Review the Development of Criminal Procedure Law in 2017: Criminal Relief Procedure, Evidential Rules, Coercive Measure

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Abstract

In 2017, the office of the president convened the meeting of national judicial reform. We can expect and observe that the coming reforms will completely affect the criminal procedure law. This article focuses on commenting on the practical developments of criminal procedure law, especially the important decisions, judgments and verdicts of the Supreme Court. On the whole, criminal relief procedure is the most plentiful field of practical development in 2017. Based on guaranteeing the right of legal proceedings, J. Y. Interpretation No. 752 declared article 376 of the Criminal Procedure Law forbidding defenders only guilty in the second instance to appeal to the third instance was unconstitutional and promoted the amendment. We approve that the Supreme Court admitted defenders can appeal for the judgment declaring not guilty but announcing custody and protection and people amnestied can apply for the retrial. However, it should be criticized that the Supreme Court denied the obligation of assignment of counsel in the second instance to assist defender in appealing in compulsory counsel cases and obligated the application of retrial an excessive burden of proof or obligation to disclose about newly discovered evidence. In addition, we should applaud that when facing the newly technological detective measures not established in the law, the Supreme Court based on the principle of coercive measure according to law and protecting the right to privacy, declared the use of GPS for tracking is unconstitutional, and the obtainment of internet fax also applies to the principle of relative judge reservation.

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