健行科技大學

CHIEN HSIN UNIVERSITY of SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY

115 僑外生相關規定輔導手冊

Academic year 115

Handbook



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歷史沿革

- Founded in Shanghai in 1933, originally known as Sanji Telecommunications School.
- Reestablished in Taiwan in 1966 under the name "Chien Hsin Industrial Junior College."
- Renamed "Chien Hsin Industrial and Commercial Junior College" in 1994.
- Renamed "Chien Hsin Institute of Technology" in 1999.
- Renamed "Ching Yun Institute of Technology" in 2000.
- Renamed "Ching Yun University of Science and Technology" in 2003.
- Renamed "Chien Hsin University of Science and Technology" in 2012.



學術系所介紹表

入學管道 Jalur Masuk

	學院系所 Departemen Jurusan	學士班 Bachelor (S1)	碩士班 Master (S2)	國際產學專班 Program Kelas Khusus Kuliah-Magang Internasional	國際專修部專班 Program 1+4
College of Business and Management	Department of Industrial Management	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Department of Business Administration	✓	✓		
	Department of Marketing and Distribution Management	✓		✓	✓
	Department of Information Management	✓	✓		✓
	Department of Finance	✓	✓		
College of Human Ecology and Creativity	Department of International Business	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Department of Applied Foreign Languages	✓			
	Interior Design and Management	✓			
	Department of Hospitality Management	✓		✓	✓
	Department of Digital Multimedia Design	✓			
College of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science	Department of Electronic Engineering	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Department of Electrical Engineering	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Departement of Computer Science and Information Engineering	✓	✓	✓	✓
College of Engineering	Department of Civil Engineering	✓	✓		✓
	Department of Mechanical Engineering	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Department of Applied Geomatics	✓			✓
	Department of Vehicle Engineering				✓

行事曆

健行科技大學115學年度行事曆　　教育部臺教技(四)字第1150066839號函備查

第一學期

週次	年	月	星期 日	一	二	三	四	五	六	重要行事	主辦單位	協辦單位
		8							八月1			
	115	9	30	31	九月1	2	3	4	5	8/1辦理新生就貸及學雜費減免 8/25、8/28進修部新生註冊及健檢 9/5、9/6大一新生宿舍入住	教務處、進修部、學務處	各處室院系所
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	9/7教職員工開始會議、全校導師會議 9/8日間部新生註冊 9/8、9/13進修部新生座談會 暫訂115-1第二階段選課第1輪9/9、第2輪9/11開始、9/21結束 9/9日間部新生入學研習 9/11舊生註冊、9/11辦理舊生就貸及學雜費減免 9/12、9/13舊生宿舍入住	秘書室、教務處、進修部 學務處	各處室院系所
1			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	9/14開學 由9/14開學日起至9/18截止辦理115-1教職員、全校學生停車證申請、繳費業務，為期一週 由9/14開學日起至9/30截止辦理97年次(含)以前具役碼與及僅後召集徵外(新生及轉、復學生)	教務處、進修部、總務處 軍訓室	各處室院系所
2			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	9/25中秋節放假	人事室	各處室院系所
3		9/10	27	28	29	30	十月1	2	3	9/28教師節放假 9/30就貸截止、9/30學雜費減免截止 10/1前勞助學開始申請 9/30地震及客防選演練	學務處、人事室、軍訓室	各處室院系所
4			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10/9國慶日補假、10/10國慶日放假	人事室	各處室院系所
5			11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
6			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	10/23前勞助學截止	進修部、學務處	各處室院系所
7			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	10/25臺灣光復暨金門古寧頭大捷紀念日放假、10/28臺灣光復暨金門古寧頭大捷紀念日補假	人事室	各處室院系所
8		11	十一月1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
9			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11/8 115年度全國技能檢定第二梯次學科測試(本日進修部採遠距教學) 11/9 至 11/15 期中考試	教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
10			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	11/22期中成績輸入截止	教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
11			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	11/28 配合115年直轄市長、直轄市議員、縣(市)議員、鄉(鎮、市)長及民意代表等選舉投票日(本日進修部停課)	進修部、人事室	各處室院系所
12		11/12	29	30	十二月1	2	3	4	5	12/1開始辦理115-2學年度學雜費減免申請(預扣) 12/5運動會(本日進修部採遠距教學)	進修部、學務處	
13			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12/7運動會補假	人事室	各處室院系所
14			13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
15			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	12/23截止辦理115-2學年度學雜費減免(預扣) 12/25行憲紀念日放假	學務處、人事室	各處室院系所
16		12/1	27	28	29	30	31	一月1	2	1/1開國紀念日放假 暫定115-2第一階段選課第1輪12/29、第2輪12/31開始、1/5結束	人事室、教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
17			3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
18	116		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1/11 至 1/17 期末考試	教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1/18教職員工期末會議、寒假開始	秘書室、教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1/24學期成績輸入截止	教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
			31	二月1	2	3	4	5	6	2/4至2/18春節期間(依行政院人事總處公告為主)	人事室	各處室院系所

第二學期

週次	年	月	星期 日	一	二	三	四	五	六	重要行事	主辦單位	協辦單位
	116	2/3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2/17教職員工期初會議、全校導師會議 暫訂115-2第二階段選課第1輪2/17、第2輪2/19開始、3/1結束 2/19註冊日	秘書室、教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
1			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	2/22開學 2/20-2/21住宿生入住 2/22辦理就貸及學雜費減免 由2/22開學日起至2/26止辦理115-2教職員、全校學生停車證申請、繳費業務，為期一週 由2/22開學日起至3/12截止，辦理97年次(含)以前具役碼與及僅後召集徵外(含轉、復學生) 2/26就貸截止	教務處、進修部、學務處 總務處、人事室、軍訓室	各處室院系所
2			28	二月1	2	3	4	5	6	2/28和平紀念日放假 3/1和平紀念日補假 3/4學雜費減免截止	學務處、人事室	各處室院系所
3		3/4	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
4			14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
5			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	暫定3/21 115年度全國技能檢定第一梯次學科測試(本日進修部採遠距教學)	進修部	各處室院系所
6			28	29	30	31	四月1	2	3	3/30校慶(正常上課)	人事室	各處室院系所
7		4/5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4/4兒童節放假、4/5清明節放假、4/6 兒童節補假(依行政院人事總處公告為主)	人事室	各處室院系所
8			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	4/17 至 4/23 期中考試	教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
9			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4/17 至 4/23 期中考試(4/24-4/25暫定118年四技二專統一入學測驗、進修部停課)	教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
10			25	26	27	28	29	30	五月1	4/30勞動節補假、5/1勞動節放假	人事室	各處室院系所
11		5/6	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5/2期中成績輸入截止 5/3開始辦理116-1學期學雜費減免申請(預扣)	教務處、進修部、學務處	各處室院系所
12			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	5/12校園地磁動性（防空）疏散避難演練	軍訓室	各處室院系所
13			16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
14			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5/24 至 5/30 畢業考試 5/25截止辦理116-1學期學雜費減免(復扣)	教務處、進修部、學務處	各處室院系所
15			30	31	六月1	2	3	4	5	6/2畢業班成績輸入截止	教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
16		6/7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6/9端午節放假 6/12畢業典禮(本日進修部正常上課) 暫定116-1第一階段選課第1輪6/8、第2輪6/11開始、6/15結束	教務處、進修部、學務處 人事室	各處室院系所
17			13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
18			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6/21 至 6/27 期末考試	教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
			27	28	29	30	七月1	2	3	6/28教職員工期末會議、暑假開始	秘書室、教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7/4學期成績輸入截止	教務處、進修部	各處室院系所
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

備註1：行事曆依據行政院人事行政總處公告之政府行政機關辦公日曆表再做調整及修正作業。

備註2：原住民族歲時祭儀放假日表，請至原住民族委員會全球資訊網/為民服務/歲時祭儀專區查詢。

備註3：行事曆日程若有異動者，請各單位依行政程序簽核後公告。

校歌

天行健 君子以自強不息

我們生當這個時代 要加緊努力

注重品德修養 研求科學知識

增進生活水準 提高生產技術

復興優良文化 復興國家民族

這是我們的天職 天行健君子 以自強不息



校園地圖全區


健行科技大學 campus map
Ⓐ 行政大樓/管理學院
Ⓑ 工學院二館
Ⓒ 商學院
Ⓟ 室內停車場
Ⓓ 電資學院
Ⓔ 工學院一館
Ⓛ 民生與設計學院
校出入口
警衛室
【民生與設計學院】
【電資學院】
【工學院一館】
【行政大樓】
【體育館】
【圖書館】
【操場地下停車場】
【工學院二館】
【商學院】
【學生宿舍】
大門入口
後門入口
生態池
古安街
長沙路
健行路
環中東路
CHIEN HSIN UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
中壢區健行路229號 03-4581196
http://www.uch.edu.tw

校園交通路線圖


It takes 10 minutes walk to Zhongli Train Station.
環北路
環西路
中德國小
延平路(縱貫公路)
中華路
中壢火車站
中北路
中原大學
環南路
中豐路
金陵路
龍岡路
長沙路
健行
科技大學
P
珠江街
吉長二街
中山東路
環中東路二段
環中東路
加油站
後興路
健行科技大學學生宿舍
臺灣鐵路
Taiwan Railway
桃園捷運
台灣高鐵
TAIWAN HIGH SPEED RAIL
It takes 25 minutes to drive to the Airport.

宣導資料 Educational Materials

一、 學校學則及相關規定
University Regulations and Related Rules
健行學校財團法人健行科技大學學則部分重要規定
Selected Important Academic Regulations of Chien Hsin University of Science and Technology

https://aps2.uch.edu.tw/adm_unit/aaoffice/aaog3/newsite/files/register/2/%E5%81%A5%E8%A1%8C%E7%A7%91%E5%A4%A7_%E5%AD%B8%E5%89%87_1112.pdf

※大學部 Undergraduate Program

- 本校設二年制及四年制，各分為日間部及進修部，其修業年限及應修學分數，規定如下:
  Our university offers two-year and four-year programs, each divided into day divisions and continuing education divisions. The duration of study and required credits are regulated as follows:
  (一)、四年制： 4 years Program:
  1. 修業年限以 4 年為原則。 The duration of study is 4 years.
  2. 畢業應修學分數，不得少於 128 學分。 The required credits for graduation should not be less than 128 credits.

  (二)、二年制： Two-year program:
  1. 修業年限以 2 年為原則。 The duration of study is 2 years.
  2. 畢業應修學分數，不得少於 72 學分。 The required credits for graduation should not be less than 72 credits.
- 新入學僑生或外國學生註冊入學時，已逾該學年第一學期業期間三分之一者，於第二學期或下一學年註冊入學
  Foreign students or overseas Chinese students, when registering for enrollment, if they exceed one-third of the current semester's study period, they must delay enrollment to the next semester or the following academic year.
- 學生應依本校規定日期，辦理報到及註冊手續。因故未能如期辦理完竣者，應於事前申請延期報到或註冊；其延期期間以 7 日為限。學生未能依前項規定辦理報到或註冊且未申請休學者，概以退學論。
  Students should complete registration and enrollment procedures according to the specified dates. If unable to complete the procedures on time, they should apply for an extension; the maximum extension is 7 days. If students fail to complete registration or enrollment and have not applied for leave of absence, they will be considered as withdrawing from the University.
- 學生於每學期註冊時，應依本校學生學雜費收費標準繳納各項費用；學生註冊入學後申請休學或退學者，其退費標準依教育部之規定辦理。
  Students should pay all fees according to the university's student fee standards when registering. If a student applies for a leave of absence or withdrawal after registration, the refund will be processed according to the Ministry of Education's regulations.
- 本校學生因操行成績不及格退學者，不得報考本校轉學考試。
  Students who are expelled for poor conduct are not allowed to take the university's transfer examination.
- 各科學分之計算(含實習或實驗)，原則以授課滿 18 小時為 1 學分。
  The calculation of course credits (including internships or experiments) is based on 18 hours of teaching as equivalent to 1 credit.
- 學生應依本校學生選課辦法選課，日間部二年制學生第一學年、日間部四年制學生前三學年，每學期修習學分數不得少於 16 學分，不得多於 25 學分。
  Students must select courses according to the university's course selection procedures. For daytime students in the two-year program, the first year, and for daytime students in the four-year program, the

first three years, they should enroll in no fewer than 16 credits and no more than 25 credits per semester.
二年制及四年制日間部學生最後一學年修習學分數，每學期不得少於 9 學分，不得多於 25 學分。
In the final year of both two-year and four-year programs, the number of credits per semester must not be fewer than 9 credits and no more than 25 credits.
進修部學生每學期修習學分數，上限依日間部規定辦理，下限不得少於 9 學分。
For evening students, the maximum number of credits is based on daytime regulations, with a minimum of 9 credits.

- 本校大學部學生，在規定修業年限內，未達到畢業門檻者，得延長其修業期限，以 2 年為限。領有身心障礙手冊之學生，因身心狀況及學習需要，得延長其修業期限，最長以 4 年為限。學生因懷孕、分娩或撫育 3 歲以下子女，得延長修業期限。
If students in the undergraduate program do not meet graduation requirements within the specified period, they can extend their study period for up to 2 years. Students with physical or mental disabilities may extend their study period for a maximum of 4 years due to health conditions and learning needs. Students who are pregnant, giving birth, or raising children under 3 years old can also extend their study period.
- 學生選課未依本校選課辦法辦理者，學分及成績皆不予採計。已修習及格之科目，不得重選，重選之成績及學分數擇優採計，但以 1 次為限。
Students who do not follow the university's course selection guidelines will not have their credits and grades counted. Courses that have been passed cannot be retaken, but the better grade and credits will be considered for a retake, with a limit of one retake..
- 學生因故申請休學，得核准一學期，一學年或二學年。休學累計以二學年為限。學生申請當學期休學者，須於期末考試前辦理，逾期不予受理。
Students applying for a leave of absence may be approved for a semester, one academic year, or two academic years, with a maximum leave of two years. If a student applies for a leave of absence during the current semester, the application must be completed before the final exams; otherwise, the application will not be accepted.
- 休學生復學時，得入原肄業系組(學程)相銜接之年級肄業，學期中途休學者，復學時應入原休學之年級肄業。原肄業系組(學程)變更或停辦時，應輔導學生至適當系組(學程)肄業。
When a student resumes after a leave of absence, they must re-enter the program they were originally enrolled in. If the program or department has changed or is no longer available, the university will guide the student to an appropriate program.
- 學生休學期間，如有違反校規或其他不當情事者，仍依學生獎懲辦法之規定，予以適當處分。
If a student violates school rules during their leave of absence, they will be subject to appropriate punishment according to the student rewards and punishments regulations.
- 學生成績分為學業（包括實習）、操行二項，採百分記分法，以 100 分為滿分，最低零分，以 60 分為及格。
Students' academic performance is divided into academic performance (including internship) and conduct, with a 100-point grading system, where 60 points is the minimum passing grade.
- 學生學期修習學分數總和除成績積分總和，為學期學業平均成績。各學期（含暑修）修習學分數總和除成績積分總和，為畢業成績。
The semester’s GPA is calculated by dividing the total points by the total number of credits. The graduation GPA is calculated by adding up each semester's GPA (including summer courses) and dividing by the total number of credits.
- 學生各種成績除學期平均成績及畢業成績採小數二位外，其餘皆採整數計。
All grades, except for GPA and graduation GPA, are rounded to whole numbers. GPA and graduation GPA will be rounded to two decimal places.
- 本校學生學業成績之評量考核，分下列三種：
The university uses the following methods for evaluating students' grades:
(一)、平時考查：由任課教師隨時以筆試、口試、查閱筆記、報告或解答習題等方式舉行之。
Regular assessments by instructors through written tests, oral exams, checking notes, reports, or solving exercises

(二)、期中考試：於學期中在規定時間內舉行之。 Midterm exams are held within the specified time during the semester.

(三)、期末考試：於學期末在規定時間內舉行之前項考核標準及配分比例，由任課老師於上課第一週公告，並置於本校網頁。 Final exams are held at the end of the semester, and the evaluation methods and weight distribution will be announced by the instructor during the first week of class and posted on the university website.

- 學生於期中考試及期末考試期間，因病住院或其他不可抗力事故無法參加考試，並經請假核准者，准予補考以 1 次為限。補考成績及格者，除公假、重病住院、懷孕、分娩或撫育三歲以下子女之需要引發之事(病)假、產假、喪假者，按實際分數給分外，其餘事由請假補考及格者概以六十分計算。補考成績不及格者以實得分數計算。

  If a student is hospitalized or faces other unavoidable circumstances during the midterm or final exams, and their leave is approved, they can retake the exam once. If the retake score is passing, it will be treated according to the actual score, except in cases of official leave, serious illness requiring hospitalization, pregnancy, childbirth, or caring for a child under 3 years old, where the score will be calculated as 60 points. If the retake score fails, it will be based on the actual score..

- 學生各項成績經教師評定後不得更改。但因登記或核算錯誤，由任課教師依本校學生成績更正實施辦法經教務會議決議後予以更正。學生對成績有疑義，應於次學期開學日前提出成績複查申請，逾期不予受理。

  Students' grades cannot be changed once evaluated, except in cases of registration or accounting errors, which will be corrected after review by the university. If students have doubts about their grades, they must submit a request for a grade review before the start of the next semester. Late requests will not be accepted.

- 學生有下列情形之一者，應予退學： Students will be expelled for the following reasons:

  (一)、逾期未註冊或休學逾期未復學者。 Failure to register or re-enroll after the deadline.

  (二)、修業期限屆滿，經依規定延長修業期限仍未符合畢業門檻者。 Failure to meet graduation requirements even after an extended study period.

  (三)、學生學期學業成績不及格科目之學分數，連續二學期達該學期修習學分總數三分之二者，應令退學。Failing grades in two consecutive semesters, with the total failed credits reaching two-thirds of the total credits for that semester.

  (四)、自動申請退學者。Voluntary withdrawal from the university.

  (五)、依本校學生獎懲辦法規定者，應予退學者。Expulsion based on the university's student discipline regulations.

  (六)、未經申請核准之雙重學籍學生。Dual enrollment without approval

- 應予退學學生得向學校申請發給修業證明書，但入學或轉學資格不合而退學者，不得發給任何修業證明文件。

  Students who have been expelled may apply for a study certificate, but those expelled due to disqualification for admission or transfer will not be issued any certificates.

- 學生假借、冒用、偽造或變造學歷證明文件入學者，應開除學籍。受開除學籍者，不得發給任何修業證明文件。

  Students who falsify, borrow, or alter their academic records to gain admission will be expelled, and no certificates will be issued to such students.

- 應屆畢(結)業生缺修學分，應於延長修業期限之第二學期重修或補修者，第一學期得免註冊，辦理休學，註冊者至少應選修 1 個科目。

  Students who have failed credits in their final year must retake or make up the credits during the extended study period. In the first semester, they may be exempt from registration but must apply for a leave of absence. If they register, they must take at least one course.

- 學生修業期滿，合於下列規定者，由本校發給學位證書，並授予學士學位：

  Upon completing the required study period and meeting the following criteria, the university will award a degree:

  (一)、符合規定之畢業門檻。Meeting the graduation threshold.

  (二)、各學期操行成績均及格。Passing all course credits and achieving a passing grade in each semester.

（三）、有實習年限者，並已完成實習。Completion of required internships.

※研究所 Graduate School Regulations

- 研究生每學期所修科目與學分，由各系定之。但第一學年每學期不得少於六學分，不得多於十八學分。The courses and credits taken by graduate students in each semester shall be determined by each department. However, in the first academic year, students shall take no fewer than 6 credits and no more than 18 credits per semester.
- 碩士班修業年限以一至四年為限。身心障礙研究生，因身心狀況及學習需要，得酌予延其修業期限以四年為限。在職進修研究生未在規定修業期限修滿應修課程或未完成學位論文者，因特殊需要得酌予延其修業期限以一年為限。The duration of study for master's programs is limited to 1 to 4 years. Graduate students with physical or mental disabilities may extend their study period up to 4 years based on their health conditions and learning needs. In-service graduate students who have not completed the required courses or master's thesis within the prescribed period may extend their study period up to 1 year for special needs.
- 碩士班研究生至少須修滿二十四學分。上述學分均不包括畢業論文。
  Master's students must complete at least 24 credits, excluding the graduation thesis.
- 研究生學業成績以一百分為滿分，七十分為及格；不及格者不得補考，必修科目應予重修。研究生修習大學部開授之課程，其成績計入當學期及畢業總成績內，惟不計入應修最低畢業學分數內。學業平均成績與學位考試成績之平均，為其畢業成績。Graduate academic grades are evaluated on a 100-point scale, with 70 as the passing mark; students who fail cannot take make-up exams and must retake required courses. Undergraduate courses taken by graduate students shall be included in the current semester and total graduation grades, but shall not count toward the minimum required graduation credits. The average of academic grade average and degree examination grade constitutes the graduation grade.
- 研究生學業成績有下列情形之一者，應令退學：Graduate students under any of the following academic circumstances shall be ordered to withdraw from the university:
  一、修業期限屆滿而仍未修滿應修科目與學分者。Failing to complete the required subjects and credits upon expiration of the study period.
  二、學位考試不及格，不合重考規定，或經重考一次仍不及格者。Failing the degree examination without meeting re-examination rules, or failing after retaking it once.
  三、除論文外，學期學業成績全部零分者。Receiving a score of zero in all academic courses for a semester, excluding the thesis.
- 研究生合於下列各項之規定者，准予畢業：Graduate students who fulfill all of the following requirements are permitted to graduate:
  一、在規定年限內，修滿規定科目與學分，成績及格。Completing required subjects and credits with passing grades within the prescribed period.
  二、通過本校規定之學位考試。Passing the university's prescribed degree examination
  三、操行成績各學期均及格。Achieving passing conduct grades in every semester.
- 學校授予之學位，有下列情事之一者，應予撤銷，並公告註銷其已頒給之學位證書；有違反其他法令規定者，並依相關法令規定處理：Degrees conferred by the university shall be revoked and public notice issued to cancel the awarded degree certificate under any of the following circumstances; violations of other laws and regulations shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws.
  一、入學資格或修業情形有不實或舞弊情事。Misrepresentation or fraud in admission qualifications or study conditions.
  二、論文、作品、成就證明、書面報告、技術報告或專業實務報告有造假、變造、抄襲、由他人代寫或其他舞弊情事。Falsification, alteration, plagiarism, ghostwriting, or other fraudulent acts in theses, artworks, proof of achievements, written reports, technical reports, or professional practice reports.

健行科技大學僑外學生操行成績評定細則
Regulations on the Evaluation of International Students Conduct Grades Chien Hsin University of Science and Technology

中華民國 115 年 5 月 20 日 114 學年度第 2 學期第 1 次國際專修部部務會議修定通過

May 20, 2026, academic year 114 semester 2, approved through the meeting by the International Foundation Program Department

第1條　依據本校學生操行成績評定辦法並考量外籍學生特性訂定本細則。

In accordance with the student conduct evaluation method and considering the characteristics of foreign students, these detailed rules are formulated.

第2條　本細則適用對象為本校大陸地區、香港、澳門、僑生及外國學生。

These rules apply to all students from Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, Overseas Chinese students, and International students in this University.

第3條　學生操行成績之評定，以 82 分為基本分，按下列標準分別予以加（扣）分，核計其實得總分。

For the evaluation of student conduct, the base score given is 82 points, and points are added (deducted) according to the following standards to calculate the actual total score.

一、 全學期未請假、未曠課、未缺席週會者為全勤，加 5 分。（公假不扣分，但除學校指派之外，不算全勤）。

If within one semester a student has no leaves, no skipped classes, and perfect attendance, 5 points will be added to their score.

二、 曠課每小時扣 0.5 分(遲到、早退不扣分，但因遲到、早退時間逾授課老師規範而被登記曠課者，以曠課扣分)。

Skipping class will result in a deduction of 0.5 points per hour (being late or leaving early will not deduct points, but if it violates the rules set by the respective lecturer, points will be deducted and counted as skipping class).

三、 事假每缺課 1 小時扣 0.2 分。

Leave for personal reasons will result in a deduction of 0.2 points per hour.

四、 病假每缺課 1 小時扣 0.1 分，但因重病住院超過一星期者(長期住院)，得按每缺課 3 小時扣 0.1 分。

Sick leave will result in a deduction of 0.1 points per hour, but for those who are severely ill and hospitalized for more than one week (long-term hospitalization), 0.1 points will be deducted for every 3 hours (depending on whether the respective lecturer chooses to deduct it or not).

五、 學生曠課、事、病假以實際時數扣分，公、婚、喪假、生理假、產假、陪產假、心理調適假、多元文化假，均不予扣分。

Students who skip class, take personal leave, or sick leave will have their scores deducted based on the total actual hours. For those who take leave for official duties, marriage, funerals, menstrual leave, maternity leave, paternity leave, mental recovery leave, and multicultural leave (annual events), their scores will not be deducted.

六、依照獎勵加扣之分數其標準如次：

The calculation system for adding and deducting points is as follows:

（一） 記大功者每次加 9 分，一學期內積滿三大功以上者，除按規定加分外，並依「學生獎懲辦法第八條」之規定，簽請校長予以鼓勵。

Students who receive a Major Merit will have 9 points added each time. For those who successfully accumulate three Major Merits or more in one semester, in addition to getting extra points according to the provisions, a request will also be submitted to the Rector to give a special appreciation based on the provisions in "Article 8 of the Student Reward and Penalty Regulations".

（二） 記小功者每次加 3 分。

For those who contribute (such as helping out as the class representative), 3 points will be added to their score each time.

（三） 記嘉獎者每次加 1 分。

For those who help with class activities (such as taking out the trash, erasing the blackboard, etc.), 1 point will be added to their score.

（四） 記大過者每次扣 9 分，積滿三大過者，按「學生獎懲辦法第十四條第一款」之規定處理，退學者須簽請校長核准。

For those who cause a disturbance (such as fighting in class), their score will be deducted by 9 points each time, and if 3 such incidents have been recorded, according to the provisions of "Article 8 of the Student Reward and Punishment Measures", the student must withdraw from the university with the approval of the Rector.

（五） 記小過者每次扣 3 分。

For those who disturb the order (such as making noise in class during lecture hours), their score will be deducted by 3 points.

（六） 記申誡者每次扣 1 分。

For those who violate order norms (such as littering carelessly), their score will be deducted by 1 point.

（七） 以上功過得相互抵銷。

The rules above apply cumulatively/multiples.

第4條 學務處於每學期結束，依據上述規定計算評定後，由學生操行系統核算成績並轉教務系統登錄。

At the end of each semester, the Academic Department will calculate and evaluate according to the rules above, and the student conduct system will calculate the results and transfer them to the Academic Affairs System to record them. At the end of each semester, after the calculation is done and evaluated based on the provisions above, the evaluation results from the Student Conduct Evaluation System will be processed and transferred to the Academic Affairs System to be recorded.

第5條 學生操行成績評定之等第，共分五等:

The system for determining student conduct grades is divided into five levels:

一、90 分以上至 100 分者為優等。

90 to 100 [A+].

二、80 分以上至 90 分者為甲等。

80 to 90 [A].

三、70 分以上至 80 分者為乙等。

70 to 80 [B]

四、60 分以上至 70 分者為丙等。

60 to 70 [C]

六、 不滿 60 分者為丁等，列丁等者應勒令退學。

Below 60 [D], those who get a D grade must withdraw from their studies.

七、 評定結果超過 98 分者，以 98 分計算。

For those whose scores exceed 98, it will be recorded as 98 points.

第6條 學生操行成績之計算，以學期為單位，其獎懲均依本學期發生之事實為限，但受留校察看處分者除外。

The calculation of student conduct grades is done on a semester basis. All forms of rewards and sanctions are solely based on events occurring in the current semester, except for students who are currently under a disciplinary probation period.

第7條 畢業班學生操行成績，應在舉行畢業考試前核算完畢，如有不及格者，應先行退學。

Student conduct grades at graduation must be calculated before the graduation exam is held, and those who do not pass must be expelled from the school first.

第8條 凡經留校察看學生，其在處分以前，本身操行仍照一般規定計算，如結果在 60 分以上者，當學期概以 60 分計算。

For students who have been placed on probation, their grades are still calculated according to general provisions before being given a penalty; if the result is above 60 points, then it is calculated as 60 points for that semester.

第9條 學生畢業時，應評定各班操行成績，累積最資優之前三名及全勤者，由學務處簽請校長頒發紀念獎狀、獎品，以資獎勵。

When a student graduates, the conduct grade in each class must be determined, and the top three ranked students with the best conduct grades and perfect attendance records will be signed off by the Academic Affairs Office and the Rector will issue a certificate of appreciation and gifts as a reward.

第 10 條 本細則未盡事宜，依本校學生操行成績評定辦法、學生請假規則等相關規定辦理之。

Matters not yet regulated in these provisions will be resolved based on the Student Conduct Evaluation Regulations, Student Leave Regulations, and other related regulations at this University.

第11條 本細則由國際專修部部務會議通過呈校長核可後實施，修正時亦同。

These provisions come into effect after being ratified by the International Special Program Department Meeting and approved by the Rector. The same procedure also applies if there are changes.

健行科技大學宿舍生活記點辦法

Chien Hsin University of Science and Technology Dormitory Life Demerit and Merit Regulations

第一條：為培養住宿學生優良生活行為，達成學生生活教育之目的，特訂定本辦法.
Article 1: These regulations are formulated to cultivate excellent living behaviors among resident students and achieve the goal of student life education
第二條：本校學生宿舍生活評比，除現有規定外，依本辦法施行之.
Article 2: The dormitory life assessment of the university's students shall be implemented in accordance with these regulations in addition to existing rules.
第三條：各項加扣點及獎懲標準如下：
一、 合於下列者，應予加一點：
1 自動為公服務者。
2 反映非住宿人員進入宿舍區者。
3 勞作教育認真執行者。
4 寢室常保整潔，足為同學表率者。
5 其他優良行為合於加一點者。
Article 3: The standards for point addition/deduction and rewards/penalties are as follows:
One point added for meeting any of the following:
1 Voluntarily serving public interests
2 Reporting non-residents entering the dormitory area.
3 Diligently performing labor education work
4 Keeping the room consistently clean and setting an example for classmates
5 Other good behaviors eligible for a 1-point addition
二、 合於下列者，應予加二點：
1 對增進宿舍安全及安寧有助益者。
2 維護公物使團體利益不受損害者。
3 熱心公共服務能增進團體利益者。
4 其他優良行為合於加二點者。
Two points added for meeting any of the following:
1 Contributing to dorm safety and tranquility。
2 Maintaining public property so group interests are not harmed。
3 Enthusiastically serving the public to advance group interests。
4 Other good behaviors eligible for a 2-point addition。
三、 合於下列者，應予加三點：
1 反映重大危害，因而免除發生危害者。
2 其
Three points added for meeting any of the following:
1 Reporting major hazards, thereby preventing danger。
2 Other good behaviors eligible for a 3-point addition。
四、 合於下列者，應予扣一點：
1 宿舍內大聲喧嘩，不聽制止者。
2 私自更換寢室者。
3 無正當理由晚歸者。
4 不遵守公共秩序或破壞環境衛生或違反宿舍規則，情節輕微者。
5 未經許可擅自出入或前往有禁制規定之處所，而情節尚輕微者。
6 擅自翻動他人物品或將公共設施私自搬離，情節輕微者。
7 未依規定參加室長大會者。
8 備用備份鑰匙者
One point deducted for meeting any of the following::
1 Making loud noise inside the dormitory and failing to desist when asked.。
2 Changing room without authorization。

3 Returning late without a valid reason。
4 Minor offenses of failing to comply with public order, damaging environmental hygiene, or violating dorm rules。
5 Minor offenses of entering or going to restricted places without permission。
6 Minor offenses of rummaging through others' belongings or moving public facilities without authorization。
7 Failing to attend the room leader meeting as required。
8 Making spare/duplicate keys without permission。
五、 合於下列者，應予扣二點：
１因過失損壞公物而不自動報告者。
２規避公共服務者。
３未按規定停放自行車、汽車、機車等
４無正當理由徹夜未歸者。
Two points deducted for meeting any of the following:
1 Damaging public property through negligence without voluntarily reporting it.
2 Evading public service。
3 Parking bicycles, cars, or motorcycles improperly.
4 Staying out all night without a valid reason。
六、 合於下列者，應予扣三點：
１故意毀損公物者。
２行為造成本身或陷不特定他人於危險者。
３上述行為屢犯，不聽制止者
Three points deducted for meeting any of the following :
1 Intentionally damaging public property。
2 Endangering oneself or unspecified others through one's behavior。
3 Repeatedly committing the above offenses without desisting when instructed。
七、 凡違反本項各行為遭一次記扣達三點或累計扣達六點（含）者，即寄發「行為改進通知單」予家長，並副知導師及系輔導教官。
Anyone who loses up to 3 points in a single violation or accumulates a deduction of 6 points (inclusive) will be sent a "Notice of Behavior Improvement" to their parents, with copies sent to their advisor and department military counselor。
八、 為使住宿學生有改過、銷過之機會，每一扣點可以二小時之「愛舍勞動」 折抵。
To give resident students an opportunity to correct errors and offset demerits, each deducted point can be offset by 2 hours of "Dormitory Volunteer Labor"。
第四條：
一、 住宿學生之加扣記點，得由各樓長及輔導人員簽報生輔組長同意後即生 效（簽報單如附件二），並由輔導人員登載於住宿學生生活輔導記錄欄內，定期辦理統計。
二、 住宿學生加扣點折抵達「退宿」標準十五點（含）時，輔導人員即應簽報召開住宿學生生活輔導會議，由學務長主持，總教官、生輔組長、班導師、承辦教官、輔導員及宿舍幹部依狀況參加，共同議決處分，簽報校長核定後執行。
三、 住宿學生之加扣記點得列為申請續住核准之參據。
Article 4:
Point additions/deductions for resident students take effect upon approval of the Student Guidance Section Chief after being submitted by floor leaders and counselors (Form Attachment 2), and shall be recorded by counselors in the resident student life guidance records and compiled periodically.
When a student's net points reach the dorm dismissal standard of 15 points (inclusive), counselors must request to convene a Dormitory Student Life Guidance Meeting chaired by the Dean of Student Affairs, attended by the Chief Military Instructor, Student Guidance Chief, Class Advisor, Officer-in-charge, Counselors, and Dormitory Cadres. The joint resolution will be executed upon approval by the President/Rector.
The point additions/deductions of resident students may serve as a reference for approving dorm re-application

第五條：凡違反左列住宿規範之一者，予以記過以上處分，情形嚴重者得予以勒令退宿。
一、 宿舍內酗酒、爬牆、賭博（打麻將）、鬥毆、吸煙、偷竊（依法究辦）者。
二、 攜帶異性同學及非住宿生留宿者。
三、 有攜帶、儲存任何危險物品或違禁品等違反宿舍安全之事者。
四、 未經准假擅自外出三次（含）以上者。
五、 逾時歸反宿舍一學期達六次（含）以上者。
六、 不愛惜宿舍設施，故意破壞者（損壞部分需按市價賠償）。
Article 5: Anyone who violates any of the following dormitory regulations shall receive a penalty of a reprimand (demerit) or above, and severe cases may result in forced eviction/dismissal from the dormitory:
Drinking alcohol, climbing walls, gambling (mahjong), fighting, smoking, or stealing (prosecuted according to law) inside the dormitory.
Bringing students of the opposite sex or non-resident students to stay overnight.
Carrying or storing any dangerous items or contraband that violate dormitory safety.
Going out without approved leave 3 times (inclusive) or more.
Returning past curfew 6 times (inclusive) or more in one semester.
Failing to cherish dorm facilities or intentionally damaging them (damaged parts must be compensated at market price)

門禁暨夜間點名實施辦法
Access Control and Nightly Roll Call Implementation Measures

一、為落實學生宿舍門禁與夜間點名，凡本宿舍住宿生務必配合實施。
To implement dormitory access control and nightly roll call, all resident students must cooperate.
二、夜間點名為每日晚間十時整開始，人員以在寢室受點為原則；點名期間以後外出者應至服務台登記(登記時應出示學生證)，以落實門禁。
Nightly roll call starts at 10:00 PM every day, and students should generally be in their rooms for roll call; those going out after roll call must register at the service desk (student ID must be presented upon registration) to enforce access control,
三、故臨時無法就點人員應事先請假，外宿人員於每晚九時前填寫「外宿登記」。
Those temporarily unable to attend roll call must request leave in advance; students staying overnight outside must fill out the "Overnight Stay Registration" before 9:00 PM every evening.
四、無法接受點名人員，如校外工讀、夜間補習等原因，應事先提出申請「免參加點名」，以便列冊管制。
Students unable to attend roll call on a long-term basis (e.g., off-campus part-time jobs, evening tutoring) must apply in advance for "Exemption from Roll Call" for proper management and listing.
五、男、女住宿區感應門於夜間零時以後為「可進不可出」，進入人員持學生證感應卡機進入，非因緊急救難等特殊狀況不得外出。
Sensor doors in male and female dorm areas operate on an "entry only, no exit" basis after 12:00 midnight. Entrants must swipe their student ID cards to enter; going out is prohibited except for emergencies or special conditions.
六、違規扣點規定：
Point Deduction Regulations:
（一）晚間十二時後返舍以晚歸紀錄，每一次扣零點五點。
Returning to the dorm after 12:00 midnight is recorded as late return, deducting 0.5 points per occurrence.
（二）徹夜未歸，每一次扣一點；累計達三次(含)以上者，通知家長。
Staying out all night results in a 1-point deduction per occurrence; parents will be notified if accumulated occurrences reach 3 or more.
（三）累計扣點達十五點以上時，依學生宿舍記點規定及相關辦法，簽請「勒令退宿」呈核。

When accumulated point deductions reach 15 points or more, a request for "Forced Eviction" will be submitted for approval according to dormitory regulations

七、補充規定：

Supplementary Regulations

1、本宿舍門禁時間為每日零時至清晨五時三十分，人員不得外出宿舍，違者依規定以「不假外出」、「徹夜未歸」等記點，如有不遵守大門警衛要求進出登記規定者，依情節以本校學生獎懲辦法議處。

Dormitory curfew is from 12:00 midnight to 5:30 AM daily, during which leaving the dorm is forbidden. Violators will receive point deductions for "leaving without permission" or "staying out all night"; those who fail to comply with security registration rules will be penalized according to the university's Student Reward and Punishment Measures.

2、住宿同學於每週一至週四晚點名期間應於寢室就點，點名以後外出者應至服務台登記(登記時應出示學生證)，並於零時門禁時間前返回，逾時返舍或未返舍依規定記點。

Resident students must be in their rooms during nightly roll call from Monday to Thursday. Those going out after roll call must register at the service desk (presenting student ID) and return before the 12:00 midnight curfew; returning late or not returning will result in point deductions.

3、晚間進出宿舍人員應隨身攜帶本人學生證，以便警衛人員身分辨識及放行，防止意圖不良人士進出宿舍。

Anyone entering/exiting the dorm at night must carry their student ID card for security guards to verify identity and grant access, preventing unauthorized persons from entering.

4、非住宿生會客時應遵守宿舍安寧、整潔等相關規定，至遲應於宿舍晚間點名前離去，以免影響宿舍秩序；另外，宿舍大廳、球場及地下室等公共區域於門禁時間實施淨空，閒雜人等不得在此逗留、 聊天、飲食。

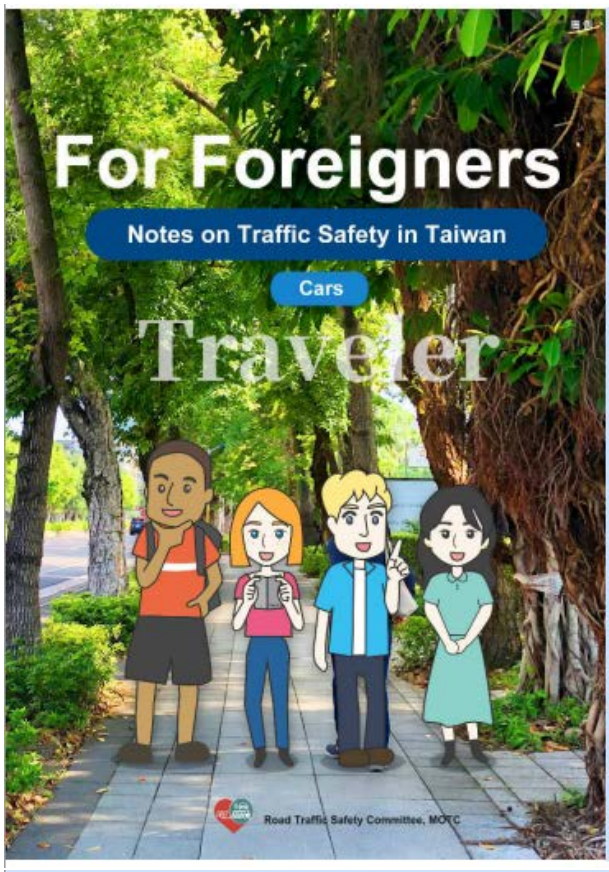
Non-resident visitors must follow dorm peace and cleanliness rules and leave before nightly roll call at the latest to avoid disturbing order; public areas like the lobby, sports grounds, and basement must be cleared during curfew, where loitering, chatting, eating, or drinking is prohibited.

5、不得引導、留置非住宿生或異性於住宿區內，以免影響住宿區之安全及安寧，凡故意違犯者依本校學生宿舍管理辦法、獎懲辦法規定議處。

Guiding or harboring non-residents or members of the opposite sex inside the residential area is strictly prohibited to maintain safety and quiet; intentional violators will be penalized according to student dorm management rules and reward/penalty measures.

二、法治教育 Legal education

(一)交通安全 Traffic safety



I. Cars

1. Drivers Must Hold the Following Two Qualifications, Conditions, and Licenses

(1) 18 years of age.

(2) Attained (or renewed) a Taiwan driver's license or a reciprocal driver's license and an international driver's license.

2. Notes Before Driving

(1) It is government policy to purchase mandatory automobile liability insurance.

(2) The majority of highways are tolled; cars equipped with eTag barcodes are recommended to facilitate toll collection.





(3) When driving with children under 4 years old and 18 kg (excluding taxis), a portable baby crib, child-suitable seat, or rear-facing child car seat must be fitted in the back seat according to age and weight.





(4) Driving after taking drugs or consuming alcohol is strictly prohibited

1

3. Notes on Driving



(1) Drivers and passengers must wear a seatbelt.

Children under the age of 12 must be seated in the back.

(2) Cars use the right-hand lane of the road, and signs and markings must be followed accordingly.



(3) Speed Regulations:
The speed limit is 80-110kph on highways and 60-90 kph on expressways. You must drive according to the speed limit. Speed markings on normal roads must be obeyed. Drive at 50kph if there are no speed markings on the road, 40kph in a low-speed vehicle lane, and 30kph on roads or alleys without lane markings in the city.

(4) Dangerous driving manners, including zigzagging, severely exceeding the speed limit, or arbitrarily approaching or suddenly changing lanes to force other cars to give way, are strictly prohibited.

(5) Drivers must not use a hand-held mobile phone or smoke while driving.



(6) White stripes markings on the road are for cars traveling in the same direction; yellow stripe markings are to separate cars traveling in opposite directions.

(7) Drivers must always allow pedestrians to cross on a pedestrian crossing regardless of whether a traffic officer is directing the traffic or a sign suggesting to do so.

(8) Turning right on a red light is prohibited unless there is a sign for turning right at the signalized intersection.

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(9) When traveling through an intersection, cars approaching a red flashing light should give way to cars approaching a yellow flashing light.

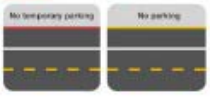
(10) Traveling a roundabout: Cars should travel in an anti-clockwise direction at a roundabout.



(11) Some highways are tolled, including National Freeway 1, National Freeway 3, National freeway 3A, and National Freeway 5. Please note that there are no signs at the entrance to a highway to specify "收費 (toll fees)."

4. Notes on Car Parking

(1) Red lines on the side of a road mean no temporary parking allowed while yellow lines mean no temporary parking over 3 minutes.





(2) Roadside parking bays in the city are mostly metered. When a ticket is issued, you must pay at a convenience store within the date given on the ticket.

(3) No parking or temporary parking is permitted within 10 meters of an intersection or bus stop; or 5 meters from fire hydrants and fire station entrances.

(4) Temporary parking in a yellow grid or lane channel marking is strictly prohibited.



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(5) Children under 6 years must not be left alone in a car.

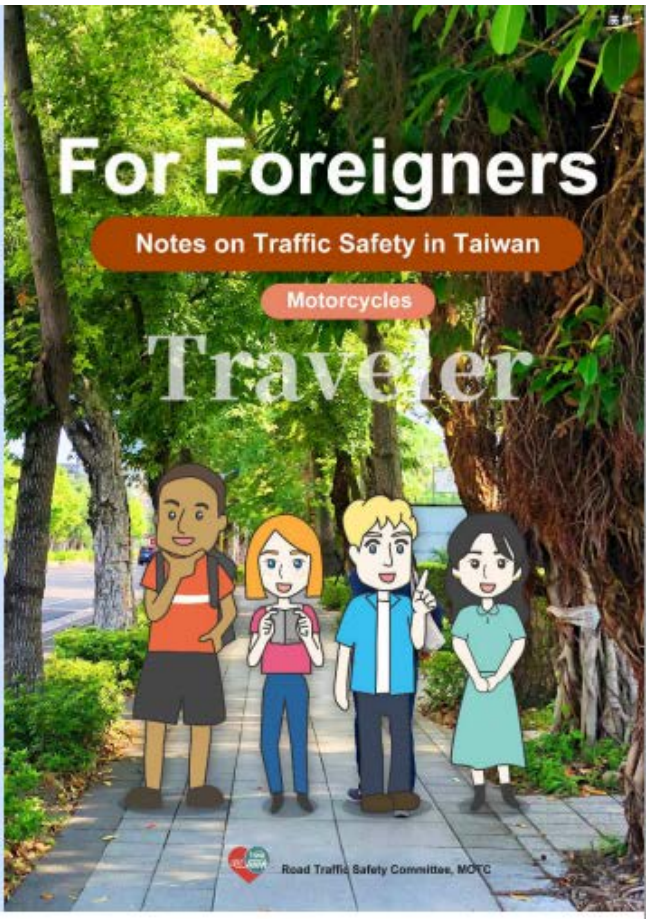
(6) Parking spaces dedicated to the disabled or women with children must not be used without a valid certificate. A certificate must be clearly visible through the windscreen when parking.



5. Other notes on Car

(1) When involved in a road traffic accident, the police must be notified immediately (call 110) and the driver must remain at the scene. Otherwise, he/she may be found criminally liable. If there is an injured person, an ambulance can be called at the same time (call 119).





II. Motorcycles

1. Motorcyclists Must Have the Following Two Qualifications, Conditions, and Licenses

(1) 18 years of age.

(2) Attained (or renewed) a Taiwanese driver's license or a reciprocal driver's license and an international driver's license.

2. Notes Before Riding



(1) It is government policy to purchase mandatory motorcycle liability insurance.

(2) Traveling on a motorcycle after taking drugs or consuming alcohol is strictly prohibited. The offender will face criminal liability.

(3) Only 1 passenger is permitted to be carried on a motorcycle. No passenger is permitted on a small motorcycle.

3. Notes on Riding a Motorcycle

(1) Helmets are mandatory for both the motorcyclist and passenger.

(2) Motorcycles use the right-hand lane of the road, and signs and markings must be followed accordingly.

(3) Riding a motorcycle dangerously, including zigzag riding, severely exceeding the speed limit, or arbitrarily approaching or suddenly changing lanes to force other motorcycles to give way is strictly prohibited.



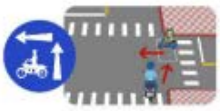
(4) A motorcyclist must not use a hand-held mobile phone or smoke while riding.

(5) White stripe markings on the road are for cars (motorcycles) traveling in the same direction; yellow stripe markings are to separate cars (motorcycles) traveling in opposite directions.

(6) Motorcycles are prohibited on highways or expressways; however, motorcycles over 250cc are permitted on expressways.

(7) Except for those over 250cc, motorcycles should stay on the outer 2 lanes on a 3-lane single direction road. Where there is a "No Motorcycle" (sign or marking), the motorcyclist must follow





(8) Motorcyclists must follow the two-stage left turn rule when turning at intersections.

(9) Motorcyclists must always allow a pedestrian to cross on a pedestrian crossing regardless of whether a traffic officer is directing the traffic or a sign suggesting to do so.



(10) Turning right on a red light is prohibited unless there is a sign for turning right at the signalized intersection.

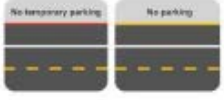
(11) When traveling through an intersection, motorcycles approaching a red flashing light should give way to other motorcycles approaching a yellow flashing light.



(12) Traveling on a roundabout: Motorcycles should travel in an anti-clockwise direction at a roundabout.

4. Notes on Motorcycle Parking

(1) Red lines on the side of a road mean no temporary parking while yellow lines mean no temporary parking over 3 minutes.



(2) Some roadside parking in the city is metered. When a ticket is issued, you must pay at a convenience store within the date given on the ticket.

(3) No parking or temporary parking is permitted within 10 meters of an intersection or a bus stop; or 5 meters from fire hydrants and fire station entrances.

(4) Temporary parking in a yellow grid or lane channel marking is strictly prohibited.

(5) Motorcycles over 250cc must be parked in a car parking bay. Other motorcycles must park in dedicated spaces.

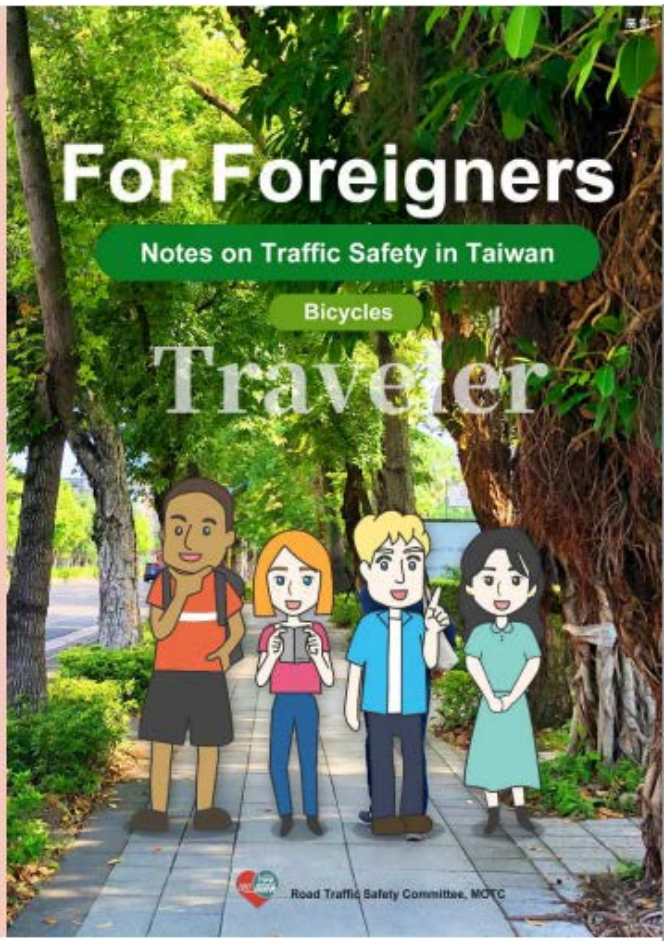


(6) Parking in space dedicated to the disabled is prohibited without a certificate.

5. Other notes on Motorcycle

(1) When involved in a road traffic accident, the police must be notified immediately (call 110), and the motorcyclist must remain at the scene. Otherwise, he/she may be found criminally liable. If there is an injured person, an ambulance can be called at the same time (call 119).





III. Bicycles

1. Notes Before Riding a Bicycle

(1) An electric bicycle must have a certification label either pasted or hung on the bicycle.



(2) A cyclist must be 18 years or over to carry a passenger (limited to children of 1-6 years old). When carrying a child on a bicycle, both the bicycle and seat must have a certification label.



(3) No passengers are permitted on an electric bicycle.

(4) Riding a bicycle after consuming alcohol is strictly prohibited, the offender will face criminal liability.



2. Notes on Riding a Bicycle

(1) A bicycle must travel on the right side of the road in the slow lane or on the side of the road.
Except for some sidewalks where cyclists are permitted, using other sidewalks, fast lanes, highways, and expressways are strictly prohibited.



(2) Riding an electric bicycle requires a helmet. Helmets are recommended for those riding other types of bicycles and their passengers.

(3) A cyclist must not use a hand-held mobile phone.



(4) White stripe markings on the road are for cars (bicycles) traveling in the same direction; yellow stripe markings are to separate cars (bicycles) traveling in opposite directions.

(5) Travel speed must not exceed 25kph.

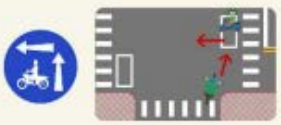


(6) Cyclists must always allow a pedestrian to cross on a pedestrian crossing regardless of whether a traffic officer is directing the traffic or a sign suggesting to do so.

(7) Turning right on a red light is prohibited unless there is a sign for turning right at the signalized intersection.

(8) When traveling through an intersection, bicycles approaching a red flashing light should give way to bicycles approaching a yellow flashing light.

(9) Cyclists must follow the two-stage left turn rule when turning at intersections.



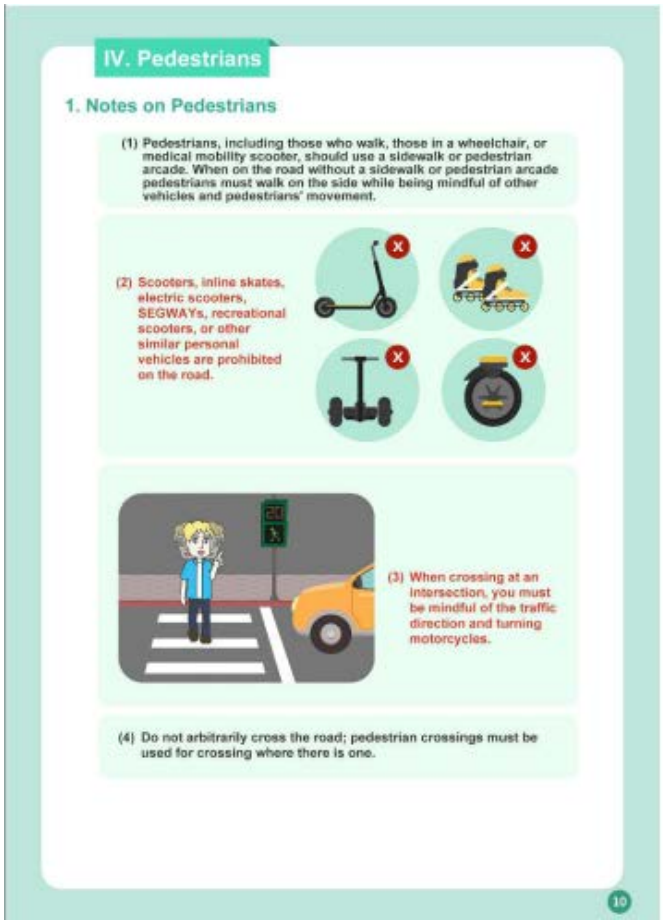
(10) Traveling at a roundabout: Cyclists should travel in the anti-clockwise direction at the roundabout.

3. Notes on Parking a Bicycle

Bicycles may be parked in motorcycle parking spaces on the road that are not metered. Parking in a bay dedicated to the disabled is prohibited.

4. Other Notes

When involved in a road traffic accident, the police must be notified immediately (call 110) and the cyclist must remain at the scene. Otherwise, he/she may be found criminally liable. If there is an injured person, an ambulance can be called at the same time (call 119).



(二)性別平等 Gender equality

- **教育部性別平等教育全球資訊網**： https://www.gender.edu.tw/web/index.php/home/index









Gender Equity Education Committee Of NTUST

In order to promote our university community's understanding of gender equality, to eliminate gender discrimination and to establish a gender equality environment of both education and work. Beginning with the 2004-05 school year, we have set up the Gender Equity Education Committee of NTUST based on Article Six of the Gender Equity Education Act. At the same time, we have also set out, in accordance with the provisions of Article Six, the statutory mission of the Committee, which includes the investigation and handling of cases of sexual assault, sexual harassment or bullying.

This university cares about each member of our on-campus community, in particular, their gender equality awareness and their rights. We coordinate and integrate our internal resources to provide the university community an environment of gender equality so that mutual understanding can be achieved, with more respect, and less discrimination.



To apply for the investigation or prosecution of "campus sexual assault," "sexual harassment" or "bullying," please contact the Office of Student Affairs or the Secretariat Office.

Address：43 Keelung Rd., Sec. 4, Taipei 10607, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel.：02-2733-3141 Extension on Campus 6139/1088
Fax：02-2737-6168／02-2730-1000
Night time and holiday emergency telephone number：
Student Safety Division 02-2733-2886：0800-695-995
Campus Security：02-2733-3141 Extension on Campus（6176 or 1199 or 3799）

The application form can be downloaded at this link：
http:// secretariat.ntust.edu.tw/files/11-1020-4628.php.

Gender Equality

Gender equality is not just a matter of formal equality or equality of opportunity and, where structural inequality prevails, should be achieved by affirmative action. Formal equality focuses exclusively on the uniformity of resource distribution between males and females, ignoring any differences between the genders. Equality of opportunity argues against the inferior treatment that results from gender differences and presupposes a level playing field where everyone is given a fair chance to pursue personal goals. However, its flip side is that it does not provide sufficient support for the efforts of those at a disadvantage within the power structure of society. To steer society toward the achievement of gender parity, measures of affirmative action should be implemented in ways that improve access to resources and opportunities for these disadvantaged individuals.

Sexual Harassment Prevention

Sexual harassment includes not only any forms of conduct that involve invading other people's physical boundaries (e.g., groping), as popular perception holds, but also unwelcome, sexually suggestive language, manner and behavior. Based on this definition, giving "grades" for a classmate's physical appearance or unrelenting sexual advances to him/her constitutes sexual harassment.

More often than that sexual harassment results from an imbalance of power between the perpetrator and victim. In a society where the "male initiative-female response (or submission in some cases)" norm prevails, a male supervisor (or teacher) making sexual innuendos toward a female employee (or student) simultaneously activates stereotypes about gender role expectations as well as the disparity in social ranking that is part of a hierarchy-based organization in a way that encroaches on the victim's right to work or education, thus making it difficult for the vulnerable person to react or resist. Laws to prevent sexual harassment have been implemented to provide legal support to those in such situations where power disparity makes resistance as an individual difficult, in order to promote the development of a society characterized by true gender equality.

Source : The Gender Equity Education website, Ministry of Education (https://www.gender.edu.tw)

Are Men and Women Different?

Speaking of gender equality, the question first in the minds of many people is that, given the inherent differences between males and females, how can they equal each other? Yes, they differ, typically in physiological traits and the social environment in which they are raised, with the former often being overemphasized and the latter being ignored. Although no research has found a close link between gender and intelligence (and/or aptitude), educational institutions that subscribe to the contrary view tend to provide gender-specific resources and treatment. For example, schoolboys are consistently expected to do well in math and schoolgirls to groom themselves properly. Such a socialization process can profoundly affect an individual's career development.

Moreover, educators' stereotypical gender expectations can lead to a widening gap in physical fitness between the sexes. Where boys are encouraged to work out, girls are given limited physical training and expected to satisfy the mainstream standards of feminine beauty such as wearing uniforms with skirts (which can limit the kinds of sports activities they can engage in) and cultivating a slim figure with full breasts. If, on the other hand, females are given appropriate physical training, they can more or less rival their male counterparts in physical ability. Clearly, the environment that nurtures us has a huge influence on gender differences.

Affirmative Action

Historically, females have been shortchanged in power and resource distribution. Affirmative action measures should therefore be implemented to remedy this persistent discrimination created by history and social structure and promote the rapid attainment of gender equality. Article 14 of the Gender Equity Education Act stipulates that "The school shall provide affirmative assistance to students who are disadvantaged due to their gender, gender-specific qualities, gender identity or sexual orientation in order to improve the quality of their campus life, and affirmatively protect the rights of pregnant students to education, as well as provide assistance to them wherever necessary." This is an example of the kind of affirmative action that can be taken.

Power disparity is also endemic in the political realm. That is why requirements for minimum numbers of elected offices reserved for would-be female politicians are being introduced into the male-dominated political culture, underlying the growing emphasis on prescribing proportions of decision-making positions for candidates of both sexes. Such provision is included in the Gender Equity Education Act, whereby the Administrative Staff Evaluation Committee, Faculty Grievance Review Committee, and Faculty Evaluation Committee of an educational institution shall apportion at least one-third of the committee's members to each sex, along with the corresponding penalty for violators. Building a culture of gender diversity in decision-making bodies can be a driving force behind turning around the prevailing gender inequality.

Source : The Gender Equity Education website, Ministry of Education (https://www.gender.edu.tw).

（三）外籍學生來台及教育部境外生諮詢

外國學生來臺就學辦法
Regulations Regarding International Students Undertaking Studies in Taiwan

第 1 條
本辦法依大學法第二十五條第三項、專科學校法第三十二條第一項、高級中等教育法第四十一條第一項及國民教育法第三十條第一項規定訂定之。
Article 1
These Regulations are formulated in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, Paragraph 3 of the University Act, Article 32, Paragraph 1 of the Junior College Act, Article 41, Paragraph 1 of the Senior High School Education Act, and Article 30, Paragraph 1 of the Primary and Junior High School Act.
第 2 條
具外國國籍且未曾具有中華民國國籍，符合下列規定者，得依本辦法規定申請入學：
一、未曾以僑生身分在臺就學。
二、未於申請入學當學年度依僑生回國就學及輔導辦法經海外聯合招生委員會分發。
具外國國籍並符合下列規定，且最近連續居留海外六年以上者，亦得依本辦法規定申請入學。但擬就讀大學醫學、牙醫或中醫學系者，其連續居留年限為八年以上：
一、申請時兼具中華民國國籍者，應自始未曾在臺設有戶籍。
二、申請前曾兼具中華民國國籍，於申請時已不具中華民國國籍者，應自內政部許可喪失中華民國國籍之日起至申請時已滿八年。
三、前二款均應符合前項第一款及第二款規定。
依教育合作協議，由外國政府、機構或學校遴薦來臺就學之外國國民，其自始未曾在臺設有戶籍者，經主管機關核准，得不受前二項規定之限制。
第二項所定六年、八年，以擬入學當學期起始日期（二月一日或八月一日）為終日計算之。
第二項所稱海外，指大陸地區、香港及澳門以外之國家或地區；所稱連續居留，指外國學生每曆年在國內停留期間未逾一百二十日。連續居留海外採計期間之起迄年度非屬完整曆年者，以各該年度之採計期間內在國內停留期間未逾一百二十日予以認定。但符合下列情形之一且具相關證明文件者，不在此限；其在國內停留期間，不併入海外居留期間計算：
一、就讀僑務主管機關舉辦之海外青年技術訓練班或教育部(以下簡稱本部)認定之技術訓練專班。
二、就讀本部核准得招收外國學生之各大專校院華語文中心，合計未滿二年。
三、交換學生，其交換期間合計未滿二年。
四、經中央目的事業主管機關許可來臺實習，實習期間合計未滿二年。
具外國國籍並兼具中華民國國籍，且於本辦法中華民國一百年二月一日修正施行前已提出申請喪失中華民國國籍者，得依原規定申請入學，不受第二項規定之限制。
具有國籍法第二條規定情形者，為本辦法所定具有中華民國國籍。
Article 2
A person of foreign nationality who has never held Republic of China (“R.O.C.”) nationality and who meets the following criteria is permitted to apply for admission to an educational institution, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations:
1. The person has never undertaken studies in Taiwan as an overseas compatriot student.
2. The person has not been given a placement in the current academic year by the University Entrance Committee for Overseas Compatriot Students in accordance with the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Compatriot Students in Taiwan.
A person of foreign nationality who meets the following criteria and who in the immediate past has resided overseas continuously for at least six years is also permitted to apply for admission to an educational institution, in accordance with these Regulations. However, a person who plans to apply to study in a university department of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine must have resided overseas continuously for at least eight years.
1. A person who at the time of their application also holds dual R.O.C. nationality shall have never had household registration in Taiwan.

2. A person who before the time of their application also held dual R.O.C. nationality but no longer does at the time of their application shall have renounced their R.O.C. nationality with the approval of the Ministry of the Interior on a date at least eight full years before making their application.
3. A person referred to in either of the preceding two subparagraphs shall also meet the criteria set out in the provisions of Subparagraph 1 and Subparagraph 2 of the previous paragraph.
A foreign national who has been selected by a foreign government, organization, or educational institution to study in Taiwan in accordance with an education cooperation agreement, and who has never had household registration in Taiwan may be given exemption from the restrictions set out in the two preceding paragraphs if the competent authority gives approval.
The periods of six years and eight years referred to in Paragraph 2 shall be calculated using the starting date of the semester (February 1, or August 1) as the end date of the period.
The term “overseas” used in Paragraph 2 refers to countries or regions other than the Mainland Area, Hong Kong, and Macau; the term “reside overseas continuously” means that an international student has stayed in Taiwan for no more than a total of 120 days in each calendar year. When calculating the number of consecutive years spent overseas, if the initial or final year of the period is not a complete calendar year, any time spent in Taiwan in the initial or final year must not exceed 120 days. However, time that a person has spent in Taiwan is not subject to this restriction and it is not counted when calculating how long they were in Taiwan in a particular year if the person has documentary proof that they:
1. attended an overseas youth training course organized by the Overseas Compatriot Affairs Council or a technical professional training program accredited by the Ministry of Education;
2. spent a total period of less than two years undertaking Mandarin language classes at a Mandarin language center at a university or tertiary college which has Ministry of Education approval to recruit students overseas;
3. spent a total period of less than two years in Taiwan as an exchange student; or
4. spent a total period of less than two years undertaking an internship that they came to Taiwan to undertake with the approval of the designated central competent authority.
A person who held both foreign nationality and R.O.C. nationality and applied for annulment of their R.O.C. nationality before the date of effect of the February 1, 2011 amendment to these Regulations may apply for admission as an international student in accordance with the provisions in place before the amendment and is not subject to the restrictions set out in Paragraph 2.
In these Regulations a person to whom any of the circumstances set out in Article 2 of the Nationality Act apply is deemed to have Republic of China (“R.O.C.”) nationality.

第 3 條

具外國國籍，兼具香港或澳門永久居留資格，且未曾在臺設有戶籍，申請時於香港、澳門或海外連續居留滿六年以上者，得依本辦法規定申請入學。但擬就讀大學醫 學、牙醫或中醫學系者，其連續居留年限為八年以上。

前項所稱連續居留，指每曆年 在國內停留期間，合計未逾一百二十日。但符合前條第五項第一款至第四款所列情形 之一且具相關證明文件者，不在此限；其在國內停留期間，不併入前項連續居留期間 計算。

曾為大陸地區人民具外國國籍且未曾在臺設有戶籍，申請時已連續居留海外六年 以上者，得依本辦法規定申請入學。但擬就讀大學醫學、牙醫或中醫學系者，其連續 居留年限為八年以上。前項所稱連續居留，指每曆年在國內停留期間，合計未逾一百 二十日。但符合前條第五項第一款至第四款所列情形之一且具相關證明文件者，不在 此限：其在國內停留期間，不併入海外連續居留期間計算。

第一項及第三項所定六年、八年，以擬入學當學期起始日期（二月一日或八月一 日）為終日計算之。

第一項至第四項所定海外，準用前條第五項規定。

Article 3

An applicant of foreign nationality, who is eligible for permanent residence in Hong Kong or Macao, who has never had household registration in Taiwan, and who at the time of their application has resided in Hong Kong, Macao, or elsewhere overseas continuously for at least six years may apply for admission in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations. However, a person who plans to apply to study in a

university department of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine must have resided overseas continuously for at least eight years.
The term “resided […] continuously” in the preceding paragraph means that a person did not spend more than a total of 120 days in Taiwan in each calendar year. However, this restriction does not apply if a person can present documentary proof that any of the circumstances listed in Paragraph 5, Subparagraphs 1 to 4 of the previous article apply. The time that they spent in Taiwan in the ways listed is not counted when calculating the period of continuous residence referred to in the previous paragraph.
A person who was formerly from the Mainland Area and who has foreign nationality and has never had household registration in Taiwan, and who at the time of their application has resided overseas continuously for at least six years may apply for admission to an educational institution, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations. However, a person who plans to apply to study in a university department of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine must have resided overseas continuously for at least eight years.
The term “resided […] continuously” in the preceding paragraph means that a person did not spend more than a total of 120 days in Taiwan in each calendar year. However, this restriction does not apply if a person can present documentary proof that any of the circumstances listed in Paragraph 5, Subparagraphs 1 to 4 of the previous article apply. The time that they spent in Taiwan in the ways listed is not counted when calculating the period that they resided continuously overseas referred to in the previous paragraph.
The periods of six years and eight years referred to in Paragraph 1 and in Paragraph 3 shall be calculated using the starting date of the semester (February 1, or August 1) as the end date of the period.
The definition of “overseas” given in Paragraph 5 of the previous article also applies, mutatis mutandis, to Paragraph 1 to Paragraph 4.
第 4 條
外國學生依前二條規定申請來臺就學，以一次為限；繼續在臺就學者，入學方式應與我國內一般學生相同。
外國學生有下列情形之一者，其於前項申請後，復申請繼續在臺就學，或再次申請來臺就學，不受前項規定之限制：
一、於完成申請就學學校學程後，申請碩士班以上學程，逕依各校規定辦理。
二、外國學生申請來臺就讀學士班以下學程，在國內停留未滿一年，因故退學或喪失學籍，得重新申請來臺就學，並以一次為限。
三、符合第二條第一項規定之外國學生，申請就讀副學士以下學程。
四、符合第二條第一項規定之外國學生，申請入學大學醫學、牙醫或中醫學系以外之學士班學程，並以一次為限。
外國學生經入學學校以操行不及格或學業考核未達規定、違反法令或校規情節嚴重致遭退學或喪失學籍者，不得再依前二項規定申請入學。
Article 4
An international student applying to study at an educational institution in Taiwan in accordance with the provisions of the two previous articles is limited to only applying once. If a student wants to continue studying in Taiwan, their application shall be handled in the same manner as the admission procedures for domestic students.
An international student in any of the following circumstances, who after applying to study in Taiwan in accordance with the preceding paragraph, is applying to continue studying in Taiwan, or is once again applying to study in Taiwan, is not subject to the restriction set out in the preceding paragraph.
1. If the international student is applying for admission to a master’s degree or higher-level program after completing the course of study at the educational institution to which they originally applied. The university to which the student is now applying shall handle the application in accordance with its regulations;
2. If the international student applied to come to Taiwan to undertake a bachelor's degree or lower-level program in Taiwan and after coming to Taiwan stayed for less than one year for some reason then discontinued their studies or forfeited their student status, that student may lodge another application to come to Taiwan to study, but only one such further application is permitted.
3. If the international student meets the requirements set out in the provisions of Article 2, Paragraph 1 and they are applying for admission to an associate degree program or a program below that level.

4. If the international student meets the requirements set out in the provisions of Article 2, Paragraph 1 and they are applying for admission to a bachelor's degree program other than one in a university department of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine; only one such further application is permitted.
If an educational institution in Taiwan where an international student was studying considers that their conduct or academic performance was unsatisfactory, or if the student seriously violated any ordinances or the regulations of the educational institution and the circumstances were serious and as a result, in accordance with the provisions of its regulations governing student awards and penalties had to discontinue their studies or forfeited their status as a registered student, the student is not permitted to re-apply to study in Taiwan on the basis of the provisions of the previous two paragraphs.

第 5 條

大學及專科學校二年制（以下簡稱大專校院）實際招收入學之外國學生，其名額以本部核定該校前一學年度招生名額外加百分之十為原則，並應併入當學年度招生總名額報本部核定；申請招收外國學生名額超過前一學年度核定招生名額外加百分之十者，應併同提出增量計畫（包括品質控管策略及配套措施）報本部核定。但國內大學與外國大學合作並經本部專案核定之學位專班，不在此限。
專科學校五年制及高級中等以下學校實際招收入學之外國學生，其名額以各主管機關核定該校前一學年度招生名額外加百分之十為限，並應併入當學年度招生總名額報各主管機關核定。
大專校院於前一學年度核定招生總名額內，有本國學生未招足情形者，得以外國學生名額補足，並應報本部核定。
第一項及第二項招生名額，不包括未具正式學籍之外國學生。

Article 5

In principle, the actual number of places available for international students to be admitted to universities and two-year programs at junior colleges (hereunder referred to as "universities and tertiary colleges") is limited to an additional ten percent above the admission quota that was approved for the institution for the previous academic year by the Ministry of Education, and that number shall be incorporated into the total admission quota for that academic year and reported to the Ministry of Education for approval. A university or junior college applying to recruit more than an additional ten percent shall submit a report of the planned increment (including associated quality control strategy and supportive measures) to the Ministry of Education for approval. Degree programs offered by collaborating domestic and foreign universities that have been approved on a case-by-case basis by the Ministry of Education are not subject to this restriction.
The actual number of international students that may be admitted to a five-year program at a junior college, or to a senior secondary school, junior high school, or an elementary school is limited to no more than an additional ten percent above the admission quota that was approved for the institution for the previous academic year by the competent authority, and the number of international students shall be incorporated into the total number of students admitted for that academic year and be reported to the competent authority for approval.
Universities and tertiary colleges may augment the number of places at their institution available to international students by the number of places that were available to local students within the admission quota that was approved for the institution for the previous academic year and shall first report such an increase to the Ministry of Education for approval.
The admission quotas referred to in Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 do not include international students who are not officially registered as a current student.

第 6 條

大專校院招收外國學生入學各年級，應擬訂公開招生規定報本部核定，其內容應包括招生方式、入學資格審查程序、學系（程）授課語言、學生應具備之語文能力基準、財力證明基準及其他相關事項。
前項招生規定經本部核定後，大專校院應自行訂定外國學生招生簡章，詳列招生方式、入學資格審查程序、招生學系（程）、各學系（程）授課語言、學生應具備之語文能力基準、修業年限、招生名額、申請資格、財力證明基準、學雜費收退費基準、學校獎助學金資訊及其他相關事項。
大專校院辦理外國學生招生事務，除宣傳推廣及協助學生辦理來臺相關必要程序外，不得委由校外機構、法人、團體或個人辦理；並應適時確認其是否向外國學生收取不合理之費用、成立借貸關係或其他違反相關法令之情形，必要時得向申請之外國學生查核。

大專校院自行或委由校外機構、法人、團體或個人辦理外國學生招生相關事項，不得提供與招生規定、招生簡章或相關規定不一致之資訊。
Article 6
A university or tertiary college that recruits and admits international students into any year of its programs shall draw up its own related admission regulations to be made public and submit them to the Ministry of Education for approval. The contents shall include its recruitment method(s), admission eligibility review procedure, teaching language(s) used by departments (programs), student language proficiency criteria, proof of financial resources criteria, and other related matters.
After the admission regulations referred to in the preceding paragraph have been approved by the Ministry of Education, each university or tertiary college shall formulate its own admission guidelines for international students that give details of its recruitment method(s), admission eligibility review procedure, the departments (programs) that may admit international students, teaching language(s) used by each of those departments (programs), student language proficiency criteria, the maximum number of years in which each program must be completed, admission quotas, eligibility criteria to apply for admission, proof of financial resources criteria, tuition and miscellaneous fee collection and refund criteria, information about scholarships and/or grants provided by the educational institution, and other related matters.
Universities and tertiary colleges that handle the recruitment of international students are not permitted to commission any external institution, legal person, group, or individual to handle related matters except publicity and promotion, and to assist students coming to Taiwan undertake the necessary related procedures. In due course each university and tertiary college shall also verify whether any commissioned party has collected any unreasonable fees from international students, established any loan relationship with any international student, or whether any other violation of related ordinances has occurred, and when necessary, it may check details with international students who are applying for admission.
When a university or tertiary college handles matters related to the admission of international students itself or it commissions an external institution, legal person, group, or individual to do so, it is not permitted to provide any information that is inconsistent with its admission regulations, admission guidelines, or any related regulations.
第 7 條
申請入學大專校院之外國學生，應於各校院指定期間，檢附下列文件，逕 向各該校院申請入學，經審查或甄試合格者，發給入學許可：
一、入學申請表。
二、學歷證明文件：
（一）大陸地區學歷：應依大陸地區學歷採認辦法規定辦理。
（二）香港或澳門學歷：應依香港澳門學歷檢覈及採認辦法規定辦理。
（三）其他地區學歷：
1. 海外臺灣學校及大陸地區臺商學校之學歷同我國同級學校學歷。
2. 前二目以外之國外地區學歷，應依大學辦理國外學歷採認辦法規定辦理。但設校或分校於大陸地區之外國學校學歷，應經大陸地區公證處公證，並經行政院設立 或指定之機構或委託之民間團體驗證。
三、足夠在臺就學之財力證明，或政府、大專校院或民間機構提供全額獎助學金之證明。
四、申請學校所規定之其他文件。
各校審核外國學生之入學申請時，對前項第二款至第四款未經我國駐外機構、行政院設立或指定之機構或委託之民間團體驗證之文件認定有疑義時，得要求經驗證；其業經驗證者，得請求協助查證。
第一項入學許可應載明外國學生之姓名、就讀學程名稱、學位別、授課語言、入學之學年、學期開始日期、學雜費收退費基準、獎助學金及其他應告知外國學生之相關資訊之中文及英文版本，確認外國學生瞭解來臺就學相關權利義務，並得提供外國學生母國語言版本。
Article 7
International students applying for admission to a university or tertiary college shall submit the following documents and apply directly to the university or college during its designated application period, and applicants who pass the review or screening process will be issued an admission notice:
1. An enrollment application form;
2. Academic records:

(1) Academic credentials from the Mainland Area shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Regarding the Assessment and Recognition of Academic Credentials for Mainland Area.
(2) Academic records from Hong Kong or Macao shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Governing the Examination and Recognition of Educational Qualifications from Hong Kong and Macao.
(3) Academic records from other areas:
A. Academic records issued by an Overseas Taiwan School or a school for Taiwan business people in the Mainland Area shall be regarded as equivalent to academic records issued by an educational institution of the same level in Taiwan.
B. Academic records from overseas other than those referred to the preceding two items shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Regarding the Assessment and Recognition of Foreign Academic Records by Institutions of Higher Education. However, academic records issued by a campus or branch that a foreign educational institution has established in the Mainland Area by a foreign educational institution shall be notarized by a notary public there and authenticated by an agency established or designated by the Executive Yuan, or by a private organization commissioned by the Executive Yuan.
3. Proof of the applicant's having sufficient funds to live on while studying in Taiwan, or proof of having a full scholarship or grant provided by a government, university, college, or private organization;
4. Other documents required by the educational institution being applied to.
When an educational institution reviews an international student's admission application, if any of the documents specified in Subparagraph 2 and Subparagraph 4 of the preceding paragraph have not been authenticated by an overseas mission, or by an agency established or designated by the Executive Yuan, or by a private organization commissioned by the Executive Yuan, and the educational institution has any doubts about them, it may request authentication by an overseas agency. If documents that have already been authenticated raise any doubts, the educational institution may request assistance to investigate the matter.
The admission notice referred to in Paragraph 1 shall set out in detail in both Chinese and English the name of the international student, the name of their program of study, the degree level, the language of instruction, the academic year of enrollment, the date the semester begins, the tuition and miscellaneous fee collection and refund criteria, any scholarship or grant awarded to the student, and any other pertinent information that international students must be notified of, and verify that international students studying in Taiwan understand their associated rights and obligations. A university or tertiary college institution may provide versions of these details in other mother languages of its international students.

第 7-1 條
外國學生所繳入學證明文件有偽造、假借、塗改等情事，應撤銷錄取資格；已註冊入學者，撤銷其學籍，且不發給任何相關學業證明；如畢業後始發現者，應由學校撤銷其畢業資格並註銷其學位證書。

Article 7-1
An international student who submits any certificate or document as part of their application for admission to an educational institution that is found to be forged, fabricated, or that has been altered in some way shall have their enrollment eligibility revoked. If the student has already registered and begun classes, their registration as a current student shall be cancelled and they will not be awarded any certification whatsoever regarding their related academic undertakings. If any such circumstances are first discovered after a student has already graduated, the educational institution shall revoke the former student's eligibility to graduate and shall require any degree already awarded to be returned and shall rescind it.

第 8 條
外國學生已在臺完成學士以上學位，繼續申請入學碩士以上學程者，得檢具我國各校院畢業證書及歷年成績證明文件，依第七條規定申請入學，免檢附第七條第一項第二款規定之境外學歷證明文件。符合第二條第一項規定之外國學生，在我國完成副學士以下學程者，得持該學歷證明文件及歷年成績證明文件，依第七條、第十八條、第二十條規定申請入學學士班以下學程，免檢附第七條第一項第二款、第十八條第一項第二款及第二十條第一項第三款規定之境外學歷證明文件。

Article 8

An international student who has completed a bachelor's degree or a higher degree in Taiwan and is applying to be admitted to do a master's degree program or a higher degree may submit copies of their graduation certificate from the university or tertiary college in Taiwan and transcripts for each year of their studies and apply in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 and is, without having to submit the overseas academic records referred to in the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2.
An international student who meets the criteria set out in Article 2, Paragraph 1, and who has completed an associate degree program or a program below that level in Taiwan, may submit copies of their graduation certificate and transcripts for each year and apply for admission to a bachelor's degree program or a lower level program in accordance with the provisions of Articles 7, 18, and 20, without having to submit the overseas academic records referred to in the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2; Article 18, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2; and Article 20, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3.

第 9 條

招收外國學生之大專校院，應即時於本部指定之外國學生資料管理資訊系統，登錄外國學生錄取、入學、轉學、休學、退學或變更、喪失學生身分、離境等情事。

Article 9

A university or tertiary college that admits international students shall promptly register details of the following into the international student data management information system designated by the Ministry of Education: the international students admitted and registered, any transfer, deferral or abandonment of studies, any change to or loss of student status, and any departure from Taiwan.

第 10 條

外國學生不得申請就讀我國大專校院所辦理回流教育之進修學士班、碩士在職專班及其他僅於夜間、例假日授課之班別。但外國學生在臺已具有合法居留身分者或其就讀之班別屬經本部專案核准之課程者，不在此限。

Article 10

An international student is not permitted to apply to study any recurrent or continuing education bachelor's degree program or in-service master's degree program, or any other program which is only taught in the evenings or during vacations, at a university or tertiary college in Taiwan. However, an international student who already has legitimate resident status or who is undertaking a program approved on a case-by-case basis by the Ministry of Education is not subject to this restriction.

需要各單位協調事項.docx

第 11 條

大專校院、專科學校五年制、高級中等以下學校之外國學生註冊入學時，未逾該學年第一學期修業期間三分之一者，於當學期入學；已逾該學年第一學期修業期間三分之一者，於第二學期或下一學年註冊入學。但各主管教育行政機關另有規定者，不在此限。

Article 11

An international student who reports to register at a university or tertiary college, a five-year program at a junior college, or a senior secondary school, junior high school, or an elementary school before it is already one-third of the way into the first semester of the current academic year shall be registered for the first semester. If it is already more than one-third of the way into the first semester, the international student shall register for the second semester or the next academic year. However, this restriction does not apply if the competent authority has some provision that overrides it.

第 12 條

大學外國學生於我國大學畢業後，經學校核轉本部許可在我國實習者，其外國學生身分最長得延長至畢業後一年。

外國學生來臺就學後，其於就學期間許可在臺初設戶籍登記、戶籍遷入登記、歸化或回復中華民國國籍者，喪失外國學生身分，應予退學。但符合下列情形之一者，不在此限：

一、入學方式與我國內一般學生相同。

二、依國籍法第四條第一項第一款至第三款申請歸化取得中華民國國籍。

三、符合第二條第一項規定且依國籍法第三條至第七條申請歸化取得中華民國國籍。

於我國大專校院就讀之外國學生轉學，由各大專校院自行訂定相關規定，並納入招生規定報本部核定。但外國學生經入學學校以操行不及格或因刑事案件經判刑確定致遭退學者，不得轉學進入大專校院就讀。

Article 12

An international student who with Ministry of Education approval is undertaking an internship after graduating from a university in Taiwan may have their international student status extended for up to one year after their graduation.
An international student who after coming to Taiwan to study has been permitted to undertake initial household registration, resident registration, naturalization, or restoration of R.O.C. nationality procedures during the course of their studies in Taiwan will forfeit their international student status and shall be dismissed by their educational institution. However, this does not apply to a person in any of the following circumstances:
1. The student's admission to their educational institution was handled in the same manner as for the admission of domestic students.
2. The student applies for naturalization to acquire R.O.C. nationality in accordance with the provisions of Subparagraph 1 to Subparagraph 3, Paragraph 1, Article 4 of the Nationality Act.
3. The student meets the criteria set out in the provisions of Article 2, Paragraph 1 and applies for naturalization to acquire R.O.C. nationality in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 to Article 7 of the Nationality Act.
Each university or tertiary college shall formulate its own regulations governing transfers of international students who are studying at a university or tertiary college in Taiwan, incorporate these into its admission regulations, and submit these to the Ministry of Education for approval. However, an international student who has been dismissed by the educational institution that admitted that student as a result of unsatisfactory conduct or of a conviction in criminal case proceedings is not permitted to transfer to another university or tertiary college.

第 13 條

大專校院在不影響正常教學情況下，得與外國學校簽訂教育合作協議，招收外國交換學生；並得準用外國學生入學規定，酌收外國人士為選讀生。
高級中等以下學校經各主管教育行政機關核准者，得招收外國學生來臺進行一年以下之短期研習。

Article 13

A university or tertiary college may sign an education cooperation agreement with a foreign educational institution and recruit and admit international exchange students, provided that this does not affect normal teaching. A university or tertiary college may also apply, mutatis mutandis, its own international student admission regulations to accept suitable international students as non-degree students.
A senior secondary school, junior high school, or elementary school which has obtained approval from its competent authority may recruit international students for short-term periods of study of one year or less in Taiwan.

第 14 條

各級學校因國際學術合作計畫或其他特殊需求成立外國學生專班者，應依各級學校總量發展規模與資源條件相關規定，經該管主管教育行政機關核轉本部核定。

Article 14

Educational institutions at all levels that establish programs exclusively for international students as part of an international academic cooperation program or to meet some other special need shall do so in accordance with the regulations governing the overall scale of and resources for development of an educational institution at their level, and the competent authority will forward details of such programs for appraisal and approval by the Ministry of Education.

第 15 條

本部為獎勵就讀大專校院優秀外國學生，得設置或補助學校設置外國學生獎學金。
大專校院為鼓勵外國學生來臺就學，得自行提撥經費設置外國學生獎學金、助學金。

Article 15

In order to provide incentive awards for outstanding international students who are studying at universities and tertiary colleges in Taiwan, the Ministry of Education may set up international student scholarships or may subsidize universities and tertiary colleges to do so.
To encourage international students to come and study in Taiwan, universities and tertiary colleges may allocate funds to set up scholarships or financial study assistance to international students.

第 16 條

大專校院應指定專責單位或人員負責辦理外國學生就學申請、輔導、聯繫等事項，並加強安排住宿家庭及輔導外國學生學習我國語文、文化等，以增進外國學生對我國之了解。
大專校院應於每學年度不定期舉辦外國學生輔導活動或促進校園國際化，有助我國學生與外國學生交流、互動之活動。
Article 16
Universities and tertiary colleges shall designate units or personnel to be responsible for handling international student admission applications, counselling, and liaison matters. These units or personnel shall also boost the arrangement of homestay accommodation for international students, and of assistance for them to learn Mandarin and about Taiwan's culture in order to better enhance their understanding of Taiwan.
At different times each academic year, universities and tertiary colleges shall organize counselling activities for international students or accelerate campus internationalization, to help to foster exchanges and interactions between local students and international students.
第 17 條
專科學校五年制及高級中等以下學校招收外國學生，除依第二十條規定辦理在臺已具有合法居留身分之外國學生申請入學外，應擬訂招收外國學生來臺就學有關計畫，於每年十一月三十日前報該管主管教育行政機關核定後，始得招生。直轄市、縣（市）主管教育行政機關並應於每年十二月三十一日前，將核定招生學校名冊報本部備查。
前項計畫內容應包括專責外國學生單位之設置、加強我國語文、文化學習課程之規畫 及安排外國學生住宿之措施等事項。
第一項學校招收外國學生之國別及名額，必要時得由本部會商內政部及外交部後定之。
Article 17
A five-year program at a junior college, or a senior secondary school, junior high school, or an elementary school that admits international students shall, apart from complying with the provisions of Article 20 when handling applications from international students who have legitimate resident status in Taiwan, prepare an international student recruitment plan and submit the plan to the competent authority for approval by November 30 each year, before recruitment may begin. By December 31 each year. each of the competent authorities at the special municipality, county, and city level shall submit a list of the educational institutions under its jurisdiction that have been given approval to recruit international students to the Ministry of Education for future reference.
The plan referred to in the preceding paragraph shall include the establishment of a dedicated unit responsible for international students, plans to enhance courses for them to learn Mandarin and about Taiwan's culture, and measures for arranging accommodation for international students.
When necessary, the categories of countries and quotas for the admission of international students referred to in Paragraph 1 may be stipulated by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
第 18 條
申請入學專科學校五年制及高級中等以下學校之外國學生，除第二十條另有規定外，應於各校指定期間，檢附下列文件，逕向各校申請入學，經審查或甄試合格者，發給入學許可：
一、入學申請表。
二、學歷證明文件：
（一）大陸地區學歷：應依大陸地區學歷採認辦法規定辦理。
（二）香港及澳門學歷：應依香港澳門學歷檢覈及採認辦法規定辦理。
（三）其他地區學歷：
1. 海外臺灣學校及大陸地區臺商學校之學歷同我國同級學校學歷。
2. 前二目以外之國外地區學歷，應依本部國外學歷查證認定相關規定辦理。設校或分校於大陸地區之國外學校學歷，應經大陸地區公證處公證，並經行政院設立或 指定之機構或委託之民間團體驗證。
三、足夠在臺就學之財力證明。
四、在臺監護人資格證明文件。
五、經駐外機構驗證之父母或其他法定代理人委託在臺監護人之委託書。
六、經我國公證人公證之在臺監護人同意書。
七、申請學校所規定之其他文件。

前項第二款學歷證明文件，於申請入學國民小學一年級上學期者，免予檢附。
第一項第四款至第六款文件，外國學生已成年者，免予檢附。
各校審核外國學生之入學申請時，對第一項第二款、第三款及第七款未經駐外機構、行政院設立或指定之機構 或委託之民間團體驗證之文件認定有疑義時，得要求驗證；其業經驗證者，得請求協助查證。
Article 18
Unless otherwise specified in Article 20, an international student applying for admission to a five-year program at a junior college, or to a senior secondary school, junior high school, or an elementary school shall directly apply to the junior college or school during its designated admission period and submit the following documents. If an applicant passes the review or screening process, the junior college or school will issue an admission notice.
1. An enrollment application form;
2. Academic records:
(1) Academic records from the Mainland Area shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the regulations regarding the assessment and recognition of academic records from the Mainland Area.
(2) Academic records from Hong Kong or Macao shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Governing the Examination and Recognition of Educational Records from Hong Kong and Macao.
(3) Academic records from other areas:
A. Academic records issued by an Overseas Taiwan School or a school for Taiwan business people in the Mainland Area shall be regarded as equivalent to academic records issued by an educational institution of the same level in Taiwan.
B. Academic records from overseas other than those referred to the preceding two items shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the applicable Ministry of Education regulations governing the assessment and recognition of international students' academic records. Academic records issued by a campus or branch of a foreign educational institution which it has established in the Mainland Area shall be notarized by a notary public office there and authenticated by an authority established or designated by the Executive Yuan, or by a private organization commissioned by the Executive Yuan.
3. Proof of the applicant's having sufficient funds to live on while studying in Taiwan;
4. Documentary evidence of the eligibility of a guardian in Taiwan;
5. A power of attorney from the student's parents or other legal representative, which has been authenticated by an overseas mission, appointing the guardian in Taiwan;
6. A letter of agreement from the guardian in Taiwan which has been notarized by a notary public in Taiwan;
7. Any other documents required by the school, college, or university.
The academic records referred to in Subparagraph 2 of the preceding paragraph are not required to be submitted for an application to be admitted for the first semester of the first grade of elementary school.
Adult international students are not required to submit the documents stipulated in Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 to Subparagraph 6.
When a junior college, or school is reviewing an international student's admission application, if any of the documents specified in Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 2, 3, and 7 have not been authenticated by an overseas mission, or by an agency established or designated by the Executive Yuan, or by a private organization commissioned by the Executive Yuan, and the junior college or school has any doubts about them, it may request authentication by an overseas agency. If documents that have already been authenticated raise any doubts, the junior college or school may request assistance to investigate the matter.
第 19 條
前條所稱在臺監護人，應為在臺設有戶籍之中華民國國民，並提出無犯罪之警察刑事紀錄證明及稅捐機關核發最新年度個人各類所得總額新臺幣九十萬元以上之資料清單。
符合前項規定者，每人以擔任一位外國學生之在臺監護人為限。但以校長、學校財團法人董事長或董事為監護人者，每人以擔任五位外國學生之在臺監護人為限。
Article 19
The guardian in Taiwan referred to in the preceding article shall be an R.O.C. citizen who has household registration in Taiwan and shall submit a Police Criminal Record Certificate, and an income tax inventory

for the most recent year checked and issued by a taxation organization itemizing personal taxable income from all sources of at least NTD 900,000.
A person who satisfies the requirements prescribed in the preceding paragraph may serve as the guardian in Taiwan of only one international student. However, a school principal, or the chair of the board of directors of an incorporated school or a board member may act as the guardian in Taiwan of up to five international students.
第 20 條
在臺已有合法居留身分，申請入學專科學校五年制及高級中等以下學校之外國學生，應檢具下列文件，逕向學校申請，並經甄試核准後註冊入學：
一、入學申請表。
二、合法居留證件影本。
三、學歷證明文件：
（一）大陸地區學歷：應依大陸地區學歷採認辦法規定辦理。
（二）香港及澳門學歷：應依香港澳門學歷檢覈及採認辦法規定辦理。
（三）其他地區學歷：
1. 海外臺灣學校及大陸地區臺商學校之學歷同我國同級學校學歷。
2. 前二目以外之國外地區學歷，應依本部國外學歷查證認定相關規定辦理。設校或分校於大陸地區之國外學校學歷，應經大陸地區公證處公證，並經行政院設立或 指定之機構或委託之民間團體驗證。
前項第三款學歷證明文件，於申請入學國民小學一年級上學期者，免予檢附。
各校審核外國學生之入學申請時，對第一項第三款未經駐外機構、行政院設立或指定之機構或委託之民間團體驗證之文件認定有疑義時，得要求驗證；其業經驗證者，得請求協助查證。
高級中等以下學校應於第一項外國學生註冊入學後，列冊報該管主管教育行政機關備查。
第一項外國學生如申請高級中等以下學校因招生額滿無法接受入學，得向主管教育行政機關申請輔導至有缺額之學校入學。
高級中等以下學校得視第一項申請入學學生甄試成績，編入適當年級就讀或隨班 附讀；附讀以一年為限，經考試及格者，承認其學籍。
Article 20
An international student who has legitimate resident status in Taiwan and is applying to study a five-year program at a junior college, or study at a senior secondary school, junior high school, or an elementary school shall submit the following documents and apply directly to the junior college or school, and report to register there if their application is approved:
1. An enrollment application form;
2. A photocopy of a legitimate resident permit.
3. Academic records:
(1) Academic records from the Mainland Area shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the regulations regarding the assessment and recognition of academic records from the Mainland Area.
(2) Academic records from Hong Kong or Macao shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Governing the Examination and Recognition of Educational Records from Hong Kong and Macao.
(3) Academic records from other areas:
A. Academic records issued by an Overseas Taiwan School or a school for Taiwan business people in the Mainland Area shall be regarded as equivalent to academic records issued by an educational institution of the same level in Taiwan.
B. Academic records from overseas other than those referred to the preceding two items shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the applicable Ministry of Education regulations governing the assessment and recognition of international students' academic records. Academic records issued by a campus or branch of a foreign educational institution which it has established in the Mainland Area shall be notarized by a notary public office there and authenticated by an authority established or designated by the Executive Yuan, or by a private organization commissioned by the Executive Yuan.
The academic records referred to in Subparagraph 3 of the preceding paragraph are not required for an application for admission to the first semester of first grade at an elementary school.

When a junior college or a school is reviewing an international student's admission application, if any of the documents specified in Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 have not been authenticated by an overseas mission, or by an agency established or designated by the Executive Yuan, or by a private organization commissioned by the Executive Yuan, and the junior college or school has any doubts about them, it may request authentication by an overseas agency. If documents that have already been authenticated raise any doubts, the junior college or school may request assistance to investigate the matter.
After the admission of the international students referred to in Paragraph 1, a senior secondary school, junior high school, or an elementary school shall submit a list of those students' details to the competent authority for future reference.
If a senior secondary school, junior high school, or an elementary school cannot admit the international student referred to in Paragraph 1 applying to study there because the school has already filled its admission quota, the student may apply to the competent authority for a transfer to be admitted to a school that has a vacancy.
A senior secondary school, junior high school, or an elementary school may assign the international student referred to in Paragraph 1 applying to study there to an appropriate grade level or give them a 'provisional' admission status, based on their results during the screening process. This 'provisional' status is valid for up to one year, and their student registration shall be confirmed if they pass the examinations.

第 20-1 條

外國學生因該國發生戰亂、重大災害或重大傳染疾病疫情等情事，致該地區之學校無法正常運作，得經我駐外機構、或其本國駐華使領館或授權機構檢齊相關評估資料，經本部會同外交部、內政部移民署等相關機關認定後，其入學高級中等學校、專科學校以專案辦理招生。
前項專案就學採外加名額者，以各校招生核定各該學制總名額外加百分之一為原則。

Article 20-1

If a chaotic war situation, major disaster, or major epidemic occurs in the country of an international student, and educational institutions in the region become unable to operate normally as a result, the admission to senior secondary school or junior college of any student affected may be given special consideration on a case-by-case basis, if details of those circumstances have been assessed and submitted by an R.O.C. overseas mission or by the embassy, consular office or authorized representative office of the student's country in Taiwan, and then confirmed by the Ministry of Education in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior.
In principle, the additional student admission quota for students given special consideration on a case-by-case basis referred to in the previous paragraph shall be one percent of the total student recruitment quota approved for that school or junior college.

第 21 條

外國學生就學應繳之費用，依下列規定辦理：
一、依前二條規定入學者、經駐外機構推薦來臺就學之外交部臺灣獎學金受獎學生及 具我國永久居留身分者，依就讀學校所定我國學生收費基準辦理。
二、依教育合作協議入學者，依協議規定辦理。
三、前二款以外之外國學生，依其就讀學校所定外國學生收費基準，並不得低於同級 私立學校收費基準。
本辦法中華民國一百年二月一日修正施行前已入學之學生，該教育階段應繳之費用，仍依原規定辦理。

Article 21

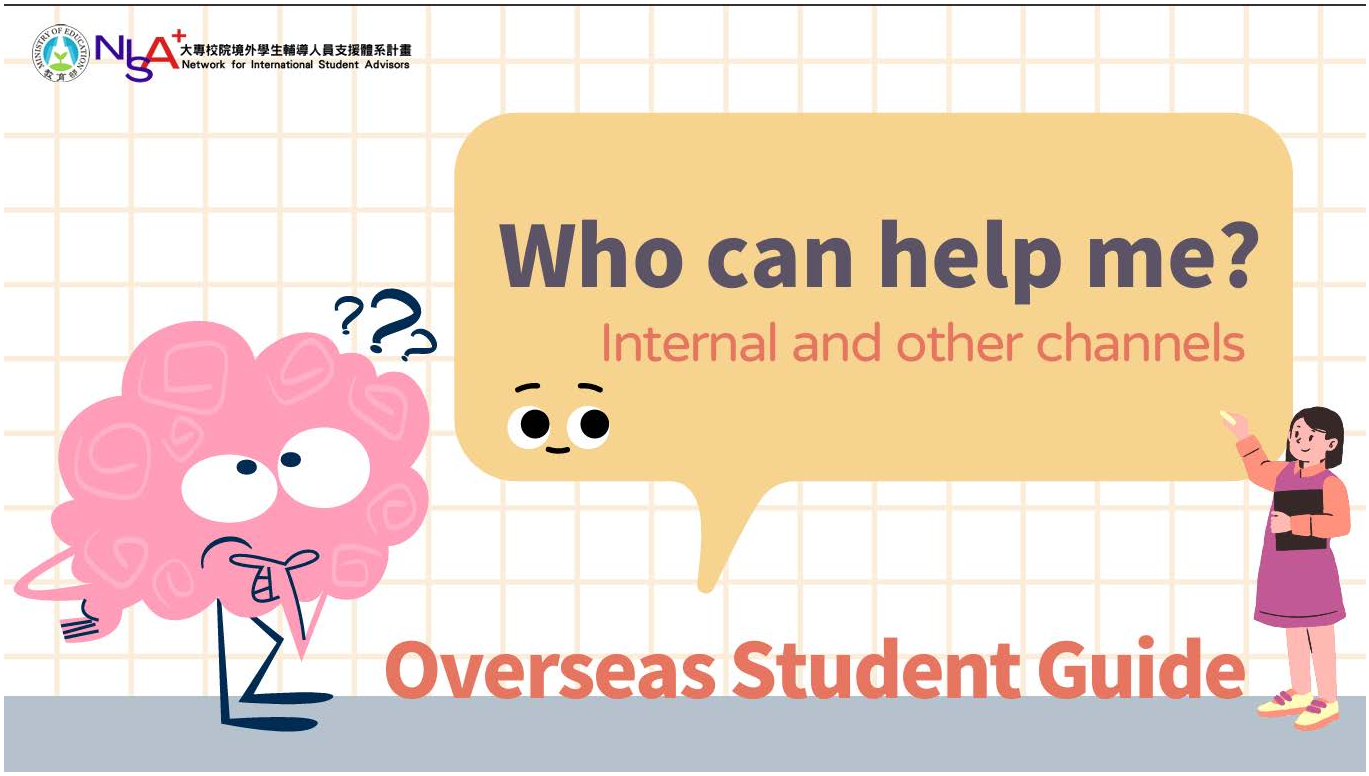
The tuition related fees that international students in Taiwan shall pay are determined as stipulated below:
1. Students who have been admitted to study in Taiwan in accordance with the provisions of the previous two articles, or who have received a MOFA Taiwan Scholarship following recommendation by an overseas mission, or who have the status of permanent residents in Taiwan shall pay tuition and other fees in accordance with the standard fees that their educational institution applies to domestic students.
2. Students admitted to an educational institution in Taiwan in accordance with an education cooperation agreement shall pay their tuition and other fees as specified in the agreement.
3. If an international student is not covered by the provisions of either of the preceding two subparagraphs, an educational institution may charge the student based on the standard tuition and other fees for

international students that it has determined, and these are not permitted to be lower than the fees levied by other private educational institutions at the same level.
A student who was admitted to an educational institution in Taiwan before the date of effect of the February 1, 2011 amendment to these Regulations shall pay tuition and other for this stage of education fees in accordance with the pre-amendment provisions.
第 22 條
外國學生註冊時，新生應檢附已投保自入境當日起至少六個月效期之醫療及傷害保險，在校生應檢附我國全民健康保險等相關保險證明文件。
前項保險證明如為國外所核發者，應經駐外機構驗證。
Học sinh sinh viên nước ngoài khi đăng ký nhập học, phải nộp kèm ít nhất 6 tháng bảo hiểm y tế và bị
Article 22
When a new international student registers, they shall submit proof of being covered by a medical and injury insurance policy which is valid for at least six months from the date that they entered Taiwan. Current students shall present documentary proof that they have joined Taiwan’s National Health Insurance Plan.
If the proof of insurance referred to in the previous paragraph was issued in a foreign country it shall be authenticated by an overseas mission.
第 23 條
外國學生有違反就業服務法之規定經查證屬實者，學校或相關主管機關應即依規定處理。
Article 23
If an investigation verifies that an international student has violated the provisions of the Employment Services Act, their educational institution or the appropriate competent authority shall immediately handle the matter in accordance with the regulations.
第 24 條
外國學生有休學、退學或變更、喪失學生身分等情事，學校應通報外交部領事事務局及學校所在地之內政部移民署各服務站，並副知本部。
Article 24
If an international student defers or abandons their studies, or if there is any change to or loss of their student status, their educational institution shall notify the Bureau of Consular Affairs of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the service center(s) of the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior where their educational institution is located, and send copies of these notifications to the Ministry of Education.
第 25 條
主管教育行政機關得視需要對招收外國學生之學校辦理訪視，學校違反本辦法規定者，依相關法令規定處理。
學校未依第二十三條規定處理者，各該主管教育行政機關並得視情形調整招收外國學生名額。
Article 25
If any educational institution is found to be in violation of any of the provisions of these Regulations, the competent authority shall deal with that educational institution in accordance with the provisions of the applicable ordinances.
If an educational institution is not acting in accordance with the provisions of Article 23, depending on the circumstances, the appropriate competent authority may also adjust the international student enrollment quotas for that educational institution.
第 26 條
外國學生來臺於大專校院附設之華語文中心學習語文者，其申請程序、獎補助、管理與輔導、缺課時數逾該期上課總時數四分之一以上及變更或喪失學生身分之通報， 準用第七條第一項第一款、第三款、第四款、第九條、第十五條、第十六條、第二十二條及第二十四條規定。
Article 26
The provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 1, 3, and 4, and of Articles 9, 15, 16, 22, and 24 also apply, mutatis mutandis, to the application procedures, scholarships and subsidies, supervision and guidance, absences from one quarter or more of the total scheduled class hours of a semester, and the reporting of changes to or loss of student status for international students who come to Taiwan to study Mandarin at a Mandarin Language Center affiliated with a university or tertiary college in Taiwan.
第 27 條

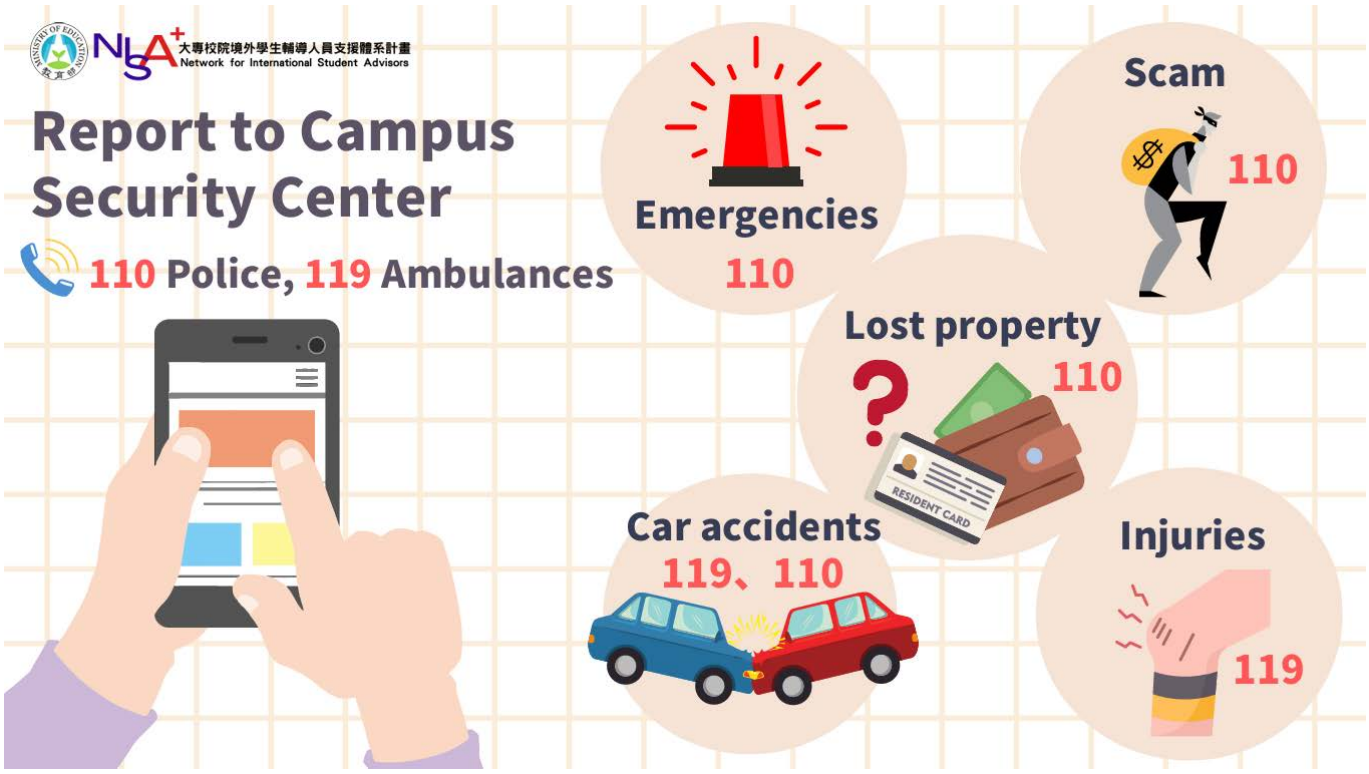
第七條第一項第一款、第十八條第一項第一款及第二十條第一項第一款所定書表格式，由各校定之；第十八條第一項第五款及第六款所定書表格式，由本部定之。
Article 27
The format of the forms referred to in Article 7, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1; in Article 18, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1; and in Article 20, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 shall be determined by each educational institution. The format of the forms referred to in Article 18, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 5 and 6 shall be prescribed by the Ministry of Education.
第 27 之 1 條
實驗教育機構得依高級中等以下教育階段非學校型態實驗教育實施條例，並準用本辦法規定，招收外國學生來臺就學；其準用本辦法之範圍如下：
一、第二條。
二、第三條。
三、第四條。
四、第十一條。
五、第十三條第二項。
六、第十七條第一項。
七、第十八條。
八、第十九條第一項。
九、第二十條第一項至第四項。
十、第二十二條。
十一、第二十三條。
十二、第二十五條第一項。
十三、前條。
實驗教育機構擬訂外國學生來臺就學有關計畫之內容，應包括外國學生專責人員之設置等事項。
實驗教育機構招收外國學生之國別，比照高級中等以下學校招收外國學生之國別規定。
符合第十九條第一項所定資格者，每人以擔任一位外國學生之在臺監護人為限。但實驗教育機構之負責人或設立實驗教育機構之非營利法人代表，每人以擔任五位外國學生之在臺監護人為限。
實驗教育機構招收外國學生之收、退費相關規定，應納入高級中等以下教育階段非學校型態實驗教育實施條例第六條第四項第七款收、退費規定。
外國學生有喪失學生身分、休學、變更或終止短期研習及其他情事，實驗教育機構應通報外交部領事事務局及學校所在地之內政部移民署各服務站，並副知本部、直轄市、縣（市）主管教育行政機關及設籍學校。
Article 27-1
Experimental education institutions may recruit international students to study in Taiwan in accordance with the Enforcement Act for Non-school-based Experimental Education at Senior High School Level or Below, and apply, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the following articles of these Regulations:
1. Article 2.
2. Article 3.
3. Article 4.
4. Article 11.
5. Article 13, Paragraph 2.
6. Article 17, Paragraph 1.
7. Article 18.
8. Article 19, Paragraph 1.
9. Article 20, Paragraph 1 to Paragraph 4.
10. Article 22.
11. Article 23.
12. Article 25, Paragraph 1.
13. The preceding article.
The plans that an experimental education institution draws up related to international students' undertaking studies at their institution in Taiwan shall include items pertaining to putting in place personnel specifically responsible for international students.

The categories of countries from which an experimental education institution is permitted to recruit international students are the same as those set out in the regulations specifying the categories of countries from which elementary and secondary level schools are permitted to recruit international students.
A person who meets the criteria set out in Article 19, Paragraph 1 is restricted to being the guardian of just one international student. However, any person who is also the person in charge of an experimental education institution or is the legal representative of a non-profit body that has established an experimental education institution, that person is restricted to being the guardian of up to five international students.
Experimental education institutions shall incorporate the regulations they draw up governing the fees for international students that they enroll and associated refunds into the fee collection and refund regulations referred to in Article 6, Paragraph 4, Subparagraph 7, of the Enforcement Act for Non-school-based Experimental Education at Senior High School Level or Below.
If an international student loses their student status, suspends their studies, or changes or terminates their undertaking a period of short-term study, or has other changes in their circumstances, the experimental education institution shall notify the Bureau of Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the service center(s) of the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior where the experimental education institution that the student has been attending is located, and send copies of these notifications to the Ministry of Education, and to the competent authority of the special municipality, county or city where the experimental education institution that the student has been attending is located, and the school where the student is nominally registered.
第 28 條
本辦法自中華民國一百零一年八月一日施行。
本辦法修正條文，除中華民國一百 零一年十二月二十四日修正發布之條文，自一百零二年一月一日施行，一百零二年八 月二十三日修正發布之條文，自一百零二年九月一日施行外，自發布日施行。
Article 28
These Regulations shall take effect on August 1, 2012.
The amendments to these Regulations shall take effect on the date of promulgation, with the exception of the amendments promulgated on December 24, 2012 which shall take effect on January 1, 2013, and the amendments promulgated on August 23, 2013 which shall take effect on September 1, 2013.

教育部宣導 Ministry of Education Promotion






大專校院境外學生輔導人員支援體系計畫
Network for International Student Advisors
Report to Campus Security Center
110 Police, 119 Ambulances
Emergencies
110
Scam
110
Lost property
110
RESIDENT CARD
Car accidents
119、110
Injuries
119


大專校院境外學生輔導人員支援體系計畫
Network for International Student Advisors
Q: If I'm sick
A: See a doctor for medical advice
HOSPITAL
Talk to your advisor when you need additional assistance
If you are suffering from...
adaption issues
psychological and counseling resources
depression
anxiety
troubled interpersonal relationships
stress
Seek assistance from the
• University Counseling Center
• Office of International Affairs
• Office of Overseas Chinese & Mainland Chinese students
• Program advisors

大專校院境外學生輔導人員支援體系計畫
Network for International Student Advisors

Q: Accommodation issues on and off campus



A:Seek assistance from the Office of Student Affairs or Accommodation Service Unit

Q: If you have the following concerns..

- Studies
- Courses selection
- Curricula
- Transferring
- Suspension
- Withdrawal
- Deferral

Seek assistance from your

- Program advisor
- Office of Academic Affairs
- Office of International Affairs
- Office of Overseas Chinese & Mainland Chinese students

大專校院境外學生輔導人員支援體系計畫
Network for International Student Advisors

Q: Punishment or decision in regards to your life, studies or rights to education infringes your rights and interests

A: Seek assistance from the Office of Student Affairs





Q: What should I do if a gender equality incident happens on campus?

A: Seek assistance from Gender Equality Committee or Campus Security Center.

大專校院境外學生輔導人員支援體系計畫
Network for International Student Advisors



Q: I am a student of the New Southbound International Program.

A: You may seek assistance from your program advisor of the New Southbound International Program, or the Office of International Affairs.

Q: Report other concerns

A: Send your suggestions or messages to the responsible unit on campus.



大專校院境外學生輔導人員支援體系計畫
Network for International Student Advisors

- ☑ Medical insurance
- ☑ National Health Insurance
- ☑ Tuition fees
- ☑ Emergency assistance
- ☑ Scholarships and grants
- ☑ Internships
- ☑ Employment after graduation
- ☑ Mandarin Chinese learning
- ☑ Alien Resident Certificates (ARC)
- ☑ Work permits
- ☑ Admission
- ☑ Visas
- ☑ Joining a club
- ☑ Physical checkup
- ☑ Legal aid



Seek assistance from the Office of International Affairs/Office of Overseas Chinese & Mainland Chinese students



大專校院境外學生輔導人員支援體系計畫
Network for International Student Advisors



2. Contact other channels

大專校院境外學生輔導人員支援體系計畫
Network for International Student Advisors



Overseas students may inquire about learning, living, part-time work and internship rights in Taiwan on the NISA platform:

1. Website:
   http://www.nisa.moe.gov.tw
2. Hotline:
   0800-789-007
   (Chinese, English, Indonesian, and Vietnamese)



NLA+ 大專校院境外學生輔導人員支援體系計畫 Network for International Student Advisors

Inquiry flowchart



Concerns of learning, life, part-time work and internship rights



Browse the FAQ on the NISA website
https://www.nisa.moe.gov.tw

Helpful

Need further assistance



Problem solved



1. Dial 0800-789-007
2. Submit your inquiry at http://www.nisa.moe.gov.tw



3. NISA confirms receipt



4. Responsible unit will respond directly to you

NLA+ 大專校院境外學生輔導人員支援體系計畫 Network for International Student Advisors

Will the inquiry service protect your privacy?

- ☑ We will not allow any other party to access your personal information.
- ☑ But depending on your inquiry, if necessary we will provide your name and contact details to the responsible unit, to enable it to effectively deal with your inquiry and respond to you.

(四)就業安全 Job security

勞動基準法 Labor Standards Act

Amended Date：2018.01.31
Category：Ministry of Labor (勞動部)

Chapter I General Provisions
Article 1
The Act is enacted to provide minimum standards for working conditions, protect workers' rights and interests, strengthen employee-employer relationships and promote social and economic development. Matters not provided for herein shall be governed by other applicable statutes. The terms and conditions of any agreement between an employer and a worker shall not be below the minimum standards provided herein.

Article 2
The terms used in the Act shall be defined as follows:
1.Worker means a person who is hired by an employer to work for wages.
2.Employer means a business entity which hires workers, the responsible person of business operations, or the person who represents the business owner in handling labor matters.
3.Wage means the remuneration which a worker receives for his/her services rendered, including wages, salaries and bonuses, allowances and any other regular payments regardless of the name which may be computed on an hourly, daily, monthly and piecework basis, whether payable in cash or in kind.
4. Average wage means the figure reached by taking the total wages for the six months preceding the day on which an event requiring that a computation be made occurs, divided by the total number of days in that period. In the case of a period of service not exceeding six months, the term "average wage" means the figure reached by taking the total wages for the service period divided by the total number of days of that period. In the case of wages which are computed on a daily, hourly, or piecework basis, if the "average wage" figure reached according to the preceding formula is less than sixty percent of a figure determined by dividing the total wages for the particular service period by the actual number of work days, the "average wage" in this case shall be the sixty percent figure.
5.Business entity means any entity engaged in any of the business (or industries) that are governed by the Act, which employs workers to do work.
6.Labor contract means an agreement that establishes an employee-employer relationship.

Article 3
The Act shall be applicable to the following business (or industries):
1.Agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry,
2.Mining and quarrying,
3.Manufacturing,
4.Construction,
5.Water, electricity and gas supply,
6.Transportation, warehousing and telecommunications,
7.Mass communication, and
8.Other business (or industries) designated by the Central Competent Authority.
When making designation referred to in Subparagraph 8 of the proceeding paragraph, a portion of the workplace or part of workers in the business entity may be designated as applicable.
The Act shall apply to all forms of employee-employer relationships. However, this principle shall not apply, if the application of the Act would genuinely cause undue hardship to the business entities involved due to the factors relating to the types of management, the administration system and the characteristic of work involved and if it belongs to the business (or industries) or worker designated and publicly announced by the Central Competent Authority.
The total number of workers employed in the business entities which will encounter genuinely undue hardships and shall not be applicable to the Act, shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of workers employed outside of the business (or industries) as listed in Subparagraphs 1-7 of Paragraph 1 to this article.

Article 4
The term “competent authority” referred to in the Act shall be the Ministry of Labor at the central level, the municipal government at the municipal level, and the county (city) government at the county (city) level.

Article 5
No employer shall, by force, coercion, detention, or other illegal means, compel a worker to perform work.

Article 6
No person shall interfere in the labor contract of other persons and obtain illegal benefits therefrom.

Article 7
An employer shall prepare and maintain a worker record card indicating the name, sex, birth date, place of ancestral origin, educational background, address, national identification card number, employment starting date, wage, labor insurance starting date, merits and demerits, injury and disease and other significant facts of each worker.
The worker record card referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be kept on file by the employer for at least five years after the date a particular worker ceases to be employed.

Article 8
An employer shall take precautions for the safety and benefit of his / her hired workers against occupational hazards, create a proper working conditions and provide welfare facilities. All safety, sanitation and welfare matters related thereto shall be governed by the regulations of applicable statutes.
Chapter II Labor Contract
Article 9

Labor contracts may be divided into two categories: fixed term contracts and non-fixed term contracts. A contract in nature for temporary, short-term, seasonal or specific work may be made as a fixed term contract, but a contract for continuous work, should be a non-fixed term contract.
In any one of the following situations, a fixed term contract shall be deemed as to be a non-fixed term upon the expiration of the contract:
1. Where an employer raises no immediate objection when a worker continues his/her work.

2. Where, despite the execution of a new contract, the prior contract and the new one together cover a period of more than ninety days and the period of time between expiration of the prior contract and execution of the new one does not exceed thirty days.
The preceding paragraph shall not apply in the case of a fixed term contract for specific or seasonal work.

Article 9-1
An employer shall not make a after-resignation business strife limitation agreement with an employee unless the following requirements have been met:
1.The employer has proper business interests that require being protected.
2.The position or job of the employee entitles him or her to have access to or be able to use the employer’s trade secrets.
3.The period, area, scope of occupational activities and prospective employers with respect to the business strife limitation shall not exceed a reasonable range.
4.he employer shall reasonably compensate the employee concerned who does not engage in business strife activities for the losses incurred by him or her.
The reasonable compensation referred to in Subparagraph 4 of the preceding paragraph shall not include the remuneration received by the employee during employment.
Any agreement in violation of any of the provisions of Paragraph 1 shall be null and void.
The period of business strife limitation shall not exceed a maximum up to two years. If such a period is more than two years, then it shall be shortened to two years.

Article 10
If a new contract is executed, or an existing contract is renewed, within three months after the expiration of a fixed term contract or the termination of a non-fixed term contract for cause, the service period accrued

before the execution or renewal of the contract shall be combined with the service period of the new or renewed contract in any computation of service period.

Article 10-1
When transferring an employee, an employer shall not violate the provisions of labor contract and shall also satisfy the following principles:
1.The employee shall be transferred based on the needs of business operation and without improper motives or purposes. Matters not provided for herein shall be governed by other applicable statutes.
2.The wages and other working conditions shall not be changed to be unfavorable to the employee concerned.
3.The employee shall still be able to satisfactorily perform the duties required in terms of physical ability and skills after the transfer.
4.The employer shall provide necessary assistance if the relocated workplace where is too far away for the employee concerned
5.The livelihood interests of the employee and his or her family shall be considered.

Article 11
No employer shall, even by advance notice to a worker, terminate a labor contract unless one of the following situation arises:
1.Where the employers' businesses are suspended, or has been transferred.
2.Where the employers' businesses suffers an operating losses, or business contractions.
3.Where force majeure necessitates the suspension of business for more than one month.
4.Where the change of the nature of business necessitates the reduction of workforce and the terminated employees can not be reassigned to other suitable positions.
5.A particular worker is clearly not able to perform satisfactorily the duties required of the position held.

Article 12
In any of the following situations, an employer may terminate a labor contract without advance notice:
1. Where a worker misrepresents any fact at the time of signing of a labor contract in a manner which might mislead his/ her employer and thus caused him/her to sustain damage therefrom.
2.Where a worker commits a violent act against or grossly insults the employer, his /her family member or agent of the employer, or a fellow worker.
3.Where a worker has been sentenced to temporary imprisonment in a final and conclusive judgment, and is not granted a suspended sentence or permitted to commute the sentence to payment of a fine.
4.Where a worker is in serious breach of the labor contract or in serious violation of work rules.
5.Where a worker deliberately damages or abuses any machinery, tool, raw materials, product or other property of the employer or deliberately discloses any technical or confidential information of the employer thereby causing damage to the employer.
6.Where a worker is, without good cause, absent from work for three consecutive days, or for a total six days in any month.
Where an employer desires to terminate a labor contract pursuant to Subparagraphs 1 and 2, Subparagraphs 4 to 6 of the preceding paragraph, he/she shall do so within thirty days from the date he/she becomes aware of the particular situation.

Article 13
An employer shall not terminate a contract with a worker who is on leave from work pursuant to Article 50 or, is receiving medical treatment pursuant to Article 59, unless the employer cannot continue operating the business due to an act of God, catastrophe or other force majeure and a prior approval has been obtained from the competent authorities.

Article 14
A worker may terminate a labor contract without giving advance notice to the employer in any of the following situations:
1.Where an employer misrepresents any fact at the time of signing a labor contract in a manner which might mislead his/her worker and thus caused him/her to sustain damage therefrom.

2.Where an employer, his/her family member or his/ her agent commits violence or grossly insults the worker.
3.Where the work specified in a labor contract is likely to be injurious to the worker's health and the worker has requested his/her employer to improve working conditions but all in vain.
4.The employer, the agent of the employer, or co-worker suffers from a noted contagious disease that may infect employees working with the infected person and seriously endanger their health.
5.Where an employer fails to pay for work in accordance with the labor contract or to give sufficient work to a worker who is paid on a piecework basis.
6.Where an employer breaches a labor contract or violates any labor statute or administrative regulation in a manner likely to adversely affect the rights and interests of the particular worker.
If an employee intends to terminate the contract in accordance with Subparagraph 1 or 6 of the preceding Paragraph, he or she shall do so within 30 days of the date the employee became knowledgeable of the situation. However, the employee shall do so within 30 days of the date of the employee knowing the result of damages in the event the employer falls under any of the circumstances specified in Subparagraph 6.
An employee shall not terminate the contract under any of the circumstances specified in Subparagraph 2 or 4 of Paragraph 1 if the employer has terminated an agency contract, or if the party suffering from a noted contagious disease has received treatment in accordance with health regulations.
The provisions of Article 17 shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the termination of labor contract pursuant to this article.

Article 15 In the case of a specific fixed term contract for a term of more than three years, a worker may, upon completion of three years' work, terminate the contract by giving the employer an advance notice thirty days before he/her severance.
In the case of a worker terminating a non-fixed term contract, the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 16 pertaining to the prescribed time limit for serving an advance notice shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 15-1
An employer shall not make a minimum service period agreement with an employee unless one of the following requirements has been met:
1.The employer provides the employee with professional skills training at the employer’s expense.
2.The employer provides the employee with reasonable compensation to comply with the minimum service period agreement.
The minimum service period agreement referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be considered in terms of the following conditions and shall be limited in a reasonable range:
1. Period and costs of the professional skills training provided by the employer to the employee concerned.
2.Possibility of replacing the employee concerned by other employees engaging in the same or a similar job. 3.Amount and scope of the compensation provided by the employer to the employee concerned.
4.Other matters influencing the reasonableness of the minimum service period.
Any agreement in violation of the preceding two paragraphs shall be null and void.
If the labor contract is terminated prior to the completion of the minimum service period due to any cause not attributable to the employee concerned, he or she shall not be deemed as violating the minimum service period agreement and shall not be obligated to reimburse the training expenses.

Article 16
Where an employer terminates a labor contract pursuant to Article 11 or the provisions of Article 13, the provisions set forth below shall govern the minimum period of advance notice:
1. Where a worker has worked continuously for more than three months but less than one year, the notice shall be given ten days in advance.
2.Where a worker has worked continuously for more than one year but less than three years, the notice shall be given twenty days in advance.
3.Where a worker has worked continuously for more than three years, the notice shall be given thirty days in advance.
After receiving the advance notice referred to in the proceeding paragraph, a worker may, during hours of work, ask for leave of absence for the purpose of finding a new job. Such leave of absence may not exceed two work days per week. Wages shall be paid during such leave of absence.

Where an employer terminates the contract without serving an advance notice within the time limit prescribed in the first paragraph of this article, he/she shall pay the worker wages for the advance notice period.

Article 17
An employer terminating a labor contract pursuant to the preceding Article shall issue severance pay to the worker in accordance with the terms set forth below.
1.If the worker continues to work for a business entity owned by the same employer, severance pay that is equal to one month’s average wage for each year of service;
2.The severance pay for the months remaining after calculation in accordance with the preceding subparagraph, or for workers who have been employed for less than one year shall be calculated proportionally; any period of employment less than a month shall be calculated as one month.
Employers shall issue the severance pay of the preceding Paragraph within 30 days after the labor contract is terminated.

Article 18
In any of the following situations, a worker shall not claim from the employer either additional wages for the advance notice period or severance pay:
1.A labor contract is terminated pursuant to Article 12 or 15.
2.The worker leaves his/her service upon expiration of a fixed term contract.

Article 19
Upon termination of a labor contract, neither an employer nor the employer's agent shall reject a request from the worker for proof of service record.

Article 20
When a business entity is restructured or changes ownership, except for those workers to be retained through negotiations between the old and the new employers, the employer shall terminate labor contracts with the remaining workers by giving the minimum advance notice prescribed by Article 16 and shall pay severance payment in accordance with Article 17. The new employer shall recognize the prior period of service of those workers to be retained.
Chapter III Wages

Article 21
A worker shall be paid such wages as determined through negotiations with the employer, provided, however, that such wages shall not fall below the basic wage.
The basic wage referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the basic wage deliberation committee of the Central Competent Authority and submitted it to the Executive Yuan for approval.
The matters regarding the organization and procedure of proceeding of the aforesaid basic wage deliberation committee shall be regulated separately by the Central Competent Authority.

Article 22
Wages shall be paid in the statutory, circulating currency; provided, however, that part of such wages may, by custom or business nature, be paid partly in kind in accordance with the labor contract. If part of the wages is paid in kind, the conversion price of such wages in kind shall be fair and reasonable to meet the needs of both the worker and his/her family members.
Wages shall be paid in full directly to the worker, unless otherwise prescribed by applicable statutes or administrative regulations or agreed to by both the employer and the worker.

Article 23
Except as otherwise agreed to by the parties to a labor contract or when wages are paid in advance on a monthly basis, wages shall be paid on a regular basis at least twice a month; the details of wage computation must also be provided. This shall also apply to wages computed on the basis of piece by piece work.
An employer shall keep a worker payroll roster in order to record entries such as wages payable, the details of wage computation and the total sum of wages paid. This payroll roster shall be kept on file for at least five years

Article 24
An employer shall pay worker overtime wages using the following basis:
1.When the overtime work does not exceed two hours, the worker shall be paid, in addition to the regular hourly wage, at least an additional one-third of the regular hourly rate.
2.When the overtime work is over two hours, but the total overtime work does not exceed four hours, the worker shall be paid, in addition to the regular hourly wage, at least an additional two-thirds of the regular hourly rate.
3.When the overtime work requested is governed by Paragraph 4 of Article 32, the worker shall be paid two times the regular hourly rate.
In accordance with Article 36, an employer shall pay a worker overtime wages when required to work on the rest days. When the overtime work does not exceed two hours, the worker shall be paid, in addition to the regular hourly wage, at least an additional one and one-third of the regular hourly rate. When the overtime work is over two hours, the worker shall be paid, in addition to the regular hourly wage, at least an additional one and two- thirds of the regular hourly rate.

Article 25
An employer shall under no condition discriminate between the sexes in the payment of wages. Worker shall receive equal wages for equal work of equal efficiency.

Article 26
An employer shall not make advance deduction of wages as penalty for breach of contract or as indemnity

Article 27
If wages are not paid on schedule, the competent authority may order the employer concerned to pay them within the prescribed period.

Article 28
When an employer has suspended or liquidated its business or has declared bankruptcy, the following creditor rights of the workers shall be regarded equal to the creditor rights of those with mortgage rights, pledges or liens of the top priority, and the workers shall be paid in accordance with the proportion of their creditor rights; workers shall have top most priority to receive the remaining amounts owed to them:
1.Less than six months of wages to be paid to the workers according to the labor contract;
2.Retirement pensions that the employer has failed to disburse in accordance with the Act;
3.Severance pay that the employer has failed to disburse in accordance with the Act or the Labor Pension Act. Employers are required to pay a certain amount to the Arrear Wage Payment Fund each month according to the total wages insured for the month and the statutory rate to provide the funds for the following payments:
1.The arrear wages specified in subparagraph 1 of the preceding Paragraph;
2.The owed pensions and severance pay specified in subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the preceding Paragraph; the total amount shall be no more than six months of average wage.
When the Arrear Wage Payment Fund has accumulated to a certain amount, the rate shall be reduced or the collection shall be suspended.
The central competent authority shall set the rate of Paragraph 2 at no more than 1.5 thousandths and present it to the Executive Yuan for approval.
Wages, pensions and severance pay owed by employers and remained unsettled after concerned workers have filed their requests shall be paid first from the Arrear
Wage Payment Fund according to Paragraph 2; such employers shall then repay the amounts to the Arrear Wage Payment Fund within a specified period.
The Arrear Wage Payment Fund shall be managed by a management committee set up by the central competent authority. The central competent authority may commission a labor insurance agency to be in charge of fund collection and payment. The central competent authority shall also establish the procedure for arrear wage payment from the Fund, as well as regulations regarding fund collection and payment, Fund management, the certain amount of Paragraph 3, and the organization of the management committee.

Article 29

After the closing of books of account at the end of the business year, a business entity shall, after paying taxes, covering losses for the previous year and setting aside stock dividends and legal reserves, pay allowances or bonus out of the balance of net profits, if any, to workers who have worked the entire preceding year without committing fault and misconduct.

Chapter IV Working Hours, Recess and Holidays

Article 30

The regular working time of workers may not exceed eight hours a day or 40 hours a week.

With the consent of a labor union, or if there is no labor union in a business entity, with the approval of a labor- management conference, an employer may distribute the regular working hours, referred to in the proceeding paragraph, of any two workdays in every two weeks, to other workdays, provided that no more than two hours shall be distributed to each of the other workdays.

However, the total number of working hours shall not exceed forty-eight hours every week.

With the prior consent of the labor union, or if there is no labor union exists in a business entity, with the agreement of a labor-management conference, an employer may distribute the regular working hours, referred to in the Paragraph1, in every eight weeks,provided that the regular working time shall not in excess of eight hours a day and the total number of working hours shall not exceed forty-eight hours every week.

The regulations set forth in the two preceding Paragraphs are only applicable to the business (or industries) designated by the Central Competent Authority.

Employers shall prepare and keep worker attendance records for five years.

The attendance records specified in the preceding Paragraph shall register the attendance of workers on a daily basis to the minute. Employers may not refuse when workers request for duplicates or photocopies of the attendance records.

Employers may not use the amendment to regular working hours of Paragraph 1 as reason for wage deduction.

Employers may, base on the needs of workers to tend to their family members, allow workers the flexibility to adjust their starting and finishing work time of up to one hour of the daily regular working hours specified in Paragraphs 1 to 3 and Article 30-1.

Article 30-1

For businesses (or industries) designated by the Central Competent Authority, upon the consent of its labor union, or if there is no labor union in a business entity, with the approval of a labor-management conference, an employer may change his/her working hours under the following principles:

1.The distribution of regular working hours to other work days in four weeks shall not exceed two hours a day and is not subject to the restrictions referred to in Paragraphs 2 to 4 of the preceding article.

2.When the regular workday is ten hours a day, the overtime work shall not exceed two hours for that particular day.

3.Female workers on night shifts, except for those who are pregnant or are in breastfeeding periods, are not subject to the restrictions referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article 49. However, the employer must provide necessary safety and health facilities.

Businesses (or industries) that are governed by Article 3 (which was amended and took effect on December 27, 1996) are not governed by the preceding paragraph, except for agriculture, forestry, fishery, and pasturage industries referred to in Subparagraph 1 of Paragraph 1.

Article 31

The working hours of a worker operating in a pit or tunnel shall begin from the time of entrance to the pit or tunnel and shall end at the time of departure therefrom.

Article 32

When an employer has a necessity to have his/her employee to perform the work besides regular working hours, he/ she, with the consent of a labor union, or if there is no labor union exists in a business entity, with the approval of a labor-management conference, may extend the working hours.

The extension of working hours referred to in the preceding paragraph, combined with the regular working hours shall not exceed twelve hours a day; the total number of overtime shall not exceed forty-six hours a month; however, the extension of working hours, with the consent of a labor union, or if there is no labor

union exists in a business entity, with the approval of a labor- management conference, shall not exceed fifty-four hours a month and one hundred and thirty-eight hours every three months.
When an employer having more than thirty employees needs to have his/her employee to perform work referred to in the preceding paragraph, he/she shall report it to the local competent authority for record.
Due to the occurrence of an act of God, an accident, or an unexpected event and when an employer has a necessity to have his/her employee to perform the work besides regular working hours, may extend the working hours. However, the employer shall notify the labor union within twenty-four hours after the beginning of the extension. If there is no labor union, shall report it to the local competent authority for record. Subsequent to the over time, the employer shall offer worker suitable time off.
Except for supervisory duties or in any of the situations referred to in the preceding paragraph, the working hours of a worker in a pit or tunnel shall not be extended.

Article 32-1
When an employer extends the work according to Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 32 or requests the worker to perform work on rest days as prescribed in Article 36, the employer shall calculate the hours of compensatory leave based on the hours of work performed, as the worker chooses to take compensatory leave with the consent of the employer.
The period of the compensatory leave referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be agreed on by the employer and the worker; should compensatory leaves not be used by workers upon the expiration of the compensatory leaves or the termination of the contracts, wages shall be paid based on the day when working hours are extended or the rest day when the worker performs work; employers failing to pay the said wages will be punished for violating the provisions of Article 24.

Article 33
Where the living convenience of the public or other special cause necessitates the adjustment of regular working hours and overtime hours for business (or industries) under Article 3 other than manufacturing and mining in a manner not contemplated in Articles 30 and 32, the local competent authorities, may if necessary, by order permit such adjustment after having consulted both the competent authority with jurisdiction over the business (or industries) and the labor union.

Article 34
If a rotation system is adopted, workers on such shifts shall be rotated on a weekly basis except as otherwise consented to by the worker.
Workers who are on rotation in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be granted a rest period of at least eleven hours continually; however, due to the characteristic of work or special cause, a rest period of at least eight continuous hours shall be granted after the Central Regulatory Authority with jurisdiction over the business (or industries) has reviewed with the Central Competent Authority.
The change in the rest period referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made with the consent of a labor union, or if there is no labor union exists in a business entity, with the approval of a labor-management conference. When an employer has more than thirty employees, he/she shall report it to the local competent authority for record.

Article 35
A worker shall be permitted to have a break for at least thirty minutes after having worked for four continuous hours; provided, however, that such break may be rescheduled by the employer to be taken within other working hours if a rotation system is adopted or work of a continuous or urgent nature is involved.

Article 36
A worker shall have two regular days off every seven days. One day is a regular leave and the other one is a rest day.
An employer shall not be subject to the restrictions of the preceding paragraph if one of the following conditions exists:
1.According to Paragraph 2 of Article 30, workers who adjust their regular working hours shall have a minimum of one day of regular leave every seven days and a minimum of four days' rest every two weeks consisting of the combined regular leaves and rest days.

2.According to Paragraph 3 of Article 30, workers who adjust their regular working hours shall have a minimum of one day of regular leave every seven days and a minimum of sixteen days' rest every eight weeks consisting of the combined regular leaves and rest days.
3.According to Article 30-1, workers who adjust their regular working hours shall have a minimum of two days of regular leaves every fourteen days and a minimum of eight days' rest every four weeks consisting of the combined regular leaves and rest days.
When an employer needs his/her employee to perform the work in addition to regular working hours, it shall be added based on Paragraph 2 of Article 32 of the total of extension of working hours. However, if there is an act of God, an accident, or an unexpected event and an employer needs his/her employee to work in addition to regular working hours, then the working hours are not subject to the restrictions of Paragraph 2 of Article 32.
An employer may adjust the regular leave referred to in Paragraph 1 and Sub-paragraphs 1 and 2, Paragraph 2 every seven days with the consent of the Central Regulatory Authority with jurisdiction over the business (or industries) designated by the Central Competent Authority.
The regular leave referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be adjusted with the consent of a labor union, or if there is no labor union exists in a business entity, with the approval of a labor-management conference. When an employer has more than thirty employees, he/she shall report it to the local competent authority for record.

Article 37
Leaves shall be granted for national holidays, holidays, and Labor Day which are designated as holidays by the Ministry of the Interior and holidays designated by other Central Competent Authority.
The provisions of the preceding paragraph, which was amended on December 6, 2016, shall take effect on January 1, 2017.

Article 38
A worker who has worked continually for the same employer or business entity for a certain period of time shall be granted annual paid leaves on an annual basis based on the following conditions:
1.Three days for service of six months or more but less than one year.
2.Seven days for service of one year or more but less than two years.
3.Ten days for service of two years or more but less than three years.
4.Fourteen days for service of three years or more but less than five years.
5.Fifteen days for service of five years or more but less than ten years.
6.One additional day for each year of service over ten years up to a maximum of thirty days.
Annual paid leaves from the preceding paragraph are to be arranged by workers. The employer, however, in the light of urgent needs of the business operation or personal factors of workers, may consult and make adjustments with workers.
The employer shall inform the worker to arrange the annual paid leaves of the preceding two paragraphs when the employee meets the conditions for the annual paid leaves under Paragraph One.
Wages must be paid for annual paid leaves not used by workers because of the termination of annual or termination of contracts. For unused annual paid leaves extended until the following year according to the agreement reached by employers and workers, wages must be paid for those not used by workers at the end of the following year or upon the termination of contracts. The employer shall record the dates of annual paid leaves of workers and the total amount of the wages paid for annual paid leaves have not been taken in the worker payroll roster designated in Article 23 and shall inform the worker in writing every year on a regular basis.
In the case of a claim of rights by workers under this Article, the employer shall bear the burden of proof if the employer considers that the workers’ rights do not exist.

Article 39
Wages shall be paid by an employer to a worker for taking leaves for regular leaves and rest days as stipulated by Article 36, for holidays as stipulated under Article 37, and annual paid leaves as stipulated by Article 38. When an employer has obtained the consent of a worker to work on a holiday, the employer shall pay the worker at double the regular rate for such work. This shall also apply when, with the consent of the worker or the labor union, the worker is required to work to meet seasonal needs.

Article 40
An employer may require workers to suspend all leaves of absence referred to in Articles 36 to 38, if an act of God, an accident or unexpected event requires continuance of work; provided, however, that the worker concerned shall receive wages at double the regular rate for work during the suspended leave, and then also be granted leave to make up for the suspended leave of absence.
In respect of the suspended leaves of absence referred to in the preceding paragraph, the employer shall, within twenty-four hours after the end off suspension, file a report stating details and reasons with the local competent authorities for the approval and record of the suspension.

Article 41
If it is deemed necessary by the local competent authorities, the annual paid leave of workers in public utilities referred to in Article 38 may be suspended, for which the employer shall pay wages at double the regular rate.

Article 42
An employer shall not compel a worker to accept work beyond regular working hours if the worker is unable to do so on account of poor health or other proper reasons.

Article 43
A worker may take time off for wedding, funeral, sickness or other proper causes. The duration of such leave and the wage standards for leaves other than unspecified casual leave shall be prescribed by the Central Competent Authority.
Chapter V Child Workers and Female Workers

Article 44
A worker over fifteen years old, but less than sixteen years old, shall be considered as a child worker.
No child worker and no worker less than eighteen years old shall be permitted to do work that is potentially dangerous or hazardous in nature.

Article 45
No employer shall employ any person under the age of fifteen. This does not apply if the person has graduated from junior high school or the nature and environment of the work have been determined and authorized by the competent authority that no harm will result to the worker's mental and physical health. Provisions in child labor regulations shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the employee of the preceding paragraph.
The Central Competent Authority shall stipulate the determination criteria, review procedures, and other measures governing the complying matters for determining the nature and environment of the work that will not do any harm to the worker's mental and physical health stated in the first paragraph based on factors such as the worker's age, nature of work, and the length of compulsory education received. For persons under the age of fifteen providing labor service to a third party through others, or directly providing labor service to receive remuneration with no employment relationship, the provision stated in the previous paragraph and child labor protection regulations shall apply, mutatis mutandis.

Article 46
Employer of workers who are less than eighteen years old shall keep the letters of consent from the legal guardians and age certificates of such workers on file.

Article 47
Child workers' daily working hours shall not exceed eight hours, weekly working hours shall not exceed forty hours, and working on regulated day off is not permitted.

Article 48
No child worker shall be permitted to work between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the following morning.

Article 49

An employer shall not make his /her female worker perform her work between ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the following morning. However, with the consent of a labor union, or if there is no labor union in a business entity, with the approval of a labor-management conference, and the following requirements in each subparagraph are met, the preceding restrictions are not applied:
1.The necessary safety and health facilities are provided.
2.When there is no public transportation facilities available, transportation facilities are provided or dormitories for female workers are arranged.
For the necessary safety and health facilities referred to in Subparagraph 1 of the preceding paragraph, their standards shall be determined by the Central Competent Authority. However, the safety and health facilities set forth in an agreement between the employer and the female worker are better than requirements in the Act, the said agreement shall be controlling.
When a female worker is unable to work between ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the following morning due to health or other justifiable reasons, the employer shall not force her to work.
Due to the occurrence of an act of God, an accident, or an unexpected event, and so the employer has a necessity to make his/ her female worker perform her work between ten o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the following morning, the requirements in the Paragraph1 shall not be applied.
For those female workers who are pregnant or are feeding their babies, the proviso clause of Paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph shall not be applied.

Article 50
A female worker shall be granted maternity leave before and after childbirth for a combined period of eight weeks. In the case of a miscarriage after the first three months of pregnancy, the female worker shall be permitted to discontinue her work and shall be granted maternity leave for a period of four weeks.
If the female worker referred to in the preceding paragraph has been employed for more than six months, she shall be paid regular wages during the maternity leave, while if her period of service is less than six months, she shall be paid wages at half of the regular payment.

Article 51
A female worker may apply to be transferred to less strenuous work during her pregnancy. The employer shall neither reject her application nor reduce her wage.

Article 52
Where a female worker is required to breast-feed her baby of less than one year of age, the employer shall permit her to do so twice a day, each for thirty minutes, besides the break period set forth in Article 35.
The breast feeding time referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed as working time.
Chapter VI Retirement

Article 53
A worker may apply for voluntary retirement under any of the following conditions:
1.Where the worker attains the age of fifty-five and has worked for fifteen years.
2.Where the worker has worked for more than twenty- five years.
3.Where the worker attains the age of sixty and has worked for ten years.

Article 54
An employer shall not force a worker to retire unless any of the following situations has occurred:
1.Where the worker attains the age of sixty-five.
2.Where the worker is unable to perform his/ her duties due to mental handicap or physical disability.
A business entity may request the central competent authority to adjust the age prescribed in Subparagraph 1 of the preceding paragraph if the specific job entails risk, requires substantial physical strength or otherwise of a special nature; provided, however, that the age shall not be reduced below fifty-five.

Article 55
The criteria for payment of worker pensions shall be as follows:
1. Two bases are given for each full year of service rendered. But for the rest of the years over 15 years, one base is given for each full year of service rendered. The total number of bases shall be no more than

45. The Length of service is calculated as half year when it is less than six months and as one year when it is more than six months;
2. As set forth in subparagraph 2 of Paragraph 1 of Article 54, an additional 20% on top of the amount calculated according to the preceding subparagraph shall be given to workers forced to retire due to mental disorders or physical disabilities incurred from the execution of their duties.
The retirement pension base as specified in subparagraph 1 of the preceding Paragraph shall be one month's average wage of the worker at the time when his or her retirement is approved.
Employers shall pay the pensions specified in Paragraph 1 within 30 days from the day of retirement. Those unable to pay the amount in one lump sum may apply to the competent authority for approval to pay the amount in installments. If the retirement pension criteria established by business entities before the enforcement of the Act are better than those set forth in the Act, such criteria shall apply.

Article 56
Employers shall appropriate labor pension reserve funds ranging between 2% and 15% of the total monthly wages of their employees and deposit such amount in a designated account. The funds in said account may not be used as an assignment, seizure, offset or security object. The central competent authority shall establish regulations on the proportion, procedure and management of the funds to be appropriated and present them to the Executive Yuan for approval.
Before the end of each year, employers shall assess the balance in the designated labor pension reserve funds account of the preceding Paragraph. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated according to the preceding Article for workers retiring in the same year according to Article 53 or subparagraph 1 of Paragraph 1 of Article 54, the employer is required to make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year and submit the statement to the Business Entity Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve for review.
The central competent authority shall set up the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee to manage the Labor Pension Fund composed of the monthly appropriated labor pension reserve funds of Paragraph 1. The central competent authority shall also define the organization of said committee, its meeting procedures and regulations on related matters.
The central competent authority shall coordinate with the Ministry of Finance to commission a financial institution to be in charge of the collection and spending, custody and utilization of the Fund specified in the preceding Paragraph. The minimum earnings from the Fund may not be less than the two-year-term time deposit interest offered by local banks; in the event of a deficit, it shall be covered by the national treasury. The central competent authority shall establish the regulations regarding the collection and spending, custody and utilization of the Fund and present them to the Executive Yuan for approval.
The supervision of labor pension reserve funds appropriated by employers shall be supervised by the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve composed of representatives for workers and employers. Worker representatives on the committee may not be less than two thirds of the members in the committee; the central competent authority shall establish the regulations for the organization of the committee.
The decision or adjustment of the proportion of labor pension reserve funds to be appropriated each month by employers must be reviewed and approved by their Business Entity Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve and presented to the local competent authority for approval.
When processing loan applications from businesses that require the investigation of the labor retirement reserve appropriation of such business entity, financial institutions may request the local competent authority to provide such data.
Financial institutions acquiring the data of the preceding Paragraph are obliged to keep the data confidential and to also make certain that related data safety audits are conducted.
The central competent authority shall consult with the Financial Supervisory Commission to establish regulations regarding the content and range of the data of the two preceding Paragraphs as well as the application procedure and other rules to follow.

Article 57
Workers' years of service shall be limited to years of employment by the same business entity. In determining the years of service of a worker who is transferred to another business entity owned by the same employer, and in determining accumulated service years recognized by a new employer on a

continued basis under Article 20 of the Act, the years of service at the different business entities shall be combined for calculation purposes.

Article 58
The right of a worker to claim retirement benefits shall be aborted if it is not exercised within five years from the month following the effective date of retirement.
The right to claim retirement benefits shall not be assigned, offset, mortgaged, or guaranteed.
Applicants claiming retirement benefits pursuant to this Act shall open a specific account with necessary documents at a financial institution for the deposit of retirement benefits.
The deposits in the specific account of the preceding Paragraph shall not be the objects of offset, mortgage, security or compulsory execution.
Chapter VII Compensation for Occupational Accidents

Article 59
An employer shall pay compensation to a worker who is dead, injured, incapacitated or sick due to occupational accidents according to the following provisions; provided that if, in respect of the same accident, the employer has already paid compensation to the worker concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Insurance Act or other applicable statutes and administrative regulations, The employer may deduct those already paid compensation therefrom:
1.When a worker is injured or suffers from any occupational disease, the employer shall compensate him the necessary medical expenses. The categories of occupation-related diseases and the scope of medical treatment covered shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the Labor Insurance Act.
2.When a worker under medical treatment is not able to work, the employer shall pay him compensation according to his/her pre-existing wage. The employer shall be released from such compensation obligation by giving to the worker a lump sum payment equal to forty months of average wage if the worker failing to recover after two years of medical treatment has been diagnosed and confirmed by a designated hospital as being unable to perform the original work and so does not meet the disability requirements under Subparagraph 3 hereof.
3.When after the termination of medical treatment the designated hospital has definitely diagnosed that the worker is disabled forever, the employer shall pay him a lump sum as disability compensation in accordance with he/her average wage and the degree of disability. The standards of disability compensation shall be prescribed in the applicable provisions of the Labor Insurance Act.
4.When a worker dies of occupational injury or disease, his/ her employer shall pay funeral subsidy equal to five months of average wage and a lump sum survivors compensation equal to forty months of average wage to his/her survivors. The said survivors compensation shall be paid to survivors in the following order:
a.Spouse and children,
b.Parents,
c.Grandparents,
d.Grandchildren, and
e.Brothers and sisters.

Article 60
The compensation paid by an employer in accordance with the preceding article may be deducted from the payment of compensation for damages arising out of the same accident.

Article 61
The statute of limitation for claim right to receive compensation prescribed in Article 59 shall not be within two years from the date of the employee becomes entitled to receive the said compensation.
The right to receive compensation shall not be prejudiced by the severance of service by the particular worker, nor shall it be used for transference, assignment, set-off, attachment, mortgage or guarantee.
Workers or his/her survivors claiming occupational accident compensation pursuant to this Act shall open a dedicated account with necessary documents at a financial institution for the deposit of occupational accidents compensation.
The deposits in the dedicated account of the preceding Paragraph shall not be the objects of offset, mortgage, security or compulsory execution.

Article 62
The owner of a business entity who contracts his/her work to a subcontractor who subsequently subcontracts, the contractor, the subcontractor, and the last subcontractor shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the compensation prescribed in this Chapter for occupational accidents related to the work performed by the workers hired by the contractor and the subcontractor. When a business entity or contractor or subcontractor pays compensation for occupational accidents in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, each may claim reimbursement from the last subcontractor for the portion borne.

Article 63
Where a contractor's or subcontractor's work site is located within the scope of work site of the original business entity or is provided for by the same, the said original business entity shall supervise the contractor or subcontractor to provide their hired workers with such labor conditions as prescribed in applicable statutes and administrative regulations.
A business entity shall be jointly and severally liable with the contractor or subcontractor for the compensation of occupational accidents caused to workers hired by the contractor or subcontractor for having violated the provisions of the Labor Safety and Health Act pertaining to obligations which the contractor or subcontractor are required to perform.
Chapter VIII Apprentices

Article 64
No employer shall be permitted to recruit any apprentice of less than fifteen years of age, unless such apprentice has graduated from the junior high school.
For the purposes of the Act, the term apprentice shall refer to a person whose objective is to learn technical skills in a job category prescribed by the competent authorities for apprentice training, and who receives training from an employer in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.
The provisions of this Chapter shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to foster workers and interns of a business entity, students under any business-education cooperation project, and other persons similar to apprentices in nature.

Article 65
In recruiting an apprentice, an employer shall sign a written training contract in triplicate with each apprentice, particularizing the training subjects, training period, boarding and lodging arrangements, living allowances, relevant teaching subjects, labor insurance, certificate of completion of training, the effective date of contract, the conditions for the termination of the contract, and other clauses relating to the rights and obligations of both parties to the contract. One copy of the contract shall be kept by each member of the parties thereto, and the remaining copy shall be forwarded to the competent authorities for recording.
Without the prior consent of his/her legal guardian, no apprentice referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be allowed to sign an apprenticeship training contract if he/she is a minor

Article 66
No employer shall be permitted to collect training fees from an apprentice.

Article 67
An employer may retain an apprentice upon expiration of his/her training period and shall pay him the same wage rate payable to other workers doing the same work. The retention period, if specified in an apprenticeship training contract, shall not be longer than the training period

Article 68
The number of apprentices shall not exceed one fourth of the total number of workers. The number of workers shall be deemed four for calculation purposes even if it is below that number.

Article 69
The provisions of Chapter IV pertaining to working hours, recess and holidays, Chapter V pertaining to child workers and female workers, and Chapter VII pertaining to compensation for occupational accidents and other related labor insurance matters shall apply mutatis mutandis to apprentices.

The standards for calculating the wages of an apprentice in connection with compensation for occupational accidents shall not fall below the basic wage.

Chapter IX Work Rules

Article 70

An employer hiring more than thirty workers shall set up work rules in accordance with the nature of the business, and shall publicly display the said rules after they have been submitted to the competent authorities for approval and record. The rules shall specify the following subject matters:

1.Working hours, recess, holidays, annual paid leave of absence and the rotation of shifts for continuous operations,
2.Standards, method of calculation and pay day of payable wages,
3.Length of overtime work,
4.Allowances and bonuses,
5.Disciplinary measures,
6.Rules for attendance, leave-taking, award and discipline, promotions and transfer,
7.Rules for recruitment, discharge, severance, termination and retirement,
8.Compensation and consolation payment for accident, injury or disease,
9.Welfare measures,
10.Safety and health regulations to be followed and observed both the employer and the worker,
11.Methods for communication of views and enhancement of cooperation between employer and worker, and
12.Miscellaneous matters.

Article 71

The work rules shall be null and void if they violate any mandatory or prohibitive provisions of statutes, administrative regulations, or collective agreements applicable to a particular business entity.

Chapter X Supervision and Inspection

Article 72

To enforce the Act, other labor statutes and administrative regulations, the Central Competent Authority shall either establish a labor inspection agency or delegate this power to the competent authorities in the municipal cities. The local competent authority may also as necessary, dispatch staff members to conduct inspections.

The organizational structure of the labor inspection agency referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the Central Competent Authority.

Article 73

An inspector in the course of performing his official duties shall display the Labor Inspection badge. No business entity may reject such inspection. In the event the said business entity rejects inspection, the inspector may enforce the visit in concert with the local competent authority or the police.

An inspector in the course of performing official visit may request the business entity to produce necessary reports, records, books of account and other relevant documents or written explanations as prescribed by the provisions of the Act. If it becomes necessary for the inspector to obtain any raw materials, supplies, samples, or information, a prior notice shall be given to the employer or his agent and a receipt shall be issued to acknowledge the materials given to him.

Article 74

A worker, upon discovery of any violation by the business entity of the Act and other labor laws or administrative regulations, may file a complaint to the employer, competent authorities or inspection agencies. An employer may not terminate, transfer, reduce the wages of, or harm the rights and benefits in accordance with the law, contract or norm of such a worker nor take any unfavorable measures against the worker who files a complaint in accordance with the preceding paragraph. If the employer commits any of the actions mentioned in the preceding paragraph, that action shall be null and void.

Upon receipt of a complaint of the type from the first paragraph, the competent authority or the inspection agency shall conduct the necessary investigations and notify the worker in writing of its handling within sixty days.

The competent authority or the inspection agency shall keep the identity of the complainant confidential and shall not disclose any information which might reveal the identity of the complainant.
For those who violate the provisions of the preceding paragraph, in addition to civil servants being held liable to criminal laws and administratively responsible, shall be liable for damages to the worker.
The central competent authority shall establish the rules and regulations for competent authorities regarding the confidentiality of accepting reported complaints and other matters that must be complied with.
Chapter XI Penal Provisions

Article 75
An employer who violates the provisions of Article 5 shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, detained and/or fined a sum less than N.T.$ 750,000.

Article 76
Any person who violates the provisions of Article 6 shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, detained and/or fined a sum less than N.T.$ 450,000.

Article 77
An employer who violates Article 42, Paragraph 2 of Article 44, Paragraph 1 of Articles 45, Article 47, Article 48, Paragraph 3 of Article 49 or Paragraph 1 of Article 64 shall be sentenced to a maximum of 6 months imprisonment, detained, or fined a concurrent maximum amount of NT$300,000.

Article 78
Employers failing to pay severance pay or pensions in accordance with the criteria or timelines set forth in Articles 17 and 55 shall be subject to fines between NT$300,000 and NT$1.5 million and shall be ordered to make the payment within a given period; failure to make payments shall be fined consecutively.
Employers violating Articles 13, 26, 50 and 51 or Paragraph 2 of Article 56 shall be subject to fines between NT$90,000 and NT$450,000.

Article 79
Employers found to have any of the following conditions shall be subject to fines between NT$20,000 and NT$1,000,000:
1.In violation of Paragraph 1 of Article 21, Articles 22 to 25, Paragraphs 1 to 3, 6 and 7 of Article 30, Article 32, Articles 34 to 41, Paragraph 1 of Article 49, or Article 59；
2.Failure to pay wages within a given period as ordered by the competent authority in accordance with Article 27 or to adjust working hours as required by the competent authority in accordance with Article 33;
3.Failure to pay the minimum requirement of wages as defined by the central competent authority in accordance with Article 43 for work durations other than holidays and personal leave.
Employers violating Paragraph 5 of Article 30 or Paragraph 5 of Article 49 shall be subject to fines between NT$90,000 and NT$450,000.
Those in violation of Article 7, Paragraph 1 of Article 9, Article16, Article19, Paragraph 2 of Article 28, Article 46, Paragraph 1 of Article 56, Paragraph 1 of Article 65,
Articles 66 to 68, Article 70 or Paragraph 2 of Article 74, shall be subject to fines between NT$20,000 and NT$300,000.
For those having violations of any of the three preceding provisions, the competent authority, in accordance with the size of businesses, the number of those being violated or the circumstances of the violations, may increase the penalty by an additional 50% above the maximum amount of the legal fine.

Article 79-1
Penalty applying mutatis mutandis to violations to Paragraphs 2 and 4 of Articles 45, Paragraph 3 of Article 64 and Paragraph 1 of Article 69 is applicable to the Penal Provisions of this Act.

Article 80
Any person who refuses, avoids or obstructs a labor inspector in the performance of his/her official duties shall be punished by an administrative fine of no less than N.T.$ 30,000 but not exceeding N.T.$ 150,000.

Article 80-1

Business entity that is fined for violations of the Act, the competent authority shall publicly announce the name of such business entity or its owner(s), the person(s) in charge, and shall also order such business to make improvements within a given period; failure to make improvements shall be fined consecutively.
The competent authority may determine the amount of fine in accordance with the number of employees that the violation involves, the number of violations accumulated or the amounts to be paid according to law.

Article 81
If the representative of a legal entity, the agent of a legal entity or a natural person, an employee or any other staff member violates the Act in the rendering of his respective services, the violator shall be punished pursuant to this Chapter; in addition, the legal entity itself or the natural person shall also be subject to punishment by such fine or administrative fine as prescribed in the respective articles of the Act; unless the representative of the legal entity or the natural person has done his best to avoid the occurrence of the violation.
The representative of a legal entity or the natural person shall be deemed as an offender, if he/she instigate or ignores the violation.

Article 82
Where an administrative fine remains unpaid after a demand for payment from the competent authority, the case shall be referred to the court for compulsory execution.
Chapter XII Supplementary Provisions

Article 83
A business entity shall hold meeting to coordinate worker-employer relationships and promote worker-employer cooperation and increase work efficiency. The regulations governing for labor-management conference shall be prescribed by the Central Competent Authority in concert with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and then reported to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Article 84
In the case of a civil servant who also has the legal status of a worker, civil service laws and regulations shall govern such matters as appointment, discharge, wage, salary, award and discipline retirement, survivors compensation and insurance (including that for occupational accidents). If the rest of the labor conditions are more favorable than the relevant provisions of the Act, the more favorable parts shall apply.

Article 84-1
After the approval and public announcement of the Central Competent Authority, the following types of workers may arrange their own working hours, regular days off, national holidays and female workers' night work through other agreements with their employers. These agreements shall be submitted to the local competent authorities for approval and record and shall not subject to the restrictions imposed by Articles 30, 32, 36, 37 and 49 of the Act:
1.Supervisory, administrative workers, and professional workers with designated responsibility,
2.Monitoring or intermittent jobs, and
3.Other types of job in special nature.
The agreement made under the preceding paragraph shall be in the form of written document. They shall use the basic standards contained in the Act as reference and shall not be detrimental to the health and well-being of the workers.

Article 84-2
The seniority of a worker is calculated from the first day of his/her employment. The standards of severance and retirement benefit for the seniority accumulated before the application of the Act shall be calculated in accordance with the applicable Acts and administrative regulations effective during that time. In cases there were no applicable Acts and administrative regulations, these standards shall be calculated in accordance with the rules promulgated by the respective business entities or the agreements reached by workers and employers themselves. After the application of the Act, the standards of severance pays and retirement benefits for the seniority accumulated shall be calculated in accordance with Articles 17 and 55 of the Act.

Article 85
The enforcement rules of the Act shall be prescribed by the Central Competent Authority and reported to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Article 86
This Act shall take effect from the day of promulgation. Amendments to Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 30, which were promulgated on June 28, 2000, however, entered into force from January 1, 2001; amendments to Paragraph 1 of Article 28, which were promulgated on February 4, 2015, shall take effect eight months after promulgation; amendments to the provisions of the Act, which were promulgated on June 3, 2015, shall take effect from January 1, 2016; the date on which Paragraph 2 of Article 34, which was amended and promulgated on December 21, 2016, takes effect shall be prescribed by the Executive Yuan, Articles 37 and 38 shall take effect from January 1, 2017.
The provisions of the Act amended on January 10, 2018, shall take effect from March 1, 2018.

就業服務法

Employment Service Act
Amended Date： 2025-01-20
Category： Ministry of Labor（勞動部）

Chapter I General Provisions
Article 1
The Act is enacted for the purpose of promoting national employment with the goal of enhancing social and economic development. In instances where this Act does not provide specific guidance, provisions shall be governed by applicable statutes.

Article 2
For the purpose of this Act:
1. The term "employment services" refers to services aimed at assisting nationals in seeking employment and aiding employer s in the recruitment or hiring of employees.
2. The term "employment services institution" refers to an agency providing employment services. This includes public employment services institution established by governmental bodie (s) and private employment services institution established by private individual(s) or no n-governmental organization(s).
3. The term "employer" refers to any person who engages or hires employees for the purpose of work.
4. The term "Senior or Mid-Aged Persons" refer to nationals aged between forty-five to sixty-five years.
5. The term "long-term unemployed" refers to an insured person who has been unemployed for one year; has accumulated at least 6 months of insurance enrollment within the three years preceding the cessation of their insurance coverage and has registered for jo b seeking at a public employment service agencies within one month.

Article 3
Every national shall have the freedom to choose their occupation, subject to the limitations and restrictions as prescribed by law.

Article 4
All nationals possessing the capability to work shall have equal access to Employment Services, without discrimination.

Article 5
(I)For the purpose of ensuring fair and equal opportunity in seeking employment, employers are prohibited from discriminating against any job applicant or employee based on race, class, language, thought, religion, political party affiliation, place of origin, birth place, gender, gender orientation, age, marital status, appearance, facial features, disability, astrological sign, blood type, or former membership in any labor union; in cases where other laws specifically address discrimination, those laws shall take precedence.
(II)When recruiting or hiring employee(s), employers refrain from engaging in any of the following acts:
1. Making false statements or misrepresentations or disclosures relating to employment.

2. Retaining any personal identification documents (such as identification cards, work certificates, or other certifying documents) of job applicants or employees, or requesting the surrender of personal documents unrelated to the employment, without the individual's consent.
3. Retaining personal belongings of job applicants, or demanding deposits or bonds from job applicants or employees.
4. Assigning tasks to any job applicant or employee that violate public order or accepted moral standards.
5. Providing false information or fraudulent health examination samples in applications for permits to employ foreign workers, or in the recruitment, importation, or management of such workers.
6. Failing to publicly display or inform the range of regular pay less than NT $ 40,000.

Article 6
(I)For the purposes of the Act, the term "competent authority(ies)" refers to the Ministry of Labor at the central government level, the respective municipal city government(s) at the municipal level, and the respective county/city government(s) at the County/City level.
(II)In matters concerning employment services to indigenous peoples, the Central Competent Authority shall collaborate with the Council of Indigenous Peoples of the Executive Yuan.
(III)The Central Competent Authority shall:
1. Formulate nationwide employment policies, propose statutes for legislative enactment, promulgate regulations, and develop nationwide plans/programs.
2. Provide information on the nationwide employment market.
3. Establish standards for the implementation of employment services.
4. Supervise, guide, coordinate, and assess employment services throughout the nation.
5. Issue permits to employers for the employment of foreign workers and administer such employment.
6. Issue, suspend, or terminate permits for private employment services institutions involved in:
(1) Introducing foreign worker(s) to work in Taiwan.
(2) Introducing resident(s) of Hong Kong, Macau, or Mainland China to work in the Republic of China; or
(3) Introducing nationals to work abroad.
7. Handle other matters related to nationwide employment services and employment promotion.
(IV)The competent authority(ies) at the municipal and county/city levels shall:
1. Address employment discrimination issues.
2. Administer and examine the employment of foreign workers in the Republic of China.
3. Issue, suspend, or terminate permits for private employment services institutions that introduce nationals to work within the Republic of China.
4. Manage private employment services institutions beyond the scope described in subparagraph 6 of Paragraph 3 and subparagraph 3 of this Paragraph.
5. Cooperate in other matters related to employment services for nationals.

Article 7
(I)The competent authority(ies) may convene consultative bodies composed of representatives from labor groups, employers, government officials, and scholars and experts. These bodies shall review and provide consultation on matters related to employment services and employment promotion. The composition of the consultative bodies must ensure that at least half of the participants are representatives from labor groups, employers, and scholars and experts.
(II)No less than one-third of the representatives in any category mentioned in Paragraph 1 are of a single gender, ensuring gender diversity.

Article 8
To enhance professional knowledge and operational efficiency of the employment services personnel, the competent authority(ies) shall conduct periodic on-the-job training programs.

Article 9
Employment services institutions, as well as their personnel, are prohibited from publicly disclosing any information pertaining to employers or job applicants, except as required for the purpose of employment referrals.

Article 10

(I)During periods of legal strikes or ongoing industrial disputes resulting from the termination of labor contracts that affect the rights of the majority of the labor force, employment services institutions are prohibited from referring job applicants to work at the affected workplaces.
(II)The term "majority of the labor " as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article is defined as: the involvement of ten or more workers in the industrial dispute within a business entity, or in cases where there are fewer than ten workers involved, one-third or more of the workers at the workplace subject to the dispute.

Article 11
(I)The competent authority(ies) should reward and publicly commend individuals who have made distinguished contributions to the advancement of nationals' employment.
(II)The regulations concerning the criteria, categories, procedures, and other relevant aspects regarding the rewards and public commendations as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be separately prescribed by the Central Competent Authority.
Chapter II Public Employment Services

Article 12
(I)Competent authorities are authorized to establish public employment services institutions as necessary to meet business needs.
(II)Should the population of indigenous people(s) have reached twenty thousand or more within the jurisdiction of a municipal city or a county/city, public employment services institution(s) for indigenous peoples may be established in order to accommodate the special cultural needs of such indigenous people(s).
(III)The Central Competent Authority shall set the guidelines on the establishment of public employment services institution(s) as referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 13
Employment services processed by public employment services institutions shall be offered free of charge. However, public employment services institutions may collect fees from employers for expenses incurred in examinations or recruitment activities that are specifically entrusted by those employers.

Article 14
Public employment services institutions are required to process all applications from job applicants seeking employment and from employers seeking to hire, without refusal. Notwithstanding the provision in the previous paragraph, a public employment services institution may refuse to process an application if the application is in violation of applicable laws or regulations; if the job applicant or employer fails to provide necessary information for job referral purposes.

Article 15
(Delete)

Article 16
To enhance information availability of various job markets, public employment services institutions shall collect, organize and analyze information regarding wage variations, supply and demand of human resources and any prospective developments within their respective districts of responsibility.

Article 17
(I)Public employment services institutions shall provide employment counseling for job applicants, and refer them for appropriate work, vocational training, skill examinations, entrepreneurial guidance, determination of unemployment status or applying for unemployment benefits based on the outcomes of the job and vocational counseling.
(II)All services provided and counseling content as described in Paragraph 1 must be systematically recorded.
(III)The Central Competent Authority shall set the guidelines on the job and vocational counseling and any other related matters as referred to in Paragraph 1.

Article 18

Public employment services institutions are required to establish and maintain collaborative relationships with schools within their respective responsible districts, with a view to assist those schools with vocational counseling for students. In conjunction with these educational institutions, public employment services institutions shall: facilitate the referral of graduates to appropriate employment opportunities or vocational training programs; participate in developing and implementing vocational training programs. Following the employment of these students, public employment services institutions are responsible for providing ongoing post-employment counseling and support.

Article 19
In order to assist job applicants who lack the necessary knowledge and skills with employment, public employment services institutions may refer these individuals to appropriate vocational training programs and upon completion of their successful completion, assist and facilitate their job placement.

Article 20
Public employment services institutions are required to provide referral services to individuals applying for unemployment benefits under employment insurance. These services include: referrals to suitable employment opportunities, and referrals to vocational training programs.
Chapter III Promoting Employment

Article 21
The government is responsible for planning and formulating adjustment measures to enhance the effective utilization of human resources and national employment. These measures should be based on investigatory information regarding employment and unemployment trends, focusing on the supply and demand dynamics of human resources.

Article 22
The Central Competent Authority shall establish and maintain a nationwide network dedicated to providing employment information. The primary objectives of this network are: to facilitate an inter-regional balance in the supply and demand of human resources; to coordinate and enhance the implementation of unemployment benefits under the employment insurance program.

Article 23
(I)In response to significant unemployment caused by economic recession, the Central Competent Authority may: encourage employers to engage in negotiations with labor unions or workers to reduce working hours, adjust wages, or conduct educational training programs; enhance vocational training programs or implement necessary measures to create temporary job opportunities based on actual needs; subsidize enterprise start-up loan interests and, if necessary, provide relevant allowances or benefits to promote employment.
(II)The Central Competent Authority shall issue regulations governing the application requirements, scope, procedures, duration, financial sources, and other relevant aspects concerning the subsidies, allowances, and benefits mentioned in Paragraph 1.

Article 24
(I)The competent authorities shall devise and implement plans to promote the employment of the following groups, who are willing and actively seeking employment. Where necessary, relevant allowances or benefits may be provided to:
1. Individuals who are sole financial supporters of their families.
2. Senior or middle-aged persons
3. Persons with disabilities.
4. Indigenous peoples.
5. Individuals from medium or low-income families with working capacity.
6. Persons who are long-term unemployed.
7. Women seeking re-employment after displacement.
8. Victims of domestic violence.
9. Rehabilitated ex-convicts.
10. Other persons deemed eligible by the central competent authority.

(II)The plans as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall undergo periodic reviews to ensure their effective implementation.
(III)The Competent Authority shall provide relevant support to qualified care workers who are willing and seeking employment.
(IV)The Central Competent Authority shall issue regulations specifying application requirements, amount, duration, financial sources, and other relevant aspects concerning the allowances and benefits described in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 25
Public employment services institutions are obligated to proactively seek and secure job opportunities that are suitable for individuals with disabilities and for senior or middle-aged persons. These institutions shall periodically publish information regarding the job opportunities obtained for these groups, ensuring accessibility and visibility.

Article 26
The competent authorities are required to provide vocational training programs tailored for women who have left their employment due to pregnancy, childbirth, or child-rearing responsibilities. These programs shall be developed based on actual needs and aim to facilitate the re-employment of these women.

Article 27
The competent authorities shall establish vocational training programs for indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities who are seeking employment. These programs are to be developed in response to the particular needs of these groups, with the aim of facilitating their successful integration into the workforce.

Article 28
After referring disabled individuals or indigenous peoples to employment, public employment services institutions are required to conduct followup visits. The purpose of these visits is to assist these employees in adapting to their new jobs and to ensure their successful integration into the workplace.

Article 29
(I)Competent authorities at the municipal and county/city levels are required to compile lists of individuals from medium and low-income families within their jurisdiction who have the capacity to work. These lists shall be forwarded to local public employment services institutions to facilitate job placement or enrollment in vocational training programs for these individuals.
(II)Public employment services institutions shall subsidize the charges associated with applying for jobs for: persons from medium or low-income families with the capacity to work; victims of domestic violence.

Article 30
Public employment services institutions are required to maintain close collaboration with local conscription offices. The primary goal of this collaboration is to facilitate job placement or enrollment in vocational training programs for demobilized soldiers.

Article 31
Public employment services institutions are mandated to establish and maintain active collaboration with rehabilitation programs. The primary goal of this collaboration is to assist post-convicted individuals, referred to as 'protected persons', in securing job placement or enrolling in vocational training programs.

Article 32
(I)The competent authorities shall allocate an annual budget specifically for implementing measures under this Act, aimed at promoting national employment.
(II)The Central Competent Authority may provide subsidies to the competent authorities at the municipal city and county/city levels. The provision of such subsidies shall take into account the actual fiscal situations of these lower-level authorities.

Article 33

(I)In the event of a layoff, the employer is required to prepare a list of laid-off employees at least ten days prior to their departure. This list must include the employee's name, sex/gender, age, address, telephone numbers, position, reasons for the layoff, and whether they require employment counseling. This list must be submitted to and the local competent authority(ies) and public employment services institution(s) must be informed accordingly. In cases of layoffs due to natural disasters, unforeseen events, or other force majeure circumstances, the employer shall complete and submit this list within three days following the employee's departure.
(II)Upon receiving the information as specified in Paragraph 1, public employment services institutions are obligated to assist the laid-off employees in finding re-employment, taking into account their willingness and working capacity.

Article 33-1
The Central Competent Authority is authorized to delegate responsibilities concerning employment services and employment promotion, as outlined in this Act, to: subordinate employment services institutions or vocational training agencies under its jurisdiction; competent authorities at the municipal or county/city level; other relevant agencies or organizations.
Chapter IV Private Employment Services

Article 34
(I)Private employment services institutions, including any branches, must apply to the competent authorities for approval before establishment. These institutions are prohibited from engaging in employment services businesses without first obtaining an operation permit, which must be periodically renewed.
(II)Institutions or organizations that do not require an operation permit include: schools or vocational training agencies established under applicable laws and regulations; institutions or organizations entrusted by governmental organs to provide training and employment services. The aforementioned exempted entities are permitted to offer free-of-charge employment services to their graduates, post-training trainees, or job applicants without an operation permit.
(III)The Central Competent Authority shall establish regulations concerning: the requirements for obtaining an operation permit; the duration and renewal of operation permits; the termination of operation permits; other regulatory matters related to operation permits for private employment services institutions and their branches, as mentioned in Paragraph 1.

Article 35
(I)Private employment services institutions are permitted to engage in the following employment services businesses:
1. Job placement or human resources agency services.
2. Being entrusted to recruit employees.
3. Providing employment counseling or psychological testing to assist individuals in career development planning.
4. Other employment services businesses as may be specified by the Central Competent Authority.
(II)Private employment services institutions are authorized to collect fees for the employment services provided as outlined in Paragraph 1.The Central Competent Authority shall establish regulations regarding the items and amounts of fees that may be charged for these services.

Article 36
(I)Private employment services institutions are required to employ a prescribed number of qualified professional employment services staff.
(II)The specific qualifications and required number of professional employment services staff in Paragraph 1 will be stipulated in the "Regulations on the Permission and Administration of Private Employment Services Institutions."

Article 37
Members of the professional employment services staff are expressly prohibited from engaging in the following activities:
1.Permitting others to conduct employment services businesses under their name.

2.Engaging in employment services businesses in a manner that contravenes applicable laws and regulations.

Article 38
Private employment services institution that processes any of the following agency businesses shall organize and register as a for-profit corporation corporation. However, a non-profit institution or organization established to process the Employment Services by the central competent authority, with its permission, designated or entrusted by it shall be exempted from such requirement:
1.Introducing foreign worker(s) to work in the Republic of China;
2.Introducing Hong Kong, Macau, or Mainland China resident(s) to work in the Republic of China; or
3.Introducing nationals to work outside the Republic of China.

Article 39
Private Employment services institutions shall prepare and keep all the relevant documents and materials in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations for inspection by competent authorities, and shall not evade, impede, or refuse any such inspection.

Article 40
(I)Private employment service institutions and their staff members are strictly prohibited from engaging in the following practices:
1. Conducting agency businesses without a legally binding written contract with employers or job applicants.
2. Making false advertisements or disclosures, or violating advertisement specifications outlined in Article 5, Paragraph 1.
3. Unlawfully withholding any job applicant's personal identification documents.
4. Retaining job applicant's personal belongings or demanding bonds for job referral services.
5. Excessively charging fees, accepting unjust interest, or engaging in other unfair financial practices.
6. Offering or delivering unjust benefits.
7. Referring job applicants to employment that violates public order or accepted moral standards.
8. Submitting false information or fraudulent health examination samples in foreign worker employment processes.
9. Engaging in threats, fraud, embezzlement, or betrayal in employment services activities.
10. Withholding documents or identification unlawfully from employers or employees.
11. Falsifying or providing inaccurate information on reporting forms required by competent authorities.
12. Failing to adhere to legal requirements for business alterations, suspensions, or permit renewals.
13. Not displaying necessary operation permits, fee schedules, or staff certifications as required by law.
14. Resuming business operations before the end of a suspension period imposed by competent authorities.
15. Neglecting due diligence, leading to legal violations or damage to labor or employer interests.
16. Renting, subleasing, or improperly transferring operation permits or staff certificates.
17. Situations where a significant number or percentage of foreign workers recruited become untraceable within a specified timeframe after entry into the country, with specific numbers and percentages to be determined by the Central Competent Authority.
18. Engaging in sexual assault, human trafficking, serious personal offenses, or acts of severe injury or homicide against job applicants or foreign workers.
19. It is mandatory for private employment services institutions to report any suspicions that a foreign worker they have placed is a victim of sexual assault, human trafficking, offenses against personal liberty, severe injury, or homicide. These offenses may be committed by the employer, their family members, or any representatives or personnel managing labor affairs on behalf of the employer. Such reports must be made to the competent authority, entry and exit administrative authority, police, or other judicial authorities within 24 hours of acknowledging the suspicion.
20. Any other conduct that violates this Act or orders issued pursuant to it.
(II)Matters such as the number of persons, ratios, and verification methods referred to in sub-paragraph 17 of the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the central competent authority.

Article 41

When entrusted with publishing or disseminating recruitment advertisements, private employment services institutions must retain detailed records of the entrusting employer (including name, residence, telephone numbers, and identification/business registration numbers) for two months from the date of advertisement. These records must be made available for inspection by competent authorities, and institutions are prohibited from evading, impeding, or refusing such inspections.

Chapter V Employment and Oversight of Foreign Workers

Article 42

To prioritize nationals' employment rights, the employment of foreign workers must not adversely affect the employment opportunities, terms of employment, economic development, or social stability of nationals.

Article 43

Unless specifically exempted in this Act, employing a foreign worker within the Republic of China is contingent upon obtaining an employment permit through the required application process.

Article 44

It is prohibited to facilitate or allow foreign workers to stay and engage in work illegally within the Republic of China.

Article 45

It is unlawful to refer foreign workers to work for any third party without proper authorization.

Article 46

Employers hiring foreign nationals to work in the Republic of China are limited to the following categories, unless otherwise stipulated in the Act:

1.Professional or technical work.

2.Senior managers in businesses in which overseas Chinese or foreign nationals receive approval to invest or establish.

3.Teachers at the following categories of school:

(a) Teachers in public or registered private colleges and universities or schools for overseas Chinese .

(b) Qualified teachers of foreign language courses in public or registered private senior high schools or below.

(c) Subject teachers in the bilingual department at a public or registered private experimental senior high school or bilingual school.

4.Full-time teachers at short-term supplementary schools registered under the Supplementary and Continuing Education Act.

5.Sports coaches and athletes.

6.Religious, artistic, and performing art related work.

7.Seafarers of commercial ships, working ships, and other vessels granted special permission by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

8.Ocean fishing work.

9.Render home care workers , institutional care workers and household assistance workers.

10.Work designated by the Central Competent Authority to meet the needs of national infrastructure projects or socio-economic development.

11.Other work where it is necessary to hire foreign nationals because of the special nature of the job and the lack of such talent in Taiwan, approved on a case-by-case basis by the Central Competent Authority.

The qualifications and review standards for foreign nationals engaged in the aforementioned work will be determined by the Central Competent Authority in consultation with the central authority for target industries, other than where specified in other laws. However, for live-in care workers detailed in point 9 above, if the care recipient has indigenous status, the assessment and method of determination will be decided by the Ministry of Health and Welfare in consultation with the Council of Indigenous Peoples.

Employers who hire foreign nationals in accordance with the provisions of points 8 to 10 of Paragraph 1 must draft a fixed-term written labor contract; if no fixed term is set, the term of the contract shall be the same as the work permit period. The same applies when the contract is renewed.

Employers who hire foreign nationals to engage in render home care work, where the care recipient is 80 years of age or older, or between 70 and 79 years of age and suffering from stage 2 cancer or above, are exempt from the requirement to undergo a professional evaluation by a medical institution.

Article 47
(I)Employers intending to hire foreign workers for work categories listed in Subparagraphs 8 to 11 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46 must first attempt domestic recruitment with reasonable labor terms. The application for a permit to recruit foreign personnel is permissible only if sufficient domestic employees cannot be acquired to meet business needs. In the process of recruiting foreign workers under these conditions, employers are required to: notify the labor union or the workers of the business entity about the full details of such recruitment; announce publicly the recruitment information in the workplace where the foreign workers will be employed.
(II)During domestic recruitment as stated in Paragraph 1, unless there are justifiable reasons, employers may not refuse to employ job applicants referred by public employment services institutions.

Article 48
(I)Employers must apply to the Central Competent Authority for an employment permit before employing a foreign worker, submitting all relevant documents. Exemptions from this requirement include:
1 .Foreign workers employed as consultants or researchers by the government or its subordinate academic research institutes.
2. Foreign workers married to nationals of the Republic of China with a registered residence in the country and permitted to stay.
3. Foreigners employed in public or registered private colleges/universities in lecturing or academic research roles approved by the Ministry of Education.
(II)The Central Competent Authority, in collaboration with other relevant central authorities overseeing the occupations in question, shall establish regulations regarding the application for, and annulment of, employment permits and other matters related to the employment and administration of foreign workers.
(III)The Central Competent Health Authority, in collaboration with the Central Competent Authority, shall establish regulations governing the health examinations for employed foreign workers before and after their entry into the Republic of China.
(IV)Health examinations after entry into the Republic of China as mentioned in Paragraph 3 shall be conducted by hospitals designated by the Central Competent Health Authority. The Central Competent Health Authority shall prescribe regulations for the qualifications, designation, and termination of such designations of hospitals, along with other administrative matters.
(V)If a foreign worker fails the health examinations and is ordered to leave the country within a specified period, the employer must immediately ensure and oversee the worker's departure.
(VI)The Central Competent Authority may specify the country of origin and set quotas for foreign workers engaging in work categories mentioned in Subparagraphs 8 to 11 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46.

Article 48-1
(I)Local employers intending to hire foreign workers for homecare or household assistance for the first time must complete a training session conducted by the competent authority or its designated non-profit organization. Upon applying for an employment permit, these employers must submit a certificate of attendance from the completed training session.
(II)Rules governing the participants, details, implementation, the eligibility and requirements of the organizational designee authorized to conduct training and other criteria of the abovementioned training session are to be stipulated by the Central Competent Authority.

Article 49
Foreign embassies, consulates, agencies, international organizations, and their staff, operating within the Republic of China and intending to employ foreign workers, must apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for an employment permit. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the Central Competent Authority, shall develop regulations regarding: the issuance and annulment of employment permits for foreign workers employed by these international entities, other administrative matters related to the employment of such foreign workers.

Article 50
The scope of jobs as limited in Paragraph 1 of Article 46 does not apply to the following categories of students who are employed to work in the Republic of China:
1.Foreign students enrolled in public or registered private colleges/universities.
2. Overseas compatriot student and other foreign students of Chinese origin enrolled in public or registered private high schools or higher educational institutions.
Outside of winter and summer vacation periods, the total working hours for these students shall not exceed 20 hours per week.

Article 51
(I)Employed foreign workers falling into the following categories are exempt from the requirements outlined in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 46, Article 47, Article 52, Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 53, Subparagraph 5 of Article 57, Subparagraph 4 of Article 72, and Article 74. Additionally, their employers are exempt from paying the employment security fees required under Article 55:
1.A refugee permitted to stay in the Republic of China.
2.Individuals who have been continuously and legally employed in the Republic of China for at least five consecutive years, demonstrating good-mannered behavior and maintaining a residence within the country.
3.Individuals permitted to live with their lineal relatives who have a registered domestic residence in the Republic of China.
4.Individuals permitted to stay permanently in the Republic of China.
(II)Foreign workers specified in subparagraphs 1, 3, and 4 of Paragraph 1 may independently apply to the Central Competent Authority for work permits in the Republic of China without their employer's initiation.
(III)When a foreign legal person, without a branch office or representative agency in the Republic of China, needs to appoint a foreign worker for work specified in Subparagraph 1 or 2 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46 due to contract performance (such as construction, sale, or technical cooperation), the business entity contracted with or an authorized agent of the foreign legal person must apply for the necessary permits in accordance with regulations established under Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 48.

Article 52
(I)Employment permits for foreign workers engaged in work types listed in Subparagraphs 1 to 7 and Subparagraph 11 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46 shall be valid for up to three years. Employers may apply for extensions based on business needs.
(II)For work types in Subparagraphs 8 to 10 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46, permits shall also not exceed three years. In case of major and special circumstances, as defined by the Executive Yuan, further extensions may be granted, not exceeding six months for major construction projects.
(III)The Central Competent Authority will consult with representatives from relevant government agencies, labor, employers, and scholars to decide the annual maximum number of foreign workers allowed, based on the foreign workers employment alert index.
(IV)A foreign worker who has complied with laws and regulations and has left the Republic of China upon employment termination or permit expiration or having failed health examinations but has since passed those examinations upon receiving medical attention in their home countries, may re-enter to work. Foreign workers in job categories under Subparagraphs 8 to 10 of Article 46 are limited to a total of 12 years of work in the Republic of China and are subject to the provisions of Subparagraph 2 of Paragraph 1 of Article 51.
(V)If such a foreign worker wishes to return home during the employment period, the employer must consent, and the Central Competent Authority will prescribe the process and regulations regarding leave-taking, the duration of absence and other relevant procedures.
(VI)Foreign workers providing homecare services (Subparagraph 9 of Article 46) who complete professional training or demonstrate exceptional skill and performance, and meet the eligibility criteria set by the Central Competent Authority, may serve up to 14 years in total within the Republic of China.
(VII)The Central Competent Authority, in consultation with relevant authorities, will stipulate the eligibility, requirements, and determination methods for extended service as outlined in Paragraph 6.

Article 53
(I)If an employed foreign worker needs to transfer to a new employer or work for multiple employers within the employment permit duration, the new employer(s) must apply for the relevant permit. In case of transfer

to a new employer, the application must include documents certifying the termination of the previous employment.
(II)The permit requirement for transfer or multiple employment does not apply to foreign workers mentioned in Subparagraphs 1, 3, and 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 51 who have already obtained a permit from the Central Competent Authority.
(III)Foreign workers employed in job categories listed in Subparagraphs 1 to 7 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46 are prohibited from changing to work categories listed in Subparagraphs 8 to 11 of the same paragraph when transferring to a new employer or job.
(IV)Unless authorized by the Central Competent Authority under specific circumstances outlined in Paragraph 1 of Article 59, foreign workers employed in job categories listed in Subparagraphs 8 to 11 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46 may not change employers or work types.
(V)If a transfer to a new employer or job is authorized for a foreign worker as mentioned in Paragraph 4, the total duration of the previous and new employment combined must adhere to the limitations specified in Article 52.

Article 54
(I)The Central Competent Authority shall not issue, or may halt, the whole or part of permits for recruitment, employment, or extension thereof for foreign workers engaged in work as defined in Subparagraphs 8 to 11 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46 if any of the following circumstances arise or exist:
1.Legal strikes or industrial disputes at the designated workplace (Article 10).
2.Unjustifiable refusal of workers referred by public employment services or spontaneous applicants during domestic recruitment.
3.Significant number or percentage of untraceable foreign workers or deliberate hiding by the employer, as prescribed by the Central Competent Authority.
4.Illegal employment of foreign workers by the employer.
5.Illegal layoff or discharge of national workers.
6.Official investigative evidence pointing to deliberate undermining of national workers' labor terms by foreign worker employment.
7.Disturbance of local community tranquility or public order by foreign workers and subsequent legal punishment in accordance with the Social Order Maintenance Act.
8.Illegal withholding of foreign workers’ passports/residence certificates or embezzlement of their belongings.
9. Failure to pay travel or detention expenses for foreign workers within the prescribed period.
10.Unjust interests involved in recruiting foreign workers through private employment services.
11.Submission of false information for employment applications or related recruitment/administration processes.
12.The employer has made false recruitment advertisement(s).
13.Non-compliance with relevant application requirements by the employer and failure to rectify within the specified time.
14.The employer has violated the provision(s) of the Act or the regulations promulgated pursuant to Paragraphs 2 or 3 of Article 48 or Article 49.
15.The employer violated the provisions of Occupational Safety and Health Act and resulted in death or injury without appropriate indemnification or compensation.
16.Other serious violations of labor protection laws and regulations.
(II)The aforementioned circumstances detailed in Subparagraphs 3 to 16 of Paragraph 1, are relevant if they occurred within two years prior to the application date.
(III)The Central Competent Authority will officially announce the figures or percentages related to untraceable foreign workers as mentioned in Subparagraph 3 of Paragraph 1.

Article 55
(I)Employers hiring foreign workers for work as defined in Subparagraphs 8 to 10 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46 must pay employment security fees into a specific account established by the Central Competent Authority. These fees support the promotion of national employment, enhancement of labor welfare, and management of foreign worker employment and administration.

(II)The Central Competent Authority, in consultation with relevant authorities, will determine the amount of employment security fees based on factors like national economic development, labor market supply and demand, and other relevant working conditions.
(III)Employers or care receivers qualifying as lowincome or lower-middle-income households (as defined in the Public Assistance Act) or those eligible for subsidies under the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act or Senior Citizen Welfare Act are exempt from paying the employment security fees when hiring foreign workers for homecare services (Subparagraph 9 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46).
(IV)Employers may be relieved from the obligation to pay employment security fees if the employed foreign worker in Paragraph 1 is no longer in contact or the employment has been terminated, provided the employer has reported this according to applicable rules and the employment permit has been annulled.
(V)Employers failing to pay the employment security fees within the designated time limit may receive a 30-day extension. After this period, a delay penalty is imposed at a rate of 0.3% per day on the outstanding fees, starting the day after the extension period until payment is made. The penalty shall not exceed 30% of the total outstanding fees.
(VI) If the employer does not pay the delay penalty within 30 days from its commencement, the Central Competent Authority may enforce direct collection of the unpaid fees and penalties. Additionally, the employer's employment permit may be revoked, either in whole or in part.
(VII)The Competent Authority is required to regularly publish information on the operation of the fund, including related meeting minutes, on their official websites.

Article 56
(I)If a foreign worker is unjustifiably absent from work without contact for three consecutive days, or if a foreign worker's employment is terminated, the employer must notify the local competent authority, the entry and exit administrative authority, and the Police in writing within three days of the occurrence. In cases of absence without contact, employers are also permitted to request the entry and exit administrative authority and the Police to conduct an inspection, communicating this request in writing.
(II)If a foreign worker believes they have been falsely reported by their employer as being unjustifiably absent for at least three days, they may file an appeal with the local competent authority. Upon verification of such falsity, the Central Competent Authority shall annul any original disciplinary sanctions, including the termination of the employment permit and the order for the worker to leave the Republic of China within a specified period.

Article 57
As for employment of foreign worker(s), employer shall not engage in any of the following:
1. Employing a foreign worker without a valid permit, employing after the permit's expiration, or employing a foreign worker already permitted to be employed simultaneously by a third party.
2. Employing a foreign worker in the employer's name but in practice having the worker engage in work for a third party.
3. Assigning the employed foreign worker to work outside the scope of the work permitted.
4. Commanding a foreign worker, without authorization, who is employed for work as defined in Subparagraphs 8 to 10 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46, to change their workplace.
5. Fail to arrange health examinations for foreign workers or neglect to submit health examination reports to the competent health authority as required by law.
6.Dismiss or lay off national workers as a result of employing foreign workers.
7.Coercing, threatening, or using illegal means to force foreign workers to work against their will.
8.Illegally withholding foreign workers’ passports or residence certificates, or embezzling their belongings.
9. Violating any other provisions of this Act or regulations promulgated pursuant to it, not already specified above.

Article 58
(I)Employers may apply to the Central Competent Authority for a replacement foreign worker if the original worker has departed from the Republic of China, died, or become untraceable during the employment permit period, through no fault of the employer, and remains unfound three months after reporting to the entry and exit administrative authority and police as per legal procedures.

(II)Employers of foreign workers in live-in care work (Subparagraph 9, Paragraph 1, Article 46) may apply for a replacement under the following conditions, provided the reason for the application is not attributable to the employer:
1.The foreign worker is untraceable at an airport in the entering or departing country or a housing unit, and the employer has notified the authorities as legally required.
2.The foreign worker becomes untraceable at the employer's location and is not found within two months after the employer notifies the authorities.
3.The employer consents to the foreign worker’s transfer to a new employer or work within the permit duration, and the new employer continues the employment, or the Central Competent Authority revoked the employment permit more than a month ago, and the new employer has not continued employment.
(III)The duration of the replacement employment permit is limited to the remaining time on the original permit. If the remaining duration on the original employment permit is less than six months, a replacement application will not be permitted.

Article 59
(I)Foreign workers employed in job categories listed in Subparagraphs 8 to 11 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46 may change to a new employer or engage in new work under the following circumstances, subject to authorization by the Central Competent Authority:
1.The death or emigration of the original employer or the care recipient.
2.Work discontinuation due to attached, sinking, or long-term repair of the vessel they work on.
3.Work discontinuation due to factory closure, suspension of business operations or failure to pay wages pursuant to the employment contract, resulting in termination.
4.Other than the above, similar circumstances not attributable to the employed foreign worker.
(II)The Central Competent Authority shall promulgate the procedures governing changing employment to a new employer or new work as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 60
(I)In cases where a foreign worker is dispatched out of the Republic of China by the entry and exit administrative authority, the following parties are responsible for paying the travel expenses and necessary detention expenses, in this order:
1.The person who illegally accommodates, employs, or introduces the foreign worker for work.
2.The foreign worker's employer, if responsible for reasons leading to the dispatch.
3.The foreign worker being dispatched.
(II)If multiple parties are involved as described in Subparagraph 1 of Paragraph 1, they are jointly and severally liable for the expenses.
(III)The employment security fund will initially cover the expenses mentioned in Paragraph 1. The responsible person(s) must reimburse the fund within a specified period, as notified by the competent authority managing the fund.
(IV)Employers who have paid a bond related to the dispatch of a foreign worker can apply to the Central Competent Authority for a refund. This application must include the bond payment receipt and other relevant certifying documents.

Article 61
In the event that a foreign worker passes away during the duration of their employment contract, the employer is responsible for managing and bearing the costs of the relevant funeral matters on behalf of the deceased worker.

Article 62
(I)Competent authorities, entry and exit administrative authorities, police, coastal patrol, and judicial police officers are authorized to appoint personnel with proper identification to conduct inspections at locations where foreign workers are employed or suspected of being employed illegally.
(II)Employers, their agents, foreign workers, and other related individuals are prohibited from evading, impeding, or refusing the inspections referred in Paragraph 1.
Chapter VI Penal Provisions

Article 63

(I)Violations of Article 44 or Subparagraph 1 or 2 of Article 57 will incur a fine ranging fromNT$150,000 to NT$750,000. In cases of recurrent violations of the same provisions within a five-year period, the offender may be subject to imprisonment for up to three years, detention with hard labor, and/or a fine of up to NT$1,200,000.
(II)If the representative of a legal person or an agent, employee, or other staff member of a legal or natural person commits a violation of Article 44 or Subparagraph 1 or 2 of Article 57 in a business capacity, both the individual offender and the respective legal or natural person will be penalized. The penalties will include the fines or pecuniary penalties as outlined in Paragraph 1,applicable to both the individual and the legal or natural entity involved in the violation.

Article 64
(I)Violations of Article 45 will incur a fine ranging from NT$100,000 to NT$500,000. In cases of recurrent violations within a five-year periods, offenders face imprisonment of up to one year, detention with hard labor, and/or a fine of up toNT$600,000.
(II)If the violation of Article 45 is committed with the intention of making a profit, the offender may be imprisoned for up to three years, detained with hard labor, and/or face a fine of up toNT$1,200,000.
(III)If the representative of a legal person or an agent, employee, or other staff member of a legal or natural person commits a violation of Article 45 in a business capacity, both the individual offender and the respective legal or natural person will be subject to penalties. These penalties include the fines or pecuniary penalties outlined in Paragraphs 1 and 2, applicable to both the individual and the legal or natural entity involved in the violation.

Article 65
(I)Any individual who violates of the provisions specified in Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 1, 4 or 5 or Paragraph 2 of Article 5, Paragraph 2 of Article 34, or Subparagraphs 2, 7, 8, 9 or 18 of Paragraph 1, Article 40 shall be fined therefore an amount of at least NT$300,000 and at most NT$1,500,000.
(II)Violations of the provisions specified in Subparagraphs 2, 7, 8, 9 or 18 of Paragraph, Article 40 by those engaging in employment services businesses without permit shall be punished in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 65.
(III)For violations of Paragraph 1 of Article 5, the competent authority at the municipal and county/city government level shall have the employer’s name or title and the person-incharge put on public notice, and shall order the employer to make improvements within a specified period; failure to make improvements shall result in consecutive fines for each violation upon expiration of the aforementioned period.

Article 66
(I)Any individual who violates Subparagraph 5 of Paragraph 1 of Article 40 by demanding, agreeing to receive later, or accepting fees or interests beyond the prescribed standards will be fined an amount at least ten times and up to twenty times the amount of the excess fees or unjust interest involved.
(II)Individuals engaging in employment services businesses without the necessary permit, in violation of Subparagraph 5 of Paragraph 1 of Article 40, will be subjected to the penalties outlined in Paragraph 1.

Article 67
(I)Any individual who violates Subparagraph 2, 3 or 6 of Paragraph 2 of Article 5, Article 10, Paragraph 1 of Article 36, Article 37, Article 39, Subparagraphs 1, 3, 4, 6, 10 to 17, 19, or 20, Paragraph 1 of Article 40, Subparagraphs 5, 8, or 9 of Article 57 or Paragraph 2 of Article 62 shall be fined an amount of at least NT$60,000 and at most NT$300,000.
(II)Individuals engaging in employment services businesses without the necessary permit, in violation of Subparagraphs 1, 3, 4,6 or 10, Paragraph 1 of Article 40 shall be punished in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 68
(I)Any individual who violates Article 9, paragraph 1 of Article 33, Article 41, Article 43, Paragraph 1 of Article 56, Subparagraph 3 or 4 of Article 57, or Article 61 shall be fined an amount of at least NT$30,000 and at most NT$150,000.
(II)Any individual that violates Subparagraph 6 of Article 57 shall be fined an amount of at least NT$20,000 and at most NT$100,000 per national worker so dismissed or laid off.

(III)Any foreign worker who violates Article 43 shall be immediately ordered to depart from the Republic of China and banned from further engaging in work in the territory.
(IV)Where a foreign worker has violated the provisions of Article 43 or where any of the circumstances referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 74 has arisen or existed, but said foreign worker fails to depart as ordered by the competent authority from the Republic of China by the end of the specified period, the entry and exit administrative authority may enforce such departure and provide provisional shelter prior to deportation.

Article 69
The competent authority may order a private employment services institution to suspend its operations for up to one year if any of the following circumstances arise or exist:
1. The institution violates Subparagraphs 4 to 6 or 8 of Paragraph 1 of Article 40 or Article 45.
2. The institution commits the same violation again after being fined three consecutive times for that violation and fails to rectify the issue.
3. The institution receives four or more fines within a one-year period.

Article 70
(I)The competent authority may order a private employment services institution to annul the operation permit of the private employment services institution concerned if any of the following circumstances arise or exist:
1. The institution violates Article 38, Subparagraphs 2, 7, 9 14, or 18, Paragraph 1 of Article 40; or
2. the institution has been ordered to suspend its operation for two or more times within one year.
(II)In cases where the operational permit for a private employment services institution has been annulled, the competent authority shall reject any further application for establishment of another such institution by the person in charge or by its representative within five years of such annulment.

Article 71
If a member of the professional employment services staff violates the provisions of Article 37, the Central Competent Authority is authorized to annul the individual's professional certification.

Article 72
The employer’s recruitment permit and employment permit shall be annulled in whole or in part if any of the following circumstances arise or exit:
1.Any of the circumstances specified in the respective Subparagraphs of Paragraph 1 of Article 54 has arisen or existed.
2.Any of the circumstances specified in Subparagraphs 1, 2, and 6 to 9 of Article 57 has arisen or existed.
3.The employer has failed to rectify within the specified period in any of the circumstances as referred to in Subparagraphs 3 and 4 of Article 57.
4.After having been notified by the competent health authority of the circumstances as referred to in Subparagraph 5 of Article 57, the employer has failed to make the arrangement(s) or submission of the report(s); or
5.The employer has violated the provisions of Article 60.

Article 73
In case any of the following occurs with respect to a foreign worker, the employment permit shall be annulled:
1.The employed foreign worker has engaged in work for an employer who is not identified in the permit.
2.The employed foreign worker has engaged, without being appointed by his/her employer, in work on their own initiative that is not within the scope of the permit;
3.The employed foreign worker has been unjustifiably absent from their work and has not been in contact for three consecutive days or if employment has been terminated.
4.The employed foreign worker has refused to undergo health examinations, submitted fake health examination sample(s), or failed health examinations, or their mental and/or physical condition(s) are/is not qualified for the assigned work, or they have been infected with any of the contagious diseases listed and announced by the central competent health authority.

5.The employed foreign worker has been in serious violation of the regulations promulgated pursuant to Paragraph 2 or 3 of Article 48 or Article 49.
6.Other than the above, the employed foreign worker has been in serious violation of applicable laws and regulations in the Republic of China.
7.The employed foreign worker has refused to submit any information as required by applicable laws and regulations, or has submitted false information in violation of the applicable laws and regulations.

Article 74
(I)Unless otherwise stated in the Act, foreign workers must depart from the Republic of China immediately upon the expiration of their employment permit or its annulment according to Article 73. They are also barred from further employment within the territory.
(II)If a foreign worker is unjustifiably absent from work for three consecutive days, the competent authority managing entry/exit matters may order the worker to depart from the Republic of China immediately, even before the formal annulment of their employment permit.
(III)The immediate departure order as mentioned in paragraph (a) does not apply in the following circumstances:
1.For foreign students, overseas compatriot student, or foreign students of Chinese origin employed under the Act, if the employment permit has expired or any conditions from Subparagraphs 1 to 5 of Article 73 have occurred.
2.During the permit duration, if the foreign worker has initially failed to undergo or failed health examinations as per applicable laws but subsequently passed further health examinations authorized by the Competent Health Authority.

Article 75
The fines stipulated in this Act shall be imposed and collected by the competent authorities at the municipal level and at the county/city level.

Article 76
Should the fines imposed in accordance with the present Act are not paid within the specified period, legal proceedings will be initiated to enforce the collection of unpaid fines.
Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions

Article 77
Foreign workers who were granted employment permits in accordance with the laws and regulations prior to the amendments of this Act are exempt from reapplying for permits under the amended Act. This exemption remains valid until the expiration of their original employment permit duration, as established before the entry into force of the Act's amendments.

Article 78
(I)Foreign individuals who are family members of staff at foreign embassies, consulates, agencies, and international organizations stationed in the Republic of China, as well as other foreign persons reported ad hoc by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Central Competent Authority, are required to apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a work permit if they wish to work in the Republic of China.
(II)The provisions of Articles 46 to 48, 50, 52 to 56, 58 to 61, and 74 shall not apply to the foreign workers in Paragraph 1 of this article working in the Republic of China.
(III)The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall collaborate with the Central Competent Authority to promulgate the regulations regarding the issuance and annulment of such permit and other matters related to employment and administration.

Article 79
The provisions of the Act regarding foreign workers shall be applicable to the employment of stateless persons as well as nationals of the Republic of China who also possess the nationality of foreign country(s) but with no permanent residence in the Republic of China.

Article 80

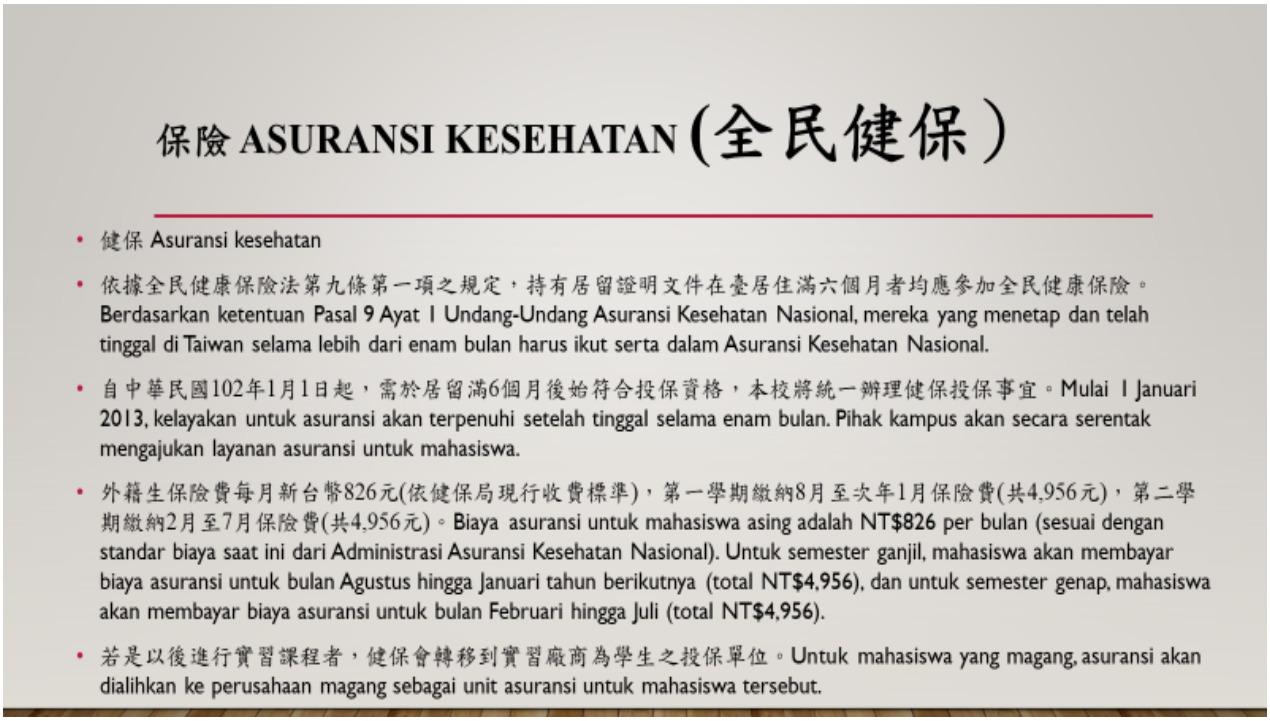
Unless otherwise provided for in the applicable laws and regulations, the relevant provisions in Chapter 5 of the Act shall govern, as the nature of the matter involved therein sees fit, the employment of Mainland China residents in the Republic of China and their administration.

Article 81
Competent authorities, when processing applications for permits and issuing permits and other certificates in accordance with the present Act, shall charge examination fees and certificates fees. The amount of the examination and certificate fees shall be prescribed by the Central Competent Authority.

Article 82
The enforcement rules of the Act shall be prescribed by the Central Competent Authority.

Article 83
The Act shall become effective on the date of promulgation. However, for the effective date of amended Paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 48 of the Act as of January 21, 2002 shall be determined by the Executive Yuan's administrative order(s), and for the effective date of amended articles of the Act as of May 5, 2006 shall become effective on July 1, 2006.

三、就醫訊息 Medical Information



健行科技大學學生緊急送醫實施辦法

Regulations for Emergency Medical Transportation

Chien Hsin University of Science and Technology

中華民國 88 年 6 月 24 日校務會議通過

Approved by the University Affairs Council on June 24, 1999

中華民國 92 年 7 月 29 日校務會議修訂通過

Revised and approved by the University Affairs Council on July 29, 2003

中華民國 101 年 6 月 13 日校務會議通過修訂名稱

Name revision approved by the University Affairs Council on June 13, 2012

一、 為妥善照顧本校急症或意外受傷學生，以提高治癒率，特定本辦法。

These regulations are established to properly care for students with acute illnesses or accidental injuries at this university in order to improve recovery rates.

二、 凡本校、教、職、員、工、生突患疾病或意外受傷，經醫護人員診查評定為無法深入處理時，得適用本辦法並依本校突發疾病及意外傷害處理程序表。

These regulations apply to any faculty member, staff, employee, or student of the university who suddenly falls ill or suffers an accidental injury and is evaluated by medical personnel as requiring further treatment, following the university's emergency handling procedure flowchart.

三、患（傷）者送醫以就近區域醫院、公私立醫院或本校特約醫院為主

Transporting sick or injured patients to medical facilities shall prioritize nearby regional hospitals, public or private hospitals, or university-contracted hospitals.

四、護送車輛：

1. 總務處派車或僱用計程車及救護車。
2. 週末及國定假日，由值星教官依學生病情決定。

Transport Vehicles:

1. Vehicles dispatched by the Office of General Affairs, hired taxis, or ambulances.
2. On weekends and national holidays, the duty military instructor shall decide based on the student's condition.

五、患（傷）者送達醫院辦理掛號手續後，應即連絡學務處或健康中心，進而聯繫家長。

Upon arrival at the hospital and completion of registration procedures, the Office of Student Affairs or the Health Center should be contacted immediately to further notify the student's parents..

六、護送車資及醫療費用：

如為體育課、實習課因公受傷者，一律由學校負擔護送車資及急診掛號費，患（傷）者得依規定申請學生平安保險給付住院及意外門診自費額。意外受傷者，除學生平安險外，得視狀況由相關單位簽請補助。醫療費用可申本校緊急救助金暫時墊付，事後歸還。

Transportation and Medical Expenses: If injured during physical education or internship classes on official duty, the university shall cover all escort vehicle fares and emergency registration fees. The sick/injured person may apply for student safety insurance coverage for out-of-pocket costs related to hospitalization and accidental outpatient care. In addition to student safety insurance, accident victims may apply for subsidies through relevant units depending on the situation. Medical expenses can be temporarily advanced through the university's emergency relief fund and repaid later.

七、本學生意外傷害門診之自費金額，可以收據及住院診斷書正本，至衛生保健組申請學生平安保險辦理給付。

For out-of-pocket amounts incurred from accidental injury outpatient visits, students can submit original receipts and medical diagnostic certificates to the Health Care Section to apply for student safety insurance benefits.

八、本辦法經校務會議通過後實施，修正時亦同。

These regulations shall take effect after approval by the University Affairs Council; the same applies to any amendments.

九、本校突發疾病及意外傷害處理程序表如附表（一）

The university's emergency handling flowchart for sudden illnesses and accidental injuries is provided in Appendix (I).

桃園市急救責任醫院一覽表

序號	機構名稱	等級	郵遞區號	地址	總機
1	長庚醫療財團法人林口長庚紀念醫院	醫學中心	333	桃園市龜山區公西村復興街5號	03-3281200
2	衛生福利部桃園醫院	區域醫院	330	桃園市桃園區中山路1492號	03-3699721
3	沙爾德聖保祿修女會醫療財團法人聖保祿醫院	區域醫院	330	桃園市桃園區建新街123號	03-3613141
4	國軍桃園總醫院附設民眾診療服務處	區域醫院	325	桃園市龍潭區中興路168號	03-4799595
5	敏盛綜合醫院	區域醫院	330	桃園市龍潭區中興路168號	03-3179599
6	聯新國際醫院	區域醫院	324	桃園市平鎮區廣泰路77號	03-4941234
7	臺北榮民總醫院桃園分院	區域醫院	330	桃園市桃園區成功路3段100號	03-3384889
8	天成醫療社團法人天晟醫院	區域醫院	320	桃園市中壢區延平路155號	03-4629292
9	天成醫院	地區醫院	326	桃園市楊梅區中山北路1段356號	03-4782350
10	怡仁綜合醫院	地區醫院	326	桃園市楊梅區楊新北路321巷30號	03-4855566
11	衛生福利部桃園醫院新屋分院	地區醫院	327	桃園市新屋區新屋村14鄰新福2路6號	03-4971989

緊急狀況和出車禍處理方式:

Emergency Situations and Traffic Accident Handling Procedures:

先打電話給以上最近的醫院電話號碼, 如果打不通可直接打到 119。

Call the nearest hospital phone number first; if unable to get through, call 119 directly.

1. Emergency Room (急診室)

陪同者先到急診室櫃台報到 (護理師直接對病患做檢查)。需要準備 證件如: 居留證, 健保卡, 初診需要填寫基本資料。

The accompanying person should report to the ER counter first (nurses will examine the patient directly). Required documents: Alien Resident Certificate (ARC), National Health Insurance (NHI) Card. First-time visitors must fill out basic personal information.

如果沒帶到健保卡可先用押金付款, 通常在期限內帶健保卡去醫院轉 成健保身分可以辦理退費。

If you do not have your NHI card with you, you can pay a cash deposit first. Bringing your NHI card to the hospital within the specified deadline to switch to NHI status will allow you to get a refund.

2. Inpatient Care (住院)

如果病患需要住院, 先填寫住院申請書, 住院申請書需要有台灣身分 的人代簽。需要準備證件如: 居留證, 健保卡。

If the patient needs hospitalization, fill out the admission application form first, which must be signed by a representative holding a Taiwan ID card. Required documents: ARC and NHI Card

3. Hospital Discharge (出院)

請代表到醫療中心櫃台說要辦理出院, 護理師會協助處理出院手續 (藥單, 收據, 回診單), 收據要在櫃台付費。

Please have a representative go to the medical center counter to request discharge. The nurse will assist with discharge procedures (prescription, receipt, follow-up appointment slip), and fees indicated on the receipt must be paid at the counter.

一般看診 (可以去醫院門診中心或是一般診所)

General Outpatient Visits (at hospital outpatient centers or general clinics)

必須帶健保卡至櫃台，初診需要填寫初診單及付費。填寫初診單後先在 等待區等護理師叫號碼進診間看診。看完病可以到櫃檯領取收據和藥單，再去 診所的藥局領藥。
You must bring your NHI card to the counter. First-time visitors need to fill out a first-visit form and pay upfront.. After filling out the form, wait in the waiting area until the nurse calls your number to enter the consultation room, After seeing the doctor, collect the receipt and prescription at the counter, then head to the clinic's pharmacy to pick up your medication.

四、急難救助 Emergency Relief

教育部學產基金設置急難慰問金

一、實施辦法: https://edufund.cyut.edu.tw/Home/Rule
申請表 : https://reurl.cc/8pe4EX

二、所有申請案件請於事發三個月備妥相關證明文件交至生輔組(行政大樓 A108 室)，由學校代為申請。

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三、檢附文件

1. 申請書正本。(申請表至生輔組領取，完成後由學校上網填寫)
2. 在學證明。(有效之學生證影本並至註冊組(行政大樓 A213)加蓋印章，證明與正本相符)
3. 全家戶籍謄本。
   (1)、含父母親、學生及兄弟姊妹，請保留記事欄位
   (2)、父母如屬不同戶籍，皆亦須檢附雙方戶籍謄本
   (3)、如屬外籍配偶請附上居留證
   (4)、父母及學生 3 人最近一年所得清單及財產清單。(請向國稅局申請，所得合計逾百萬，財產逾千萬不予核給)

四、遇急難原因

1.學生發生意外事故或傷病：
(1)、學生重傷者(診斷證明住院需滿 7 天以上，住院申請 1 年以 1 次為限。)核發新台幣壹萬元整。
(2)、學生死亡者(死亡證明書或相驗證明書)，核發新台幣壹萬元整。
(3)、學生符合全民健保重大傷病標準者(健保局重大傷病通知書，並非殘障手冊與診斷書)，核發新台幣貳萬元整。

2.學生或幼稚園兒童：(不需檢附財產及所得清單；學生年滿 25 歲(含)以上，不得申請)
(1)、遭受父母或監護人虐待、遺棄、強迫從事不正當職業行為，致無法生活於家庭並經政府核准有案之社會福利機構暨委託親屬收容者(社福機構證明)，核發新台幣貳萬元。

3. 父或母或監護人有下列情形致家庭經濟陷於困境無力撫育：〔學生年滿 25 歲(含)以上，不得申請〕
(1)、父或母或監護人失蹤(警察協尋滿半年)、入獄服刑、非自願離職者(失業勞工認定給付收據)，核給新台幣壹萬元。

(2)、父或母或監護人符合全民健保重大傷病標準者（健保局重大傷病通知書，並非殘障手冊或診斷書），核給新台幣貳萬元。
(3)、父或母或監護人因風、水、震、火災害診斷證明住院未滿七日者（非一般傷病，例車禍、職災等），核給新台幣伍千元整。
(4)、父或母或監護人因風、水、震、火災害診斷證明住院逾七日者（非一般傷病，例車禍、職災等），核給新台幣壹萬元整。
(5)、父或母或監護人死亡者（死亡證明書或相驗證明書），核給新台幣貳萬元整。

4.注意事項
(1)、碩士、博士生、空大、空專、托兒資格不符勿申請。
(2)、本表係依教育部學產基金急難慰問金實施要點規定辦理。
(3)、急難事故應檢附有關證明文件影本，如有偽報或重複申請者，慰問金應由學校負責收回並繳還教育部。
(4)、本項慰問金之核發係以家庭為單位，如有兄弟姐妹者，僅限一人申請，已累計方式核發，不得重複領取。
(5)、學生因父母雙亡者，本項慰問金，建議由學校協助暫時保管分階段使用，以順利完成學業。
(6)、同一事件以家庭為單位，申請以一次為限。

(急難慰問金辦理單位： 生活輔導組，分機 3518，行政大樓 A108 室)。

Ministry of Education Academic Fund Emergency Relief Allowance

I. Implementation Guidelines & Application Form

- Implementation Guidelines: https://edufund.cyut.edu.tw/Home/Rule
- Application Form: https://reurl.cc/8pe4EX

II. Application Submission

All application cases must be prepared with relevant supporting documents within 3 months of the incident and submitted to the Life Guidance Section (Room A108, Administration Building) for the university to apply on your behalf.

III. Required Documents

1. Original Application Form: Obtain the physical form from the Life Guidance Section; after completion, the university will submit it online.
2. Certificate of Enrollment: A copy of a valid student ID card stamped by the Registrar's Office (Room A213, Administration Building) certifying it as a true copy of the original.
3. Full Household Registration Transcript:
    - Must include parents, student, and siblings; please keep the "Remarks/Notes" column intact.
    - If parents are under different household registrations, transcripts for both households must be provided.
    - For foreign spouses, please attach a copy of the Alien Resident Certificate (ARC).

- Income List & Asset List for the past 1 year for the parents and student (3 persons). (Please apply at the National Taxation Bureau; applications will be rejected if combined income exceeds NT$1,000,000 or total assets exceed NT$10,000,000).

IV. Eligible Emergency Conditions & Allowance Amounts

1. Student Accident, Injury, or Illness:

- Severe Injury: Hospitalization for 7 or more consecutive days verified by a diagnosis certificate (hospitalization claims are limited to once per year): NT$10,000.
- Death: Verified by a death certificate or coroner's report: NT$10,000.
- NHI Major Illness: Student meets National Health Insurance (NHI) Major Illness criteria (verified by an NHI Major Illness Card/Notice, NOT a disability manual or standard diagnostic certificate): NT$20,000.

2. Students or Kindergarten Children: (Income and asset lists are NOT required; students aged 25 or older are NOT eligible to apply)

- Victims of abuse, abandonment, or forced participation in illegal occupations by parents or guardians, resulting in an inability to live with family and placement in a government-approved social welfare institution or entrusted relatives (verified by social welfare institution documents): NT$20,000.

3. Economic Hardship Caused by Parent/Guardian Circumstances: (Students aged 25 or older are NOT eligible to apply)

- Parent or guardian is missing (reported to the police for over 6 months), serving a prison sentence, or involuntarily unemployed (receipt of involuntary unemployment benefit determination): NT$10,000.
- Parent or guardian meets NHI Major Illness criteria (verified by an NHI Major Illness Notice, NOT a disability manual or standard diagnostic certificate): NT$20,000.
- Parent or guardian hospitalized for less than 7 days due to natural disasters (wind, flood, earthquake, fire; not applicable to general injuries/illnesses such as traffic or occupational accidents): NT$5,000.
- Parent or guardian hospitalized for over 7 days due to natural disasters (wind, flood, earthquake, fire; not applicable to general injuries/illnesses): NT$10,000.
- Death of a parent or guardian (verified by a death certificate or coroner's report): NT$20,000.

4. Important Notes:

- Master's students, Doctoral students, Open University students, Open Junior College students, and childcare center children are ineligible.

- This process is governed by the Ministry of Education Academic Fund Emergency Relief Allowance Implementation Guidelines.
- Copies of supporting documents must be attached. In case of false reporting or duplicate applications, the university is responsible for recovering the allowance and returning it to the Ministry of Education.
- Allowance is granted per family unit. If there are siblings, only one person may apply.
- For students who have lost both parents, it is recommended that the university temporarily hold the allowance in custody and disburse it in stages to assist in completing their studies.
- For the same incident, applications are limited to once per family unit.

(Handling Unit: Life Guidance Section, Extension 3518, Room A108, Administration Building)

五、校園安全 Campus Safety & Emergency Contact







學生社團 Student clubs

◆ **健行科技大學國際學生聯誼會** https://sites.google.com/view/uchisa/%E9%A6%96%E9%A0%81

International Students Association





◆ **健行科技大學社團資訊**：https://aps.uch.edu.tw/socialcloud/Club.aspx

Club Information

自治、綜合聯誼性

學生會	學生議會	畢業生聯誼會	住宿生聯誼會	國際學生聯誼會
電子工程系學會	電機工程系學會	資訊工程系學會	機械工程系學會	材料製造科技學位學程學會
土木工程系學會	應用空間資訊系學會	工業管理系學會	企業管理系學會	行銷與流通管理系學會
資訊管理系學會	財務金融系學會	國際企業經營系學會	應用外語系學會	餐旅管理系學會
室內設計與管理系	數位多媒體設計系學會	車輛工程系系學會		

學術學藝性

調酒藝術文化社	流行音樂歌唱社	爵士鋼琴社	電玩卡漫社	賞心攝影社
橋棋桌遊社	木船吉他社	熱門音樂社	魔術社	元氣哈日社
燈光音響社	甜點烘焙社	BeatBox	IMUDA原夢社	咖啡研究社
廚藝社	木藝文創社	未來商務社		

體能、康樂性

天馬登山社	籃研社	舞社	競技啦啦隊	桌球社
棒球社	羽球社	排球社	電競社	

服務性

慈濟青年社	童軍團	愛資圓利社	樂活青年社	維多利亞美姿美儀社
愛鄰社	樂社	行萬里路多元文化社	愛使命社	觀社

◆ 社團成果照片 Photos of club achievements

















生活小幫手

Life Helper

◆ 生活日用品採買 Purchase of daily necessities

小北百貨 Showba

參考網址： https://shop.showba.com.tw/Shop/StoreDetail/41219/34079?lang=zh-TW

(健行分店 Chi nhánh Kiện Hành)

位置：桃園市中壢區龍岡路二段 95 號

營業時間：24 小時全年無休

屈臣氏 Watsons

參考網址：http://www.watsons.com.tw/

(健行分店)

位置：桃園市中壢區健行路 200 號

營業時間：10:00AM-10:30PM（一 ~日）

（壢運分店)

位置 ：桃園市中壢區中正路 99 號

營業時間：9:00AM-11:00PM（一 ~日）



大全聯中壢店 RT-MART

網址: https://www.facebook.com/pxmega.Zhongli/#

位置：桃園市中壢區中北路二段 468 號

營業時間：8:30AM-23:00PM（一~日）

搭計程車至商場約為 5 分鐘

家樂福購物商場 Carrefour

網址: https://www.carrefour.com.tw/about_carrefour.html

位置：桃園市中壢區中山東路二段 510 號

桃園市中壢區中華路二段 501 號

營業時間：8:30AM-23:00PM（一~日）

搭計程車至商場約為 5~10 分鐘

◆ 郵寄包裹信件 Mailed parcels and letters

中華郵政-中壢郵局

位置：桃園市中壢區中美路 51 號

營業時間:

08:30AM-19:00PM（一～五）

08:30AM-12:00AM(六)



中華郵政-東興郵局

位置：桃園市中壢區龍岡路一段 229 號

營業時間:

08:30AM-17:00PM（一～五）

◆ 手機申辦、電話費繳款 Mobile phone application

中華電信－中壢龍岡門市

位置：桃園市中壢區健行路 255 號

營業時間：

11:00AM-21:00PM（一～日）

遠傳電信－中壢健行門市

位置：桃園市中壢區健行路 179 號

營業時間：

10:30AM-21:30PM（一～五）

11:30AM-20:30PM（六、日）

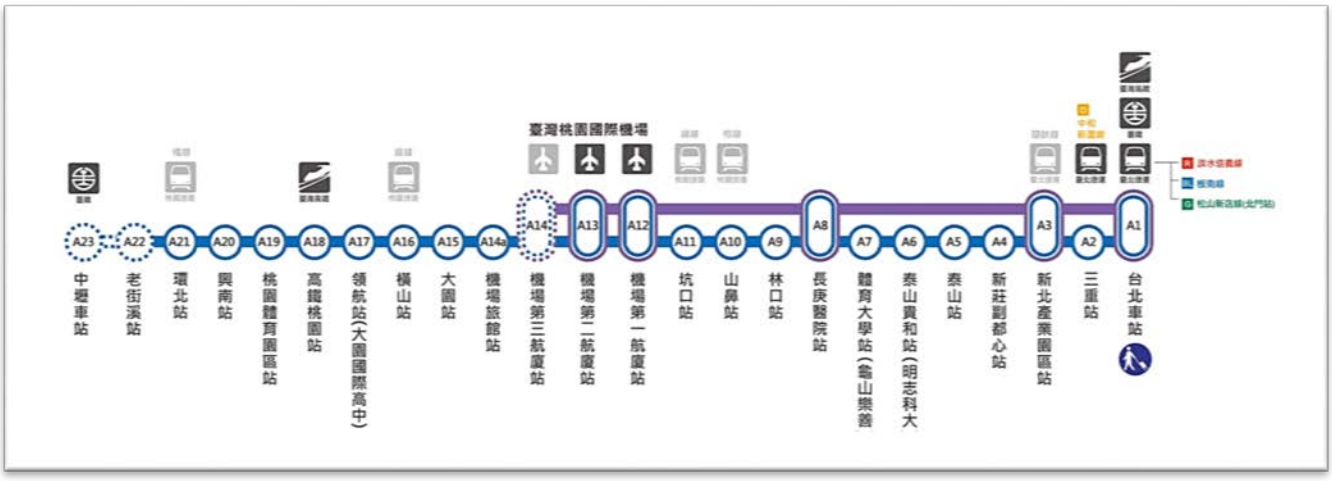
台哥大電信－中壢健行門市

位置：桃園市中壢區健行路 151 號

營業時間：

11:30AM-20:30PM（一～日）

◆ 桃園捷運路線圖 Taoyuan MRT Route Map



◆ 臺北捷運路線圖 Taipei Metro Route Map

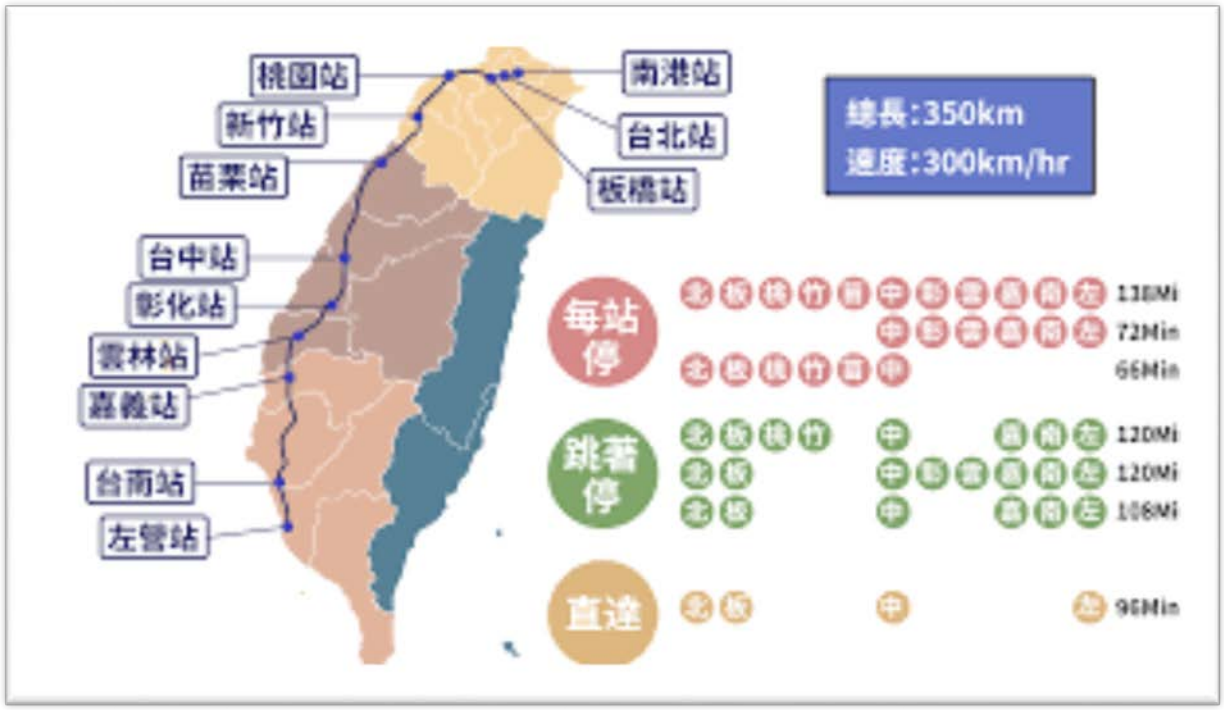


◆ 臺灣鐵路線圖 Taiwan Railway Map



搭乘高鐵遊臺灣 Taiwan High Speed Rail Route Map

https://www.thsrc.com.tw/





健行科技大學

CHIEN HSIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

培育具專業知能、人文素養與創意創新能力之社會中堅人才

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