

國際公益法律服務協會有限公司

International Probono Legal Services Association Ltd



國際公益法律服務協會介紹

An Introduction to the International Probono
Legal Services Association (IPLSA)

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1. 本會介紹 A Brief Introduction to IPLSA

國際公益法律服務協會（英文簡稱：IPLSA）是由香港愛國陣營標杆人物何君堯議員和兄長何君柱律師組織創立的非牟利慈善組織。IPLSA是會員制的非牟利公司，不設股東，並已獲香港稅務局批出免稅慈善資格。現時IPLSA有律師會員120人，18歲以上的群眾會員達24000人。

IPLSA成立目的主要有：

- 第一，立足香港面向國際，為公義發聲，為社會上有需要人士提供公益法律服務；
- 第二，吸引年青律師走入國家增廣見聞，鼓勵律師參與社會服務和公益法律服務，扶貧解困，以增強他們個人和法律素養與能力；
- 第三，為律師和青年人構建區域交流平臺，促進多方面交流合作，同時提升個人專業發展機遇，協助推動全球法律服務工作。

IPLSA在何君堯議員的指導下，堅持擁護《憲法》《基本法》《港區維護國安法》，緊扣國家所需香港所長的戰略定位，以愛國愛港，服務大局為本會根本原則和工作路線。IPLSA下設以下分支機構，分工處理工作：

- 一.下設國家安全教育中心，推動《基本法》第23條立法、司法改革和香港特區內的國家安全教育；
- 二.下設匯蝶公益，組織社區聯繫和各類群眾活動；
- 三.下設惠民智庫，開展課題研究、政策研究、轉委託專家學者研究和委聘法律意見；
- 四.下設，社區法律服務基金，開展社區法律諮詢和提供支援。

有關IPLSA詳細背景、舉辦的成立典禮、過去舉辦的法律論壇、會務活動和本會國安教育中心活動，歡迎訪問本會網站（<https://www.iplsa.net/>）。

The International Probono Legal Services Association Limited ("IPLSA") is a non-profit organisation founded by the honourable Mr Junius Kwan-yiu Ho and his elder brother Mr Casey Ho.

IPLSA is a non-profit-making company that has been granted tax-free charity status by the Inland Revenue Department of Hong Kong. IPLSA has a membership system with over 120 lawyer members and virtually 24,000 members that are either Law students above 18 years of age or paralegals.

At its core, IPLSA has three main objectives:

First, to be the voice of justice and to provide pro bono legal services to those in need in Hong Kong and the rest of the world;

Second, to facilitate career pathways for young lawyers towards the Mainland and to encourage them to participate in pro bono legal services, with the mindset of helping the less fortunate, and to enhance their legal literacy and personal growth;

Third, to set a social platform for lawyers and young people. This is done with the intent of promoting inter-regional cooperation and development opportunities for young professionals and other legal services.

IPLSA firmly supports the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, The Basic Law of the HKSAR of the PRC, and the Law of the PRC on Safeguarding National Security in the HKSAR. IPLSA holds the firm belief that safeguarding the national interest of the PRC is also protecting the interests of the people of Hong Kong. Of the four subsidiaries of IPLSA, one of which caters specifically to National Security Education:-

- 1. The National Security Education Centre ("NSEC") strives to push the legislative of Article 23 of the Basic Law, promotes judicial reforms and carries out national security education in the HKSAR;
- 2. The Butterflyers Association is registered as a charity organisation under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance. The charity is chiefly responsible for organising community activities for the local residents as well as providing pro bono legal services to those in need;
- 3. Wisemen is another non-profit-making organisation functioning chiefly as a research centre that engages in policy research and legal consultation; and,
- 4. The Community Legal Service Fund ("CLSF") carries out community legal consultation and provides litigation support.

For further details on IPLSA's background, its recent events and press coverage of its newly opened National Security Education Centre, please visit its website at <https://www.iplsa.net/>.

1.1 本會主要領導介紹 Board of Directors



何君堯先生
Mr Junius Kwan-yiu Ho

香港立法會議員
香港太平紳士
國際公益法律服務協會創辦人
香港何君柱律師樓高級合夥人

Legislative Councilor of the HKSAR (New Territories West)
Justice of Peace (HK)
Co-Founder of IPLSA
Senior Partner of K. C. HO & FONG, Solicitors & Notaries

何君堯議員是現任香港立法會議員，自1988年開始已經在香港取得事務律師資格並長期擔任律師樓高級合夥人。行業自治管理方面，他曾擔任香港律師會理事逾20年，並曾任會長一職，期間見證著CEPA協議的簽訂，協助香港法律界可以走進國內，促進行業發展。2021年9月通過粵港澳大灣區律師執業考試，將成為首批粵港澳大灣區律師。

自2016年成為立法會議員後，何君堯議員秉持其競選口號「撥亂反正」和「破革求變」的作風。這些年，由於何議員的敢言作風和勇於捍衛一國兩制，被市民和支持者譽為「建制戰狼」。何君堯議員作為立法會議員和企業管理者多年，在內地和香港特區累積了豐富的人脈網絡和管理經驗，在其領導下，本會推展的項目和活動必定貫徹本會宗旨和落實得更好。

Mr Ho is a current Member of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, and he has been practising law in Hong Kong since 1988. Mr Ho also served as a member of the Law Society of Hong Kong for more than 20 years and was elected as president in 2011. During which, he witnessed the signing of the CEPA Agreement to assist the Hong Kong legal profession in entering the Mainland and promoting the development of the industry. Mr Ho has incidentally passed the Greater Bay Area Legal Professional Exam (GBA Exams) in September 2021, making him one of the first generations of GBA lawyers.

Since becoming a Member of the Legislative Council in 2016, Mr Ho is known for his campaign's pledge to 'Right Wrongs' and 'Change Society for the Better', which stood out as an independent candidate. Over the years, Mr Ho earned the moniker of 'Lone Wolf' by his supporters for his bold and non-partisan style of speaking, especially when defending the rule of 'One Country, Two Systems'.

Besides his political career, Mr Ho is also a capable negotiator and has accumulated a wealth of connections in the Mainland and the HKSAR. Under his leadership, the projects and activities carried forth by IPLSA will surely flourish.



何君柱先生
Mr Casey K. C. Ho

國際公益法律服務協會創辦人
香港何君柱律師樓首席合夥人

Co-Founder of IPLSA
Chief Partner of K. C. HO & FONG, Solicitors & Notaries

何君柱先生是香港何君柱律師樓的首席合夥人，他與何君堯在30年前成立何君柱律師樓，是本地歷史悠久的律師樓之一。何君柱先生熱衷參與慈善工作，曾擔任本港慈善組織仁愛堂的主席，現為仁愛堂諮議局成員。在何君堯議員的邀請下，何君柱先生決定在2018年參與本會的籌建，共同成為本會的創辦人，繼續為社會提供正能量。

Mr Casey Ho is the Chief Partner of K. C. HO & FONG, Solicitors & Notaries. The law firm was founded by him and the Honourable Mr Junius Ho 30 years ago, and the firm is considered to be one of the longest standing law firms in Hong Kong.

Mr Casey Ho is a keen participant in charitable work and has served as the Chairman of Yan Oi Tong. At the behest of Mr Junius Ho, Mr Casey Ho has also decided to found IPLSA in 2018 to further his philanthropy and became a co-founder to provide pro bono legal services to the community.



曹福順先生
Mr Fu-shun Cao

國際公益法律服務協會永遠榮譽會長
富明亞太投資（香港）有限公司董事長
晨啟控股（深圳）有限公司董事長

IPLSA Honourary President
Chairman of Rich Bright Asia Investment Ltd
Chairman of Sunrise Holding (Shenzhen) Ltd

曹會長是知名的愛國愛港企業家和慈善家，在內地與香港的房地產開發、邊境貿易、旅遊業、金融投資等領域累積了豐富的經驗。曹會長在香港曾接受新華社、環球時報、大公報和堅雜誌等媒體採訪時表示，雖然他已經逐步退出商業發展的第一線，但仍時刻心繫國家，關注香港的發展和累積的社會問題。

近年，香港在國家安全方面遭受到嚴峻的挑戰，曹會長決定擔任本會榮譽會長，與創辦人何君堯議員共同推進本會的會務發展，。

在曹會長的領導下，IPLSA堅持提供各種活動以傳播正能量訊息，包括設立「回頭是岸」基金、設立「國家安全教育中心」推廣國家安全教育、提供專業培訓（CPD/RME）課程、製作普法視頻及提供講座、組織到內地的交流活動和國情培訓項目、組織中小學生到內地參觀學習等。

President Cao is an entrepreneur and philanthropist with extensive experience in real estate development, border trade, tourism, financial investment and other fields in the Mainland and Hong Kong. Although President Cao has gradually withdrawn from the front line of business development, he is nevertheless concerned about the recession brought on by the social unrest in Hong Kong.

In the recent years, Hong Kong has faced serious challenges in the area of national security, and President Cao knew he had to do something about it. He decided to serve as an Honorary President of the Association and worked with the founder, Mr Junius Ho, to promote the development of IPLSA's goals.

Under President Cao's leadership, IPLSA has established Hong Kong's first "Penance Fund" to aid the rehabilitation of young offenders during the Hong Kong Riots of 2019-2020. President Cao also played a pivotal role in the establishment of the National Security Education Centre in Hong Kong, and to this day he is still a great advocator for National Security Education as well as the provision of professional legal training in accredited institutions.



趙處機先生
Mr Keith Chau-kei Chiu

國際公益法律服務協會副會長
晨啟控股（深圳）有限公司董事

IPLSA Vice President
Director of Sunrise Holding (Shenzhen) Ltd

趙副會長早在90年代初就開始進入內地市場發展，為最早一批酒店管理職業經理人，先後曾於多家國際知名酒店任職管理層。及後更涉足內地房地產開發、金融投資等領域，熟悉我國國情、內地與香港兩地法制和稅制，並利用有關優勢服務兩地企業。趙副會長親身在黑龍江省參與組建香港商會（哈爾濱）分會，為身處我國東北省份的港人提供非牟利支援和協助。過去三十年在內地累積的營商經驗，趙副會長深深感受到祖國的發展和進步，包括：經濟飛躍、實現脫貧、全面依法治國等領域，都在不停地邁步向前，實現中華民族偉大復興。趙副會長希望通過IPLSA平臺，以過來人的身份向香港年青一代介紹祖國真實面貌和壯麗山河，支持香港進一步融入國家發展大局。

Vice President Chiu is a businessman who entered the Mainland market in the early 1990s, managing many renowned and branded hotels. Vice President Chiu is also an expert investor in real estate development and other miscellaneous financial investments.

He personally participated in the formation of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce (Harbin) branch in Heilongjiang Province to provide pro bono services and assistance to the people in the north-eastern provinces of China.

Through IPLSA's platform, Vice President Chiu hopes that Hong Kong will be able to integrate with the larger international community and create stronger ties with its neighbouring cities and countries.



藍鴻震先生
Mr David Hong-Tsung Lan

國際公益法律服務協會
國家安全教育中心主任

首屆特區政府民政事務局局长（1997-2000）

Head of the National Security
Education Centre of IPLSA

Former Secretary for Home Affairs of
the HKSAR (1997-2000)

藍鴻震先生曾任首屆特區政府的民政事務局局长，親歷香港特區的回歸，多年的公務員生涯亦讓他累積了豐富的行政和管理經驗。退休後，藍鴻震先生曾受邀擔任第十屆及第十一屆全國政協委員，在內地和香港累積豐富的人脈網絡。

藍先生愛國愛港，對於黑暴荼毒青年深惡痛絕，決定應邀成為本會國家安全教育中心主任，以藍先生豐富的經驗下，相信將會指導本會在國家安全教育上做得更好。

Mr Lan was the first Secretary for Home Affairs of the HKSAR after Hong Kong's handover in 1997. His many years of civil service has allowed him to accumulate rich administrative and managerial capabilities. After his retirement, Mr Lan was invited to serve as a member of the 10th and 11th CPPCC National Committees. As such, he has accumulated a vast network of contacts in the Mainland and Hong Kong.

Moved by Mr Lan's love and fealty for Hong Kong, our founders invited Mr Lan to be the Director of the National Security Education Centre. With Mr Lan's experience in handling matters of civic education, youth policy, district and community relations, IPLSA has no doubt that its NSEC will be well managed under Mr Lan's capable hands and expertise.

1.2 選舉委員會法定投票團體 Members of the Election Committee

根據2021年5月27日通過的《2021年完善選舉制度（綜合修訂）條例草案》，本會成為選舉委員會第二屆別（專業界），法律界30個法定投票團體之一，有權投票選出代表法律界的選舉委員會成員。

2021年香港特區選舉委員會界別分組一般選舉在9月19日成功舉行，一共順利產生1448名選委會委員。本會在選舉中一共有7位領導成功躋身成為選委：

1. 創辦人：何君堯議員
2. 顧問委員會：梁美芬議員
3. 顧問委員會：林新強律師
4. 顧問委員會：陳曼琪律師
5. 顧問委員會：馬恩國大律師
6. 諮詢委員會：陳曉鋒博士
7. 秘書長：吳毅榮先生

According to the "Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Bill 2021" passed on 27 May 2021, IPLSA has become one of the Specified Entities having the right to vote in members representing the Legal Sub-sector.

The Election Committee Subsector Elections was successfully held on 19 September 2021, and 1,448 members were successfully elected. Of the 1,448 members elected, 7 of which were leaders of IPLSA:-

1. Founder：Mr Junius Kwan-yiu Ho
2. Consultants Committee：Dr Priscilla Mei-fun Leung
3. Consultants Committee：Mr Ambrose San-keung Lam
4. Consultants Committee：Ms Maggie Man-ki Chan
5. Consultants Committee：Mr Lawrence Yan-kwok Ma
6. Advisory Committee：Dr Louis Xiao-feng Chen
7. Chief Secretary：Mr Herbert Ngai-wing Ng

2. 架構和工作計畫 The Structure and Goals of IPLSA

2.1 現況 Organisation Chart of IPLSA



國際公益法律服務協會有限公司
International Probono Legal Services Association Ltd

董事會 Board of Directors

四個工作委員會，提供會務意見
Working Committees under IPLSA

國家安全 教育中心 NSEC

推動司法改革。推動基本法23條立法和推廣特區內的國家安全教育
Promotes the enactment of A 23, National Security Education and judicial reform.

匯蝶公益 Butterflyers

擁有24000名18歲以上的群眾會員。匯蝶主要組織社區聯繫和各類群眾活動
Provides community services to over 24000 members emphasising in elderly, youth and probono legal services.

惠民智庫 Wiseman

開展課題研究、政策研究、轉委託專家學者研究和委聘法律意見
Carries policy researches and formulates recommendations for changes.

社區法律 服務基金 CLSF

組織開展社區法律諮詢和提供支援
Provides logistics supports in carrying out collaboration with others in community legal services.

四個工作委員會（提供會務建議） Working Committees under IPLSA

諮詢委員會 Advisory Committee

藍鴻震博士 GBS, ISO, JP 國際專業管理學會前會長 Prof. Dr David Lan Hong-Tsung GBS, ISO, JP Immediate Past President of the International Institute of Management	顧敏康教授 JP 湖南湘潭大學信用風險管理學院院長 Prof. Gu Minkang JP Dean of Credit Risk Management Institute of Xiangtan University
陳曉鋒博士 「就是敢言」執行主席 Dr. Louis Chen Xiaofeng Executive President of Hong Kong KOL Project	曹福順先生 福順集團董事長 Mr Cao Fushun Chairman of Fushun Group

顧問委員會 Consultants Committee

梁美芬博士 SBS, JP 香港特別行政區立法會議員 Dr Priscilla Leung SBS, JP Member of Legislative Council of HKSAR	林新強律師 JP 全球華語聯盟會長 Mr Ambrose Lam JP President of Global Chinese Speaking Lawyers Association
熊運信律師 香港律師會前會長 Mr Stephen Hung Past President of The Law Society of Hong Kong	陳曼琪律師 MH, JP 港區全國人大代表 Ms Chan Man-Ki, Maggie MH, JP Deputy to the National People's Congress (HKSAR)
馬恩國大律師 香港法學交流基金會主席 Mr Lawrence Ma Yan Kwok Executive Council Chairman of Hong Kong Legal Exchange Foundation	丁煌大律師 香港法學交流基金會副主席 Mr Kacee Ting Executive Council Vice Chairman of Hong Kong Legal Exchange Foundation

執業律師委員會 Practising Lawyers Committee

葉欣穎律師 葉欣穎、林健雄律師行合夥人 Mr Stephen Yap Yan-Wing Principal of Yap & Lam, Solicitors	王嘉慧律師 何君柱律師樓合夥人 Ms Wong Ka-Wai, Angela Partner of K. C. Ho & Fong, Solicitors & Notaries
肖碩彬律師 廣信君達律師事務所高級合夥人 Mr Benson Xiao Senior Partner, ETR Law Firm	羅妙嫦律師 何君柱律師樓顧問律師 Ms Lo Miu-Sheung, Betty Consultant of K. C. Ho & Fong, Solicitors & Notaries
何俊亨律師 何君柱律師樓律師 Mr Ho Jun-Hang, Benton BTH Lawyers	

律師助理委員會 Paralegal Committee

何俊宏先生 Mr Ho Jun Wang Conrad	何錦添先生 Mr Ho Kam Tim
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2.2 帶領行業發展 Leading the Development of the Legal Profession



本會創辦人何君堯議員一直推動港澳律師融入國家，包括他曾以香港律師會理事會成員參與廣東省政府與香港之間的服務業協議（CEPA），見證兩地聯營所和代辦處的誕生。

近年粵港澳大灣區正式出台，為加強香港服務大局和進一步融入大灣區，何君堯律師領導本會開展與國家司法部和廣東省司法廳的溝通洽商，在2018年分別與國家法官法院和廣東省律師協會簽訂框架合作協定。其中，本會每年組織粵港澳大灣區法律人才到位於北京的國家法官學院進行國情和法律培訓班，也可以與廣東省律師協會溝通方案，安排粵港澳大灣區法律人才參觀拜訪省內律協、法學院、監獄和看守所等實踐性考察。

在2019年，本會拜訪司法部，期間本會創辦人何君堯向領導提出有關粵港澳大灣區港澳律師特別考試執業的建議，最終成功爭取國家推出「粵港澳大灣區律師執業考試」和配套政策，為港澳同業帶來新的發展機遇。

◆ 2.2.1 為公義發聲

位處美國紐約的“人權觀察”，每年均會發表有立場的人權報告。本會留意到人權觀察2021年發表的報告，捏造我國和香港特區的人權狀況，嚴重失實。就此，本會編撰了反駁報告和致聯合國秘書長的信件。本會亦召開記者會，向公眾反駁人權觀察的失實報告。有關反駁報告和投訴信已速遞至聯合國，請求聯合國停止再引用人權觀察的失實的人權報告。

記者會後，本會亦收到外交部駐香港特區特派員公署的鼓勵信函，支持本會的工作和鼓勵本會繼續發聲，向海外展示中國真實的面貌。

Our founder, the Honourable Junius Ho Kwan-Yiu, sees the future of the legal profession in Hong Kong in the greater cohesion with the Greater Bay Area. This belief of his was formed when he participated in the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) in 2003 as a member of the Law Society of Hong Kong. There, he witnessed the potential of the associated law firms and representative offices between the three key areas.

To secure the future of Hong Kong's legal profession, Mr Ho negotiated with the Ministry of Justice and the Department of Justice of Guangdong Province to sign multiple framework cooperation agreements with the National Judges College and Guangdong Lawyer Association in 2018. This effectively offers the lawyers of Hong Kong an outlet to attend legal training courses at the National Judges College in Beijing every year. Likewise, the agreements signed with the Guangdong Lawyer Association also allow lawyers from Hong Kong and Macau to visit and learn from the intricacies of the legal system in Guangdong.

In 2019, members of IPLSA visited the Ministry of Justice. During their visit, Mr Ho suggested that the Greater Bay Area should unify its legal practices. As a result, the state introduced the "Inaugural GBA Legal Professional Examination" whereby lawyers who have passed will be able to practice freely in all the three domains of the Greater Bay Area. This has profound implications in the development of new policies in the legal profession of Hong Kong, Macao and Guangdong.

◆ 2.2.1 The Voice of Justice

The Human Rights Watch is an organisation based in New York, USA, that publishes human rights reports on a yearly basis. It has, however, come to IPLSA's attention that their recent reports have grossly misrepresented the human rights situation in China. To counter such blatant propaganda, IPLSA has filed a formal complaint against them to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by highlighting all the fallacies and untruths published in their most recent report in 2021.

The Office of the Special Envoy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the HKSAR has also acknowledged the work IPLSA has been doing in countering Western propaganda and foreign attempts at meddling with the domestic affairs of Hong Kong and its mother country, China. They continue to support the work of IPLSA for speaking up against the falsehood and delivering the truth about China.

To further enhance IPLSA's work on this front, IPLSA has also applied for consultative status at the United Nations Economic and Social Council to deliver factually accurate reports about China to the rest of the world, contrary to the reports fashioned by disreputable organisations like the Human Rights Watch.

2.3 推動司法改革 Promoting Judicial Reform

香港回歸23年，司法制度由殖民地時代一直沿用至今，沒有跟隨時代的轉變，日益僵化。

市民認為現行香港司法的弊端有：

- (1) 法官還要戴假髮，要革除司法系統的戀殖心態
- (2) 案件判決量刑不一，沒有量刑指引
- (3) 法庭程式冗長，法庭沒有審判期限，市民的時間和金錢成本高昂
- (4) 基層裁判法庭和裁判官數量不滿足現行需求
- (5) 司法人員處理政治案件不中立，有政治立場，市民感覺判決有欠公允

IPLSA將繼續推動民間對香港司法改革的共識，為中央和香港政府提供改革的底氣。工作路線類似2020年初，民間推動《基本法》第23條一樣。

2.3.1 司法改革運動的具體要點

(1) 改革《司法人員推薦委員會》

法官的委任和升遷必須通過司法人員推薦委員會。目前司法人員推薦委員會掌握在少數人手中，建設力量無法在遴選法官程式內實現影響力，長遠而言，不但無法遴選出愛國者法官，法官政治立場搖擺不定，無助改善司法現況。

司法改革運動建議和提倡擴大委員會的組成人數，建議在委員會內增設一名港區人大代表和一名港區全國政協委員的代表，在委員會內增加民意代表和提供民間意見。通過擴大在委員會的影響力，繼而支持建設力量全面掌握篩選法官的管道，支援愛國者成為法官。

(2) 推動量刑統一，司法透明化和陽光化

司法改革運動建議成立量刑委員會，為各類案件建立統一的罰則標準，加強市民對違法後果的可預測性。

在量刑的同時，提倡參考新加坡重設答刑制度，在有期徒刑和社會服務令之間提供過渡性刑罰選項。

鼓勵愛國者法律人加入香港司法系統，愛國是一個基礎概念，包括認可一國兩制和反對分離主義，無阻審判的中立性。通過司法改革運動亦提倡要加強香港社會對國家和國民身份的認同感，重拾家國情懷。

(3) 推動民間支持改革基層裁判署

司法改革運動建議增加基層裁判署的法庭數量和裁判官數量，同時建議基層裁判署採取互聯網化和便利化，目的是加快基層案件、小額錢債裁判案件和各類裁判案件的立案與審判效率。

(4) 推動建立審判限期制度

司法改革運動建議參考內地設立審判期限，減省市民的金錢成本和時間成本。

It has been 23 years since Hong Kong returned to China. Hong Kong's judicial system, however, remains largely unchanged since its British colonial rule. The rules and regulations of Hong Kong, therefore, have not evolved along with the changes of time but instead has become increasingly archaic and rigid.

The current judicial system is deficient in a myriad of ways. For instance:-

- (1) Judges of Hong Kong are still expected to wear wigs and continue to pay homage to its colonial masters. Not only is this inappropriate in the context of the handover in 1997, but the tradition was also simplified in its native United Kingdom – where formal court dress is now only worn for criminal trials.
- (2) Sentencing guidelines are practically nonexistent, and sentences are meted out in ways that are wildly different even between cases of similar natures.
- (3) It is customary to prolong a case without a definite trial date. The corollary of this practice is the cost of time and money, making access to justice significantly harder.
- (4) Limited seats for district court judges means that there is an insufficient amount of judges to deal with mounting cases, leading to an accumulation of cases stuck in limbo.
- (5) Judicial officers are not equipped with anti-bias training and are not objective enough when it comes to adjudicating cases charged with political elements. Poor judgement in these cases can seriously harm the trust the public have put into Hong Kong's legal system.

IPLSA strives to push for judicial reforms in Hong Kong and provides the confidence needed for the Government to take action through awareness campaigns. This line of work echoes similar projects that were done in the past by IPLSA, such as promoting the legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law in early 2020.



2.3.1 The Judicial Reform Movement

- (1) To reform the Judicial Officers Recommendation Committee

The appointment and promotion of judges must go through the Judicial Officers Recommendation Committee. At present, the Judicial Officers Recommendation Committee is strictly under the control of a few personnel. The implication of this is that the process of selecting new judges is under the monopoly of a selected few. This can negatively skew the supposedly neutral political alignment of the committee – especially under the guise of the questionable sentencing practices in the recent riot-related cases at the district courts.

The committee must always remain neutral, and whenever there is an observable political imbalance, the committee should introduce new members as a political counterweight. As long as there is political uncertainty within the committee, progress in Hong Kong's judiciary will be limited. To remedy this, it is in IPLSA's opinion that the committee should expand the number of seats available. This can be done by including professionals from the National Committee of CPPCC as well as deputies from the National People's Congress. This ensures the political neutrality of the committee and also facilitate the gradual transitioning of Hong Kong's legal system in line with modern China's by 2047.

- (2) To fully standardize sentencing guidelines and unify sentencing standards.

As part of the Judicial Reform process, IPLSA proposes to erect a Sentencing Standards Committee that will be put in charge of the standardization of sentencing for all cases.

All sentencing guidelines shall be open to the public for the sake of transparency and trust. This will also have the intended effect of deterring people from committing crimes.

- (3) To promote the reform of Hong Kong's District Courts

IPLSA proposes to expand the number of basic district court judges and to take advantage of modern Internet Technologies to expedite basic filing procedures to improve the overall trial efficiency. With the advent of remote learning and businesses brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, small claim court cases can also be done remotely and online. This will ultimately have the effect of reducing public costs and bolster the efficiency of the legal system.

- (4) To implement trial deadlines

The final part of the Judicial Reform Movement is to set up deadlines and guidelines for different types of legal cases. This must be done to meet three overarching goals.

First, to reduce and prevent the mounting backlog of cases that are stuck in legal limbo, effectively reducing costs for the parties concerning.

Second, to prevent any filibustering tactics as a means to suppress parties that are at a financial disadvantage.

Third, in conjunction with increasing the number of district court judges, to allow the system to recover from said backlogs and increase the overall efficiency of the legal system.



2.4 推動《基本法》第23條立法 Promoting the legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law of the HKSAR

IPLSA在2020年初已經積極推動《基本法》第23條立法，在民間引起廣泛迴響。IPLSA與其他單位合組“23同盟”，推動23條立法會運動。期間，IPLSA推出網上簽名系統，亦在全港18區舉行了街站，成功取得超過200萬簽名。同時積極參與在美領館示威和舉行記者會定期公佈運動情況，獲媒體廣泛報導。

就《基本法》第23條立法程式，IPLSA索取了大律師的專業意見。該大律師是前立法會法律顧問，在意見書內指出根據《基本法》和《立法會議事規則》，23條立法有三條路徑，分別是中央立法、香港政府提出議案和議員私人提出議案。有關意見，本會已呈交至香港律政司，供中央和香港政府參考。最終，全國人大在2020年5月28日通過《528決定》，並由全國人大常委會在6月30日制定和頒發《港區維護國家安全法》。

2021年，IPLSA下設了國家安全教育中心，通過國家安全教育中心，將繼續推動《基本法》23條立法工作，包括組織民間活動、收集意見和特請議員在立法會向官員提問立法時間表。

IPLSA has been actively promoting the legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law since 2020, which was well-received by the public. IPLSA formed the "23 Alliance" as part of its advocacy campaign, specifically to encourage members of the Legislative Council to set a motion to introduce Article 23 back to the Legislative Council. So far, 2 million people have signed in favour of this motion through online petitions and awareness-signing campaigns at street-level across 18 unique districts of Hong Kong.

IPLSA has sought professional advice regarding the process of legislating Article 23 of the Basic Law from a former Legislative Councillor who is also a barrister by profession. In his expert opinion, he pointed out that according to The Basic Law of Hong Kong SAR of PRC and the Rules of procedure of the Provisional Legislative Council of Hong Kong SAR, there are three ways to legislate Article 23, namely, either through the Central Legislation, the Hong Kong government's motion or through Private Member's Bill. The relevant suggestions have been submitted to the Department of Justice of Hong Kong for the Central Government and the Hong Kong Government's reference. Finally, the National People's Congress passed the "528 decision" on May 28th, 2020, and its Standing Committee formulated and issued the "The Law of the PRC on Safeguarding National Security in the HK SAR" on June 30th.



Alliance 23同盟

2.5 推動國家安全教育和學校工作 Promoting National Security Education

教育局在2021年2月4日公告了通告（第2/2021號及第3/2021號）和香港國家安全教育課程框架。通告公佈了國家安全教育在學校課程的推行模式及相關的學與教資源事宜。通告指出在學校課程推行國家安全教育是學校應有之責，學校可在現行《憲法》和《基本法》教育的基礎上，按照學生的認知能力，於中小學學習階段依循多重進路及課堂內外互相配合的形式，在中小學相關學習領域/科目、價值觀教育(包括德育、公民及國民教育)，以及校內和校外的各類學習活動，全方位推展國家安全教育。

鑒於教育局就香港推行國安教育採取滲透式教學，有別於內地在思政課系統的專科專教。本會國家安全教育中心將逐一拜訪辦學團體，展開業界研討會和發送問卷，瞭解學校在推展上的難處和收集有關國家安全教育課程的資源庫，爭取稍後可以製作一些成品供學校和公眾參考。為加強學校在國家安全教育的工作，本會國安教育中心亦會組織向中小學普法，推出一些創意比賽，並計畫邀請學校合作和使用本會資源庫和教案發範例，向中小學生普及《憲法》《基本法》《港區維護國安法》。

目前，本會國家安全教育中心已先後拜訪了本港的辦學團體，包括：路德會、仁愛堂、保良局、樂善堂等。其中亦與路德會一中學和觀塘一小學建立合作關係，可在該校合作探討試教國家安全教育的工作。

同時本會亦與四川農業大學達成框架合作協定，得到大學對國家安全教育中心的支持，包括協助將內地國安教材化為香港版本並提供意見、串聯內地專家學者（馬瑞映教授）香港專家學者（區志堅博士）和協助互聯網宣傳和文宣製作等。



本會國家安全教育中心在2021年2月8日舉辦國安教育課程框架業界研討會



On 4 February 2021, the Education Bureau announced the guidelines and curriculum arrangements for safeguarding national security and national security education (EDB Circular No. 2/2021 and 3/2021). The circular revealed that the Bureau intends to implement national security education as part of the primary and secondary schools' core curriculums. The Bureau will also allocate teaching resources specifically for the said implementation.

It is, however, not without difficulty to implement National Security Education throughout Hong Kong. Not only because the proposed curriculum is different from that of the Mainland, which is tightly integrated into the political science curriculum, but the subject is also foreign to the students of Hong Kong. The NSEC will conduct preliminary fieldwork studies by visiting local schools to evaluate the readiness and responsiveness of the students in Hong Kong in receiving national security education. After which, the results will be published and shared with the Education Bureau for pedagogical research.

To supplement the National Security Education Curriculum, it is in the interest of IPLSA and the NSEC that the basics of the law and the legal history of Hong Kong also be taught as part of the curriculum. For it stands to reason that students not only need to understand the purpose of National Security, but also the mechanics by which it ought to be employed.

At present, the NSEC of IPLSA has successively partnered with various charitable organisations such as the Lutheran Church Hong Kong Synod, Y.O.T., Po Leung Kuk, and Lok Sin Tong, to research better ways to deliver National Security Education to the schools of Hong Kong. A secondary school and a primary school located in Kwun Tong, for instance, have agreed to be a test-bed for which the syllabus to be taught, where teachers can explore novel ways of delivering the curriculum to the children.

At the same time, IPLSA has also reached a framework cooperation agreement with Sichuan Agricultural University to obtain the University's support for the NSEC, including their assistance in translating mainland National Security Textbooks into both English and Traditional Chinese Script for Hong Kong audiences, along with providing advice both from mainland experts (Prof. Ma Rui Ying) and Hong Kong experts (Dr Au Chi Kin), with regards to online publication.

2.6 舉辦粵港澳大灣區 青年法律人才研修班 Seminars for Young Legal Professionals in the Greater Bay Area

IPLSA承蒙最高人民法院和國務院批准，在2018年12月與國家法官學院簽訂了培訓計畫。每年需組織大灣區青年人才前往位於北京的國家法官學院參加短期研修班，讓大灣區法律人才，特別是青年律師通過是次計畫瞭解國家法律制度、研修國情和內地法律最新發展。去年2019年，本會就組織了第一屆粵港澳大灣區法律人才研究班，由何君堯議員作為領隊，合共38人參與。IPLSA組織的研修班得到各部委和領導的大力支持和重視，短短五日的行程分別拜訪了：最高人民法院、司法部、國務院港澳辦、中華全國律師協會，拜訪期間更獲各部門領導單獨接見。

IPLSA按協定每年都會舉辦以上的內地研修班，在疫情後將繼續舉辦，由IPLSA領導牽頭帶領大灣區年青律師和本會顧問拜訪中央機關、國務院部委和各省市。

With the approval of the Supreme People's Court and the Central People's Government, IPLSA signed a training program with the National Judges College in December 2018. This effectively allows IPLSA to schedule young legal professionals from the Greater Bay Area to attend short-term seminars at the National Judges College in Beijing once a year. Thus providing an invaluable opportunity for young lawyers to gain first-hand experiences about the national legal system and the tremendous progress the Mainland has gone through in the last decade alone.

In 2019, IPLSA held the first Greater Bay Area's Young Lawyers Seminar Series in collaboration with the National Judges College, which was led by Mr Junius Ho, with a total of 38 participants. The seminar received unprecedented support and attention from various high-ranking ministries and leaders. During the five-day trip, participants visited the Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Justice, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council and the All-China Lawyers Association. They even had the pleasure of having one-on-one discussion with the professionals there.

IPLSA will resume organising seminars for young lawyers on a yearly basis once the pandemic is over.

GBA

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2.7 地區法律諮詢計劃

Pro bono Legal Consultation Programme for the Locals of Hong Kong

香港大部份市民是居於社區式住宅，並通過設立居民自治組織如“業主立案法團”“業主委員會”“互助委員會”以協助管理，但當中大部份因規模細小而缺乏資源以延聘專業的法律顧問。現時全港大約有12000多個業主立案法團，每一個法團、互委會便是一個小社區、小王國，如果能適當引導、吸納並引導發展，對香港穩定發展有重要影響。為接觸和建立社區組織的人脈網路，本會通過“社區法律服務基金”，以津貼形式，引導愛國愛港律師和本會會員為社區提供每次兩小時的法律諮詢，達至雙贏局面。

IPLSA下屬的匯蝶公益一直專門處理地區法律諮詢計畫，截至2021年6月30日，一共處理了4604宗個案。居民求助的諮詢主要來自：公證、民事訴訟、刑事訴訟、繼承、樓宇買賣、大廈管理問題等，案件分佈如下：

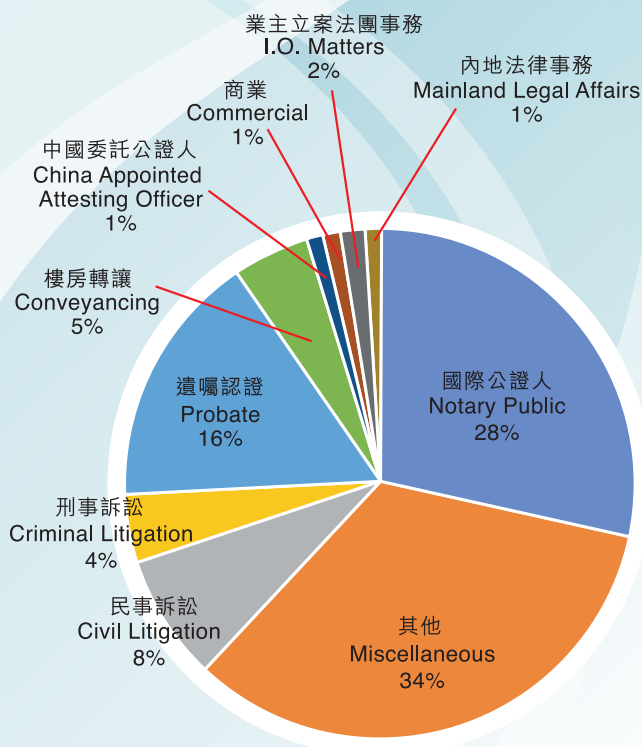


Whilst there are many social programmes and other services in place for the elderly and people with disabilities, there is a considerable lacking of services related to affordable legal consultation.

At present, there are more than 12,000 self-governed communities in Hong Kong. Individually, each community's pool of resources is scarce. Having said that, if the said resources can be managed more efficiently, these communities would be able to develop much faster and expand their scope of services.

It is in the interest of IPLSA that legal services become increasingly more accessible to those who could not normally afford them. To make this possible, IPLSA is in the process of bridging communities together by pooling some of their resources together to form the "community legal service fund". The fund in question will be able to provide two hours of legal consultation to any members of a participating community.

As of 30 June 2021, the Butterflies Association, a subsidiary of IPLSA, has handled approximately 4,604 unique cases, ranging from, but not limited to, civil litigation, criminal litigation, inheritance, building sales, and purchase and building management.



截至- 2021/6/30

2.8 法律論壇

Legal Forums and Continual Professional Development Courses for Legal Professions in Hong Kong

2018年12月IPLSA在香港迪士尼樂園酒店舉辦IPLSA開幕典禮暨法律論壇，並成功邀請到最高人民法院、中聯辦、外交部駐香港特派員公署、香港政府律政司、中華全國律協、香港律師會和國家法官學院等單位安排領導蒞臨開幕及參與論壇。此外，同日的高峰論壇也邀請到駐港領事、海外多國的律師代表和我國個別省市的律協代表參與。

全國人大常委會在6月30日制定和頒發《港區維護國安法》。法律通過後，IPLSA亦連同香港法學交流基金會馬恩國大律師，先後召開記者會和一些普法論壇，向公眾和傳媒朋友簡介了《港區維護國安法》的具體內容和意義。

In December 2018, IPLSA held its opening ceremony and first-ever legal forum at the Hong Kong Disneyland Hotel. IPLSA was successful in inviting many important leaders to attend the occasion. To name a few, representatives from the Supreme People's Court, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government, the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in the HKSAR, the Department of Justice of HK, the All-China Lawyers Association, the Law Society of HK, and the National Judges College attended the ceremony and the forums.

Aside from representatives from Hong Kong and the Mainland, consuls and lawyers from overseas countries also participated in the Forum on the same day.



3. 關於本會的常問問題與答案

Frequently asked questions and answers about the Association

1. IPLSA是什麼？

IPLSA全名是國際公益法律服務協會有限公司，是一間按照香港法律 (Cap. 622) 成立的非牟利機構。

1. What is IPLSA?

IPLSA is the acronym for the International Probono Legal Services Association Limited. IPLSA is a non-profit-making organisation incorporated under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) in the HKSAR.

2. IPLSA成立的目標是什麼？

IPLSA成立的目的主要有三。第一，立足香港面向國際，為社會上有需要的人提供公益法律服務；第二，吸引和鼓勵年青律師參與社會服務和公益法律服務，扶貧解困，增強個人素養和法律能力；第三，為年青律師構建海內外平臺，促進多方面交流合作，同時提升個人專業發展機遇，協助推動全球公益法律服務工作。

2. What are IPLSA's objectives?

IPLSA has three major objectives, namely (1) to provide pro bono legal services to those in need in Hong Kong and the rest of the world; (2) to motivate young lawyers to engage in pro bono legal work; and (3) to provide a platform to facilitate collaboration between young lawyers in Hong Kong and other regions in promoting pro bono legal services.

3. 什麼是公益法律服務 (Pro bono legal services)?

公益法律服務 (Pro bono legal services) 是指為無能力負擔專業法律服務的人提供無償或顯著折讓收費的法律服務，能夠讓一些在社會上被邊緣化且不能享有法律援助的群體，得以享有更大程度的法律服務以及司法公義。

3. What does pro bono legal service mean?

Pro bono legal services is defined as the provision of free or significantly discounted legal services to those who cannot otherwise afford the expensive legal fees for access to justice.

4. IPLSA推動的公益法律服務與其他的有何分別？

目前香港政府除了推出法律援助服務和政府資助的當值律師計畫之外，兩個律師組織和各律師行都有自發的公益法律服務，舒緩社會上需要法律服務而又負擔不起的人士的壓力。IPLSA提供多一個選擇，除了充當傳統協調角色的工作之外，即是為查詢者引薦專業律師為他們解答法律問題，IPLSA亦會利用現代資訊科技開發的APP 搭建平臺，讓公眾人士與專業律師可以更快捷和更直接地互動，容許查詢者獲取即時法律服務。IPLSA可發揮連系多方的功能，無論在本地、海外的律師、公眾人士、志願團體、企業、協會，都可通過這個平臺加強合作，從而達至互利共贏的成果。

4. What is the difference between the pro bono legal services promoted by IPLSA and others?

IPLSA offers you more options. Generally speaking, a typical pro bono legal service provider will help others by merely referring their cases to a lawyer for further handling. IPLSA, however, also makes use of modern technologies and mobile applications to facilitate direct and responsive communication between a lawyer and the client. This cuts the middle-man from the equation and saves time for both the lawyer and client. In fact, it is so convenient that lawyers can even work comfortably from home!

6. IPLSA由何人負責？

IPLSA的決策管理機構是董事會，由協會的創始人和董事會邀請社會賢達和熱誠為社會服務的人士所組成。董事會負責監督協會的整體發展、政策和推動國際公益法律服務計畫，並由其下四個不同委員會輔助推動工作。

6. Who is responsible for IPLSA?

The Board of Directors primarily oversees the business of IPLSA, IPLSA, and admission to the Board is done by invitation only. IPLSA will eventually invite more prominent community leaders to join the Board to oversee the operation and activities of IPLSA with the support of its four committees.

5. IPLSA是怎樣運作的？

IPLSA董事會之下有四個委員會分管不同工作範疇，分別為諮詢委員會、顧問委員會、執業律師委員會、律師助理委員會。IPLSA作為公益法律服務平臺，將確保每一位查詢者或個案都會得到相對快捷的照顧和回應。查詢者在享受便利的公益法律服務之時，也可自行評估和甄選那位律師會更為合適地為其服務。IPLSA是平臺也是橋樑，協助雙方達成可行性的合作關係。

5. How does IPLSA operate?

The Board of Directors is the governing body of IPLSA. There are four committees under the Board, and they are the Advisory, Consultants, Practising Lawyers and Paralegal Committees. IPLSA is committed to provide timely and cost-effective services to individuals in need of pro bono legal services and also allow clients to decide on their choice of lawyers for handling their cases. IPLSA is both a platform whereby pro bono legal services are offered, and a bridge that facilitates possible cooperation between the parties concerned.

7. 誰來監督公益法律服務的標準和品質？

基本上從兩個主要管道進行監察服務水準的，分別是：

第一：IPLSA顧問委員會和執業律師委員會，負責監督公益法律服務計畫的活動，確保為目標受助人提供適時的公益法律服務。

第二：當然參加的專業律師背後的律師行也須為他們雇員的工作進行監督和負責。而受助人也可以隨時直接向IPLSA反映意見。IPLSA時常與公益律師保持溝通，促進各方力求臻善臻美。

7. Who will supervise the standard and quality of the pro bono legal services?

Basically there are two ways to ensure the quality of pro bono services provided. Firstly, IPLSA's Consultants and Practising Lawyers Committees will monitor the Pro Bono Legal Services Scheme that IPLSA administers. Secondly, lawyers participating in pro bono legal work, on behalf of their respective law firms, are also responsible for monitoring the quality of legal services rendered.

8. IPLSA怎樣進行風險管理？

IPLSA與「找我」APP合作確保每一位參與計畫的律師都具備執業資格，並得到他的律師行或機構書面同意參與有關計畫。通過「找我」APP應用程式保存公益法律服務記錄，以便進行監督和管理，確保公益法律服務的運作達至合理的水準。

8. How does IPLSA manage its risks?

IPLSA will ensure that all participating lawyers are professionally qualified to render pro bono legal services, and the firms they work with have to sign a consent letter in support of the lawyers' engagement in such services under the Pro Bono Legal Services Scheme administered by IPLSA. The "Zhaowo" App is capable of saving of all pro bono work records for monitoring purpose, thus enhancing quality of service and reducing risks substantially.

9. IPLSA在其中扮演了怎麼樣的角色？

除了香港律師之外，IPLSA也計畫為身處不同司法管轄區的律師和機構搭建橋樑，拉近多方的距離，讓每一個尋求幫助的人易於尋找合適的律師，另一方面也幫助律師拓寬視野，可以說是達到互利共贏的目的。另外IPLSA會考慮提供一些資助，給予受助人尋找公益法律服務。

10. 公益法律服務在香港和其他國家及地區是怎樣的？

在西方國家中，公益法律服務已經發展接近一個世紀，形成了完善的服務體系。例如，美國律師協會的範例規則規定，律師應致力完成至少每年50小時的義務法律工作。同時，公益性法律援助已經成為美國法學教育的重要組成部分。

在香港方面，法律援助制度已經發展超過半個世紀，運作相當成熟。除了政府每年撥款接近十億元給予法援和當值律師計畫引來超過三千多名執業律師參與服務之外，民政事務局與香港兩個律師會也合作大力推動公益法律服務，從而鼓勵業界和律師多為社會弱勢社群服務，成績頗為理想。

在一些發展中國家，莫論公益法律服務，就連正常的法律服務也欠不足，尤其是住在大城市以外的，大部份人根本也沒有經濟能力去支付昂貴的法律服務，每當遇到不公義或需要法律援助之時，可以說是求救無門，非常無奈。

因此，IPLSA正在構思學習無國界醫生概念，連各國公益法律機構和服務，組織無國界律師聯盟，也尋找更多的社會資源，為不同司法管轄區內有需要的人士提供公益法律服務。

9. What role does IPLSA play?

IPLSA is bridging the gap between lawyers and members of the public. It also enables lawyers to provide legal services through the Internet without being subject to any geographical constraint. Furthermore, IPLSA may consider providing subsidies to individuals/organisations in need of pro bono legal services.

10. How are the pro bono legal services doing in Hong Kong as compared to other countries?

The pro bono legal services system in the West is well established. Taking the American Bar Association as an example, they require each of their members to complete at least 50 pro bono hours per year. The concept of pro bono work is already deeply rooted in their legal education.

Hong Kong's legal aid system is already in place for half a century, and the system operates relatively well. The HKSAR Government provides an annual subsidy of about HK\$1 billion for legal aid services administered by the Legal Aid Department and the Duty Lawyer Scheme under which over 3,000 practising lawyers are listed for rendering legal services. The Home Affairs Bureau also joins hand with the two local professional bodies to engage more and more lawyers in providing pro bono legal services to the underprivileged.

In some developing countries, normal legal services are not available, let alone pro bono legal services. Folks living in remote areas in these countries can hardly afford the high legal fees to enjoy the much-needed legal services, and access to justice is often beyond reach for them.

IPLSA aims to model after the Médecins Sans Frontières and become the first ever international alliance of lawyers that caters to the delivery of pro bono legal services world wide. IPLSA will also explore other means to solicit more resources from philanthropists and other charitable organizations to support the goal of cross-jurisdictional pro bono legal services for those in need.

會員申請表 Membership Application Form



國際公益法律服務協會有限公司
International Probono Legal Services Association Ltd

A 個人資料 Personal Information

姓名 Name :

(英文 in English)

(中文 in Chinese) (if applicable)

所屬律師事務所名稱 Name of Law Firm :

(英文 in English)

(中文 in Chinese) (if applicable)

申請人照片
photo

學歷 Academic Qualification

大學名稱 University :

學位 Degree :

年份 Year :

B 專業資格 Professional Qualification

(執業律師資格的地域及年份 Jurisdiction and Admission Year)

	年份 Year		年份 Year
<input type="checkbox"/> 香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 英格蘭和威爾斯 England & Wales	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 中國 PRC	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 法國 France	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 澳洲 Australia	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 美國 USA	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 新西蘭 NewZealand	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 德國 Germany	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 馬來西亞 Malaysia	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 荷蘭 Holland	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 印度尼西亞 Indonesia	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 愛爾蘭 Ireland	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 新加坡 Singapore	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> 其他 Other :	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 韓國 Korea	_____	(國家Country)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 日本 Japan	_____	(國家Country)	_____

C. 專業會籍 Membership of Professional Body

1.

2.

3.

D. 執業律師編號 Practicing Certificate Serial No.

(請夾附執業律師証附本 Please attach copy of the Practising Certificate(s))



E. 聯絡地址 Correspondence address

(英文 in English)

(中文 in Chinese) (if applicable)

聯絡電話 Telephone No. :

☐ WhatsApp

☐ Wechat

電郵 Email :

傳真 Fax :

F. 聲明 Acknowledgement

本人願意加入成為國際公益法律服務協會的會員並認同其服務宗旨及遵守協會不時訂定的會員規則、條例和政策。

I hereby agree to be a member of IPLSA and recognize its objectives. I shall abide by the Association's rules, regulations and policies, and understand that the Association reserves the right to change the above-mentioned without prior notice.

簽署 Signature : _____ 日期 Date : _____

協會專用 FOR IPLSA use only

申請編號 Application No. : _____

批准 Approved : _____

會員編號 Membership No. : _____

會員生效期 Membership Effective Date : _____

處理同事 Handler : _____ 日期 Date : _____

附議人 Endorsed by : (遴選會員) _____

(遴選會員) _____



收集個人資料聲明

國際公益法律服務協會(“本協會”)的營運辦事處會從不同資料來源收集各類個人資料。本協會尊重個人私隱，承諾將會履行保護個人私隱原則，並會遵從香港特別行政區個人資料(私隱)條例內之有關規訂。

1 收集及保存個人資料之目的

- 招聘及僱用員工有關的程序;
- 處理行政工作，如發出會員咭等;
- 用於與本協會工作有關的通訊，提供教育資料如小冊子、定期業務通訊、期刊等等;
- 組織籌款或教育活動;
- 用作統計或資料研究;
- 為遵守適用於本協會的任何法律規訂;
- 用於與本協會的社會服務及其營運工作直接有關的其他目的。

2 未能提供資料的後果

除在資料收集表格內被指定為必須提供的資料外，提供其他個人資料乃屬自願性質。閣下如未能按要求提供必須的資料，將會有礙本協會達到上述有關收集資料之目的。

3 轉移個人資料

本協會將就上述收集資料之目的向直接有關的下列當事人(或團體)披露已收集的個人資料:

- 資料會傳送到本協會其他相關辦事處內部運作和參考。
- 與本協會共同策劃教育或有關法律活動的任何單位，代理人或其他有關第三者。
- 就本協會之教育、社會服務及其他營運工作範圍向本會提供任何行政、電訊、電腦或其他有關服務的代理人、承包商或其他第三方。
- 為遵守適用於本協會的法律規訂而涉及之任何法定、政府或監管機構。

Personal Information Collection Statement (PICS)

IPLSA may collect personal information about its members or prospective applicants from other sources. We are committed to complying with the data protection principles and the relevant provisions as stated in the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance.

1 Why we collect personal data

- To process volunteering applications;
- To process membership applications;
- To provide further information relating to the work of IPLSA;
- To organise fundraising events or future seminars;
- To improve IPLSA's services;
- To comply with any statutory requirements or laws that bind IPLSA;
- For any other purposes related to the social services and operations rendered by IPLSA and its subsidiaries.

2 Consequence of not providing data

The supply of your personal information is on a voluntary basis. However, failure to supply specified information may prevent you from accessing IPLSA's services.

3 Transfer of personal data

The personal data that you provided may be disclosed to other third-parties responsible for carrying out IPLSA's services. For instance:

- Subsidiaries of IPLSA;
- Other co-organisers, agents and/or third-parties involved with IPLSA's legal seminars;
- Any agents, contractors and/or other third-parties who provide administration, telecommunication, and other related services in connection with the services of IPLSA;
- Any statutory, governmental and/or regulatory bodies or institutions as required by laws that bind IPLSA.

捐款辦法 Donations

捐款可經本會銀行戶口存入：

銀行名稱：中國銀行（香港）有限公司

帳戶號碼：012-875-20160485

帳戶名稱：國際公益法律服務協會有限公司

Swift：BKCHHKHHXXX


Donations can be deposited to the bank account of IPLSA:

INTERNATIONAL PROBONO LEGAL SERVICES
ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited: 012-875-20160485


Swift: BKCHHKHHXXX


聯絡 Contact

 香港中環皇后大道中222號啟煌商業大廈G層2室
G2, Kai Wong Commercial Building,
222 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong

 電話 Call : 5448 8415

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 網站 Website : www.iplsa.net



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