

Questions & Answers Regarding Education for Young Overseas Chinese Studying in Taiwan 2019

Compiled by: Ministry of Education

No.	Question	Competent Authority	Answer
1. General questions			
1	What is the ROC policy on education for overseas Chinese?	Overseas Community Affairs Council (OCAC)	<p>1. The principle aims of overseas Chinese education are to nurture the nation's cultural roots and heritage and to serve as a foundation for maintaining and developing ties with overseas Chinese. The government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) has always spared no effort to develop overseas Chinese education, in order to train and educate outstanding overseas Chinese people, and to expand the state's substantive relations with foreign countries and extend national power. Working to maintain the use of traditional Chinese characters and our country's culture are also key tasks. Advice and supplementary assistance are provided for the sound development of overseas Chinese schools located abroad, training Chinese language teachers, provision of teaching materials, promoting cultural and social education activities, and encouraging overseas Chinese students to come to Taiwan to undertake further studies.</p> <p>2. The excellent outcomes of the work done implementing overseas Chinese education – whether supporting overseas Chinese education provided overseas, making overseas Chinese students feel truly welcome, or assisting Taiwan to enhance its international presence – have been clearly visible for many years. The government will therefore continue to maintain the distinctive values and priorities of its overseas Chinese education policies and steadfastly attach great importance to the valuing and caring for overseas Chinese and overseas Chinese students that consistently informs its policy approach. It is continuing to subsidize overseas Chinese education to give overseas Chinese a sense of cohesion, plant deep roots among the next generations overseas, and boost Taiwan's participation in the international community and enhance its international</p>

			visibility.
2	What is the difference between overseas Chinese students, students from Hong Kong or Macao, and international students?	MOE	<p>1. According to the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan, the term "overseas Chinese student" refers to a student of Chinese descent who has come to Taiwan to study, who was born and lived overseas until the present time, or who has been living overseas for six or more consecutive years in the immediate past and has documentary evidence that they have obtained permanent or long-term residency overseas. Please note that a minimum of eight consecutive years of overseas residency is required for applying to study in the departments of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine at a university in Taiwan. A person's overseas Chinese student status must be validated by the Overseas Community Affairs Council (OCAC).</p> <p>2. The term "student from Hong Kong or Macao" refers to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A Hong Kong or Macao resident who has resided in Hong Kong, Macao, or a foreign country for at least the last six years, and who has not stayed in the Taiwan Area for more than 120 days of each calendar year. Please note: a minimum of at least eight consecutive years of overseas residency is required by those applying to study in a university department of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine; and they must satisfy the provisions of Article 4 of the Act Governing Relations with Hong Kong and Macao. (2) An individual with a Hong Kong or Macao passport, or permanent residency document. (3) An individual applying to study in Taiwan in accordance with the Regulations for Hong Kong and Macao Residents Studying in Taiwan. (4) Students from Hong Kong and Macao are entitled to the same study and counseling assistance and general life counseling as "overseas Chinese students" while they are studying in Taiwan. (5) Whether an individual has "student from Hong Kong or Macao" status is determined by the Ministry of Education.

			<p>3. The Regulations Regarding International Students Undertaking Studies in Taiwan set out the following four categories of students from overseas who are permitted to apply to study in Taiwan:</p> <p>(1) Foreign nationals who have never held ROC nationality and do not have the status of an overseas Chinese student at the time they apply;</p> <p>(2) Those who hold ROC nationality and meet the following requirements:</p> <p>a. They have never previously undertaken studies in Taiwan as an overseas Chinese student and have not been given a placement by the University Entrance Committee for Overseas Chinese Students in the current academic year;</p> <p>b. They have previously held ROC nationality but renounced their ROC nationality before lodging their application. Renouncing their ROC nationality must have been done with the approval of the Ministry of the Interior at least eight years before making their application.</p> <p>(3) Foreign nationals who have also acquired permanent residency of Hong Kong or Macao or meet the eligibility requirements to do so;</p> <p>(4) Foreign nationals who were previously a citizen of mainland China;</p> <p>Those meeting the requirements set forth in (2) to (4) must also meet the following conditions:</p> <p>a. They have never had household registration in Taiwan; and</p> <p>b. They have resided in a foreign country for at least six consecutive years in the immediate past (or at least eight years if planning to apply to study in a department of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine).</p>
3	What is the University	University Entrance	1. The University Entrance Committee for Overseas Chinese Students (UECOCS) was jointly formed, in accordance with the University Act, by all universities and colleges in Taiwan to handle

	Entrance Committee for Overseas Chinese Students?	Committee for overseas Chinese students (UECOCS)	<p>the recruitment of overseas Chinese students who want to study in Taiwan. Since its formation in the 1995 academic year, UECOCS has been responsible for the joint recruitment, testing, and placement of overseas Chinese students (including those from Hong Kong and Macao) at a particular university or college. In the 2019 academic year, 134 public and private universities are members of UECOCS, and the president of National Chi Nan University is the chair of the committee.</p> <p>2. UECOCS has set up eight divisions to facilitate its overseas Chinese student recruitment work: the Test Preparation, Test Marking, Test Results Review, Testing, Educational Institution Placements, Secretarial, Publicity, and Information Service divisions. National Taiwan University, National Taiwan Normal University, Feng Chia University, and National Chi Nan University separately take responsibility for these.</p>
4	Which schools offer cooperative education programs?	<u>OCAC</u> <u>Ministry of Education</u> <u>- K-12 Education Administration</u>	<p>1. Since 1996, the OCAC and the MOE have assisted Chung Shan Industrial and Commercial School in Kaohsiung City to offer a senior secondary school cooperative education program for overseas Chinese students. Students were formerly recruited for this program once every three years, but since the 2014 academic year, the recruitment has been held every year, and the range of programs has been expanded, in conjunction with the Government's education policies for overseas Chinese and to satisfy overseas Chinese students' education needs.</p> <p>2. In the 2016 academic year, five schools offered cooperative education programs for overseas Chinese students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Chung Shan Industrial and Commercial School (in Kaohsiung); ◆ Fan Shu Vocational School (in Taoyuan); ◆ Juang Jing Vocational High School (in New Taipei City); ◆ San Sin High School of Commerce and Home Economics (in Kaohsiung); and ◆ Wan-Neng Senior Industrial & Commercial Vocational School (in Chiayi). <p>In the 2017 academic year, twelve schools offered cooperative education programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cheng-Kung Vocational Senior High School (in Taoyuan); ◆ Chung Shan Industrial and

			<p>Commercial School; ♦ Fan Shu Vocational School; ♦ Huade Vocational High School of Technology & Home Economics (in Kaohsiung); ♦ Juang Jing Vocational High School; ♦ Kao-Yuan Vocational High School of Technology & Commerce (in Kaohsiung); ♦ Liu-Hsin Senior High School (in Tainan); ♦ San Sin High School of Commerce and Home Economics (in Kaohsiung); ♦ Shu-Te Home-Economics & Commercial High School (in Kaohsiung); ♦ Sieh Chih Vocational High School (in Yünlin); ♦ Tung-Der Vocational High School (in Nantou County); and ♦ Wan-Neng Senior Industrial & Commercial Vocational School.</p> <p>In the 2018 academic year, twelve schools offered cooperative education programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cheng-Kung Vocational Senior High School; ♦ Chung Shan Industrial and Commercial School; ♦ Huade Vocational High School of Technology & Home Economics; ♦ Juang Jing Vocational High School; ♦ Kao-Yuan Vocational High School of Technology & Commerce; ♦ Liu-Hsin Senior High School; ♦ San Sin High School of Commerce and Home Economics; ♦ Shu-Te Home-Economics & Commercial High School; ♦ Sieh Chih Vocational High School; ♦ Sin-Guang Senior High School (in Kaohsiung); ♦ Taoyuan Private Yung Ping Technological Senior High School; ♦ Tung-Der Vocational High School; and ♦ Wan-Neng Senior Industrial & Commercial Vocational School.
5	What is the Overseas Youth Vocational Training School's vocational training program for young overseas Chinese?	OCAC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The OCAC commissions universities and colleges in Taiwan to offer the Overseas Youth Vocational Training School (OYVTS) programs. OYVTS was established more than 50 years ago, in 1963. In the years since then, 31 universities or colleges, including National Ping Tung University of Science and Technology, have participated in offering courses for this program, and more than 22,000 students from 42 countries or regions, including Malaysia, have been trained. 2. The 37th and 38th sessions are currently underway. The spring semester of the 37th session offered programs in 28 departments at 15 universities, including Ming Chuan University. These are

			<p>scheduled to end in December 2019. For the autumn semester of the 37th session, three universities, including Hungkuang University, are offering programs in three departments. These are scheduled to end in June 2020. The 38th session offered programs in 26 departments at 15 universities, including Chinese Culture University. These are scheduled to end in December 2020. Recruitment and registration for the 39th stage is scheduled to begin on 15 July and end on 30 September. The programs are being undertaken by 52 departments at 24 universities, including Feng Chia University, and are scheduled to run from March 2020 to December 2021.</p> <p>3. The different OYVTS training programs are designed to prepare students to enter different vocational fields, and equip them with appropriate skills. Practical training makes up 70% of the industrial and agricultural programs, and classroom lectures make up the other 30%.</p> <p>Classroom lectures and practical training are both given equal importance for the commercial and business programs. The principle is to ensure that when students graduate, they have acquired the skills required for their particular field. Each training program takes two years, conducted over four semesters (including practical training on campus).</p> <p>4. People eligible to apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Overseas Chinese up to 40 years of age who have completed at least second year of senior secondary school. For female applicants with children, the age limit may be extended by two years for each child, up to a maximum age limit of 45. Relevant documentary evidence must be attached. b. People born overseas who are citizens or permanent residents of their country of birth, or who have an “Overseas Chinese” stamp in the ROC passport which they held when they left Taiwan. c. People who are physically sound, of good character, and without any harmful indulgences. d. People who are able to speak Mandarin and take notes in Chinese.
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2. Admission, transferring to another institution, and study counselling and assistance			
1	How do overseas Chinese students apply for admission to schools at each level, and to colleges, and universities?	MOE	<p>1. In accordance with Article 6 of the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan, overseas Chinese students may apply for admission to study in Taiwan in the following ways during the annual recruitment period:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Apply to a Republic of China overseas mission, or to an overseas application-handling unit designated by the OCAC, to come to Taiwan to study. The OCAC will first evaluate each application and then forward it to the MOE, the Education Bureau (Division) of the local government, or to the university, college, or school at which the OCAC is offering the applicant a place. Applicants must carefully read the details of what is required that are set out in the student enrollment information material for that year. (2) Apply directly to a university or college that has MOE authorization to independently

			<p>recruit overseas Chinese students or that offers special programs for overseas Chinese students. After examining each application and related documents, the university or college must immediately forward the application to the OCAC for confirmation of the applicant's overseas Chinese student status. If their status is confirmed and the applicant has passed the university or college selection procedures or entrance examination, then the university or college will issue them an admission notice.</p> <p>2. Overseas Chinese students who in accordance with Article 9 of the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan independently return to Taiwan planning to study at an elementary school, junior high school, senior secondary school, or junior college may apply within 90 days from the day after they arrive in Taiwan. They must submit the relevant documents to the OCAC, which will check such applications and forward them to the competent education administrative authority for validation and to arrange placements, based on each applicant's situation. Please note that overseas Chinese students applying to undertake a general course at a public comprehensive senior high school are restricted to attending the National Overseas Chinese Senior High School (NOCSH). Important matters to note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Overseas Chinese students are not permitted to apply to study at a supplementary education school or center at any level, or at a college (institute) of continuing education; at an open university or distance education junior college; or to undertake a continuing education bachelor's degree program, master's degree program for working professionals, or other program offered by a university or college under the recurrent education umbrella that is only available in the evening or on weekends.(2) Those applying for a place at a private school or college must acquire a letter of agreement from the school or college they plan to attend beforehand.(3) Those planning to attend a vocational senior secondary school, a vocational division of a general senior high school, a vocational program at a comprehensive high school, or a junior
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2	How can overseas Chinese students apply to be placed in a different university, college, or school after arriving in Taiwan?	UECOCS MOE	<p>Overseas Chinese students may apply to the authorized office that arranged their placement in a particular educational institution to change their placement to another educational institution before they register and begin their studies. Only one such change is permitted.</p> <p>Applicants originally assigned to a university are restricted to changing to a placement in the National Taiwan Normal University Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students.</p> <p>Applicants originally assigned to a 5-year program at a junior college or to a senior secondary school are restricted to changing to a placement at the National Overseas Chinese Senior High School (NOCHS).</p>
3	What regulations govern the student status of overseas Chinese students while	MOE	<p>1. Each university, college, and junior college has been authorized to prescribe its own regulations governing the student status of its students (including overseas Chinese students) and the standards governing dismissal of a student if the student's results are not satisfactory.</p> <p>2. The student status of senior secondary school students (including overseas Chinese students) is handled in accordance with the provisions of the Management Directions Regarding Student Enrollment at Senior High Schools and the provisions of the Regulations Regarding the Assessments of Student Performance and Achievements at High School.</p>

	they are study in Taiwan?		3. In accordance with the National Education Act, special municipalities and county and city governments formulate their own regulations governing the administration of the student status of elementary and junior high school students.
4	What are the regulations governing transfers to another university, college, or school by overseas Chinese students?	MOE	<p>In accordance with Article 12 of the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students, an overseas Chinese student who has not yet been admitted to the school, college, or university where they have been given a placement may apply to the authorized office that arranged their original placement to have their placement changed.</p> <p>If an overseas Chinese student who has been admitted to a school, college, or university and has begun their studies finds that the school, college, or university is incompatible with their interests or unsuitable for them, they may change to a different department or different program with the assistance of the school, college, or university that they are attending.</p> <p>If an overseas Chinese student plans to transfer to a different university or junior college during the time they are undertaking their program, their transfer will be handled in the same way as a transfer by an ordinary domestic student. Details are given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An overseas Chinese student already given a placement in a university or junior college: A student who finds the university or junior college incompatible with their interests or unsuitable for them and would therefore like to transfer to a different university or junior college must independently arrange to take the transfer examination of the other university or junior college. The enrollment method will be the same as for ordinary domestic students. 2. An overseas Chinese student who has already been given a place at a senior secondary school: A student who finds the school incompatible with their interests or unsuitable for them and therefore wants to transfer to a different school may consult directly with the two schools to arrange a transfer. Such a student is not permitted to transfer to an institution for continuing education or to an evening program. 3. A student who has been given a placement in an elementary school or junior high school: A

			transfer to another school that is wanted because of inconvenient transportation or because the school was found to be unsuitable must be handled in accordance with the regulations established by the special municipality, county or city government concerned.
5	If an overseas Chinese student who is studying in Taiwan has to discontinue their education, and return to their country of residence, are they allowed to apply to come back to Taiwan to study?	MOE	<p>The provisions of Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan state that an overseas Chinese student who received assistance to study in Taiwan and studied for less than one year then returned to their country of residence because they voluntarily discontinued their studies for some reason or forfeited their student status may go through the application process again, but only one such reapplication is permitted.</p> <p>However, an overseas Chinese student is not permitted to re-apply to study in Taiwan if an educational institution in Taiwan where that overseas Chinese student is studying considers that the student's academic performance or conduct is unsatisfactory, or if the student has seriously violated its regulations or has been sentenced in criminal case proceedings, and therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the educational institution's regulations governing student awards and penalties, the student must discontinue their studies or forfeit their status as a registered student.</p>
6	How do overseas Chinese students apply for admission to a master's degree or higher program in Taiwan after	MOE	<p>1. Students who have graduated from a university overseas: in accordance with Article 6 of the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan, these students should apply for admission to undertake a program at master's degree level or higher in Taiwan, in the following way, during the annual recruitment period:</p> <p>(1) Apply to a Republic of China overseas mission, or to an overseas application-handling unit designated by the OCAC, to come to Taiwan to study. The OCAC and the educational institution that an applicant indicated that they want to attend will evaluate each applicant's eligibility, and if they pass this stage, UECOCS will then undertake the placement and</p>

	<p>they complete an undergraduate or graduate program in Taiwan or overseas?</p>		<p>admission of the overseas Chinese student into a particular educational institution.</p> <p>(2) Apply directly to a university or college that has MOE authorization to independently recruit overseas Chinese students or that offers special programs for overseas Chinese students. After examining each application and related documents, the university or college must immediately forward the application to the OCAC for confirmation of the applicant's overseas Chinese student status. If their status is confirmed and the applicant has passed the university or college selection procedures or entrance examination, then the university or college will issue them an admission notice.</p> <p>2. Students who have graduated from a university or college in Taiwan: In accordance with Article 14 of the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan, such students may apply through UECOCS for admission to a university program at master's degree level or higher each year during the recruitment period. The university that the applicant indicated that they want to attend will evaluate their application, and if they pass this stage UECOCS will conduct their university placement. A student who has been given a placement at a university, in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Regulations mentioned above, and has registered and enrolled there is not permitted to subsequently apply for admission to another program at the same level in accordance with those Regulations. In other words, each individual is allowed to successfully apply for a master's degree program just once. Anyone choosing to independently take the entrance examinations will be treated in accordance with the admission criteria for domestic students.</p> <p>3. Applicants must carefully read the details of what is required that are set out in the student enrollment information material for that year.</p>
7	<p>Are overseas Chinese students</p>	<p>MOE</p>	<p>1. Admission channels: overseas Chinese students may enroll in universities in Taiwan that offer teacher education programs through various admission channels (the term "universities that offer teacher education programs", abbreviated below to "teacher education universities" refers to</p>

<p>allowed to take teacher education programs and teacher's qualification assessment (including teacher's qualification examinations and a half-year full-time teacher training internship)?</p>		<p>normal universities, universities of education, and universities which have a teacher education-related department or departments, or a teacher education center).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Taking pre-service teacher education courses: In accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Teacher Education Act, overseas Chinese students who are currently studying in a teacher education department at a teacher education university, or who are currently in the second or higher year of a bachelor's degree program or in a master's degree or PhD program at the university and have been selected by the university from among its current students to become teacher education students, undertake a pre-service teacher education program. The students complete a pre-service teacher education program in their subject area(s). Those who complete their program with satisfactory results will be issued a Pre-service Teacher Education Completion Certificate by their teacher education university. 3. Teacher qualification examinations: As outlined in the provisions of Article 10 of the Teacher Education Act and the provisions of Article 3 of the Regulations Governing the Qualification Examinations to be an Elementary School, Secondary School, or Preschool Teacher: Persons who have obtained a Pre-service Teacher Education Completion Certificate may register to take for the teacher qualification examination for the subject area(s) recorded on the certificate. 4. Practical education training: As outlined in the provisions of Article 10 of the Teacher Education Act, a person who has passed the above-mentioned teacher qualification examination(s) may apply to a teacher education university to undertake a half year of full-time practical education training which includes practice teaching, being a class teacher, administrative aspects, and research and study activities. The overseas Chinese person must submit documentary evidence issued by the teacher education university and receipts for fees paid to the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior (at any service center) and apply for a half-year extension of stay for the practical education training period. They must leave Taiwan when the extension expires.
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8	What assistance is available for overseas Chinese students who are performing poorly academically?		<p>In accordance with the MOE Subsidy Directions for Senior High Schools and Institutions of Higher Learning to Provide Study Counseling for Overseas Chinese Students, if a senior secondary school or institution of higher education determines that it has current overseas Chinese students who need academic assistance or need to take remedial classes during the winter or summer recess it may submit a plan of action to the MOE and apply for funding.</p> <p>1. Academic assistance:</p> <p>(1) During the regular semester, academic assistance may be provided outside class hours or on weekends or holidays.</p> <p>(2) A class may be organized if there are six overseas Chinese students who are taking a particular subject require assistance with that subject.</p> <p>(3) An overseas Chinese student may take academic assistance classes for a maximum of four</p>

			<p>subjects.</p> <p>(4) Each class each semester must be taught for at least 12 weeks and, in principle, for two to four hours each week.</p> <p>(5) Academic assistance shall be provided for: basic subjects such as Mandarin Chinese, the constitution and national spirit, history, geography, English (or other foreign languages), mathematics (including calculus), physics, chemistry, and biology.</p> <p>2. Remedial classes during the winter or summer recess:</p> <p>(1) These classes shall be limited to a maximum of two sessions per academic year.</p> <p>(2) A class may be organized if there are six overseas Chinese students requiring assistance for a particular subject. If there are relatively small numbers of overseas Chinese students individual tutoring may be conducted, or if another educational institution nearby is providing remedial classes, it may be requested to permit students requiring academic assistance to attend those classes.</p> <p>(3) In principle, academic assistance for an overseas Chinese student is limited to a maximum of three subjects each semester, and such classes are not permitted to account for more than 9 credits.</p> <p>(4) At least 18 hours of teaching is required for each credit; and at least 32 hours of teaching is required for each credit for practical training internships and for lab classes.</p> <p>(5) Remedial classes are organized in required subjects for students that have failed and need to retake that subject and in pre-requisites for required subjects.</p> <p>(6) A financially disadvantaged overseas Chinese student receiving an MOE full scholarship or MOE financial aid may be given a fee exemption or reduction for credits earned in classes during the winter or summer recess, depending on their personal circumstances.</p>
<p>3. Recognition and verification of academic records and credentials</p>			

1	Are academic records and credentials from ROC universities recognized by other countries?	MOE	<p>Each country's government handles the recognition of academic records and credentials issued in Taiwan in accordance with its own national conditions and regulations. The main forms adopted are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct recognition of academic records and credentials issued in Taiwan. 2. Recognition of academic records and credentials issued in Taiwan in accordance with an agreement regarding academic records and credentials entered into with the country. 3. Verification of academic records and credentials by an agency designated by the country. 4. Academic records and credentials are recognized after being verified by the country's overseas mission in Taiwan. 5. Academic records and credentials are recognized after the associated documents have been authenticated by our Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2	Does the Hong Kong government recognize academic records and credentials from ROC universities?	MOE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hong Kong does not currently have any mechanism for automatic recognition of academic records and credentials from outside Hong Kong; local academic records and credentials are used as the benchmark. Assessment of the overall educational level of applicants for government work who have academic records and credentials from outside Hong Kong is principally based on the applicants' academic performance at each stage from senior secondary level onward, and the number of credits or units taken. This assessment is, however, for reference only; it has no legal binding force. When necessary, applicants with academic records and credentials issued in all non-British Commonwealth states (including those issued by universities and colleges in the US, ROC, and China) must apply to the Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications (AAVQ) to have them assessed and/or verified. The system is different from that in Taiwan, but this does not mean that academic records and credentials from the ROC are not recognized. 2. Any individual with an academic record and credential(s) from the ROC who needs to apply for civil service work or a teaching position at a public secondary or elementary school in Hong

			Kong must have their record and credentials assessed on a case-by-case basis by the Civil Service Bureau, or it may request the AAVQ to do so. People whose credentials have been assessed and approved may be employed in positions requiring employees to have Hong Kong academic credentials of equivalent status. For employment in private elementary and secondary schools receiving government funding, in each case the school principal will decide whether an applicant's credentials require assessment.
3	Does the ROC government provide verification of the academic records and credentials that overseas Chinese students obtain in Taiwan?	MOE	Universities may legally confer degrees at all levels, in accordance with Article 2 of the Degree Conferral Law. Any party wanting to authenticate that what appears to be a degree issued in Taiwan awarded to an overseas Chinese student is genuine must contact the university or college from which the student has graduated and request verification.
4. Part-time work while studying and employment			
1	What are the income tax rates for overseas Chinese students who work part-	Ministry of Finance	1. Overseas Chinese students who have resided in the ROC for less than a total of 183 days in a tax year are classified as individuals who are not residents of the ROC (hereunder referred to as "non-residents") in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act. The personnel responsible for withholding tax (hereinafter referred to as "withholding agents") must withhold 18% from their gross income received for part-time work at the time they are paid; but the income tax to be withheld is 6% for a monthly gross wage not exceeding 1.5 times the monthly baseline wage, as determined by the Executive Yuan (NT\$34, 650 from January, 2019).

	time outside their college or university?		<p>2. Overseas Chinese students who reside in the ROC for a total of 183 days or more in a tax year are classified as individuals who are residents of the ROC (hereinafter abbreviated to “residents”). When they are paid, withholding agents must withhold tax from their pay in accordance with the rates for residents and such overseas Chinese students must file an income tax return. The tax which has been withheld may be deducted from the amount of income tax that must be paid.</p> <p>Withholding agents may inspect the period(s) of residency details recorded in the passport or resident certificate of an overseas Chinese students to determine whether they are a resident. Those with permission to reside in the ROC who done so for 183 days or more in a tax year will have income tax withheld in accordance with the rates for residents; those whose passport or residency certificate records their period of residence in the ROC as 183 days in a tax year or less, and those who have not shown evidence that they have resided in the ROC for 183 days or more in a tax year, shall have income tax withheld in accordance with the rates for non-residents. Overseas Chinese students who actually reside in the ROC for 183 days or more during a tax year must file an income tax return in accordance with the law, and the total amount of income tax that they must pay may be reduced by the tax already withheld by a withholding agent, referred to in the previous sentence.</p>
2	What administrative procedures do students from Hong Kong and Macao need to go through to remain in Taiwan	Ministry of Labor	<p>1. Paragraph 1 of Article 13 of the Act Governing Relations with Hong Kong and Macao states: “The provisions of Chapters 5, 6, and 7 of the Employment Services Act pertaining to the employment, supervision, and punishment of foreign workers shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to employment in the Taiwan Area of Hong Kong or Macao residents.” And Article 43 of the Employment Services Act states: “No foreign worker may engage in work within the territory of the Republic of China if their employer has not yet applied for and obtained a permit for them to do so.” Employers wanting to appoint workers who are residents of Hong Kong or Macao must apply to the central competent authority for a permit to do so.</p>

	and work after their graduation?		<p>2. Paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the Act Governing Relations with Hong Kong and Macao states “Special regulations may be formulated governing employment in the Taiwan Area of those residents of Hong Kong or Macao specified in Paragraph 3 of Article 4 of this Act. Such special regulations shall be formulated by the Council of Labor Affairs in conjunction with other relevant agencies and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval and subsequent promulgation.” In accordance with this, the Ministry of Labor (previously the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan) then formulated the Management and Approval Regulations for Hong Kong or Macao Residents with Overseas Chinese ID. Under these Ministry of Labor regulations, employers of Hong Kong and Macao residents who obtained overseas Chinese status and ROC residency before the end of British rule and Portuguese rule respectively, and such individuals may apply to the central competent authority (the Ministry of Labor) for a work permit.</p>
3	Does the government encourage overseas Chinese students to stay in Taiwan to undertake an internship or work after they graduate?	<p>Ministry of Labor</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Overseas Chinese students who come to Taiwan to study enjoy the education resources invested in by Taiwan and gain an understanding of Taiwan’s culture, language, and life style. Having outstanding overseas Chinese students stay in Taiwan and enlisting their services will assist the international connections of Taiwan’s business and industry sector and assist Taiwan’s overall development. The specific measures adopted are outlined below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staying in Taiwan after graduation to do an internship: In June, 2011, the MOE established a mechanism for overseas Chinese students and international students to stay in Taiwan and undertake an internship after they graduate from a university or tertiary college in Taiwan, and since then many of the eligibility criteria for an internship application have been eased. A student who has graduated with a bachelor’s degree with an overall average score of at least 70; or with a master’s degree, or higher degree; or who received an award in a skills competition or technology exhibition is eligible to file an application. An internship may last at most until one year after graduation. 2. Staying in Taiwan after graduation to work: Since July 3, 2014, the Ministry of Labor has used

			<p>a points-based quota system for overseas Chinese students and international students, under which an applicant scoring 70 points or higher is eligible to be employed in Taiwan. Points are given for eight criteria, comprising the applicant's academic record and credentials; work experience; the salary level of the position offered; qualifications for the position; Chinese and other language(s) proficiency; having experience growing up in a foreign country; and fitting current government policies. Any international student, overseas Chinese student, or other overseas students of Chinese descent who has graduated from a public or accredited private junior college, tertiary college, or university in Taiwan and applies to stay in Taiwan to engage in work that requires professional or technical expertise or skill is not subject to the appointment restrictions that the monthly salary must be higher than NT\$47,971 and that the person appointed must have had two years of work experience after graduating from a university or tertiary college.</p>
5. Student loans, scholarships, and other assistance with living requirements and finances			
1	What are the eligibility criteria for overseas Chinese students to apply for student loans?	MOE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The provisions of Article 3 of the MOE Regulations Regarding Academic Loans to Students at Senior High School and Higher Levels indicate that these student loans are only available to ROC citizens who have a household registration in Taiwan and who are officially enrolled and undertaking studies at a senior secondary school or higher-level educational institution in Taiwan. 2. Student loans are loans specifically designed to assist our country's citizens by lightening the burden of education expenses. The government uses part of the country's tax revenue to help to bear all or half of the interest charged for loans to students in senior secondary schools, colleges, and universities during the course of their studies and for one year after they graduate. These loans were established for citizen of the Republic of China for the purpose of helping our country's citizens to successfully undertake formal education. Only overseas Chinese students who have Republic of China citizenship and household registration may apply for

			such a loan.
2	What scholarships are available for overseas Chinese students?	MOE	<p>Scholarships provided by the MOE for outstanding overseas Chinese students to study at universities and colleges in Taiwan:</p> <p>(1) Students in the following categories are eligible to apply for an Outstanding Overseas Chinese Student Scholarship:</p> <p>a. The top five students in each round of selections each academic year among those applying for a place in each of the three discipline groups, who have been assessed by UECOCS and offered a place to study at a university in Taiwan. Their GPA must be in the top one percent of the students in their broad category. (Note: the three groups of disciplines are: 1. Art and Humanities, including Law; 2. Science; and 3. Medicine)</p> <p>b. Students who have represented their country and won one of the top three places at an international mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, earth sciences, or information Olympiad or been awarded one of the top four prizes at the US International Science and Engineering Fair and who have been offered a place at a university by UECOCS.</p> <p>(2) The following students are eligible to receive an Elite Overseas Chinese Student Scholarship:</p> <p>a. Students who are eligible to receive an Outstanding Overseas Chinese Student Scholarship who were awarded a Unified Education Certificate with an A1 level result in every subject for the Malaysian Independent Chinese Secondary Schools Unified Examination (MICSSUE); or students who attended a high quality senior high school (with an excellent reputation) within their country of residence and achieved the highest academic performance in all subjects. These achievements must be confirmed by an ROC overseas mission. The successful applicants will then be selected and notified by the MOE.</p> <p>b. A student who has represented their country and won one of the top three places at any international mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, earth sciences, or information Olympiads, or won one of the top four prizes at the US International Science and Engineering Fair, and who has been offered a place by each of the top three educational</p>

			<p>institutions they would prefer to attend when UECOCS forwarded the student's applications to those educational institutions.</p> <p>(3) Conditions for continuing to receive a scholarship: Students must take at least 9 credits each semester (except in their graduation year), and each academic year their GPA must rank in the top 10% of their cohort or be at least 85.</p> <p>(4) What the scholarships provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Outstanding Overseas Chinese Student Scholarship: NT\$12,500 per month for the initial academic year and NT\$10,000 per month for continuing recipients. b. The Elite Overseas Chinese Student Scholarship: NT\$25,000 per month for both first-time and continuing scholarship recipients. <p>(5) Application procedure: Applicants must submit the following documents to the university, college, or school they are attending in the first semester, within two weeks from the day that they enroll.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Those in first year applying for the first time must submit a photocopy of their admission notice to the university or college where they have given a placement by UECOCS and submit documentary evidence of any awards or prizes they have won. b. Students in second year or above who continue receiving a scholarship must submit a transcript of their results from both semesters of the previous academic year. <p>2. The MOE-subsidized Outstanding Overseas Chinese Graduate Student Scholarships set up by individual universities and colleges:</p> <p>(1) Eligibility criteria: A university or college which has admitted five or more overseas Chinese students for postgraduate studies (whether their admission was the result of being offered a place or passing an entrance examination) may send details of the number of overseas Chinese students undertaking a postgraduate degree in the first or second semester of that academic</p>
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			<p>year (not including any student already receiving a government subsidy) to the MOE to verify and allocate subsidy funds for its Outstanding Overseas Chinese Graduate Student Scholarships.</p> <p>(2) What these scholarships provide: In principle, each student will receive no less than NT\$10,000 per month.</p> <p>(3) Application procedure: Each university and college must apply to the MOE for the approved and allocated amount of subsidy funds with the appropriate documentation before October 31 and before March 31, each year.</p>
		OCAC	<p>The OCAC offers Scholarships for Overseas Chinese Students with Outstanding Academic Performance and Good Conduct, and it accepts donations to fund scholarships for overseas Chinese students. Students who meet all the eligibility criteria may apply to their university or college.</p> <p>1. How to apply for an OCAC Scholarship for Overseas Chinese Students with Outstanding Academic Performance and Good Conduct:</p> <p>(1) Overseas Chinese students in their second year or higher at a college or university (4th year or higher for those attending a five-year junior college) who have had a GPA of at least 80 points for the previous academic year, and exemplary behavior in both semesters, may fill out an application form at the beginning of the first semester of the academic year and submit it together with their transcript from the previous academic year to their university or college, to be forwarded to the OCAC which makes the decision.</p> <p>(2) Overseas Chinese students from Hong Kong and Macao who are studying at a college or university in Taiwan after taking the University Entrance Examination; or after studying in the Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students at National Taiwan Normal University; or after being given a placement by UECOCS may also apply if they meet the eligibility requirements set out in the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>(3) Overseas Chinese students currently in their second or higher year of study at a secondary school (or vocational school) who had a GPA of at least 85 points in the previous academic</p>

			<p>year, and who have not been subject to any warnings or other more serious disciplinary measures from their school may fill out an application form at the beginning of the first semester of the academic year and submit this and a transcript of their results for the previous academic year to their school. Each school will forward the applications to the OCAC which makes the decision.</p> <p>2. Apply for an OCAC Donation Scholarship:</p> <p>An overseas Chinese student currently undertaking a program at a junior college, or at a college or university at undergraduate or postgraduate level who had a GPA of at least 75 during the previous academic year and who meets all the eligibility criteria for one of these scholarships (for example special criteria, such as coming from a particular region, or studying in a particular department) may apply. If a student has not received any other scholarship from the OCAC or any other source during the academic year and has not had to repeat an academic year, retake any courses, or defer their graduation, then they may submit an application to their college or university at the beginning of the second semester of the academic year, to be forwarded to the OCAC which will make the decision.</p>
3	What measures are available to assist overseas Chinese students with living requirements and financial aid?	MOE	<p>MOE aid for financially disadvantaged overseas Chinese students:</p> <p>1. Eligibility to apply: In accordance with the MOE Directions for Providing Financial Aid for Financially Disadvantaged Overseas Chinese Students at Senior Secondary School, College or University, an overseas Chinese student currently studying at a senior secondary school or higher level educational institution (not including graduate students, students who have been granted an extension to the period in which to complete their program, or students repeating any preparatory studies or a Chinese language course at National Taiwan Normal University in the Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students) may submit official overseas documentation of their financial circumstances or proof of being financially impoverished and apply for financial aid. A student currently in the second year or higher year of their program must have had a passing GPA throughout the previous academic year, and a</p>

			<p>college or university student must have not received any disciplinary warning or have been subject to any more serious disciplinary measure; and a senior secondary school student must not have been disciplined for any minor or any more serious violation of rules.</p> <p>2. Determination of financial aid quotas: The MOE will determine the number of people who may receive financial aid and the standard monthly amount available based on annual budget constraints and will determine a financial aid quota for each educational institution, based on its proportion of the total number of overseas Chinese students throughout the country. Each educational institution will undertake a further review and allocate the financial aid in accordance with its own application review regulations.</p> <p>3. Financial aid categories: Financial aid is available for financially disadvantaged overseas Chinese students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) in the first three years of a five-year junior college program, or at a senior or vocational high school; or(2) in the last two years of a five-year junior college program, or undertaking a two-year junior college, tertiary college or university program. Their educational institution will disburse the financial aid each month for a maximum period of one year for any one grant, from the beginning of the academic year (September) to August 31 of the following year, or until June of the following year for graduating students. Part-time work subsidized by the OCAC will be preferentially given to financially disadvantaged overseas Chinese students from particular areas who were not able to obtain financial aid. <p>4. Application and review process: overseas Chinese students must submit their application with all the necessary documents to their school, college, or university within two weeks after they register in the first semester each academic year. Each educational institution will set up an evaluation team to review the applications received each academic year, and the applications confirmed as meeting the requirements will then be sent to the MOE for approval.</p>
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		OCAC	<p>Funding assistance available from the OCAC:</p> <p>1. Hospital Accident and Medical Insurance for Overseas Chinese Students (HAMIOCS):</p> <p>(1) To protect their health and to ensure that they can get medical care if they get sick or are injured while they are studying in Taiwan, the OCAC subsidizes coverage for overseas Chinese students who do not yet qualify for National Health Insurance (students who have been in Taiwan less than six months) under the Hospital Accident and Medical Insurance for Overseas Chinese Students program (abbreviated below to “HAMIOCS”), if the student is in one of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A student who was given a placement by UECOCS or by the MOE and has enrolled; b. A student who has come to Taiwan on their own and received a placement from the competent education administration authority to which the OCAC forwarded their application; c. An overseas Chinese student who was recruited by and is studying at a university, college, or special program for overseas Chinese students that has MOE authorization to independently recruit overseas Chinese students; d. A student who has been given a placement at the OYVTS. <p>(2) Overseas Chinese students taking out HAMIOCS coverage must pay the insurance premium at the time of their enrollment. The OCAC subsidizes 50% of the premium, and each student must pay the remaining 50%.</p> <p>(3) HAMIOCS coverage takes immediate effect the day the insurance premium is paid and lasts for six months. A student’s insurance remains effective until the six-month period expires, even if they need to take a leave of absence or withdraw from their studies.</p> <p>(4) During the six-month period, a student policyholder may go to any contracted NHI hospital or clinic anywhere in Taiwan for medical services. The student must first pay the outpatient</p>
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			<p>eligibility.</p> <p>3. Part-time work subsidies fund for overseas Chinese students, and the study service fund for overseas Chinese students:</p> <p>(1) These subsidies and the study service fund are designed to assist overseas Chinese students who came to Taiwan to study at a senior secondary school, college, or university in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan and are limited to assisting overseas Chinese students who are in poverty, or need to be hospitalized for treatment because of injury or illness, or experiencing unforeseen circumstances, thereby resulting in a significant economic burden.</p> <p>(2) The OCAC determines the part-time overseas Chinese students work quota and study service fund quota for each school, college, and university and the corresponding subsidies each year. The funds are appropriated to each school, college, and university in advance, once or twice a year, and they must attach receipts and inventories when the payments are subsequently audited. Each school, college, and university must verify the use of the funding; it may not be used for other purposes. Each school, college, and university must also ensure that the part-time work and learning assistance measures do not interfere with any student's academic activities and may formulate its own implementation rules and send a copy to the OCAC for reference.</p> <p>4. Funding for emergency relief and assistance in the event of family misfortune or bereavement:</p> <p>(1) The OCAC has established the Directions of Medical, Emergency and Funeral Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students Studying in Taiwan to sympathetically look after overseas Chinese students in Taiwan in the event they need medical care, meet disaster, or a death occurs. These directions also apply to students currently studying at a school, college, or university in Taiwan in accordance with the Regulations for Hong Kong and Macao Residents</p>
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			<p>Studying in Taiwan.</p> <p>(2) An application may be made to the OCAC for assistance if an overseas Chinese student studying in the Taiwan region needs to be hospitalized because of injury or illness, thereby causing major financial difficulties; or if their family meets some unforeseen event that cuts off the financial support that the family has been providing and this has created immediate difficulties for the student; or if the student encounters a force majeure or natural disaster that causes them major financial loss: or if a student dies.</p> <p>(3) Those applying for medical care assistance must submit documentary evidence of the diagnosis that was issued by the hospital or clinic that provided the medical care and the original copy of the receipt for the medical expenses incurred. They must also provide corroborating evidence that family poverty is creating a heavy economic burden. Those applying for emergency relief must submit proof that their family has met some unforeseen event or that they have personally been caused major financial loss and provide corroborating evidence that family poverty is creating a heavy economic burden. Those applying for consolation in the event of a death must submit a copy of the death certificate. The school, college, or university where the student is enrolled will verify details and then forward the applications to the OCAC to evaluate and then issue the funding. The OCAC may determine the provision of such funding on a case-by-case basis.</p>
		Ministry of Labor	<p>The MOL regulations governing overseas Chinese students' part-time work off campus:</p> <p>In accordance with Article 50 of the Employment Services Act, employers may not employ overseas Chinese students or other overseas students of Chinese descent who are currently undertaking studies in a public or legally registered private senior secondary school, college, or university to work for more than 20 hours a week, except in the winter and summer breaks. Article 33 of the Regulations Governing the Approval and Management of the Employment of Foreign Nationals stipulates that an employer wanting to employ such students must apply to the central competent authority (MOL) beforehand for permission to do so.</p>

4	What actions does the ROC government undertake for overseas Chinese students?	MOE	<p>The MOE organizes the following for overseas Chinese students:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subsidizing counseling and remedial classes for overseas Chinese students at each educational institution. The funding criteria provide NT\$600 for each overseas Chinese student. A further NT\$1,000 to NT\$5,000 may be available. Approval is given on a case by case basis, depending on the implementation plan and content of the proposed activity, and on the amount of funding being provided by the educational institution. 2. The MOE also arranges joint delegations of people from central government units to attend overseas Chinese student activities at each educational institution. 3. Celebration of the national festivals of the overseas Chinese students at each educational institution (including paying respects to ancestors and celebration parties during Chinese New Year).
		OCAC	<p>The OCAC holds the following activities for overseas Chinese students in Taiwan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receptions for newly arrived overseas Chinese students. 2. Guidance and funding for on-campus overseas Chinese student clubs. 3. Workshops for outstanding office-bearers of overseas Chinese student clubs on campuses throughout Taiwan. 4. Spring networking activities for overseas Chinese students in northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan. 5. Ceremonies for overseas Chinese students to pay respects to ancestors, and teacher-student luncheons and dinner parties during Chinese New Year. 6. Farewell parties for overseas Chinese students graduating from universities and colleges.
6. Residency and naturalization			

1	<p>What essential residency procedures do overseas Chinese students have to go through during their stay in Taiwan?</p> <p>How do they apply for an ARC extension?</p>	<p>Ministry of the Interior - National Immigration Agency (NIA)</p>	<p>1. Overseas Chinese students entering Taiwan on a foreign passport:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) An overseas Chinese student entering Taiwan for the first time on a resident visa who has not completed their enrollment procedure must submit their admission notice from the university or school where they will enroll, and after it has been verified they will initially receive an Alien Resident Certificate (ARC) valid for six months, similar to the procedure for foreign workers. A student who has already enrolled must submit documentary evidence of this in the form of a current certification of enrolment or a student ID card valid for the current semester, and they will then be issued an ARC valid for one year. (2) The Alien Resident Certificate for overseas Chinese students is valid for one year. Within one month of its expiry date, overseas Chinese students may submit all required documents to their local NIA service center and apply for an extension of stay. (3) Overseas Chinese students may apply for an Alien Resident Certificate or for an extension of their stay on their own, through an agent, or by providing written authorization to their school or university which will collectively handle matters for all students that request it. Such students are advised to ask their school or university to contact the local NIA service center and check procedures before applying for Alien Resident Certificates or extensions of stay for several students collectively. <p>2. Overseas Chinese students entering Taiwan on an ROC passport:</p> <p>After entering Taiwan, an overseas Chinese student holding an ROC passport who has completed their enrollment procedures may submit all required documents and apply to their local NIA service center for a resident certificate for Taiwan. This must be done while their entry visa is still valid. The resident certificate will be valid for three years. If the original reason for their stay still exists when their resident certificate expires, an overseas Chinese student may submit an official document issued by their university or school and apply to the local NIA service center for an extension of stay, one month before their resident certificate expires.</p>
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2	Is it possible to extend the stay or period of residency for newly arrived overseas Chinese students entering Taiwan before the enrollment time so that they can avoid being fined for overstaying?	Ministry of the Interior - NIA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overseas Chinese students entering Taiwan on a foreign passport: An overseas Chinese student entering Taiwan for the first time on a resident visa who has not completed their enrollment procedure must submit their admission notice from the university, college, or school where they will enroll, and after their being offered admission has been verified they will initially receive an Alien Resident Certificate (ARC) valid for six months, similar to the procedure for foreign workers. A student who is already enrolled must submit documentary evidence of this in the form of a current certification of enrolment or a student ID card valid for the current semester, and they will then be issued an ARC valid for one year. 2. Overseas Chinese students entering Taiwan on an ROC passport: After entering Taiwan, an overseas Chinese student holding an ROC passport who has completed their enrollment procedures may submit all required documents and apply to their local NIA service center for a resident certificate for Taiwan. This must be done while their entry documentation is still valid.
3	How do overseas Chinese students with an ROC passport resume their household registration or apply for a resident	Ministry of the Interior - Department of Household Registration (DHR), and NIA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An overseas Chinese student who formerly had household registration in Taiwan who wants to stay in Taiwan for at least three months must, within 30 days of their arrival, present their ROC passport with an entry stamp or documentary evidence of entry; their national ID card; a list of the members of their household; and photographs to the local household registration office for the area where they are residing and undertake new resident registration, and apply for a national ID card (whether for the first time, for a current one, or to replace a lost one). For details of the new specifications for photographs for a national ID, please visit the Ministry of the Interior website (http://www.ris.gov.tw). 2. Regarding how to apply for a resident certificate, please see item 2 of the answer to question 1 above regarding overseas Chinese students entering Taiwan on an ROC passport.

	certificate?		
4	Can overseas Chinese students apply for an extension of stay after they graduate, or take leave of absence, or withdraw from their studies?	Ministry of the Interior - NIA	<p>An overseas Chinese student who needs to stay in Taiwan after their graduation to look for work may apply to extend their stay for another six months after the month of their graduation. They must submit documentary proof of their graduation with their application. Those who, before their extension expires, are still looking for work may apply for one further extension. The maximum total extension period is one year.</p> <p>Separately, if an overseas Chinese student has taken leave of absence from their studies or withdrawn from their studies, they no longer have a valid reason to stay, and they must leave the country, in accordance with the regulations.</p>
5	Can overseas Chinese students taking graduate program admission examinations after completing their undergraduate studies apply for an	Ministry of the Interior - NIA	<p>If necessary, an overseas Chinese student may apply to extend their stay for another six months after the month of their graduation. They must submit documentary proof of their graduation with their application. Those who, before their extension expires, still need to extend their stay may apply for one further extension. The maximum total extension period is one year.</p>

	extension of stay?		
6	Can overseas Chinese students apply for permanent residency after staying in Taiwan for five years?	Ministry of the Interior - NIA	<p>In accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 25 of the Immigration Act, foreign nationals who have resided in Taiwan for five consecutive years, lived in Taiwan for more than 183 days each year, and meet related requirements may apply to the NIA for permanent residency.</p> <p>Please note that time spent in Taiwan pursuing an education or to work with permission from the central competent authority in charge of labor in accordance with Article 46, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 8 to 10 of the Employment Services Act, or as a dependent of an individual staying in Taiwan for either of the above-mentioned reasons does <i>not</i> count towards permanent residency.</p>
7	Why did the ROC government stop the immediate issuing of national IDs for overseas Chinese students?	Ministry of the Interior - DHR Ministry of the Interior - NIA	<p>In the past, overseas Chinese students were allowed to apply for an ROC national ID in accordance with the Regulations Regarding Household Registration Establishment for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan. These stated: “Overseas Chinese students entering the ROC on an ROC passport or entry permit may establish household registration and apply for a national ID.” As a result, the household registration regulations for overseas Chinese students were less strict than those for overseas Chinese. Because of this inconsistency, on May 11, 1994 the Ministry of the Interior repealed the above-mentioned regulations governing overseas Chinese students, for the sake of fairness. As outlined in Article 15 of the Household Registration Act, an ROC national who has entered Taiwan and been given approval to reside here must establish their initial household registration. Overseas Chinese students who then want to obtain an ROC national ID must first apply to the National Immigration Agency for a residency permit and when this is approved, undertake their initial household registration at their local household registration office and obtain an ROC national ID.</p>
8	How do foreign	Ministry of the	1. In accordance with the Nationality Act, a foreign national or stateless person who wants to apply

	nationals or stateless people apply for naturalization to become an ROC citizen?	Interior - DHR	<p>to be naturalized and become an ROC citizen must have a place of residence within the territory of the ROC (in other words, have obtained an Alien Resident Certificate or Alien Permanent Resident Certificate); they must have been actually residing in Taiwan legally for a minimum consecutive period of at least 183 consecutive days each year; be at least 20 years of age, and have legal capacity to act; be of good moral character, and have no police criminal record regarding any criminal case; own enough property or have sufficient professional skills to make a living and support themselves without difficulty; and have basic Mandarin Chinese language proficiency and knowledge of the rights and obligations of ROC citizens. The above-mentioned “actually residing in Taiwan legally for a minimum consecutive period” refers to three or more consecutive years if the applicant is the spouse of an ROC citizen; five or more consecutive years for an ordinary foreigner; and ten or more consecutive years for a person who has legally been residing in ROC territory.</p> <p>2. In accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Enforcement Rules of the Nationality Act, the time that an applicant has stayed in Taiwan for any of the following reasons will not count toward the period residing legally in Taiwan: (1) to undertake work, with MOL permission, in accordance with Article 46, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 8 to 10 of the Employment Services Act; (2) to undertake studies in the Taiwan Area; (3) the relevant competent authority has requested the Ministry of the Interior National Immigration Agency to prohibit their departure; (4) the person has renounced their original nationality and not yet obtained ROC nationality, or is waiting to reinstate their original nationality; (5) involved in proceedings arising from a labor dispute; (6) receiving treatment required because of an occupational calamity; (7) as a victim or a witness in a criminal case; or (8) as a dependent of any individual in any of the seven categories just listed.</p> <p>A foreigner who meets the key criteria for naturalization listed above may complete an application form and submit it with associated documentary evidence attached to their local household registration office and apply for ROC naturalization. The application will be</p>
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			<p>forwarded through the municipality or county/city government to the Ministry of the Interior. If it is found that any one of the key criteria for naturalization stipulated in the Nationality Act has not been met, the Ministry of the Interior will not approve naturalization. Once the Ministry of the Interior approves the naturalization, a Renunciation of Original Nationality Certificate must be provided within one year from the naturalization approval date or within one year from the date that the person reaches the minimum age at which they are legally permitted to renounce their original nationality that is stipulated in the laws and regulations of the person's original country.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior will revoke the naturalization approval if a Renunciation of Original Nationality Certificate is not submitted within the specified time, unless it has agreed to an extension of the deadline. An application for an extension may be submitted within 30 days before the expiration of this one-year period, by the Household Registration Office in the locality where the person lives in Taiwan to the municipal, or county (city) government to forward to the Ministry of the Interior. The application must have documentary evidence attached that the person has already applied to their original country for renunciation of their original nationality (such as a copy of the person's application to their original country to renounce their original nationality, or an acknowledgement of receipt of the application or other evidence of its receipt issued by the government of their original country), as well as a description of the processing timeline to obtain proof of having renounced one's original nationality. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will check and confirm that a time extension is required because of the laws or administrative procedures of the original country. The Ministry of the Interior will revoke the naturalization approval if a Renunciation of Original Nationality Certificate is still not submitted within an agreed extension period. Separately, no final settlement approval will be granted before proof of having renounced one's original nationality has been submitted in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>3 For information regarding naturalization to become an ROC citizen, please visit the website</p>
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			of the Department of Household Registration of the Ministry of the Interior at http://www.ris.gov.tw/ and look in the Related Laws and Regulations area.
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7. Military service for overseas Chinese students and students from Hong Kong and Macao

1	What are the regulations on the mandatory military service for overseas Chinese students?	Conscription Agency of the Ministry of the Interior	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Related legislation: Conscription Regulations for Naturalized Aliens & Returning Overseas Chinese. 2. Mandatory military service does not apply to those who have never had household registration in Taiwan. 3. All naturalized males of military service age must report to a recruitment office in accordance with regulations one year after they establish their household registration in Taiwan. 4. All overseas Chinese males of military service age who formerly had household registration in Taiwan must report to a recruitment office one year after their return to Taiwan, in accordance with regulations. Overseas Chinese males of military service age without household registration in Taiwan must report to a recruitment office one year after they establish household registration in Taiwan in accordance with regulations. Determination of the status of an individual overseas Chinese male will be based on his applying for and obtaining an Overseas Chinese Identity Certificate for Military Service issued by the competent authority in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs (the OCAC), or on his holding a passport bearing endorsement of his Overseas Chinese status. 5. The provisions of the Conscription Regulations for Naturalized Aliens & Returning Overseas Chinese that apply to overseas Chinese are applicable to male overseas Chinese who enter Taiwan on a foreign passport who are of military service age. 6. The period of time that a male overseas Chinese person of military service age who comes to Taiwan to study is eligible to defer military service (i.e. while he is studying) is not counted
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			<p>toward the one-year period of residency after which he must register, mentioned above.</p> <p>7. A male overseas Chinese student of military service age who entered Taiwan on a foreign passport and who has ever had household registration while holding ROC nationality, and who does not have the status of an overseas Chinese person who may defer military service, must report to a recruitment office in accordance with regulations as soon as he graduates, or as soon as he suspends or gives up his studies.</p>
2	Which overseas Chinese students studying in Taiwan are not eligible for deferral of military service?	Conscription Agency of the Ministry of the Interior	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In accordance with Article 20 of the ROC Constitution and Articles 1, 3, and 32 of the Act of Military Service System, a male citizen of the Republic of China who has ever held household registration in Taiwan has a legal duty to be available for military service from January 1 of the year following the year that he turns 18 until December 31 of the year in which he reaches the age of 36. 2. The military service requirement status of an overseas Chinese is determined in accordance with his having obtained an Overseas Chinese Identity Certificate for Military Service or having an Overseas Chinese status stamp in his passport. A person meeting the conscription eligibility who has ever established household registration in Taiwan is classified in the same category as all males required to do military service and must apply for draft deferral through the college or university that he is attending. He must be drafted in accordance with the law when he graduates or if he withdraws from his university or college. 3. In accordance with Article 15 of the Enforcement Regulations for Draft Exemption, Restriction, Deferred Call & Draft, a male student attending a university or college that is not registered with the competent education administration authority or a student who has not been enrolled in accordance with the regulations of the competent education administration is not allowed to defer military service. A person who has graduated from a senior secondary school or higher level educational institution who is retaking studies at the same level or at a lower level institution without prior approval from the Ministry of the Interior, a person

			<p>aged over 28 who is attending a non-tertiary level college of continuing education and has not yet graduated, or a person aged over 33 who has not yet graduated from any other educational institution is also not allowed to defer military service. For example, a person who has already obtained a bachelor's degree overseas and then undertakes another bachelor's degree, or a post-undergraduate course in medicine or in law in Taiwan is not eligible to defer military service.</p> <p>4. In conjunction with the Government's education policies for overseas Chinese and in accordance with the provisions of the Ministry of the Interior document Tai-Nei-Yi-Zi No. 0930094390, issued on February 6, 2004, the time that an overseas Chinese male of military service age spends undertaking studies at National Taiwan Normal University in the Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students may be not considered part of his time of residency in Taiwan. But if a student has already graduated from a university, the period that he has spent studying at National Taiwan Normal University in the Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students must be counted toward his total residency time in Taiwan.</p>
3	Are students from Hong Kong and Macao legally required to do military service if they stay in Taiwan for another year after	Conscription Agency of the Ministry of the Interior	<p>1. Hong Kong and Macao residents who have never had household registration in Taiwan are not required to do military service.</p> <p>2. Hong Kong residents who established their initial household registration in Taiwan after July 1, 1997 and Macao residents who did so after December 20, 1999 must report to a recruitment office in accordance with regulations one year after establishing their household registration. Those who are still undertaking studies at that one-year time may apply for a deferral of their military service until they graduate or leave their university or college.</p> <p>3. The provisions of the Conscription Regulations for Naturalized Aliens & Returning Overseas Chinese that apply to overseas Chinese who return to Taiwan are applicable to overseas Chinese males from Hong Kong and Macao who are in either of the following categories and</p>

	graduation?		<p>who have certification from the OCAC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Those who established their initial household registration in Taiwan as overseas Chinese from Hong Kong before July 1, 1997, or from Macao before December 20, 1999, and satisfied the requirements for local permanent residency in either place.(2) Those who were born in Taiwan and established household registration there, and who resided for four years or more in Hong Kong before July 1, 1997 or in Macao before December 20, 1999 and satisfied the requirements for local permanent residency in either place.
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