 topics involving legal issues commonly encountered by families in Hong Kong, including matrimonial matters, properties arrangements, child and youth affairs, and daily lives legal issues, etc. The contents are written by legal experts, with the relevant laws and legal concepts being explained in plain language. The Family CLIC aims to serve as a quick and handy internet guide for family members in Hong Kong to find relevant legal information. The Family CLIC is the last topic covered in the CLIC enhancement project. Upon completion of the Family CLIC, HAB will arrange workshops, seminars and publicity events, in collaboration with non-government organisations, on thematic topics to increase the public’s legal knowledge and enhance their awareness of legal services available at the community level.

The Council is glad to see the developments.

法律援助輔助計劃的檢討

Review of Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme

每年，行政當局會計及丙類消費物價指數的變動，檢討普通法律援助計劃（「普通計劃」）和法律援助輔助計劃（「輔助計劃」）的財務資格限額（「財務限額」），以維持財務限額的實際價值。任何不超越財務限額的人士，均在經濟上有資格申請法律援助。

在2013年6月27日的本局會議中，民政局通知本局，立法會成立了根據《法律援助條例》（第91章）第7(a)條動議的擬議決議案小組委員會，以研究行政當局就2012年周年檢討的結果，提出修訂根據普通計劃和輔助計劃申請法援的財務限額的建議。在該小組委員會的會議中，有委員提出以下的建議：

- (a) 在政府於2012年12月將一億元注資輔助計劃基金後，輔助計劃的涵蓋範圍應進一步擴展至更多類別的案件；及
- (b) 部分委員提議普通計劃和輔助計劃應涵蓋誹謗案件。

對於(a)點，本局得知由於擴大後的輔助計劃是在2012年11月才開始生效，行政當局曾向立法會解釋需要多些時間去評估擴大後的輔助計劃對該計劃基金財政自負盈虧能力的影響和運作所得的經驗。行政當局會在積累多些經驗後，諮詢本局對

The financial eligibility limits (FELs) of the Ordinary Legal Aid Scheme (OLAS) and the Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme (SLAS) are reviewed annually by the Administration to take into account changes in the Consumer Price Index (C) so as to maintain their real values. A person whose financial resources do not exceed the FELs is financially eligible for legal aid.

At the Council meeting held on 27 June 2013, the HAB informed the Council that at a meeting of the Subcommittee on Proposed Resolution under Section 7(a) of the Legal Aid Ordinance (Cap. 91) of Legislative Council (LegCo) which was formed to study the Administration's proposal to amend the FELs for OLAS and SLAS for the granting of legal aid to reflect the result of the 2012 annual review, members of the subcommittee had made the following suggestions -

- (a) the scope of SLAS should be further expanded to cover more types of cases, following the injection of \$100 million by the Government into the SLAS Fund in December 2012; and
- (b) some Members suggested the scope of OLAS and SLAS be expanded to cover defamatory cases.

On (a), the Council was told that as the expanded SLAS only commenced operation in November 2012, the Administration had explained to LegCo that more time was needed to assess the impact of such expansion on the financial viability of the SLAS Fund and the operational experience gained; and the Administration would consult the Council on whether the scope of SLAS should be further expanded, after acquiring more

進一步擴大輔助計劃涵蓋範圍的意見，然後才向司法及法律事務委員會匯報。

至於(b)點，行政當局向小組委員會承諾，將其建議轉達予本局考慮。

就普通計劃涵蓋範圍，民政局通知本局除了誹謗外，有一位立法會議員建議將選舉呈請亦納入計劃之內。

就本局在上述會議中所提出的要求，民政局連同法律援助署將提供資料文件，闡述其他海外司法地區的法律援有否包括誹謗和選舉呈請，以助本局進行研究。

於本局2014年1月21日的會議中，民政局正式邀請本局為輔助計劃涵蓋範圍進行檢討，並提交新一輪的建議供行政當局參考。本局在會上同意一個由本局成員周凱靈女士任主席，並由其他三位本局成員組成的工作小組，負責有關研究。該工作小組已在2014年3月18日舉行第一次會議，完成研究後會提交建議給本局大會詳細考慮。

operational experience, before reporting to the AJLS Panel.

Regarding (b), the Administration conveyed the suggestion to the Council for consideration as committed to the Subcommittee.

On the scope of OLAS, apart from defamation, HAB also informed the Council that election petition was also suggested by a LegCo member to be included in the scheme.

As requested by the Council at the above-said meeting, HAB together with LAD would provide a paper setting out whether legal aid in overseas jurisdictions covered defamation and election petition to facilitate the Council to conduct the review.

At the Council meeting held on 21 January 2014, HAB formally invited the Council to conduct a review on the scope of SLAS and to submit a new round of recommendations to the Administration for consideration. The Council agreed at the meeting that the working group chaired by Council member Ms Juliana CHOW and supported by 3 other Council members would study the matter. The working group has held its first meeting on 18 March 2014. It will submit its recommendations to the full Council for deliberation in due course.

就刑事法律援助費用、檢控費用及當值律師費用 每兩年進行一次的檢討

Biennial Review of Criminal Legal Aid Fees, Prosecution Fees and Duty Lawyer Fees

《刑事訴訟程序條例》(第221章)下《刑事案件法律援助規則》第21條訂明的刑事法律援助費用，是支付予代表法援署處理刑事法援案件訴訟工作的私人執業律師。律政司參照同一收費表聘任私人執業大律師代表政府出庭處理刑事案件（即檢控費用）。當值律師費用是支付予為當值律師服務提供法律援助的當值律師，該費用也是參照相同的收費表釐定。

根據立法會財務委員會於1992年10月所作的決定，行政當局會每兩年檢討上述費用一次。財務委員會並於2003年6月把日後批准調整費用的權力轉授予行政當局，惟調整幅度不得超逾參照期內按丙類消費物價指數計算的物價變動幅度。

行政當局已完成2012年的刑事法律援助費用、檢控費用及當值律師費用的兩年檢討，並在本局2013年6月的會議中通知本局檢討結果。有鑑於丙類消費物價指數在參照期內(即2010年7月至2012年7月)上升了9.3%，因此行政當局建議將該等費用相應調高9.3%。

按照慣例，待刑事訴訟程序委員會

The criminal legal aid fees prescribed in Rule 21 of the Legal Aid in Criminal Cases Rules under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance (Cap. 221) are payable to lawyers in private practice assigned by the LAD to undertake litigation work in respect of criminal legal aid cases. The Department of Justice (DoJ) draws reference to the same scale of fees to engage counsel in private practice to prosecute in criminal cases on behalf of the Government (i.e. the prosecution fees). The duty lawyer fees, which are payable to duty lawyers providing legal representation under the Duty Lawyer Service, are also determined with reference to the same scale of fees.

Pursuant to the decision of the LegCo Finance Committee in October 1992, the fees are subject to review by the Administration on a biennial basis. The Finance Committee also delegated in June 2003 the authority to approve future adjustments to the fees to the Administration, provided that the extent of adjustment is no greater than the movement of the Consumer Price Index (C) (CPI(C)) during the reference period.

The Administration completed the 2012 biennial review of the criminal legal aid fees, the prosecution fees and the duty lawyer fees, and informed the Council of its findings of the review at its meeting in June 2013. Noting that the CPI(C) for the reference period (i.e. July 2010 to July 2012) has increased by



決定後，行政當局會於立法會提出動議修訂《刑事案件法律援助規則》，把刑事法律援助費用調高9.3%，以反映檢討結果。檢控費用及當值律師費用雖然並無在《刑事案件法律援助規則》訂明，行政當局也會因應最新釐定的刑事法律援助費用，以行政方法加以調整，以反映丙類消費物價指數上升9.3%的變動。

本局明白此動議屬例行調整，行政當局會於2014年進行一次全面的刑事法律援助費用的檢討。

為回應香港大律師公會對刑事法律援助費用的意見，行政當局在2014年1月向本局提交了一份資料文件，闡明有關檢討的工作計劃及刑事法律援助費用制度的原則。本局亦留意到民政局連同法律援助署已組成工作小組，並邀請了兩個法律專業團體派代表加入小組開展檢討工作。刑事法律援助費用制度檢討工作小組在2014年3月26日舉行了首次會議，行政當局將按工作小組的商議和討論進度，進行立法修訂，以盡快推行檢討所作的建議。民政局承諾將緊密通報本局有關進度。

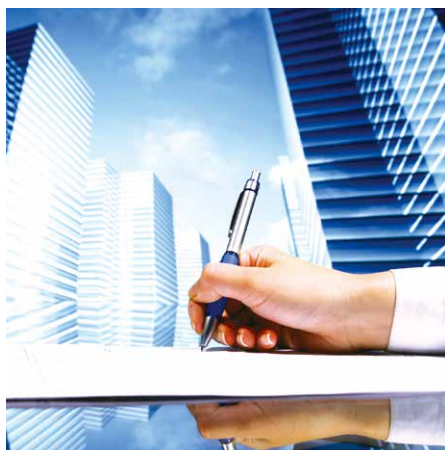
9.3%，the Administration proposed to adjust the fees upward by 9.3 % accordingly.

Following the established practice, subject to the Criminal Procedure Rules Committee's decision, the Administration will move a resolution in the LegCo to amend the Legal Aid in Criminal Cases Rules to adjust the criminal legal aid fees upward by 9.3% to reflect the result of the review. The prosecution fees and the duty lawyer fees, although not specified in the Legal Aid in Criminal Cases Rules, will be adjusted administratively by drawing reference to the updated set of criminal legal aid fees to reflect the +9.3% change in CPI(C).

The Council noted that the proposal is a mechanical adjustment and the Administration would conduct a comprehensive review of the criminal legal aid fees in 2014.

In response to the submission of the Hong Kong Bar Association on the review of criminal legal aid fees, the Administration submitted an information paper to the Council in January 2014 setting out their work plan on the review and the principles of criminal legal aid fees system. It was also noted that HAB together with LAD had formed a working group and invited representatives from the two legal professional bodies to join the working group to commence the review. The Working Group on the Review of Criminal Legal Aid Fees System held its first meeting on 26 March 2014. Subject to the deliberations and progress of discussions at the Working Group, the Administration will introduce legislative amendments to implement the recommendations of the review as soon as possible. HAB agreed to keep the Council closely informed of the progress.

「申報制度」 “Declaration System”



在兩個廣為人知的司法覆核案件經法庭作出裁決後，對於法援署處理司法覆核案件時，按照法援受助人提名委派律師的安排，一直備受關注。立法會司法及法律事務委員會在其2012年1月的會議中，曾討論司法覆核案件的法律援助申請的處理和委派律師處理法援案件的安排。在該會議中，法援署獲建議考慮推行一個申報制度，在委派律師前，要求申請人申報在提名律師時，沒有受到兜攬生意或其他不當行為所影響。這個議題於2012年3月在特別財務委員會提問中再次帶出，而行政當局回覆會考慮引入「申報制度」。在2012年4月，交通事務委員會和財經事務委員會聯合小組委員會在會議中，討論了法援申請人在法律援助條例下可揀選其代表律師的權利可能是其中一個因素，導致承保的士和公共小巴的保險公司因作出了大額賠償而出現

There have been concerns over the assignment of lawyers by the LAD in judicial review cases based on the aided persons' nomination following the court's rulings in two high profile judicial review cases. The processing of legal aid applications in respect of judicial review cases and the assignment of lawyers in legal aid cases were discussed by the AJLS Panel at its meeting held in January 2012. At that meeting, LAD was suggested to consider implementing a declaration system requiring the applicant, before the assignment, to declare that his choice of lawyer had not been affected by touting or other improper conduct on the part of the lawyer nominated. The issue was brought up again in the form of a Special Finance Committee question in March 2012, to which the Administration replied that it would consider introducing a "Declaration System". LAD also reiterated the intention to consider putting in place a "Declaration System" at a meeting of the joint sub-committee of the Panel on Transport and Panel on Financial Affairs held in April 2012, at which there was discussion that the right of an applicant for legal aid to select his own solicitor under the Legal Aid Ordinance might be a contributing factor to the losses in underwriting insurance for taxi and public light bus as a result of substantial claims being made.

In November 2012, LAD submitted to the Council its proposal of a "declaration system" that would apply to both the applicants and the panel lawyers. It aimed at ensuring an aided person's choice of lawyers would not be affected by questionable touting activity or other improper conduct on the part of the lawyer nominated.

虧損的情況。法援署在該會議中，重申有意考慮推行「申報制度」。

在2012年11月，法援署向本局提交了建議書，闡述一個適用於申請人和名冊律師的「申報制度」，該制度的目的是確保受助人在提名律師時，沒有因有問題的兜攬生意活動或其他不當行為而影響其揀選律師的決定。

申請人

在現行的外委律師程序中，申請人若想提名名冊律師代表其在法援受助案件進行訴訟，必須填寫一份提名表格。法援署認為在提名表格加入申報一欄，是一個簡易方法將「申報制度」引入在申請程序之中。

名冊律師

法援署建議向被提名名冊律師推行一個「反證」的「申報制度」。有關申報會列為條件寫入委派信件內，而不是要求獲提名名冊律師在正式接受委託時，簽署及交回申報書予法援署。獲提名名冊律師在細閱有關條件後，如不想接受相關委派，則需向法援署交回所有文件。

本局得悉建議的「申報制度」旨在保障而非懲罰申請人。申請人拒絕作出建議申報或作虛假申報並不會是拒絕其法援申請的合理原因，在這個情況下，處理案件的法律援助律師會與申請人商討，解答他們就選擇律師的查詢。假若申請人維持

The applicants

Under the existing assignment procedures, applicants who wish to nominate panel solicitors to act in their legally aided proceedings are requested to sign a nomination form. LAD considered that it would be a convenient point in the application process to introduce the declaration by incorporating the declaration in the nomination form.

The panel lawyers

LAD proposed a “negative” “declaration system” for nominated panel lawyers. Instead of requiring the nominated panel lawyers to sign and return the declaration to LAD before they could formally take up the assignment, the declaration was incorporated into the assignment letter as a condition of assignment. The nominated panel lawyers were required to return the papers to LAD only if they wished to decline the assignment after having sight of the conditions.

The Council was explained that noting the purpose of the proposed “declaration system” was to protect instead of penalizing the applicants, the refusal of the applicant to make the proposed declaration or made a false one would not be a justifiable reason for refusing legal aid. Under such circumstances, the case handling legal aid counsel would discuss the matter with the applicants and answer their queries on the choice of lawyers. In the event that the applicant maintained his nomination but refused to make the proposed declaration without good reasons, the case would be assigned to another panel lawyer who satisfied the assignment criteria. If the applicant was aggrieved by LAD’s refusal to assign the lawyer nominated, he would be advised of his right to appeal to the Registrar against LAD’s decision as prescribed

其律師提名，但在沒有合理原因下拒絕所建議的申報，其案件有可能會委派給其他符合外委準則的名冊律師。如果申請人因法援署拒絕將案件委派給其提名律師而感到受屈，他可以按法律援助條例第26條，向高等法院司法常務官上訴，反對法援署決定。至於虛假申報，如果發現受助人可能與獲提名律師／大律師有包攬訴訟協議而作出虛假申報，法援署會視乎所披露或掌握的資料，將個案轉介給警方作刑事罪行進行調查。

本局在2012年11月8日的會議中對建議的「申報制度」作首次討論，其後法援署向香港大律師公會和香港律師會徵求意見。

在2013年6月27日本局舉行的會議中，本局成員獲知兩個法律專業團體對建議「申報制度」的意見，以及法援署對有關意見的回應。本局知悉如果採納一個正式「申報制度」的方式，這有可能令公眾覺得法援制度是懲罰，而不是保障受助人的利益，亦會阻止潛在申請人申請法律援助；而且，要求所有成功的申請者均作出正式申報，這會為法援署和司法機構帶來很大的工作壓力，以處理宣誓聲明的行政工作。此外，要求獲委的名冊律師作聲明而不是將申報加入委派文件中，有可能會延遲受助訴訟，同時會增加需繳付的法律費用，對受助人或法援基金均造成不利的財務影響。

under section 26 of the Legal Aid Ordinance. So far as false declaration was concerned, if it transpired that an aided person had made a false declaration regarding possible involvement in champertous agreement with the nominated solicitor/counsel, LAD might depend on the facts disclosed or made known to LAD referred the case to the Police for investigation of possible criminal act.

The proposed “declaration system” was first discussed at the Council meeting held on 8 November 2012. After that, the comments of Hong Kong Bar Association and the Law Society of Hong Kong were sought.

At the Council meeting held on 27 June 2013, members were briefed on the views of the two legal professional bodies on the proposed “declaration system” and the LAD’s responses to those views. The Council was given to know that if the format of a formal declaration system was adopted, it might give rise to the perception that the Legal Aid System was penalising instead of protecting the interest of the aided persons and it might also deter potential applicants from applying for legal aid. Also, requiring all successful applicants to formally making a declaration might put the LAD and the Judiciary under substantial work pressure in having to deal with the administration of the declaration under oath. In addition, requiring all assigned panel lawyers to make declaration instead of incorporating it into the assignment letter might cause delay to the aided proceedings and would also increase the amount of legal costs payable resulting in possible adverse financial implication for the aided persons or the legal aid fund.



在上述會議中，本局同時知悉法援署已推出一連串措施打擊不當「兜攬生意」活動，包括停止向因提名而接獲很多委派案件的名冊律師外派工作、在法援通訊刊登有關索償代理的文章、在法援署內展示宣傳海報，以及製作短片提醒公眾在進行金錢申索時，不要向索償代理尋求協助。

經商議後，本局同意建議的「申報制度」，並提出建議成功申請人應確認他們的相關提名事宜，而並非要求他們作出聲明。法援署接納建議。

本局希望這些新措施有助根除妨礙受助人自由選擇法律代表的行為，以保障他們尋求公義的權利。「申報制度」已於2013年9月生效。

During the above-said meeting, the Council was also given to know that the LAD had already taken a number of measures to combat improper touting activities including stopping assignment of cases to panel lawyers with substantial number of assignments due to nomination, publishing article on recovery agent in LAD News and displaying poster in LAD's premises as well as producing video documentary warning the public against seeking help from recovery agents to assist them in their monetary claims.

Upon discussion, the Council endorsed the proposed "declaration system" but made a suggestion that successful applicants should be asked to confirm instead of to declare the matters relating to their nomination. The suggestion was accepted by LAD.

It is hoped that the new measures will help eradicate conduct that prevents aided persons from freely choosing legal representatives thus safeguarding their right of access to justice. The declaration system was implemented in September 2013.

6 與持份者的聯繫

Liaison with Stakeholders

行政當局

The Administration

法援局經常與行政當局這個重要的法律援助持份者保持密切聯繫。

過去一年，民政事務局（「民政局」）就不同的法援議題向本局提供資料文件，該等資料文件包括2013年5月的「為無律師代表訴訟人提供法律意見的兩年期試驗計劃」、「法律援助申請人財務資格限額的周年檢討」和「長者社區法網」；2013年6月的「社區法律服務與社區法網」、「擴大法律援助輔助計劃」和「刑事法律援助費用、檢控費用及當值律師費用每兩年進行一次的檢討」；2013年10月的「法律援助經費」；2014年1月的「民政事務局的政策措施」和「刑事法律援助費用、檢控費用及當值律師費用的檢討」；以及2014年3月的「兜攬生意活動的最新發展和外判案件的律師提名」。就前述的大部份資料文件，民政局均獲邀參與本局會議，以便向本局成員簡介和相互交流意見。

The Council maintains regular contact with the Administration, an important stakeholder of legal aid.

During the past year, the Home Affairs Bureau (HAB) has provided the Council with information on different legal aid issues, including the “Two-year pilot scheme to provide legal advice for litigants in person”, “Annual review of financial eligibility limits of legal aid applicants” and the “Senior Community Legal Information Centre” in May 2013, the “Community legal services and Community Legal Information Centre”, “Expansion of Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme” and the “Biennial review of criminal legal aid fees, prosecution fees and duty lawyer fees” in June 2013, the “Legal aid costs” in October 2013, the “Policy initiatives of the Home Affairs Bureau” and the “Review of criminal legal aid fees, prosecution fees and duty lawyer fees” in January 2014, the “Recent development relating to touting activities and nomination of assigned lawyers” in March 2014. For most of the aforesaid submissions, the HAB has been invited to participate in the Council meetings to brief and exchange views with the Council members.



其他法援持份者

Other Stakeholders of Legal Aid

本局明白得到持份者的回應，對履行向行政長官提供法援政策意見的職責是非常重要的。應立法會司法及法律事務委員會邀請商討有關「設立獨立的法律援助管理局」，本局主席李家祥博士聯同本局成員洪為民博士和蔡惠琴女士代表本局出席其在2013年6月25日舉行的會議。會議中，本局與委員會委員、香港大律師公會、香港律師會、法律援助律師會和香港工會聯合會等代表交換在該議題上的意見。除了法援獨立性的議題外，香港大律師公會和香港律師會不時會就其他法援的議題向本局遞交意見書，例如「刑事法律援助費用、檢控費用及當值律師費用每兩年進行一次的檢討」、「刑事法律援助的申請」等。本局非常歡迎任何可以提高法援服務質素的建議。



The Council recognizes the importance of obtaining stakeholders' feedback in discharging its function to give advice to the Chief Executive on legal aid policy. On the invitation of the LegCo AJLS Panel for discussion of the "Establishment of an independent legal aid authority", the Council Chairman Dr Eric LI, Council members Dr Witman HUNG and Ms Virginia CHOI, on behalf of the Council, attended the Panel meeting held on 25 June 2013. At the meeting, the Council exchanged views with the Panel members as well as the representatives from Hong Kong Bar Association, the Law Society of Hong Kong, Legal Aid Counsel Association, and Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions on the issue. In addition to the issue of independence of legal aid, the Hong Kong Bar Association and the Law Society of Hong Kong from time to time provided the Council their submissions on other legal aid issues, such as the "Biennial Review of Criminal Legal Aid Fees, Prosecution Fees and Duty Lawyer Fees", "Application for Criminal Legal Aid", etc. The Council is always welcome to any suggestions to improve the delivery of quality legal aid service.

國際法援組織研討會2013

International Legal Aid Group Conference 2013

本局成員洪為民博士代表本局出席了在2013年6月12至14日，於荷蘭海牙舉行的國際法援組織研討會2013。

國際法援組織在1992年由蘇格蘭斯特萊斯克萊德大學的Alan Paterson教授成立，是一個由來自超過二十四個國家的法律援助專家，包括法律援助委員會的行政總裁和經理、政府主要官員和著名學者所組成的網絡，其使命是通過就國際間為貧困人士提供法律服務的政策和研究發展進行討論和對話，以改善以實例為證的政策制定。國際法援組織主要集中討論由已高度發展法援服務的司法地區提出的特有議題，現在正擴展至發展較落後但接近研討會舉行地點的司法地區。

Council member Dr Witman HUNG, on behalf of the Council, attended the International Legal Aid Group (ILAG) Conference 2013 held in The Hague, The Netherlands from 12 to 14 June 2013.

ILAG was established in 1992 by Professor Alan Paterson of Strathclyde University, Scotland. It is a network of legal aid specialists including chief executives and managers from legal aid commissions, high ranking civil servants and leading academics in over two dozen countries. Its mission is to improve evidence-based policy-making in the field of poverty legal services through discussion and dialogue relating to international developments in policy and research. ILAG focuses primarily on the particular issues raised in jurisdictions which have established highly developed systems of legal aid. However, it is expanding its brief to include jurisdictions with less developed systems, particularly in jurisdictions close to its conference sites.

ILAG holds conference biennially. For reasons of manageability, the conferences are open only by invitation. ILAG has been inviting the Council to send delegates to its conferences. The Conference 2013 is the fifth ILAG conference which the Council attended.

The theme of the Conference 2013 is "Legal Aid in Difficult Times". Apart from the introduction of legal aid work in different jurisdictions, there were discussions on the consequences of financial retrenchment, safeguarding quality in difficult times, criminal justice, new technologies in the delivery of legal aid, service for litigants in person,



國際法援組織每兩年舉行一次研討會，為易於管理，研討會只讓獲邀人士參與。國際法援組織向有邀請本局派出代表團參與研討會。研討會2013是本局第五次參與的國際法援組織研討會。

研討會2013的主題是「在艱難時期的法律援助」，除了簡介各司法地區的法援工作外，研討會上亦討論了財政緊縮對法援的影響、法援在艱難時期的質素保證、刑事公義、提供法援時可應用的新科技、為無律師代表訴訟人提供法律服務等。這個會議匯聚約100名來自不同國家的代表，包括制定法律援助政策的官員及研究法律援助的學者。

國際法援組織研討會是一個非常有意義的活動，將來值得繼續參與。



etc. Such conference brought together about 100 representatives including policy makers and academics in the legal aid field from various countries.

The ILAG Conference was considered as a very meaningful event and worth to continue to participate in the future.

澳門法律研討會 Legal Conference in Macau

澳門特別行政區政府法務局於2013年9月26至28日舉辦了一個法律研討會，本局主席獲邀在法援制度專家論壇中發表演說，這個論壇提供了一個良好機會，讓來自國內、台灣、澳門和香港的政策制定官員、法律學者和律師相互交流，並就有關議題表達意見。

A legal conference hosted by the Legal Affairs Bureau of the Macau SAR was held from 26 to 28 September 2013. The Council chairman was invited to speak at the expert forum on legal aid system which provided a great opportunity for policy makers and academics in legal, and lawyers from Mainland China, Taiwan, Macau and Hong Kong to exchange and share their views on the subject.

概況

The Overview

根據《法律援助條例》第26A條的規定，凡向終審法院提出上訴而不獲批法援的人士，可以在法律援助署署長作出拒絕批出法援的決定後28天內申請覆核。尋求覆核的申請必須附有由在香港執業的大律師發出的證明書，述明該申請人有合理機會向終審法院上訴得直，以及提出該項意見的理由。

上述申請人如非因經濟審查而被拒批出法援，可向法律援助服務局在相關的援助計劃下申請免費提供一張大律師證明書。在民事案件方面，本局只會考慮為已在上訴法庭進行聆訊，並就實質裁決頒布了判決、判定或命令而有意向終審法院提出上訴的案件，安排簽發大律師證明書，至於非正審的判決、判定或命令，本局將不會作出以上的安排。

本局自2002年4月起實施該項援助計劃，並一直有在本局年報中載述計劃的詳情和其運作情況。

在2013年4月1日至2014年3月31日期間，本局共接獲78宗（69宗刑事案件及9宗民事案件）要求提供大律師證明書的申請。在69宗刑事案件申請中，法援上訴人最常涉及的案件類別是「販賣危險藥物」，佔總刑事案件申請的37.7%。至於9宗民事案件申請，則沒有明顯的主要

Under section 26A of the Legal Aid Ordinance, a person who has been refused legal aid in respect of his appeal to the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) may seek a review of the Director of Legal Aid's refusal within 28 days of the decision. The application for review must be accompanied by a certificate by counsel stating that the person has a reasonable prospect of success in the appeal to the CFA and the grounds for that opinion.

If the above-said person has been refused legal aid other than on ground of means, he may apply to the Legal Aid Services Council for the provision of a certificate by counsel free of charge under an assistance scheme. In respect of civil cases, a certificate by counsel will only be provided if the case has been heard by the Court of Appeal and the intended appeal to the CFA is related to a judgment or decision or order on the substantive merits of the case as opposed to an interlocutory decision or order by the Court of Appeal.

The assistance scheme administered by the Council has been implemented since April 2002. Details of the scheme and its operation have all along been set out in the Council's annual reports.

From 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014, the Council received 78 (69 criminal and 9 civil) applications for the provision of a certificate by counsel. For the 69 criminal applications, the commonest type of case the legal aid appellants were involved was "Trafficking in a dangerous drug", which accounted to 37.7% of the total number of criminal applications. For the 9 civil applications, there was no overwhelming majority

涉案類別，法援上訴人涉及的案件包括交通意外索償、離婚案件的資產分配、土地糾紛等。在78宗申請中，64宗（59宗刑事案件及5宗民事案件）申請獲批，11宗（7宗刑事案件及4宗民事案件）申請被拒，3宗刑事案件的申請因法援上訴人未能提供足夠資料而被中止。

本局將該64宗獲批的申請外委予律師處理，詳情如下：

type of case. The actions the legal aid appellants were involved included traffic accident claims, financial disputes on divorce, land disputes, etc. Of the 78 applications, 64 (59 criminal and 5 civil) applications were approved, 11 (7 criminal and 4 civil) applications were rejected and 3 criminal applications were aborted by the Council due to insufficient information from the legal aid appellants.

In respect of the 64 approved applications, the Council made the following assignments –

刑事案件 Criminal Case	大律師 Counsel	律師 Solicitor
(a) 委派予法援上訴人提名的名冊律師 Assignment to panel lawyers according to legal aid appellants' nomination	57	55
(b) 委派予法援上訴人提名的非名冊律師（該律師曾於上訴庭代表法援上訴人） Assignment to non-panel lawyers (who have represented the legal aid appellants in the appeal court) according to legal aid appellants' nomination	2	4
委派案件總數 Total assignment	59	59

民事案件 Civil Case	大律師 Counsel	律師 Solicitor
(a) 委派予法援上訴人提名的名冊律師 Assignment to panel lawyers according to legal aid appellants' nomination	5	5
(b) 委派予法援上訴人提名的非名冊律師（該律師曾於上訴庭代表法援上訴人） Assignment to non-panel lawyers (who have represented the legal aid appellants in the appeal court) according to legal aid appellants' nomination	0	0
委派案件總數 Total assignment	5	5



在已簽發的64份大律師證明書當中，7份（6宗刑事案件及1宗民事案件）證明法援上訴人有合理機會上訴得直，另外57份（53宗刑事案件及4宗民事案件）則陳述法援上訴人擬向終審法院提出的上訴並無合理機會成功。

至於該7宗（6宗刑事案件及1宗民事案件）獲大律師證明書陳述法援上訴人有合理機會上訴得直的案件，法律援助署經覆核後，決定為全部7宗案件提供法律援助。

2012至2013年度及2013至2014年度的統計列表如下：

Of the 64 certificates issued, 7 (6 criminal and 1 civil) certificates by counsel stated that the legal aid appellants had reasonable prospect of success while 57 (53 criminal and 4 civil) certificates by counsel stated that the legal aid appellants did not have reasonable prospect of success in their intended appeals to the CFA.

For the 7 (6 criminal and 1 civil) cases which were certified by counsel to have reasonable prospect of success, after review the Legal Aid Department (LAD) decided to grant legal aid in all of the cases.

A table showing the statistics in 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 is appended below –

	2012年4月1日至2013年 3月31日接獲的申請 For Applications Received from 1.4.2012 to 31.3.2013			2013年4月1日至2014年 3月31日接獲的申請 For Applications Received from 1.4.2013 to 31.3.2014		
	刑事 Criminal	民事 Civil	總計 Total	刑事 Criminal	民事 Civil	總計 Total
1. 申請 Applications						
(a) 獲批 approved	45	3	48	59	5	64
(b) 被拒 rejected	8	4	12	7	4	11
(c) 中止 aborted	0	0	0	3	0	3
總計 Total	53	7	60	69	9	78
2. 大律師證明書 Certificate by Counsel						
(a) 有合理機會上訴得直 has reasonable prospect of success	7	0	7	6	1	7
(b) 無合理機會上訴得直 has no reasonable prospect of success	38	3	41	53	4	57
總計 Total	45	3	48	59	5	64
3. 有合理機會上訴得直的案件 Cases with reasonable prospect of success						
(a) 經法援署覆核後獲提 供法律援助 legal aid granted upon review by LAD	6	0	6	6	1	7
(b) 經法援署覆核後被拒 絕提供法律援助 legal aid not granted upon review by LAD	1	0	1	0	0	0
總計 Total	7	0	7	6	1	7

兩年的統計數據顯示：

- (a) 2013-2014年度總申請數目增加了30% (由2012-2013年度的60宗上升至2013-2014年度的78宗)；當中刑事案件上升了30.2% (由2012-2013年度的53宗上升至2013-2014年度的69宗)；民事案件亦上升了28.6% (由2012-2013年度的7宗上升至2013-2014年度的9宗)；
- (b) 獲大律師確認有合理機會上訴得直的案件的百分比，由2012-2013年度的14.6%下降至2013-2014年度的10.9%；下降主要來自刑事案件；及
- (c) 法援署因應大律師證明書提供法律援助案件的百分比，則由2012-2013年度的85.7%上升至2013-2014年度的100%。

就2013-2014年度接獲並成功獲批的申請，合共撥出\$1,716,000元作為支付大律師及律師提供證明書的費用，詳情如下：

The statistics for the two years reveal that –

- (a) the total number of applications in 2013-2014 has increased by 30% (from 60 in 2012-2013 to 78 in 2013-2014), with increases of 30.2% in criminal cases (from 53 in 2012-2013 to 69 in 2013-2014) and 28.6% in civil cases (from 7 in 2012-2013 to 9 in 2013-2014);
- (b) the percentage of cases certified by counsel to have reasonable prospect of success has decreased from 14.6% in 2012-2013 to 10.9% in 2013-2014, with decrease mainly comes from criminal cases; and
- (c) the percentage of cases where legal aid was granted by LAD in the light of the counsel certificates has increased from 85.7% in 2012-2013 to 100% in 2013-2014.

In respect of the applications received in 2013-2014, \$1.716 million was committed as fees for counsel and solicitors for providing the certificates. Details are as follows –

	獲批案件 數目 Number of Cases Approved	每宗案件的大律師費用 Counsel Fee/Case	大律師費用 總計 Total Counsel Fee	每宗案件的 律師費用 Solicitor Fee/Case	律師費用 總計 Total Solicitor Fee	費用 總數 Total Fee
刑事 Criminal	59	\$15,000	\$885,000	\$9,000	\$531,000	\$1,416,000
民事 Civil	5	\$40,000	\$200,000	\$20,000	\$100,000	\$300,000
總數 Total	64		\$1,085,000		\$631,000	\$1,716,000

援助計劃自2002年4月實施以來，合共撥出\$23,280,000元支付提供大律師證明書的費用。

Since the implementation of the assistance scheme in April 2002, a total of \$23.28 million was committed for the provision of certificate by counsel.

名冊更新

Panel Updating

本局設有大律師和律師名冊，名冊內的律師為由本局管理的援助計劃提供服務。要登記成為名冊律師，大律師須具備最少十年的執業經驗，而律師則須具備七年執業經驗。此外，大律師和律師均須於過去三年內，曾處理三宗上訴法庭或終審法院的案件。資深大律師則獲豁免最低經驗要求。

In providing the service under the assistance scheme administered by the Council, the Council maintains a panel of counsel and solicitors. To join the panel, counsel must have at least 10 years' practicing experience and for solicitors, 7 years. In addition, both the counsel and solicitors must have handled 3 Court of Appeal (CA) or Court of Final Appeal (CFA) cases in the past three years. Senior counsel is exempted from the minimum experience requirements.

作為計劃的管理者，本局明白大律師和律師擁有向終審法院上訴的上訴程序和要求的相關法律經驗和豐富知識，是非常重要的。再者，本局有責任確保名冊律師能提供有質素的服務。為此，本局在2013年12月進行了名冊更新，要求所有名冊律師提供最新的資歷記錄，本局亦藉此機會邀請非在名冊上的香港大律師公會和香港律師會成員加入成為名冊律師。截至2014年3月31日，名冊上一共有66名大律師和42名律師。

As administrator of the scheme, the Council understood it is important that counsel and solicitors should possess both relevant experience and sound knowledge of the relevant laws and practices relating to appeal procedures and requirements for appeal to the CFA. Also, it is a duty upon the Council to ensure the quality of services provided by panel lawyers. To perform this duty, the Council conducted an updating exercise in December 2013 requiring panel lawyers to update their experience records. The Council also took the opportunity to invite members of Hong Kong Bar Association and the Law Society of Hong Kong, who have not yet registered with the Council, to join the panel. As at 31 March 2014, the numbers of counsel and solicitors on the panel were 66 and 42 respectively.

委任法律援助服務局成員

Appointment of Members to Legal Aid Services Council



在2013年4月26日，政府公佈委任李超華先生為法律援助服務局成員。李先生為一名律師，其任期由2013年5月1日至2014年8月31日，接替於任期內請辭的黃吳潔華女士。

本局非常感謝黃吳潔華女士在在任期間對本局的工作貢獻良多，她曾擔任2011年兩岸四地法律援助研討會工作小組聯合召集人和2012年法律援助研討會聯合籌委之一。在離開本局前，黃女士一直是法律援助獨立性工作小組成員。本局希望她未來一切順利，並期望她會繼續支持本局的工作。

On 26 April 2013, the Government announced the appointment of Mr Joseph LI Chiu Wah, a solicitor, as a member of the Council for the period from 1 May 2013 to 31 August 2014, in place of Mrs Cecilia WONG who has resigned during her term of appointment.

The Council is very grateful for the tremendous contributions of Mrs WONG to the Council during her tenure. Mrs WONG was one of the two convenors of the Cross-strait Legal Aid Conference in 2011 and the co-organizer of the seminar on legal aid in 2012. She had also been a member of the Working Party on Independence of Legal Aid until she departed from the Council. The Council wishes her the best in her future endeavours and look forward to her continued support outside the Council.

本局會議出席紀錄

Attendance at Council Meetings

本局計劃在2013至2014年度召開7次會議，但其中1次會議因未達法定成員人數而流會，故本年度內只舉行了6次會議。各成員出席率列表如下：

The Council has scheduled seven meetings for the year 2013/2014, but only six meetings were convened due to not enough members to make a quorum for one of the scheduled meetings. Attendance rates of Council members are set out in the table below:

姓名 Name of Council Member	出席會議次數 No. of Meetings Attended	出席率 Attendance Rate
李家祥博士 Dr Eric LI Ka Cheung	6	100%
蔡惠琴女士 Ms Virginia CHOI	3	50%
周凱靈女士 Ms Juliana CHOW	4	67%
洪為民博士 Dr Witman HUNG	6	100%
鄭心怡女士 Ms Anna KWONG	4	67%
梁偉權先生 Mr Edward LEUNG	4	67%
李超華先生* Mr Joseph LI*	5	83%
馬華潤先生 Mr Billy MA	4	67%
潘素安女士 Ms Josephine PINTO	6	100%
法律援助署署長 Director of Legal Aid	6	100%

* 李超華先生於2013年5月1日加入本局，接替於4月離任的黃吳潔華女士。在2013年4月期間，本局並無舉行會議。
Mr Joseph LI joined the Council on 1 May 2013 in place of Mrs Cecilia WONG who resigned in April. No meeting was held in April 2013.

法律援助服務局網站 Council Website

公眾可透過互聯網連結到本局網站 (www.lasc.hk)，瀏覽有關本局的工作和活動資訊。

為了令網頁內容更豐富和讓公眾更易於查閱網頁，本局網站經重新設計後，在2013年4月推出。於2013年5月，網站更增設搜尋功能，進一步便利公眾尋找所需資料。公眾只要在搜尋位置輸入特定的文字或短語，搜尋功能便能容易地在本局網站內找到指定的內容。同時，為了配合萬維網聯盟《無障礙網頁內容指引》2.0版AA級別的要求，本局在所有網站圖像加入了文字解說標籤，方便殘疾人士無障礙使用網頁。



The Council's website (www.lasc.hk) enables the public to access the work and activities of the Council via the internet.

With a view to making it more informative and enhancing its accessibility, the Council's homepage was revamped and launched in April 2013. To further facilitate the public to search for information, a search function was added to the Council's website in May 2013. The search function enables the public to find particular contents of the Council's website easier by defining specific words or phrases for searching. To fully meet the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 Level AA Standard, the Council further enhanced its website by adding alternate text to all the images in the website to enhance web content accessibility by people with disabilities.

綠色管理

Green Management

本局一向致力減低能源消耗和紙張使用量，除了在不需使用時關上電燈、空調系統、辦公室儀器和其他電器用品外，並會重複使用信封、收集並回收廢紙、雙面列印文件、使用電子媒介作通訊及在可行時傳閱文件予本局成員。在2014年，本局在辦公室部分地方的天花燈盤內，安裝兩支而非設定的3支燈管以進一步減省電力消耗。

The Council continues its efforts to minimize energy consumption and to enhance paper savings in the Council office by switching off lights, air-conditioners, office equipment and other electrical appliances when they are not in use; re-using envelopes; collecting used paper materials for recycling; printing on both sides of paper; using electronic means for communication and circulation of papers to Council members when it is practicable. In 2014, the Council has started using two instead of three fluorescent light tubes in a light plate of some office areas with a view to further reducing the energy consumption.

員工及財政

Staff and Finance

行政當局於2005年3月9日將《2005年成文法規(雜項規定)條例草案》提交立法會，當中包括修訂《法律援助服務局條例》，賦予法律援助局自行聘請員工以及簽署合約(包括租約)的權力。

The Administration introduced the Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2005 to the Legislative Council on 9 March 2005 to, among other things, amend the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance to confer power on the Council to employ staff and to enter into contracts, including leases.

截至2014年3月31日，秘書處有兩個職位由本局聘請的合約員工擔任，另外四個職位則由政府借調公務員擔任。

As at 31 March 2014, two posts in the secretariat were filled by contract staff recruited by the Council while four other posts were filled by civil servants seconded from the Government.

於2013至2014年度，本局從政府收取的補助為5,346,258元。全年總支出為5,008,733元。

The subvention received from the Government for 2013-2014 was \$5,346,258. Total expenditure of the year was \$5,008,733.

獨立審計報告

Independent Audit Report

我已審計法律援助服務局的財務報表，該等財務報表包括載列於第62頁至第75頁在2014年3月31日的資產負債表與截至該日止年度的收支帳目、權益變動表和現金流量表，以及主要會計政策概要及其他附註解釋。

法律援助服務局就財務報表須承擔的責任

按照《法律援助服務局條例》(第489章)及香港財務報告準則，法律援助服務局須編製真實而公平的財務報表，及負責相關的內部控制，以使財務報表不存有由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述。

審計師的責任

我的責任是根據我的審計對該等財務報表作出意見。我已按照《法律援助服務局條例》第13(1)條及審計署的審計準則進行審計。這些準則要求我遵守道德規範，並規劃及執行審計，以合理確定財務報表是否不存有任何重大錯誤陳述。

審計涉及執程序以獲取有關財務報表所載金額及披露資料的審計憑證。所選定的程序取決於審計師的判斷，包括評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致財務報表存有重大錯誤陳述的

I have audited the financial statements of the Legal Aid Services Council set out on pages 62 to 75, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2014, and the income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Legal Aid Services Council's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Legal Aid Services Council is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance (Cap. 489) and Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the Legal Aid Services Council determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with section 13(1) of the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance and the Audit Commission auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected

風險。在評估該等風險時，審計師會考慮該局與編製真實而公平的財務報表有關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但不會對該局的內部控制效能發表意見。審計亦包括評價法律援助服務局所採用的會計政策的合適性及所作出的會計估計的合理性，以及評價財務報表的整體列報方式。

我相信，我所獲得的審計憑證是充足和適當地為我的審計意見提供基礎。

意見

我認為，該等財務報表已按照香港財務報告準則和《法律援助服務局條例》，真實而公平地反映法律援助服務局於2014年3月31日的財務狀況及截至該日止年度的財務表現及現金流量。

審計署署長
(審計署首席審計師黃達昌代行)

2014年9月10日

審計署
香港灣仔告士打道7號
入境事務大樓26樓

depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Legal Aid Services Council, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Legal Aid Services Council as at 31 March 2014, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance.



Frederick T C WONG
Principal Auditor
For Director of Audit

10 September 2014

Audit Commission
26th Floor
Immigration Tower
7 Gloucester Road
Wanchai, Hong Kong

10 財務報告書及帳目

Financial Reports and Accounts

資產負債表

Balance Sheet

截至2014年3月31日止 AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

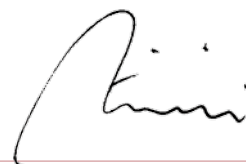
		註釋 Note	2014 港幣 HK\$	2013 港幣 HK\$
非流動資產	NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
物業、廠房及設備	Property, plant and equipment	5	13,693	27,104
流動資產	CURRENT ASSETS			
銀行存款及庫存現金	Cash at bank and in hand		218,983	1,940,821
預付款項	Prepayment		128,502	-
應收利息	Interest receivable		4	11
按金	Deposit		2,200	2,200
			349,689	1,943,032
流動負債	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
應付帳項及應計費用	Accounts payable and accrued charges		(8,270)	(1,559,470)
未支付約滿酬金	Provision for gratuities		(10,901)	(3,048)
未放取假期撥備	Provision for untaken leave		(6,661)	(4,518)
			(25,832)	(1,567,036)
淨流動資產	NET CURRENT ASSETS		323,857	375,996
淨資產	NET ASSETS		337,550	403,100
上列項目代表	Representing:			
政府基金	GOVERNMENT FUNDS			
經常性補助基金	Recurrent subvention fund		337,550	403,100

隨附註釋1至11亦為上述財務報表的一部份。

此等財務報表已於2014年9月10日經法律援助服務局核實及批准發行。

The accompanying notes 1 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Approved and authorised for issue by the Legal Aid Services Council on 10 September 2014.



李家祥博士 Dr Eric Li Ka Cheung
主席 Chairman

收支報表

Income And Expenditure Account

截至2014年3月31日止 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

		註釋 Note	2014 港幣 HK\$	2013 港幣 HK\$
收入	INCOME			
政府補助	Government subventions	7	5,346,257	8,445,828
利息收入	Interest income		25	108
			5,346,282	8,445,936
支出	EXPENDITURE			
職員酬金	Staff emoluments	8	(3,149,963)	(3,215,723)
租金及管理費	Rent and management fees		(1,515,211)	(1,512,417)
其他開支	Other expenses	9	(343,558)	(3,314,696)
			(5,008,732)	(8,042,836)
本年度盈餘	SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		337,550	403,100
其他全面收入	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
本年度全面收益總額	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		337,550	403,100

隨附註釋1至11亦為上述財務報表的一部份。
The accompanying notes 1 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

權益變動表

Statement Of Changes In Equity

截至2014年3月31日止 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

		港幣 HK\$
經常性補助基金	RECURRENT SUBVENTION FUND	
於2012年4月1日結餘	Balance as at 1 April 2012	974,875
退還政府款項	Refunded to Government	(974,875)
當年全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>403,100</u>
於2013年3月31日結餘	Balance as at 31 March 2013	403,100
退還政府款項	Refunded to Government	(403,100)
當年全面收益總額	Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>337,550</u>
於2014年3月31日結餘	Balance as at 31 March 2014	<u>337,550</u>

隨附註釋1至11亦為上述財務報表的一部份。

The accompanying notes 1 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

現金流量表

Statement Of Cash Flows

截至2014年3月31日止 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

		2014 港幣 HK\$	2013 港幣 HK\$
經營活動的現金流量	Cash flows from operating activities		
本年度盈餘	Surplus for the year	337,550	403,100
折舊	Depreciation	24,511	23,858
利息收入	Interest income	(25)	(108)
預付款項增加	Increase in prepayment	(128,502)	-
應付帳項及應計費用 (減少) / 增加	(Decrease)/ Increase in accounts payable and accrued charges	(1,551,200)	1,559,470
未支付約滿酬金增加 / (減少)	Increase/ (Decrease) in provision for gratuities	7,853	(4,102)
未放取假期撥備增加 / (減少)	Increase/ (Decrease) in provision for untaken leave	2,143	(1,689)
經營活動(所用) / 所得 的現金淨額	Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	(1,307,670)	1,980,529
投資活動所得的 現金流量	Cash flows from investing activities		
購入物業、廠房及設備	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(11,100)	(7,550)
已收利息	Interest received	32	125
投資活動所用的 現金淨額	Net cash used in investing activities	(11,068)	(7,425)
融資活動的現金流量	Cash flows from financing activities		
遞延收入減少	Decrease in deferred income	-	(3,991,384)
退還政府款項	Amount refunded to Government	(403,100)	(974,875)
融資活動所用的 現金淨額	Net cash used in financing activities	(403,100)	(4,966,259)
現金及現金等值項目 減少淨額	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,721,838)	(2,993,155)
年初的現金及現金等值 項目	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,940,821	4,933,976
年末的現金及現金等值 項目	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	218,983	1,940,821

隨附註釋1至11亦為上述財務報表的一部份。

The accompanying notes 1 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

帳目附註

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. 一般資料

法律援助服務局（本局）於1996年9月1日根據《法律援助服務局條例》（第489章）註冊成立。

本局乃為一個非牟利組織，旨在監管在香港由法律援助署提供的法律援助服務，並就法律援助政策向政府提供意見。

本局註冊辦事處的地址為香港銅鑼灣告士打道262號鵬利中心16樓1601室。

2. 主要會計政策

2.1 符合準則聲明

財務報表乃根據香港會計師公會頒布的香港財務報告準則（香港財務報告準則）的所有適用規定，以及《法律援助服務局條例》的有關規定編製。

2.2 編製基準

財務報表按應計記帳方式及歷史成本法編製。

編製符合香港財務報告準則的財務報表需要管理層作出會影響會計政策的實施、以及資產與負債和收入與支出的呈報款額的判

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Legal Aid Services Council (“the Council”) was incorporated on 1 September 1996 under the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance (Cap. 489).

The Council is a non-profit-making organisation formed for the objective of supervising the provision of legal aid services in Hong Kong provided by the Legal Aid Department and advising the Government on legal aid policy.

The address of its registered office is Room 1601, 16/F, Top Glory Tower, 262 Gloucester Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (HKFRSs) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the requirements of the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application

斷、估計及假設。該等估計及相關的假設，均按經驗及其他在有關情況下被認為合理的因素而制訂。倘若沒有其他現成數據可供參考，則會採用該等估計及假設作為判斷有關資產及負債的帳面值的基礎。估計結果或會與實際價值有所不同。

該等估計及相關假設會被不斷檢討修訂。如修訂只影響本會計期，會在作出修訂的期內確認，但如影響本期及未來的會計期，有關修訂便會在該期及未來的會計期內確認。

本局在實施會計政策時並不涉及任何關鍵的會計判斷。在結算日亦無任何對未來作出的主要假設或估計有其他重要的不明朗因素會構成重大風險，導致資產和負債的帳面值在來年大幅修訂。

2.3 採納新訂 / 經修訂香港財務報告準則

本局已採納所有於現行會計期間有效並與本局相關的新訂 / 經修訂香港財務報告準則。

本局並無採用任何於本會計期間尚未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋，本局正就該等修訂、新準則及詮釋

of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

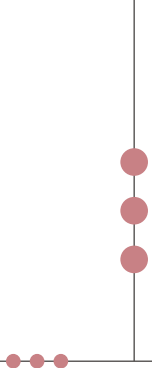
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no critical accounting judgements involved in the application of the Council's accounting policies. There are neither key assumptions concerning the future nor other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next year.

2.3 Adoption of new / revised HKFRSs

The Council has adopted all new/revised HKFRSs which are effective and relevant to the Council for the current accounting period.

The Council has not early adopted any amendments, new standards and



在首次採用期間預期會產生的影響進行評估。直至目前為止，所得結論是採納該等修訂、新準則及詮釋不大可能對本局的運作成果及財務狀況構成重大影響。

2.4 收益確認

當可以合理地確定本局會履行政府補助的附帶條件並收到補助時，該政府補助便會在收支賬目內確認為收入。

與收入有關的政府補助會延遞至與相關支出產生時，才在收支報表內確認為有關期間的收入。

利息收入採用實際利息法以應計基礎確認入帳。實際利息法是計算金融資產的攤銷成本值，以及攤分在有關期間的利息收入的方法。實際利率是指將金融資產在預計有效期間(或適用的較短期間)內的預計現金收入，折現成該金融資產的帳面淨值所適用的貼現率。

interpretations which are not yet effective for the current accounting period. The Council is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards and interpretations is expected to be in the period of initial adoption. So far, it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Council's result of operations and financial position.

2.4 Revenue recognition

A government subvention is recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the Council will comply with the conditions attaching to it and that the subvention will be received.

Government subventions relating to income are deferred and recognised in the income and expenditure account over the period necessary to match them with the costs they are intended to compensate.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

2.5 物業、廠房及設備

物業、廠房及設備包括價值5,000元或以上的辦公室及電腦設備，其估計可使用期超過一年。

物業、廠房及設備以成本減累計折舊及任何減值虧損後列帳。折舊乃按物業、廠房及設備的成本減除其估計剩餘價值後，以直線法按以下估計可使用期計算：

辦公室設備	5年
電腦設備	3年

出售物業、廠房及設備產生的收益或虧損乃按出售收入淨值與資產的帳面值的差額決定，並於出售日於收支帳確認。

2.6 僱員福利

合約酬金、薪金及年假均於員工提供相關服務的年度內記帳並確認為支出。員工相關成本包括政府提供予員工的退休及住房福利，於提供服務的年度內列作支出。

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include office and computer equipment costing HK\$5,000 or more with estimated useful lives longer than one year.

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual values, on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in the income and expenditure account at the date of disposal.

2.6 Employee benefits

Contract gratuities, salaries and annual leave entitlements are accrued and recognised as expenditure in the year in which associated services are rendered by the staff. Staff on-costs, including pension and housing benefits provided to the staff by the Government, are charged as expenditure in the year in which the services are rendered.

2.7 經營租賃

凡所有權的絕大部分風險和回報由出租人保留的租賃，均列作經營租賃。根據經營租賃(扣除出租人給予的任何優惠)作出的租賃付款按相關租賃期以直線法於收支帳中扣除。

2.8 現金及現金等值項目

就現金流量表而言，現金及現金等值項目包括庫存現金、活期存款，及其他短期高度流動投資項目。短期高度流動投資是指可隨時轉換為已知數額的現金，其涉及的價值改變風險不大於購入時於三個月內期滿的投資。

3. 財務風險管理

本局以銀行存款及應付帳項為主要財務工具，而由該等財務工具引起的風險主要是信貸風險和流動資金風險。

信貸風險

信貸風險是指某一方未能償還債務而導致另一方招致財政損失。為減低信貸風險，本局的現金存於香港一間主要持牌銀行。

2.7 Operating lease

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership is retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Rental payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are charged to the income and expenditure account on a straight-line basis over the period of the relevant leases.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity when acquired.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Council's major financial instruments are cash at bank and accounts payable. The main risks associated with these financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. In order to minimise the credit risk, the Council's cash at bank is placed with a major licensed bank in Hong Kong.

流動資金風險

流動資金風險是指機構在支付財務負債時遇到困難。本局已制定一項流動資金政策，由本局成員定期檢討。此政策規定本局的流動資金每月維持在一個穩健水平，確保有足夠流動資金支付債務。

4. 資本管理

本局的資本來源是政府的經常性補助。本局管理資本的目標為：

- 符合法律援助服務局條例；及
- 依第一點所述的目標，維持資本水平以資助本局的營運。

本局管理資本的目標，是確保本局有足夠資本水平去支付未來支出，包括現金流量的預計需要及未來財務負債及承擔。

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Council has laid down a liquidity policy which is reviewed regularly by the Council members. This policy requires the Council to maintain a conservative level of liquid funds on a monthly basis to ensure the availability of adequate liquid funds to meet all obligations.

4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Council consists solely of funds from the recurrent government subvention. The Council's objectives when managing capital are:

- to comply with the Legal Aid Services Council Ordinance; and
- to maintain a capital base to fund the operation of the Council for the objective stated in Note 1 above.

The Council manages its capital to ensure that the level is adequate to fund future expenditure, taking into account its projected cash flow requirements, future financial obligations and commitments.

5. 物業、廠房及設備

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		電腦設備 Computer equipment 港幣 HK\$	辦公室設備 Office equipment 港幣 HK\$	總數 Total 港幣 HK\$
成本	Cost			
於2012年4月1日	At 1 April 2012	72,607	51,774	124,381
當年購入	Addition during the year	7,550	-	7,550
於2013年4月1日	At 1 April 2013	80,157	51,774	131,931
當年購入	Addition during the year	11,100	-	11,100
當年註銷	Disposal during the year	(15,555)	-	(15,555)
於2014年3月31日	At 31 March 2014	75,702	51,774	127,476
累積折舊	Accumulated depreciation			
於2012年4月1日	At 1 April 2012	49,530	31,439	80,969
當年撇除	Charge for the year	13,504	10,354	23,858
於2013年4月1日	At 1 April 2013	63,034	41,793	104,827
當年撇除	Charge for the year	15,617	8,894	24,511
當年註銷回撥	Written back on disposal	(15,555)	-	(15,555)
於2014年3月31日	At 31 March 2014	63,096	50,687	113,783
淨值	Net book value			
於2014年3月31日	At 31 March 2014	12,606	1,087	13,693
於2013年3月31日	At 31 March 2013	17,123	9,981	27,104

6. 或然儲備

經行政署長在1996年6月9日的函件批准，本局可保留一項或然儲備。儲備的最大金額為以下金額總額：

- 在上一年度所獲得的銀行利息；及
- 本局在上一年度的經常性補助（不包括銀行利息）除卻開支所得盈餘的5%。

任何或然儲備的運用須徵求民政事務局局長的批准。

6. CONTINGENCY RESERVE

As agreed in the Director of Administration's letter of 9 June 1999, the Council can carry a contingency reserve. The maximum amount of reserve is the sum of

- bank interests earned in the preceding year; and
- 5% of the surplus of the Council's recurrent subvention (excluding bank interests) over expenditure in the preceding year.

The approval of the Secretary for Home Affairs must be sought for any proposed use of the contingency reserve.

7. 遞延收入 / 政府補助

從香港特別行政區政府收取的補助為5,346,257港元（2013年：8,445,828港元）。

7. DEFERRED INCOME / GOVERNMENT SUBVENTIONS

Subventions received from the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region amounted to HK\$5,346,257 (2013: HK\$8,445,828):

		2014 港幣 HK\$	2013 港幣 HK\$
年初結餘	Balance at beginning of year	-	3,991,384
退還政府款項	Amount refunded to Government	-	(3,991,384)
遞延收入	Deferred income	-	-
每年經常性資助	Annual recurrent grant	5,326,000	5,405,000
資助法律援助獨立性顧問研究的非經常性補助	Non-recurrent grant for the commissioning of a consultancy study of the independence of legal aid	-	2,992,000
或然資助	Contingency grant	20,257	48,828
政府補助	Subventions from the Government	5,346,257	8,445,828
總補助所得	Total subventions received	5,346,257	8,445,828

用作顧問研究的非經常性補助已在相關支出產生時，在收支報表內確認為有關期間的收入。

The non-recurrent grant for the consultancy study was recognised in the income and expenditure account over the period necessary to match the grant with the related costs of the consultancy study.

8. 員工酬金

8. STAFF EMOLUMENTS

		2014 港幣 HK\$	2013 港幣 HK\$
公務員員工 薪金	Civil service staff: Staff cost	2,900,772	2,970,033
非公務員合約員工 薪金	Non-civil-service contract staff: Staff salaries	215,975	219,247
約滿酬金	Gratuities	15,135	7,900
強積金	Provident fund	11,420	11,989
未放取假期撥備	Provision for untaken leave	6,661	6,554
		249,191	245,690
		3,149,963	3,215,723

9. 其他支出

9. OTHER EXPENSES

		2014 港幣 HK\$	2013 港幣 HK\$
顧問費用	Consultancy fee	-	2,995,475
編製年報 / 通訊	Production of annual report/newsletter	70,768	58,970
常規出版物、期刊 及雜誌	General publications, periodicals and journals	44,545	43,670
會計費用	Accountancy fee	40,500	40,500
研討會支出	Conference expenses	37,653	48,843
其他行政支出	Other administration expenses	125,581	103,380
折舊	Depreciation	24,511	23,858
		343,558	3,314,696

10. 承擔

根據不可撤銷經營租賃，未來須支付的最低租賃付款總額如下：

		2014 港幣 HK\$	2013 港幣 HK\$
一年內	Within 1 year	718,361	1,336,152
第二到五年內	After 1 year but within 5 years	-	718,361
		<u>718,361</u>	<u>2,054,513</u>

11. 財務資產及財務負債的公平值

所有財務資產及財務負債均以與其公平值相同或相差不大的金額在資產負債表內列帳。

10. COMMITMENTS

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

11. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

All financial assets and liabilities are stated in the balance sheet at amounts equal to or not materially different from their fair values.

法援申請程序及監察外判制度興趣小組

Interest Group on Processing, Assignment and Monitoring of Assigned-out Cases

主席
Chairperson | 馬華潤（法援局成員） MA Wah Yan, Billy (Council member)

委員
Members

鄺心怡 (法援局成員)	KWONG Sum Yee, Anna (Council member)	麥樂嫦*	MAK L S Mabel*
畢保麒*	BURKE Patrick Michael	麥振才*	MAK Simon*
陳少康*	CHAN Honby*	-	McGOWAN H M James*
陳健樂*	CHAN Kin Lok, Paul*	吳建華	NG Kin Wah
陳元敬	CHAN Yuen King, Paul	吳傑華*	NG Ray*
鄭嘉聰*	CHANG Ka Chung*	吳恩兒*	NG Yan Yee*
莊 嚴	CHUANG Yim, Chris	彭慶東*	PANG Hing Tung, Pierre*
帝理邁	DALY Mark Douglas	金偉民	SADHWANI Kamlesh Arjan
何 顯*	HO Frankie*	鄧賜強	TANG Chi Keung, Paul
何文楷	HO Man Kai	杜偉強	TO Wai Keung
何穎恩*	HO Veng Ian, Rebecca*	曾嘉麗	TSANG K L Kitty
葉永玉醫生*	Dr IP Wing Yuk, Josephine*	蔡耀昌*	TSOI Yiu Cheong, Richard*
顧增海	KOO Tsang Hoi	韋智達	VIDLER Michael John
郭啟彬*	KWOK K B Benny*	溫錦泉	WAN Kam Chuen
郭偉強	KWOK Wai Keung	黃陳子英	WONG CHAN Tsz Ying, Ruth
郭 威*	KWOK William*	王智源*	WONG Chi Yuen*
林健培*	LAM Kin Pui*	王金典	WONG Kim Tin
林國榮博士*	Dr LAM Kwok Wing*	黃偉賢	WONG Wai Yin, Zachary
林煒彬*	LAM Wai Pan, Wilson*	黃宏泰*	WONG Wang Tai, Ivan*
李福基醫生*	Dr LEE Fook Kay, Aaron*	黃貴生	WONG Kwai Sang, Kays
李偉雄醫生*	Dr LEE Wai Hung, Danny*	汪耀誠	WONG Yiu Shing
李家峰	LI Ka Fung, Alan	吳德龍	WU Bernard
李孟華*	LI Mang Wah, Paul*	丘水裕	YAU Shui Yung, Lousana
梁素娟*	LIANG PUI Saw Kian, Susan*	楊超發醫生*	Dr YEUNG Chiu Fat, Henry*
練安妮*	LIN Annie*	楊浩然	YEUNG Sui Yin, Victor
廖保珠	LIU Po Chu	葉健強*	YIP Kin Keung*
廖穎康醫生*	Dr LIU Wing Hong*	余廣文	YU Kwong Man

* 同時加入兩個興趣小組的成員
Members who joined both Interest Groups

法律援助範圍興趣小組

Interest Group on Scope of Legal Aid

主席 Chairperson

周凱靈（法律援助成員） CHOW Hoi Ling, Juliana (Council member)

委員 Members

蔡惠琴 (法律援助成員)	CHOI Wai Kam, Virginia (Council member)	李孟華*	LI Mang Wah, Paul*
洪為民博士 (法律援助成員)	Dr HUNG Wai Man, Witman (Council member)	利炳輝	LI Ping Fai, Tommy
畢保麒*	BURKE Patrick Michael*	梁素娟*	LIANG PUI Saw Kian, Susan*
陳少康*	CHAN Honby*	練安妮*	LIN Annie *
陳健樂*	CHAN Kin Lok, Paul*	廖穎康醫生*	Dr LIU Wing Hong*
鄭嘉聰*	CHANG Ka Chung*	盧炯宇	LO Kwing Yu
趙文宗博士	Dr CHIU Man Chung, Andy	麥海華	MAK Hoi Wah
莊耀勤	CHONG Y K Sherman	麥樂嫦*	MAK L S Mabel*
何顯*	HO Frankie*	麥振才*	MAK Simon*
何國鈞	HO K K Thomas	-	McGOWAN H M James*
何少亮	HO Siu Leung, Nelson	吳恩兒*	NG Yan Yee*
何穎恩*	HO Veng Ian, Rebecca*	吳傑華*	NG Ray*
葉永玉醫生*	Dr IP Wing Yuk, Josephine*	彭慶東*	PANG Hing Tung, Pierre*
江淑華	KONG Florence	鄧珮頤	TANG Pui Yee, Phoebe
郭啟彬*	KWOK K B Benny*	蔡耀昌*	TSOI Yiu Cheong, Richard*
郭威*	KWOK William*	王智源*	WONG Chi Yuen*
黎世康	LAI Sai Hong	黃劍文	WONG Kim Man
林長志	LAM Cheung Chi	黃宏泰*	WONG Wang Tai, Ivan*
林健培*	LAM Kin Pui*	許英教授	Prof XU Ying
林國榮博士*	Dr LAM Kwok Wing*	楊超發醫生*	Dr YEUNG Chiu Fat, Henry*
林煒彬*	LAM Wai Pan, Wilson*	葉健強*	YIP Kin Keung*
李健	LEE Arthur		
李福基醫生*	Dr LEE Fook Kay, Aaron*		
李偉雄醫生*	Dr LEE Wai Hung, Danny*		
梁偉文	LEUNG Wai Man, Raymond		
李芝蘭教授	Prof LI Che Lan, Linda		

* 同時加入兩個興趣小組的成員
Members who joined both Interest Groups

年度內，本局共有兩個工作小組，分別研究：

1 擴大法律援助輔助計劃的涵蓋範圍

成員名單如下—

主席

周凱靈（法援局成員）

成員

蔡惠琴（法援局成員）

洪為民博士（法援局成員）

李超華（法援局成員）

2 改善法律援助資訊的傳遞

成員名單如下—

主席

李家祥博士（法援局主席）

成員

洪為民博士（法援局成員）

馬華潤（法援局成員）

潘素安（法援局成員）

葉超然

龔永德

李榮光

伍尚匡

During the year, there were two working groups conducting review respectively on:

1 Expansion of Supplementary Legal Aid Scheme

The membership of the working group is as follows-

Chairperson

CHOW Hoi Ling, Juliana (Council member)

Members

CHOI Wai Kam, Virginia (Council member)

Dr HUNG Wai Man, Witman (Council member)

LI Chiu Wah, Joseph (Council member)

2 Dissemination of legal aid information

The membership of the task force is as follows-

Chairperson

Dr LI Ka Cheung, Eric (Council chairman)

Members

Dr HUNG Wai Man, Witman (Council member)

MA Wah Yan, Billy (Council member)

PINTO Josephine Antonetta (Council member)

IP Chiu Yin, Eddie

KUNG Peter

LI Wing Kong, Alvin

WU Shang Hong, Jason



法律援助服務局
LEGAL AID SERVICES COUNCIL

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