

中英雙語版

# 新住民入國前輔導手冊

## New Immigrant Pre-Entry Guidance Handbook



菲律賓  
Philippines



內政部移民署 發行  
Published by National Immigration Agency

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**New Immigrant Pre-Entry  
Guidance Handbook**

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## 序言

臺灣是多元文化的移民社會，截至 108 年 11 月底為止，我國婚姻移民之人口已逾 55 萬人，主要以大陸地區及越南、印尼、泰國、柬埔寨、緬甸及菲律賓等東南亞國家為主。

為使新住民在來臺前，可以初步了解我國國情、文化風俗、移民法令及相關福利等，本署整合跨部會移民輔導及培力資訊，將新住民的服務從「入境後」延伸到「入境前」。因此，規劃編製多語「新住民入國前輔導手冊及宣導影片」，期能透過本手冊及影片，解說目前臺灣的移民輔導及培力的相關資訊，並提供我國駐外館、處辦理新住民入國前服務之使用。

本手冊內容包括認識臺灣篇、生活輔導篇、身分權益篇等三大單元，並有中、英、越、印、泰、柬、緬等 7 種語版，以中文及外文相互對照方式呈現，便利新住民及國人家屬共同參閱，增進彼此互動。而影片則搭配手冊的三大單元，以微電影融入生活情境的拍攝手法呈現新住民來臺生活的點滴，讓即將來臺的新住民能更加深入了解臺灣，知曉彼此文化之間差異及社會制度的不同，以增進其來臺的生活適應。

在此手冊及影片出版發行之際，本署非常感謝所有提供相關資訊的部會及地方政府，以及本次萬分辛勞參與編輯及審查的所有委員！未來本署也將朝向推動提昇大眾多元文化知能素養，營造友善國際移民生活環境而持續努力深耕！

內政部移民署署長



## Preface

Taiwan is a multicultural immigrant society; as of the end of November, 2019, Taiwan had more than 550,000 marriage immigrants, mainly from Mainland China and Vietnam, and Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar and the Philippines.

In order to give new immigrants an initial understanding of Taiwan's national situation, culture and customs, immigration laws and related benefits, the NIA has integrated guidance and empowerment information from various agencies, extending service to new immigrants from post-arrival to pre-entry. To this end, the NIA has produced the New Immigrant Pre-entry Guidance Handbook and Film; the aim is, through the handbook and film, to introduce Taiwan's current immigrant guidance and empowerment related information and to provide them for use by overseas offices in providing pre-entry services to new immigrants.

This handbook includes the About Taiwan, Life Guidance and Identity Rights sections and is issued in Chinese, English, Vietnam, Indonesian, Thai, Cambodian and Burmese versions; the bilingual Chinese and foreign language display makes it easy for new immigrants to read with their family members to increase interaction. Echoing the three main sections of the handbook, a microfilm method displays every aspect of new immigrant life in Taiwan so that new immigrants who are about to come to Taiwan can obtain a deeper understanding of Taiwan in advance and learn about the differences in culture and social system to allow them to adapt quickly to life in Taiwan.

The NIA would like to take the opportunity of the issue of this handbook and film to thank related agencies and local governments and all the members of the editorial committee who participated in the editing and checking process. We will continue to raise the level of multicultural literacy of the people and build a friendly environment for international friends.



Director General,  
National Immigration Agency



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Advice Hotline for Foreigners in Taiwan

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## 01

About Taiwan



## 02

Life Guidance

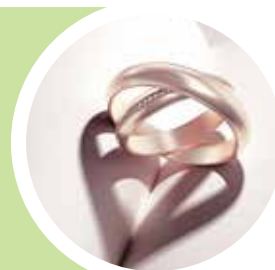


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# Taiwan



## 認識臺灣篇

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Taiwan



臺灣，氣候溫和、地形豐富、生機蓬勃，自古以來就是原住民溫暖的家，也是歷代移墾者寄予厚望的寶島天堂。

時至今日，自由民主的臺灣仍持續在經濟、科技方面穩健成長，並邁向國際全球銜接發展。而臺灣的族群結構也隨著時間累進逐步轉變，統計至 108 年 11 月底為止，我國總人口數已超過 2300 餘萬人（註 1），其中，與國人結婚而來臺的新住民人口已逾 55 萬人（註 2），並屬原籍中國大陸者最多，其次為越南、印尼、菲律賓、泰國等。有了這些新血注入，寶島臺灣也呈現出更多元的風貌及文化。

透過內政部移民署（以下簡稱移民署）這本「新住民入國前輔導手冊」的介紹，新住民朋友們可以更深入認識臺灣、適應臺灣在地生活。

（本手冊所稱之新住民，係指臺灣地區人民之配偶為外國人、無國籍人、大陸地區人民及香港、澳門居民。）



台灣原聲童聲合唱團在玉山頂上高歌。  
Vox Nativa Children's Choir sings on the top of Mt. Jade  
圖片提供／台灣原聲教育協會

Taiwan has a warm climate, diverse terrain and is full of life. Since ancient times, it has been the welcoming home of Taiwan's indigenous peoples and also the "treasure island" paradise in which generations of settlers placed their hopes.

Today, free and democratic Taiwan continues to see steady growth in its economy and technology and develop in alignment with global trends. Taiwan's ethnic group make up has also changed over time. As of the end of November, 2019, Taiwan's population surpassed three million (Note 1), of which more than 550,000 are new immigrants (Note 2); most of these are originally from Mainland China, followed by Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand etc. The injection of this new blood has made Taiwan more diverse and enriched its culture.

Through the introduction of the Pre-arrival Guidance Handbook for New Immigrants of the National Immigration Agency (NIA below,) new immigrants can learn all about Taiwan and thus adapt more quickly to life here.

(New immigrants refers to foreign spouses, stateless persons, Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macao residents in the Taiwan Area who are the spouses of R.O.C. citizens.)





## 臺灣在哪裡

## Where is Taiwan?

### 地理位置

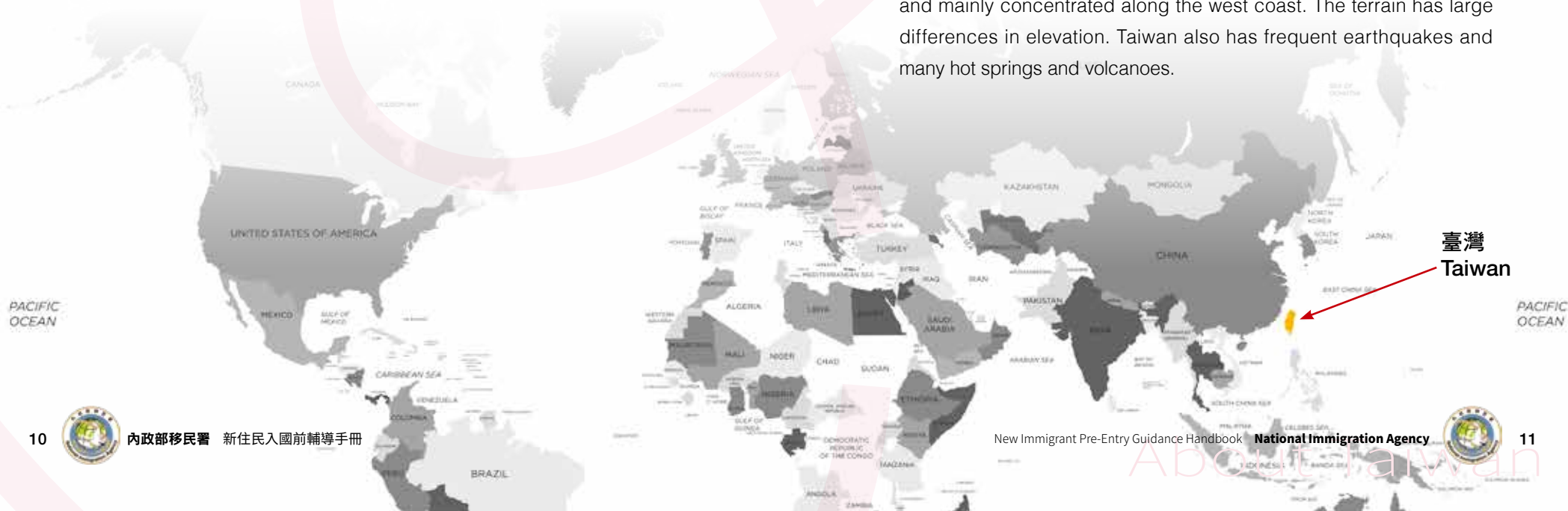
有關地理位置、城市介紹等資料，來自總統府、行政院、交通部觀光局及地方政府（註3至註5），重點摘要如下：

臺灣，位於亞洲大陸東部，約當琉球與菲律賓群島之間，西隔臺灣海峽與中國大陸相望。臺灣正好就處於東北亞與東南亞交會處，居亞洲太平洋沿岸最重要的經貿、運輸、軍事等要衝。面積約3萬6千平方公里，其中七成地形屬山城，全島山勢高峻，山脈多呈「北北東—南南西」走向，平原窄且主要集中於西南沿海，地形海拔變化差異大，此外地震頻繁，溫泉與火山眾多。

### Geographical location

The geographical location and city introduction information comes from the Office of the President, Executive Yuan, the Tourism Bureau (MOTC) and local government (Notes 3-5). The main points are as follows:

Taiwan lies off the east coast of the Asian continent roughly between the Ryukyus and the Philippines Archipelago, facing Mainland China across the Taiwan Strait. Taiwan is situated where northeast Asia and southeast Asia meet, occupying an important trade and economic, transportation and military position. Covering an area of around 36,000 square kilometers, 70% of its land is mountainous. There are high mountains across much of the island; the mountain ranges are mainly north-northeast and south-southwest in direction; the plains are narrow and mainly concentrated along the west coast. The terrain has large differences in elevation. Taiwan also has frequent earthquakes and many hot springs and volcanoes.





## 城市介紹

我國目前有 6 個直轄市、13 個縣及 3 個省轄市，而全國的鄉、鎮、市、區則共有 368 個。

6 個直轄市分別為臺北市、新北市、桃園市、臺中市、臺南市、高雄市；13 個縣分別為新竹縣、苗栗縣、彰化縣、南投縣、雲林縣、嘉義縣、屏東縣、宜蘭縣、花蓮縣、臺東縣、澎湖縣、金門縣、連江縣；3 個省轄市分別為基隆市、新竹市及嘉義市。

我國包括臺灣本島及附屬島嶼，其中臺灣本島約占總面積 98%。附屬島嶼中，較重要者有蘭嶼、綠島、琉球嶼、釣魚臺列嶼與龜山島。

## City introduction

Taiwan currently has six special municipalities, 13 counties and three cities, as well as 368 rural townships, urban townships, cities and districts.

The six special municipalities are Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City; the 13 counties are Hsinchu, Miaoli, Changhua, Yunlin, Chiayi, Pingtung, Yilan, Hualien, Taitung, Penghu, Kinmen and Lienchiang counties; the three cities are Keelung, Hsinchu and Chiayi cities.

Main island Taiwan accounts for 98% of the combined land area of main island Taiwan and the outlying islands; the main outlying islands are Lanyu (Orchid Island,) Liuqiu, Diaoyutai and Guishan (Turtle) Island.



臺灣行政區圖

Taiwan Administrative Areas Map







## 直轄市

- 臺北市：為我國首都，經濟建設開發進步，交通運輸完備，常有大型國際會議及活動展覽，吸引許多外國人在此就學、考察、經商及停留，成為族群融合的多元社會。
- 新北市：擁有山林、海洋、溪谷、水岸、溫泉的自然美景，以及農莊、茶園的田園風光，還有百年來先民在臺北盆地開墾的軌跡，也是全國市民及新住民人口最多的城市。
- 桃園市：擁有多元的文化，北橫豐富的山水景觀，以及桃園國際機場，成就此市為觀光城市。
- 臺中市：地處臺灣西半部的樞紐位置，氣候宜人，擁有豐富人文資源、歷史文化、自然景觀、獨特產業、遊樂設施。並具備多元的美食、購物、休閒活動及旅遊服務，還有精彩的文化展演活動。



國立中正紀念堂  
Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall



新北市淡水漁人碼頭  
New Taipei City Tamsui Fisherman's Wharf



桃園大溪橋  
Daxi Bridge



臺中歌劇院  
National Taichung Theater

## Municipality

- Taipei City: The capital of the R.O.C., economic development is advanced, the transportation system is complete, and it often hosts international meetings, events and exhibitions. Many foreigners study, visit for observation, do business or stay in Taipei, giving it a diverse society in which different ethnic groups integrate.
- New Taipei City: It has natural scenery such as mountains, sea, river valleys, riverbanks and hot springs and farm and tea plantation rural scenery. It has the marks of our ancestors who settled in the Taipei basin over 150 years ago and is the most populous city for citizens and new immigrants in Taiwan.
- Taoyuan City: A city with diverse culture, the magnificent scenery of the Northern Cross-Island Highway, Taoyuan International Airport, Taoyuan is a major tourist city.
- Taichung City: A hub in western Taiwan, it has a pleasant climate, rich humanistic resources, history and culture, natural scenery, distinctive industries, amusement facilities, as well as splendid cultural performances and diverse food, shopping and leisure and travel services.





- 臺南市：是臺灣最早開發、最具歷史的百年古都，處處可見古蹟、人文薈萃，近年更結合文青風潮，吸引許多店家在此生根，成為最具文藝氣息的古城。
- 高雄市：是「山、海、河港、人文、古蹟」的城市，持續推廣觀光、文化與科技等綠色產業，因受海洋氣候調節，全年陽光普照、氣候宜人，並有豐富的歷史人文、山海資源。

除了上述 6 個直轄市之外，臺灣其它各縣市，則依北、中、南、東、離島地區分別介紹如下：

### 北部地區

包括臺北市、新北市、基隆市、宜蘭縣、桃園市、新竹縣及新竹市。基隆市位於臺灣北端，基隆港港灣深入市區、水面寬闊，為北臺灣門戶。宜蘭縣三面背山、一面向海，孕育出獨特的世外桃源，特色是油綠的田園遍布及溫泉民宿等著稱。新竹縣市是典型的客家地區，隨著上世紀經濟起飛，新竹縣與新竹市的發展，從農業轉型導入高科技園區，帶動國家科技發展，也形成多元融合的文化及產業特色。



臺南赤崁樓  
Chihkan Tower in Tainan City



高雄港口  
Port of Kaohsiung



宜蘭蘭陽博物館  
Lanyang Museum In  
Yilan County

- Tainan City: the earliest city in Taiwan to develop and rich in history, Tainan was the island's ancient capital; historic sites can be seen all around the city, which has produced a long list of distinguished people over the years. In recent years, with the rise of hipster fashion, it has seen many small stores open, giving the old city an arts air.
- Kaohsiung City: a city with mountains, sea, harbor, culture and historic sites. It continues to promote green industries such as the tourism, cultural and technology industries. With a pleasant climate regulated by the ocean climate, the sun shines all year round. Kaohsiung also has rich history and culture and mountain and sea resources.

As well as the six special municipalities described above, the characteristics of the North, Central, South, East regions and Outlying Islands of Taiwan are as follows:

### North Taiwan

Seven cities and counties including Taipei City, New Taipei City, Keelung City, Yilan County, Taoyuan City, Hsinchu County and Hsinchu City. Keelung City is in north Taiwan. With an expansive area of water, Keelung Harbor extends into the downtown area and is the gateway to north Taiwan. Yilan County has the mountains at its rear and on either side and the ocean in front. It is renowned for its endless green countryside and its hot springs and homestays. Hsinchu County and City are typical Hakka areas. With the economic take off in the latter part of the last century, the development of Hsinchu City and Hsinchu County transformed from agriculture to high-tech with the establishment of a science-based industrial park, driving national technology development and also forming its diverse and inclusive culture and industry characteristics.





## 中部地區

包括苗栗縣、臺中市、彰化縣、南投縣及雲林縣。苗栗縣以農業產業為主，也是臺灣西部十分適合旅遊及渡假的旅遊勝地。彰化縣幅員完整，地勢平坦開闊，土地肥沃、物產豐饒，為臺灣開拓較早之地區。南投縣位居臺灣本島中央，境內有多座三千公尺以上的高山，也有最美湖泊「日月潭」點綴其中，交織山水奇景。而以農業立縣的雲林縣，則有著自然純樸的農村風光與得天獨厚的農產物品。

## 南部地區

包括嘉義縣、嘉義市、臺南市、高雄市及屏東縣。嘉義縣是臺灣唯一擁有三大國家風景區的縣市，包含山丘、平原、海景等不同的景致。嘉義市人文薈萃，是歷史淵源的城市，臺灣最珍貴的「交趾陶」工藝發源於此，是充滿熱情與藝術的文化藝術之都。屏東地處臺灣最南端，輪廓狹長、四季如春，有「臺灣南洋」之稱，境內有聞名海內外的墾丁國家公園、大鵬灣國家風景區及「海上觀光樂園」小琉球等景點。



南投日月潭  
Sun-Moon Lake in Nantou County



屏東海之女神  
Goddess of the Sea in Pingtung County

## Central Taiwan

Central Taiwan covers five cities and counties namely Miaoli County, Taichung County, Changhua County, Nantou County and Yunlin County. Miaoli County is mainly agricultural and is a western Taiwan county very suitable for travel and vacationing. Changhua is flat and has fertile soil, producing an abundance of products; it was one of the earliest parts of Taiwan to develop. Nantou is in the center of main island Taiwan and it has many mountains over 3000 meters high and beautiful Sun Moon Lake offering splendid scenery. Yunlin is an agricultural county with unspoiled rural village scenery and high-quality agricultural products bestowed by nature.

## South Taiwan

South Taiwan includes five cities/counties, namely, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County, Chiayi City and Chiayi County. Chiayi County is Taiwan's only county/city with three national scenic areas and offers mountains, plain and sea scenery. Chiayi City is a city with a long history that has produced many distinguished people and is the place where Taiwan's precious koji pottery craft originated. It is a city of culture and art that exudes passion and an artistic air. Pingtung County is in the southern tip of Taiwan and is long and narrow in shape; with all four seasons like spring, it's known as the Southeast Asia of Taiwan. It has Kenting National Park, which is renowned at home and overseas, Dapeng Bay National Scenic Area and the island tourist playground Xiao Liliu amongst its attraction.



嘉義阿里山風景區  
Alishan National Scenic Area in Chiayi County





## 東部地區

包含花蓮縣及臺東縣，東臨浩瀚太平洋，西倚中央山脈，擁有臨山面海的優越地理位置，並孕育出豐富的生態資源，加上純樸善良的在地居民和悠久的農業文化，被譽為臺灣的「後花園」。

## 離島地區

臺灣重要的離島地區包含澎湖縣、金門縣、連江縣三個縣市，以及鄰近的蘭嶼、綠島、小琉球等重要島嶼，可謂得天獨厚，使其周邊擁有許多特殊地形的美麗離島，並且各具特色。

## East Taiwan

East Taiwan includes Hualien County and Taitung County. It borders the Pacific to the east and the Central Mountain Range to the west. With its excellent geographical position between ocean and mountains, it has abundant ecological resources; with uncomplicated and kind-hearted residents and long agricultural culture, east Taiwan is called the “back garden”.

## Outlying islands

The main outlying islands are Penghu County, Kinmen County, Lienchiang County and Lanyu (Orchid Island), Ludao (Green Island) and Xiao Liuqiu. Blessed by nature, Taiwan has many beautiful outlying islands with special terrain and each with its own characteristics.



花蓮太魯閣長春祠  
Taroko National Park Changchun (Eternal Spring)  
Shrine in Hualien County



臺東三仙台  
Sanxiantai in Taitung (Terrace of the three  
Immortals)



金門毋忘在莒  
Kinmen Wu Wang Zai Ju (Don't forget national  
humiliation) Inscription



澎湖雙心石滬  
Penghu Double-heart Stone Fish Trap



## 臺灣四季

## Taiwan's four seasons

### 氣候

「冬季寒冷、夏季炎熱、雨量多」為臺灣氣候的三大特色。由於北迴歸線橫跨本島中南部，使得臺灣正好介於熱帶與亞熱帶之間，北迴歸線以北為副熱帶季風氣候，以南則為熱帶季風氣候。以年平均溫度而言，約在攝氏 20 至 25 度之間，即使在最冷的 2 月，也多在攝氏 10 度左右，而最熱時氣溫可超過攝氏 35 度以上，因此臺灣可說是四季分明的寶島。

降雨方面，北部全年有雨，南部則集中在夏季降雨。5 至 9 月是臺灣主要雨季，7 至 9 月則是颱風季，經常有颱風侵襲，平均來說每年有 3 到 4 個颱風；10 月至隔年 4 月，北部雖受鋒面影響仍有降雨，但雨量偏少，中南部則是明顯乾季。

### 寒流和梅雨是臺灣常見的自然現象：

- 寒流：又稱冷氣團，常在冬季時南下抵達臺灣地區，造成寒冷的天氣。受寒流影響時，平地常出現攝氏 10 度以下低溫，易使農漁、養殖業遭受寒害及霜害；也容易引發感冒、咳嗽、氣喘，甚至呼吸系統及心血管等疾病。
- 梅雨：臺灣地區的梅雨季為 5、6 月，是春夏交替之際。由於冷、暖空氣交會，此時常有鋒面停滯於臺灣上空，造成連續多天下雨的天氣，甚至出現豪大雨，致使坍方、落石、土石流及淹水等災害發生（註 6）。

### Climate

Cold winters, hot summers, plentiful rainfall are the three main characteristics of Taiwan's climate. The Tropic of Cancer crosses through central Taiwan, meaning that Taiwan is located right between the tropical and sub-tropical zones; north of the Tropic, the climate is subtropical, south of it, the climate is tropical monsoon. Average temperature is 20-25°C; in the coldest month, February, the lowest temperature is around 10°C; in summer, the hottest temperatures can be over 35°C. It can be said that Taiwan is an island where the four seasons are distinct.

In terms of rain, rain falls all year round in the north of Taiwan while it is concentrated in summer in the south. The main rainy season is May-September and July-September typhoons often hit; on average, Taiwan sees 3-4 typhoons annually October to April the next year, affected by fronts, the north still has rain but the amount is less than at other times, while this period is the dry season in central and southern Taiwan.

### Cold front and plum rains are the most common natural phenomenon in Taiwan:

- Cold front: cold air masses or cold fronts often result in cold weather in Taiwan in winter. Affected by cold fronts, temperatures below 10°C can often occur and can easily cause cold and frost damage to the agricultural and aquaculture industries and also easily give rise to colds, coughs, asthma and even respiratory system and cardiovascular system diseases.
- Plum rains: The plum rains season in Taiwan is May-June when spring turns to summer. When cold and warm air meet, fronts often linger over Taiwan, bringing rain for several days in succession and even heavy rain that cause landslides, rockfalls, debris falls and flooding. (Note 6)





	特色		Characteristics
季節	<b>春</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 每年 3 至 5 月，此季節溫度變化稍大。</li> <li>• 受到北方鋒面的影響，有著綿綿細雨的「春雨」天氣型態。</li> </ul>		<b>Spring</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• March-May, the temperature is more variable in this season.</li> <li>• Affected by northern fronts, fine "spring rain" often falls.</li> </ul>
	<b>夏</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 每年 6 至 8 月高溫炎熱。</li> <li>• 時有颱風侵襲及西南季風驟雨，其中大臺北盆地因「都市熱島效應」影響，最高溫常可達 35°C 以上。</li> </ul>		<b>Summer</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June-August is very hot.</li> <li>• Typhoons sometime hit and the southwestern monsoon brings heavy showers. The Taipei Basin, due to the "urban heat island effect", can often have temperatures over 35°C.</li> </ul>
	<b>秋</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 每年 9 至 11 月，晴朗涼爽，也是臺灣最穩定、最舒適的季節。</li> <li>• 僅偶有颱風，白天溫暖、入夜涼爽，可說是國內旅遊旺季。</li> </ul>		<b>Autumn</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• September-November, clear and cool, it's the most stable and comfortable season weather-wise.</li> <li>• Typhoons occasionally hit, the days are warm and nights cool, making it the peak season for domestic travel.</li> </ul>
	<b>冬</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 每年 12 月至隔年 2 月。</li> <li>• 東北季風影響，易出現寒冷乾燥氣候，甚至產生乾旱。</li> <li>• 臺灣冬天平地不常下雪，偶爾寒流來襲，僅少數高山可見降雪。</li> </ul>		<b>Winter</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• December-February.</li> <li>• Cold and dry weather can easily occur due to the effect of the northeast monsoon.</li> <li>• Snow is rare in most places in Taiwan; however, when a cold front comes some high mountains have snow.</li> </ul>





## 自然災害

- 地震：我國位處環太平洋地震帶上，地震活動頻繁，經常有地震發生。由於臺灣西部地區人口密集，如果發生淺層地震，則很可能造成嚴重災害。據統計，臺灣地區平均一年發生近 35,000 次有感及無感地震，目前發生次數最多的年份在民國 88 年，主要就是受到 921 集集大地震的影響，帶來重大損失。
- 颱風：颱風是熱帶海洋上產生的強烈低氣壓，據統計，平均一年約 3 到 4 個颱風侵襲臺灣，期間常造成強風、豪雨、淹水、山崩、坍方、土石流、暴潮、海水倒灌等災害。然而，颱風也是臺灣的重要水資源之一，假使沒有颱風帶來雨量，將可能導致缺水現象，到冬季就容易發生乾旱，因此各大河川普遍修築水壩，以在雨季蓄水兼發電，旱季提供民生用水（同註 6）。

此外，中央政府平時均會要求各地方政府及全民進行防救災之演練，以降低相關災害帶來的損失，並確保人民安全。



颱風災害  
Typhoon disaster

## Natural disasters

- Earthquake: Taiwan is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire earthquake belt and has frequent earthquakes. As most of the population is concentrated in western Taiwan, a strong shallow earthquake could cause a major disaster there. Taiwan has almost 35,000 earthquakes that can be felt or aren't felt annually. 1999 was the year to have the highest number of earthquakes, mainly due to the Great Chichi Earthquake which caused a large number of casualties and massive damage.
- Typhoons: Typhoons are low pressure areas that occur over tropical ocean. On average Taiwan is hit by 3-4 typhoons annually; they bring strong winds, torrential rain, flooding, landslide, land collapse, debris flow, storm surge and seawater intrusion. Typhoons are also one of the major water sources for Taiwan and without the rainfall brought by typhoons, drought might occur in winter; for this reason, dams have been built across major river to store the rainy season rainfall and generate electricity and provide water to people for everyday use in the dry season. (Note6)

Consequently, the central government requires local governments to carry out and citizens to take part in disaster prevention and rescue drills to reduce the damage and loss of life in the event a major earthquake actually strikes.



地震災害  
Earthquake disaster





## 樂活臺灣

## 食

臺灣飲食文化以米食為主、麵食為輔，而獨特的本土料理更是值得一再品嚐。近年來由於工商業發展快速以及全球化影響，臺灣除了原本傳統中式飲食外，也大量融入了世界各地的飲食文化，如美式漢堡、義式披薩、日本生魚片、德國豬腳、瑞士乳酪以及多元酸辣的東南亞飲食等，包羅萬象。

說到臺灣的飲食文化，臺灣人對吃的創意也充分發揮在火鍋料理上。因其具有方便又快速且多樣化的特色，可以滿足一鍋多吃的慾望。至於火鍋種類，從小型的個人小火鍋，到臺式麻辣鍋、日式涮涮鍋、韓式豆腐鍋、石頭火鍋，以及以食材為主題的薑母鴨、羊肉爐、燒酒雞、沙鍋魚頭等，可謂各式各樣、琳瑯滿目，甚至還有火烤兩吃的特色餐飲。



中式早餐  
Chinese breakfast

## LOHAS in Taiwan

## Food

In Taiwan, food culture mainly revolves around the staple of rice with noodles a close second, but there is also much distinctive local cuisine to choose from that visitors should try. In recent years, rapid commercial and industrial development as well as the impact of globalization have seen Taiwanese food expand to not only include traditional Chinese food and drink but also cuisine from around the world; American hamburgers, Italian pizza, Japanese sashimi, German pork knuckle, Swiss cheese and other various hot and sour Southeast Asian foods etc.

The innovative nature of Taiwanese food culture is perhaps best showcased by hotpot cuisine. For the people of Taiwan hotpots are

convenient, quick and come in a wide range of choices, allowing one to eat many different things at once. The types of hotpots available include basic original hotpot, Taiwanese style spicy hotpot, Japanese shabu shabu, Korean Tofu hotpot and stone hotpot, as well as ingredient-based ginger duck hotpot, mutton hotpot, wine cooked chicken hotpot, fish head casserole etc. There is even a hotpot BBQ combination.



西式早餐  
Western breakfast







## 日常飲食：早餐、午餐、晚餐

- 早餐：臺灣人的早餐類型，除西式外，還依居住地而有所不同，衍生出各地特色早餐。如：米漿、豆漿、燒餅油條等；或臺中炒麵配熱湯、彰化爌肉飯；北港油飯、滷肉飯配麵線糊；嘉義雞肉飯配味噌湯；臺南虱目魚皮湯加肉燥飯、清燙牛肉湯；鳳山清蒸肉圓等。
- 午餐：臺灣的午餐選擇也多，除臺式小吃外，還有簡餐和自助餐，亦有日式料理、義大利麵、泰式或越式餐點等異國美食，可多元選擇。
- 晚餐：中式的晚餐十分豐富，選擇也更加多元，另也提供各國精緻餐廳、臺式熱炒店等多元選項，任君挑選。

## 特色小吃

臺灣為多元文化之社會，而「特色小吃」最能體現在地文化與飲食樣貌：

### 珍珠奶茶

是臺灣最具代表性的飲品之一，多年來，已由臺灣流行至東亞、歐洲、美國甚至中東等地區。



### Pearl milk tea

This one of the most well known drinks in Taiwan and after many years is now also sold in East Asia, Europe the US and even the Middle East.

### 雞排

國民美食之首，是臺灣最普遍的小吃。



### Chicken chop

One of the mainstays of national cuisine and available as a snack across Taiwan.





<p><b>刨冰</b></p>	<p>臺灣熱銷的芒果冰，被美國 CNN 和旅遊雜誌評選為世界最好吃的甜點之一！</p>		<p><b>Shaved ice</b></p>	<p>Mango ice is particularly popular in Taiwan and has been selected as one of the best desserts in the world by CNN and a travel magazine.</p>
<p><b>滷肉飯</b></p>	<p>白飯上面淋上一層滷肉及醬汁，好吃不油膩，為臺灣街頭到處可見的平價美食。</p>		<p><b>Braised pork rice</b></p>	<p>This delicious dish is a layer of braised pork poured over the top of a bowl of white rice. It is also one of the cheaper food selections available on streets across Taiwan.</p>
<p><b>牛肉麵</b></p>	<p>是臺灣最受歡迎的國民美食之一。</p>		<p><b>Beef noodles</b></p>	<p>Beef noodles is one of the staples of Taiwanese cuisine.</p>
<p><b>蚵仔煎</b></p>	<p>外層粉漿高溫油煎，內有雞蛋和蚵仔，外皮呈現焦酥口感。</p>		<p><b>Oyster omelet</b></p>	<p>The outer layer of the omelet, which contains egg and noodles, is pan-fried with the outer skin having a crispy texture.</p>
<p><b>大腸蚵仔麵線</b></p>	<p>麵線是臺灣人生活中常見的食物，搭配大腸、蚵仔，風味絕佳。</p>		<p><b>Oyster and pork intestine vermicelli</b></p>	<p>Vermicelli is a common food in Taiwan. The oyster and pork intestines make it distinctive and delicious.</p>
<p><b>鳳梨酥</b></p>	<p>國外旅客訪臺時最受歡迎的伴手禮之一。</p>		<p><b>Pineapple cakes</b></p>	<p>This is one of the most popular gifts purchased by visitors.</p>
<p><b>臭豆腐</b></p>	<p>其獨特的風味，成為臺灣在地特色小吃。</p>		<p><b>Stinky tofu</b></p>	<p>The unique flavor of this dish makes it perhaps the most distinctive local snack.</p>
<p><b>小籠包</b></p>	<p>以「體小、餡多、汁多、味鮮、皮薄、形美」著稱。</p>		<p><b>Xiaolongbao</b></p>	<p>These dumplings are small in size and beautifully shaped, with a thin wrapping, ample filling, lots of soup and deliciously fresh.</p>





## 水果王國

臺灣水果種類多、品質極優，號稱「水果王國」，一年四季都有不同水果可供選擇。最具代表性的包括：西瓜、桃子、蓮霧、枇杷、李子、芒果、葡萄、龍眼、百香果、水蜜桃、蘋果、柳橙、葡萄柚、柚子、草莓、金柑、香蕉、番茄、鳳梨、木瓜、番石榴（芭樂）等，深獲民衆與觀光客的喜愛。

## Fruit Kingdom

Taiwan is home to many different types of excellent quality fruit and has been dubbed the "Fruit Kingdom". A wide selection of fruit is available all year round, many of which are popular with locals and visitors alike, including; watermelons, peaches, wax apples, loquats, plums, mangos, grapes, longan, passion fruit, honey peaches, apples, oranges, grapefruit, pomelo, strawberries, kumquats, bananas, tomatoes, pineapples, papaya, guava etc.





## 衣

臺灣因有北迴歸線通過，北半部屬於亞熱帶氣候，南半部則屬於熱帶氣候。春天和冬天時的氣溫變化較大，夏天和秋天時會有颱風來襲，因此衣著需隨四季變化更替穿搭。

季節 Season	春 Spring	夏 Summer	秋 Autumn	冬 Winter
月份 Month	3月~5月 March-May	6月~8月 June-August	9月~11月 September-November	12月~隔年2月 December-February
溫度 Temperature	晴天時，氣溫可能接近30°C，但有時也會突然變冷，下降到接近10°C左右。 On clear days the temperature can reach as high as 30°C, but on occasions can turn cold and drop to as low as 10°C.	白天氣溫經常飆升到35°C以上，非常炎熱。 Daytime temperatures are very hot and often rise to over 35°C.	白天溫度有時將超過30°C，但是晚上也可能會低於20度，溫差較大。 Daytime temperatures can pass 30°C but drop to as low as 20 degrees at nighttime.	屬溼冷型態，寒流來襲時，甚至會下降到10°C以下。 Wet and cold weather type, Cold fronts sometimes send the temperature down as to under 10°C.
服裝 Clothing				

## Clothing

Because the tropic of cancer runs across, the northern part of the country is sub-tropical and the southern part has a tropical climate. The island has typhoons in the summer and autumn months and temperatures drop markedly in the spring and winter months, as a result of which the clothing people wear changes season to season.





## 住

隨著都市化發展，臺灣目前從市區到鄉間有著各式各樣的屋宅型態，簡單分類如下：

- 公寓：公寓為 4 到 5 層樓、沒有電梯的集合住宅，通常屋齡落在 20 至 40 年之間。
- 華廈：一般定義華廈為 10 層樓以下，並擁有電梯的集合住宅。大部分華廈比較少公共設施，也因此公設比例大多介於 13 ~ 25%，基本上應皆設有地下停車場。
- 大樓：一般定義大樓為超過 10 層樓，並擁有電梯的集合住宅。大部分還配有中庭花園、地下停車場、警衛管理室、健身房、游泳池等多樣公共設施。
- 透天厝：為獨棟式建築，常見為 3 層樓透天和 4 層樓透天。透天厝多半散置於臺灣中南部、郊區或鄉鎮，大都市由於地小人稠，這類建築物並不多見。
- 三合院：臺灣鄉鎮常見的傳統住屋，壁面採紅磚牆，屋頂灰黑或暗褐色，呈現閩南建築特色。



大樓  
Highrise building



三合院  
Three-sided courtyard building

## Accommodation

As Taiwan has increasingly urbanized, a wide number of different types of homes can be found from urban to rural areas. These are broadly be categorized as follows:

- Apartment Buildings: Apartment buildings are collective residence that are 4-5 floors in height with no elevators. Currently, most apartment buildings in Taiwan are 20-40 years old.
- Residential Buildings: Residential buildings are collective residences, generally defined as buildings with fewer than 10 floors and an elevator. Most residential buildings have few public facilities with a public area ration of about 13-25%. However, most have underground parking areas.
- Highrise Buildings: In Taiwan highrise buildings are collective residences generally defined as buildings over 10 floors with elevators. Most highrise buildings have a range of public facilities, including a central atrium garden, underground car park, guardroom, gym, swimming pool etc.
- Townhouses: Townhouses are independent buildings, often three to four floors high. Most can be found in the suburbs or in rural townships of central and southern Taiwan, but are far less common in large urban areas where there is less land and a higher population density.
- Three-sided Courtyard Building: These are traditional residences with red brick walls and grey-black or dark brown roofs, built in the southern Fujian architectural style.





## 行

臺灣交通無論是對內或是對外聯繫，皆相當便利。以下為臺灣重要的大眾運輸交通網絡介紹：

1. 航空：搭乘飛機快速又便利，搭乘前請務必先向航空公司預訂機位，各大旅行社亦受理代訂機位及購票事宜。前往機場報到時，請務必攜帶身分證明文件（國人出示護照或身分證；外籍人士出示護照）以辦理登機手續。

(1) 國際航線方面，目前計有臺灣桃園國際機場、臺北(松山)國際機場、臺中國際機場及高雄國際機場等，提供國際航線服務。

(2) 目前我國國際機場均設有「入出國自動查驗通關系統 e-Gate」之服務，歡迎多加利用，相關事項請查閱 <https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5382/5385/7445/7889/>。



e-Gate

航空飛機  
Airplane

## Transportation

Both domestic and overseas transport are extremely convenient in Taiwan. Below are introduced the most important types of public transport in the country:

1. Air Transport: Taking a plane is both quick and convenient. Passengers have to book a ticket with an airline company before traveling. Alternatively

various travel agencies also book and purchase tickets for customers. On arriving at the airport and checking-in passengers are required to produce identity documents (Taiwan nationals a national ID or passport, foreign nationals a passport) to complete boarding procedures.

(1) Currently, international flights services are provided at Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport, Taipei Songshan Airport, Taichung International Airport and Kaohsiung International Airport.

(2) Taiwan has the e-Gate Enrollment System at international airports, you are more than welcome to utilize it. For more information, please refer to: <https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5382/5385/7445/7889/>

航空站分佈圖（註5）  
Airports in Taiwan (Note5)



(3) 國內定期航線方面，目前計有 4 家航空公司往返臺灣主要城市與離島之間交通，其中，高雄、臺北松山、花蓮、澎湖、臺南、臺東、金門、臺中、嘉義、北竿、南竿、望安、七美、綠島及蘭嶼等機場均提供國內航線服務。

2. 公車：行駛於市區內，多屬短程搭乘，各縣市皆有市區公車服務，票價因行駛距離而異，是臺灣民衆常用的大眾運輸交通工具。

3. 客運：指往來於各城市間的長途客運，票價通常較搭乘飛機或是火車便宜。

4. 捷運：臺北、新北、桃園、臺中及高雄均有大眾捷運設施

(1) 臺北捷運：密集的班車搭配接駁公車系統，形成了都會

便捷交通網絡，帶給民衆前所未有之便利性。臺北捷運已通車路線有文湖線、淡水信義線、松山新店線、中和新蘆線及板南線等 5 條，十分便捷。



公車  
Public buses

(3) Regular domestic flights are provided between Taiwan's main cities and offshore islands by four airlines from airports in Kaohsiung, Taipei Songshan, Hualien, Penghu, Tainan, Taitung, Kinmen, Taichung, Chiayi, Beikan, Nankan, Wangan, Chimei, Green Island and Orchid Island.

2. Buses: Most bus services operate in urban areas and travel short distances. Counties and cities have downtown public bus services, with ticket prices determined by how far one travels. Buses are a frequently used form of public transport across the country.

3. Long Distance Buses: These buses travel between Taiwan's main cities and ticket prices tend to be cheaper than planes or trains.

4. MRT: Mass Rapid Transit Systems (MRT) operate in Taipei, New Taipei City, Taoyuan, Taichung and Kaohsiung.

(1) Taipei MRT: MRT trains run within a few minutes of each other and operate in conjunction with a feeder public bus system, creating a comprehensive transport system across the capital city that provides residents with unprecedented convenience. The Taipei MRT system is made up of several lines, including the Wenhu line, Danshui-Xinyi Line, Songshan-Xindian Line, Zhonghe-Xinlu Line and Bannan Line.



臺北捷運  
Taipei MRT





- 票價、票務介紹
  - ◎ 「單程票」票價依各站距離遠近而定，目前是新臺幣 20 元至新臺幣 65 元不等。此外，由服務臺出售之「一日票」，票價為新臺幣 150 元，在有效期間內可不限次數搭乘，每次搭乘限一人使用。
  - ◎ 悠遊卡及一卡通，是一張整合捷運系統、公車、停車場、特約機構等付費方式的多功能電子票證，具有方便攜帶、安全及無須找零之優點，並可於捷運站或便利商店加值。
- Ticket prices and services
  - ◎ "One Way Tickets" are currently priced NT\$20-65 depending on the distance of the station. "Day Tickets" can be purchased from the service desk for NT\$150 which enable a single traveler to take limitless journeys for one day.
  - ◎ EASYCARD and iPASS are multifunctional electronic tickets that can be used to pay for MRTs, city buses, car parks and designated purchases. They are convenient to carry, safe and eliminate the need to find change. Cards can be topped-up at MRT stations or convenience stores.

悠遊卡  
EASYCARD一卡通  
iPASS臺北捷運圖  
Taipei MRT Route Map





Part 01

(2) 桃園機場捷運：桃園機場捷運是亞洲第四條機場捷運，主要服務桃園國際機場之聯外交通，自臺北車站經桃園國際機場至中壢車站，橫跨臺北市、新北市及桃園市三市，於 106 年 3 月 2 日正式營運，提供國內外旅客更完善且便捷的交通旅遊服務。

• 票價、票務介紹

◎ 「單程票」票價依各站距離遠近而定，目前是新臺幣 30 元至新臺幣 160 元不等。臺北車站至桃園國際機場單程票價約為新臺幣 160 元左右。

(2) MRT Taoyuan Airport Line: Taoyuan Airport MRT started operations on March 2, 2017 and was the fourth airport MRT in Asia. It travels from Taipei Main Station to Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport and on to Chungli Train Station, passing through Taipei City, New Taipei City and Taoyuan City. It provides local and overseas passengers with a comprehensive and convenient transportation service.



桃園機場捷運  
Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport MRT

• Ticket prices and services

◎ “One Way Tickets” are currently priced NT\$30-160 depending on the distance of the station. Currently, one way tickets from Taipei Main Station to Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport cost about NT\$160.



桃園國際機場捷運圖  
Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport MRT Route Map

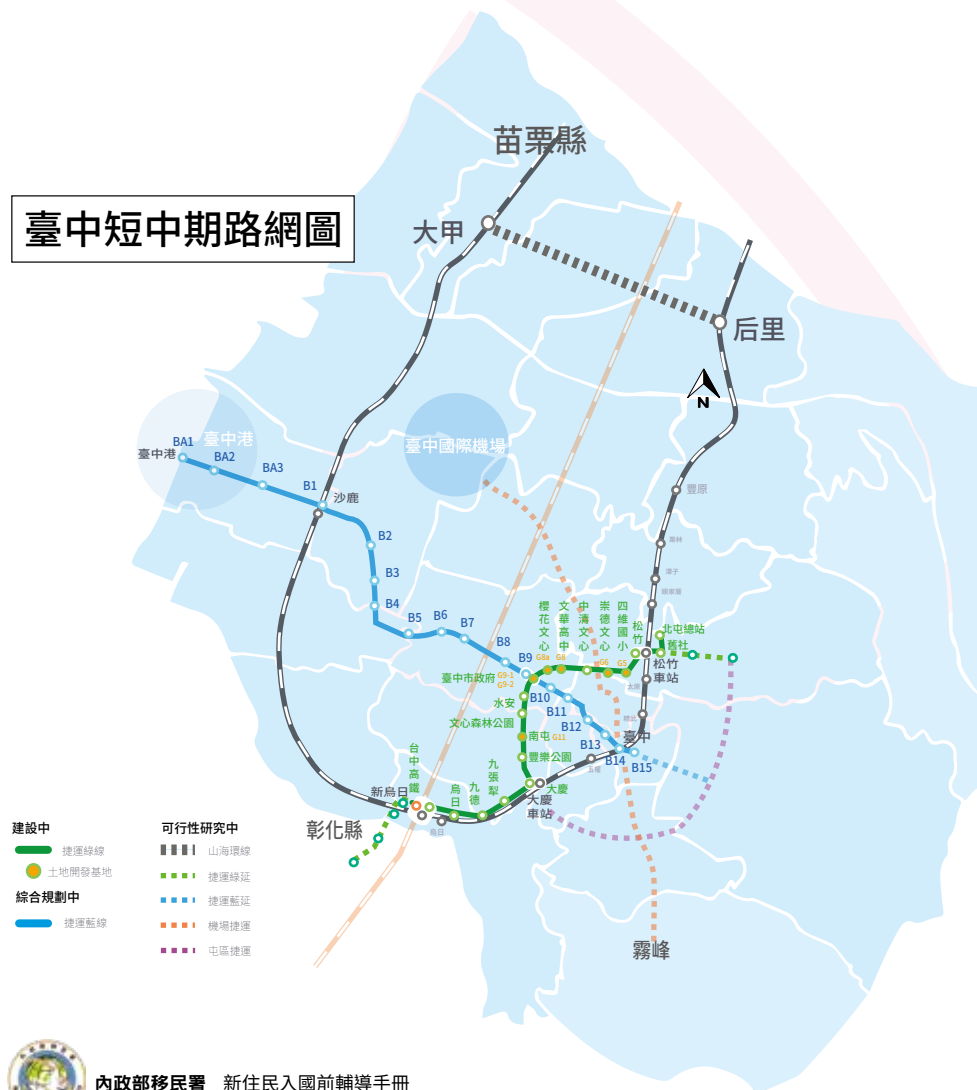




(3) 臺中捷運：臺中捷運路網範圍預計涵蓋臺中市及彰化縣，路線包括綠線、藍線、機場捷運、屯區捷運等，其中綠線將延伸至彰化、大坑，預計於 109 年底通車。

(3) Taichung MRT: The Taichung MRT system covers Taichung City, Changhua County and is made up of the Green Line, Blue Line, Airport MRT, Tun District Line etc. In addition, the Green Line extends to Changhua, Takeng and is scheduled to be operational in 2020.

臺中短中期路網圖



臺中捷運試運圖  
Taichung Metro trial operation





Part 01

(4)高雄捷運：高雄捷運目前有紅、橘兩線及輕軌，亦串連台灣高鐵、臺鐵及高雄國際機場，提供市民及遊客便利的運輸網絡和旅遊觀光。

• 票價、票務介紹

◎「單程票」票價依各站距離遠近目前是新臺幣 20 元至新臺幣 65 元不等。而由服務臺出售之「一日票」，票價是新臺幣 150 元，在有效期間內可不限次數搭乘，每次搭乘限一人使用。另有二日票等可以提供選購。

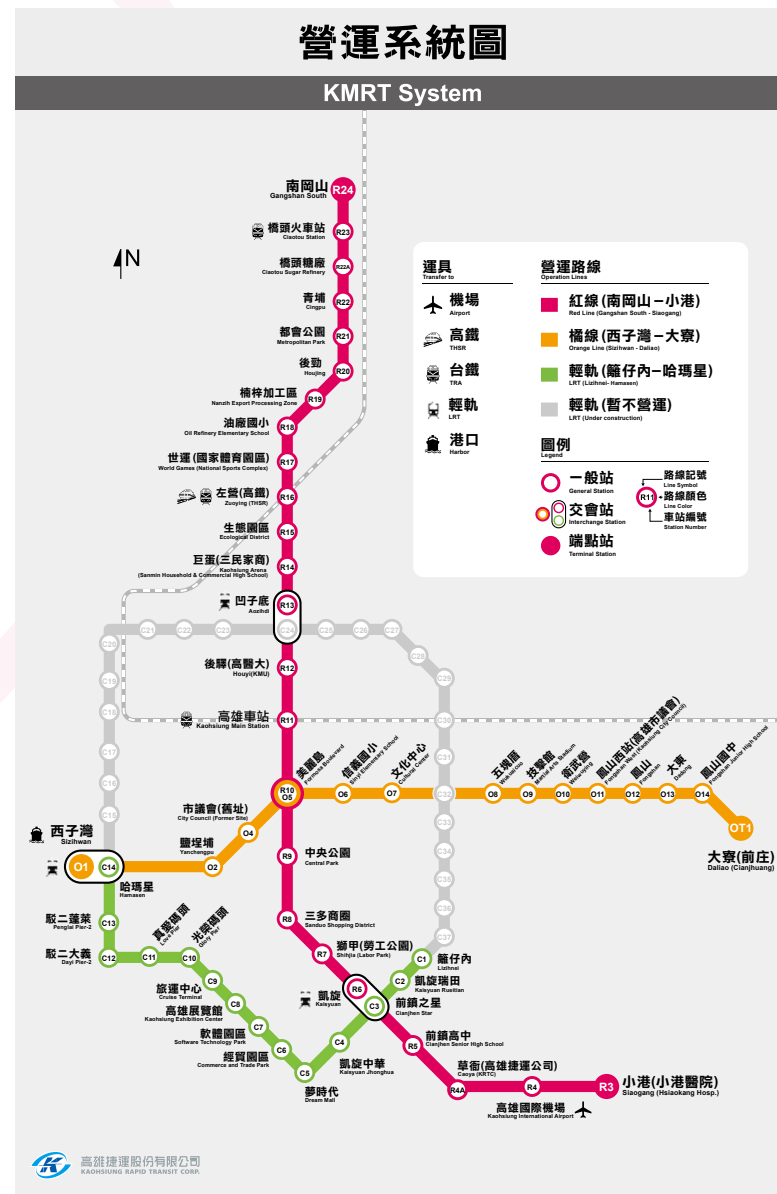


高雄捷運  
Kaohsiung MRT

(4) Kaohsiung MRT: Currently, Kaohsiung MRT is made up of a Red Line, Orange Line and light railway. The Kaohsiung MRT also connects to services provided by Taiwan High Speed Rail, Taiwan Railways Administration and Kaohsiung International Airport, providing residents and travelers with a convenient transport network and easy access to tourist spots.

• Ticket prices and services

◎“One Way Tickets” are currently priced NT\$20-65 depending on the distance of the station. “Day Tickets” can be purchased from the service desk for NT\$150 which enable a single traveler to take limitless journeys for one day. Travelers can also purchase “Two-Day Tickets”.



高雄捷運圖  
Kaohsiung Route Map





5. 台灣高速鐵路：臺灣大眾交通運輸已發展至高速鐵路，拉近城市間的距離，使臺北至高雄成為一日生活圈。由北至南包含 12 個車站：南港、臺北、板橋、桃園、新竹、苗栗、臺中、彰化、雲林、嘉義、臺南、左營。
6. 臺灣鐵路：臺灣環島鐵路網的各線火車，緊密地連繫著本島各大小城市，為乘客提供安全舒適的列車服務。客運火車依其等級，分為區間車、復興號、莒光號及自強號數種，遊客可依遊覽時間、經濟能力或搭乘目的加以選擇。連續假期期間，欲搭乘火車的遊客最好能提前預訂車票，以免影響行程。
7. 海運：基隆、臺中、高雄及花蓮為客輪主要停靠之國際港。臺灣與各離島及金門、澎湖和連江縣間之交通，以飛機為主，客輪為輔。



臺灣鐵路

Taiwan Railways Administration



台灣高鐵

Taiwan High Speed Railway



臺灣計程車  
Taiwan taxi

## 8. 日常交通工具

(1) 公共自行車：使用電子無人自動化管理系統，提供自行車（甲地租乙地還）的租賃服務，同時達到環保與節能之目的，打造全新的通勤文化。臺灣公共自行車目前分佈縣市及通用名稱如下：

臺灣公共自行車分佈縣市	各地通用名稱
臺北市、新北市、桃園市、新竹市、苗栗縣、彰化縣	YouBike
臺中市	iBike
臺南市	T-Bike
高雄市	CityBike
屏東縣	Pbike
金門縣	KBike

(2) 機車：又稱摩托車，因騎乘、停放方便，是臺灣最重要的代步工具之一。

(3) 計程車：臺灣計程車除了 APP 預約之多元化服務車款以外，車身一律漆為黃色，並懸掛白底紅字車牌、車頂置放「TAXI」或「出租汽車」燈箱。臺灣絕大多數計程車以里程數計費，另有延滯計時、夜間加成、春節運價等的例外計費方式。



臺北市公共自行車  
Taipei Public Bike System

## 8. Daily transportation

(1) Public Bicycle Systems (PBS): PBS use electronic automatic management systems which provide bikes for rental (to be rented at point A and returned at point B) that are environmentally friendly and energy saving, thereby creating a brand new commuting culture. Currently, Taiwan has several PBS operating in different counties and cities across the country:

Public Bike Systems in Taiwan by County/City	Use the name
Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Hsinchu City, Miaoli County, Changhua County	YouBike
Taichung City	iBike
Tainan City	T-Bike
Kaohsiung City	CityBike
Pingtung County	Pbike
Kinmen County	KBike

(2) Motorbikes: Because they are easy to drive and park motorbikes are one of the most important modes of travel in Taiwan.

(3) Taxis: Taxi cabs of various types are available by APP appointment, the taxi cabs are painted yellow and have a license plate that has red characters against a white background. On the top of cabs is a sign that reads "TAXI" or "Taxis for Hire". Most taxis in Taiwan calculate the fare based on distance traveled, though there is also waiting time, late night surcharges and Chinese New Year prices.





## 育樂／夜市文化

### 育樂

在臺灣，休假日除了週休二日之外，還有國定假日，民衆可擁有充分休閒時間。

臺灣旅遊資源豐富，例如富有盛名的日月潭、阿里山的小火車以及雲海日出、溪頭綠林、花蓮海岸等自然景觀。另外，九份、鹿港、大甲、大溪等小鎮老街風光，近年來也受到遊客們喜愛。臺灣重要旅遊資訊，請至交通部觀光局 <https://www.taiwan.net.tw/> 查詢，資源豐富，可多加利用。

#### 1. 臺灣地區熱門景點：

##### (1) 文教科學類

- 北部地區：國立故宮博物院、國立中正紀念堂、國立歷史博物館、國立國父紀念館、國家兩廳院、國立臺灣博物館、國立臺灣科學教育館、國立臺灣藝術教育館、國家人權博物館、國立海洋科技博物館、國立傳統藝術中心。

國立故宮博物院  
National Palace Museum



## Entertainment / Night market culture

### Entertainment

In Taiwan, people do not work on the weekends and also have several national holidays giving ample time for leisure.

Taiwan provides much travel information on such natural landscape tourist hotspots as Sun Moon Lake, Alishan forest railway, sunrise and sea of clouds, Xitou Forest Recreation Park and the Hualien coast. Other popular destinations include old streets in such towns as Jiufen, Lugang, Dajia, and Daxi, which have become more popular in recent years. For important travel information on Taiwan please visit the Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications website at <https://www.taiwan.net.tw>.

#### 1. Popular Destinations in Taiwan:

##### (1) Culture / Education / Science

- Northern Taiwan: National Palace Museum, National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall, National Museum of History, National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, National Theater and Concert Hall, National Taiwan Museum, National Taiwan Science Education Center, National Taiwan Arts Education Center, National Human Rights Museum, National Museum of Marine Science and Technology, National Center for Traditional Arts.





- 中部地區：國立自然科學博物館、國立臺灣美術館、臺中國家歌劇院、國立臺灣工藝研究發展中心。
- 南部地區：國立故宮博物院南部院區、國立臺灣文學館、國立臺灣歷史博物館、國立科學工藝博物館、衛武營國家藝術文化中心、國立海洋生物博物館、國立臺灣史前博物館南科考古館。
- 東部、離島地區：國立臺灣史前文化博物館（同註5）。



國立臺灣文學館  
National Museum of Taiwan Literature

- Central Taiwan: National Museum of Natural Science, National Taiwan Museum of Fine Arts, National Taichung Theater, National Taiwan Craft Research and Development Institute.
- Southern Taiwan: Southern Branch of the National Palace Museum, National Museum of Taiwan Literature, National Museum of Taiwan History, National Science and Technology Museum, National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts-Weiwuying, National Museum of Marine Biology & Aquarium, National Museum of Prehistory- Museum of Archaeology, Tainan Branch of NMP.
- Central Taiwan, Offshore Islands: National Museum of Prehistory (Note 5).



國立自然科學博物館  
National Museum of Natural Science





## (2) 9 座國家公園及 1 座國家自然公園

臺灣自然觀光資源相當豐富，共設置了 9 座國家公園及 1 座國家自然公園，除了擁有美麗景色之外，更蘊涵著多元生態。

- 陽明山國家公園：位於大屯火山群之核心地區，以獨特的火山地質與地形景觀著稱。
- 雪霸國家公園：獨特地形地質景觀，珍稀保育動植物，擁有國寶「臺灣櫻花鉤吻鮭」、先民遺址及原住民（泰雅族與賽夏族）人文史蹟。
- 太魯閣國家公園：含括大理岩峽谷景觀、高山地形、豐富的動植物生態及史前遺址與太魯閣族人文史蹟。
- 玉山國家公園：「臺灣第一高峰」玉山主峰分布於此，其囊括了豐富多樣的高山生態景觀、原住民文化及八通關古道等人文古蹟。



陽明山國家公園  
Yangmingshan National Park

## (2) 9 National parks and a national nature park

Taiwan has rich natural tourism resources and has 9 national parks and 1 national nature park. These present visitors with beautiful natural scenery and diverse ecology.

- Yangmingshan National Park: Located at the center of the Datun Volcano Group, it is known for its unique volcanic geology and landscape.
- Shei-Pa National Park: It has unique landscape and geology and endangered flora and fauna; it is home to the Formosan landlocked salmon and has ancient sites and historical-cultural sites of the Atayal and Saisiyat indigenous people.
- Taroko National Park: The park has a famed marble gorge, high mountains, rich flora and fauna, prehistoric sites and historical-cultural sites of the Taroko people.
- Yushan National Park: This is the location of the main peak of Yushan (Jade Mountain), the highest point in Taiwan. The area has a diverse high mountain ecology and scenery, aboriginal culture and historical sites such as Batongguan Ancient Trail.



雪霸國家公園  
Shei-Pa National Park







- 墾丁國家公園：可見隆起高位珊瑚礁地形與珊瑚生態系、熱帶動植物生態、過境候鳥棲息地、先民文化遺跡。
- 金門國家公園：以歷史文化、戰役史蹟與豐富的候鳥資源著名。
- 東沙環礁國家公園：具生物多樣性高的海草床、珊瑚礁潟湖生態系及完整獨特的珊瑚環礁地形，蘊藏豐富而多元的海洋文史資源。
- 台江國家公園：先民橫渡黑水溝（臺灣海峽）來臺墾拓的歷史文化，豐沛、多樣性的國際級濕地自然生態、古航道，含漁、鹽傳統產業，候（水）鳥及紅樹林等豐沛珍貴野生動植物資源。
- 澎湖南方四島國家公園：特殊的玄武岩地質景觀具有成為世界遺產的普世價值，同時擁有珍貴珊瑚礁生態系、獨特「菜宅」人文地景與移民歷史等多樣化的資源
- 壽山國家自然公園：位於高雄市西南方，是都會區難得的自然寶庫，擁有獨特之隆起高位珊瑚礁石灰岩生態、珍貴之史前貝塚遺跡、鳳山縣舊城、打狗英國領事館官邸等人文歷史古蹟及臺灣獼猴等豐富自然資源。

## 2. 各縣市特色景點：

臺灣四面環海，景緻優美，全省各地有其在地特色。各縣市旅遊服務中心資訊（請掃描下列 QRcode 或參考附表一）。

各地方政府旅遊服務中心  
Local government travel service centers



- Kenting National Park: Visitors can see raised coral reef terrain, coral reef ecology, tropical flora and fauna ecology, migratory birds, and cultural sites of our ancestors.
- Kinmen National Park: Renowned for history and culture, battlefield sites and rich migratory bird resources.
- Dongsha Atoll National Park: Sea grass beds with high biodiversity, coral lagoon ecosystem and complete atoll terrain, it has rich marine culture and cultural-historical resources.
- Taijiang National Park: It has the history and cultural of the crossing of the back ditch (Taiwan Strait) by early settlers, abundant and diverse international grade wetlands, ancient navigation channels, as well as traditional fishing and salt industry sites, and rich wild flora and fauna resources including migratory (water) birds and mangrove.
- South Penghu Marine National Park: Special basalt geological landscape gives it the potential to be a UNESCO World Heritage Site; it also has various resources including precious coral reef ecosystem, distinctive stone walls and immigration history.
- Shoushan National Nature Park: This park is located in the southwest of Kaohsiung City, making it a rare urban natural treasure trove; it has high coral reef limestone landscape, precious prehistoric shell mounds, Fengshan County Old City, Takao British Consulate and other cultural and historical sites and rich natural resources including Formosan macaques.



台江國家公園  
Taijiang National Park

## 2. Attractions in counties/cities in Taiwan:

The island of Taiwan is full of beautiful landscapes, with distinctive features and scenery across the country. More information on these is available at county/city travel service centers across Taiwan (For more information, please scan our QR code or see Table 1).





## ♥ 夜市文化

臺灣每個著名的夜市都有不同的特色與風味小吃，是臺灣非常特殊的文化。透過地方小吃，遊客可以更認識地方特產、文化與人文典故，為旅程增加不少豐富色彩，以下是目前臺灣各地具代表性的觀光夜市（同註 5）。

### 1. 著名夜市景點：

- 北臺灣夜市：基隆廟口夜市、士林夜市、饒河街夜市、華西街夜市、臨江街觀光夜市、寧夏觀光夜市。
- 中臺灣夜市：臺中市逢甲夜市。
- 南臺灣夜市：嘉義市文化路夜市、臺南市花園夜市、高雄市六合觀光夜市、高雄市瑞豐夜市、屏東夜市。
- 東臺灣夜市：宜蘭縣羅東夜市、花蓮縣東大門夜市。

### 2. 營業時間：約為下午 5 點至隔夜凌晨 1 點。

### 3. 營業內容：夜市不但供應美食小吃，也提供各式各樣的貨品，還有一些娛樂遊戲等。

## ♥ Night Market Culture

Taiwan has a unique night market culture, each location having its own defining features and tasty snacks. By trying such local snacks visitors can gain a better understanding of local specialties, culture and cultural tales, which add richness and flavor to travel experiences. The following are the best known tourist night markets in Taiwan (Note5):

### 1. Famous Night Markets:

- Night Markets in North Taiwan: Keelung Miaokou Night Market, Shilin Night Market, Raohe Street Night Market, Huaxi Street Night Market, Linjiang Street Night Market, Ningxia Road Night Market.
- Night Markets in Central Taiwan: Taichung City Feng Chia Night Market.
- Night Markets in Southern Taiwan: Chiayi City Wenhua Road Night Market, Tainan City Garden Night Market, Liuhe Tourist Night Market, Kaohsiung City Ruifeng Night Market.
- Night Markets in Eastern Taiwan: Yilan County Luodong Night Market, Hualien County Dongdamen Night Market.

### 2. Opening times: From approximately 5PM to 1AM.

### 3. Business focus: Night markets not only provide a wide range of cuisine and snacks, they also offer different goods and have arcade games to play.



基隆廟口夜市  
Keelung Miaokou Night Market



臺北士林夜市  
Taipei Shilin Night Market



臺中逢甲夜市  
Taichung Feng Chia Night Market



高雄六合夜市  
Kaohsiung Liuhe Tourist Night Market





## 節慶與信仰

## Festivals and belief

### 節慶

在臺灣的節慶中，以農曆新年為最重要，與清明節、端午節和中秋節，列為四大節慶，另外如元宵節及中元節，也是臺灣居民重要的節日。每逢這些節日，全家人多會聚集在一起過節，充分展現臺灣人重視家庭關係的傳統文化特色。各節日的慶祝內容及習俗介紹如下：

#### ► 農曆新年

日期：農曆十二月卅日為除夕，正月初一為春節的開始

春節，即農曆新年，是一年之歲首。春節氣氛以農曆正月初一到初五（約在國曆 2 月期間）最為濃厚，民間俗稱「過年」，含有辭舊迎新之意，被視為一年中最重要節慶。

年前會先進行大掃除、採辦年貨，除夕吃團圓飯、發壓歲錢、守歲、貼春聯、拜神、祭祖、放鞭炮，初一後則可能會開始走春與親友相互拜年祝福等，這些都是春節常見的習俗。

而在農曆 12 月最後一日之除夕夜，全家會一起「圍爐」吃年夜飯，有幾樣菜是必吃的，如「長年菜」、「菜頭」、「魚」、「鳳梨」。



除夕夜團圓飯

Reunion dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve

### Festivals

The most important of Taiwan's festivals is Chinese New Year; this festival, along with Tomb Sweeping Day, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival, are the four most important festivals. Also, Lantern Festival and Zhongyuan Ghost Festival are important festivals for Taiwanese. For these festivals, families come together to celebrate, displaying the importance attached to family that is a characteristic of Taiwan's culture. The contents of the festivals and associated customs are explained below:

#### ► Chinese New Year

Date: The 30th day of the 12th lunar month is Chinese New Year's Eve.

The first day of the first lunar month is the start of Chinese New Year. Chinese New Year, also known as Spring Festival, is the start of the year. The most festive period is from the first day to the fifth day of the new year (approximately in February). Colloquially referred to as "Passing the year", Chinese New Year symbolizes saying goodbye to the old and welcoming the new and is the most important annual festival. Prior to the arrival of Chinese New Year, common customs are spring cleaning, buying foods for the New Year, family dinner on New Year's Eve, giving new year money to children, staying up until the new year starts, pasting Spring Festival couplets, worshipping gods and ancestors, setting off firecrackers and "walking spring" to visit family and friends to wish them happy new year etc.

On the last day of the 12th lunar month, Chinese New Year's Eve families get together for new year's dinner "around the fireplace". Certain dishes are must-eat such as Chinese mustard (longevity vegetable), white radish, fish and pineapple, all which are auspicious.





## 元宵節

日期：農曆正月十五日

元宵節，一般稱為「小過年」，在眾多節慶中，元宵節熱鬧的程度僅次於農曆春節，屬十分重要的大型傳統文化節慶。元宵節是農曆新年的第一個月圓之夜，約在國曆2月期間，為祭月、賞月的日子，也象徵著春天到來，更是傳統新春定義的最後一天，民衆會熱衷參與賞花燈、提燈籠、猜燈謎等活動。節慶食物是湯圓，取其圓形有「團圓完滿」之意。

新北平溪天燈 Pingxi sky lanterns



此外，全國各地張燈結綵熱鬧地辦理燈會及慶祝元宵節的系列活動，包括臺灣燈會、平溪天燈、臺東炸寒單、臺南鹽水蜂炮等及各地廟宇傳統慶祝儀式，已成為最受國際觀光客喜愛的臺灣節慶。



臺南鹽水蜂炮 Yanshui Beehive Firecrackers

## Lantern Festival

Date: 15th day of the first lunar month

Lantern Festival, commonly called "little New Year", is second only to Chinese New Year in terms of festive atmosphere of all Taiwan's festivals and also an important large-scale traditional cultural festival. The festival occurs on the night of the first full moon of the new year (approximately in February) and is a time for offering sacrifices to the moon, viewing the moon and also represents the coming of spring. It traditionally marks the last day of Chinese New Year. People enthusiastically take part in activities such as admiring lanterns, carrying lanterns and guessing lantern riddles. The food synonymous with this festival is glutinous rice balls tangyuan, the round shape of which symbolizes reunion.

Lantern displays and series of events to celebrate Lantern Festival are held all over Taiwan, including Taiwan Lantern Festival, Pingxi Sky Lanterns, Taitung Bombarding Handan Festival, Yanshui Beehive Firecrackers, and traditional ceremonies are held at numerous temples. Lantern Festival has become the festival that overseas visitors love the most.





## 清明節

日期：農曆「清明」

二十四節氣中，訂「清明」日為「民族掃墓節」，約在國曆四月四日、四月五日其中一天，在這一天掃墓、祭祖，象徵家族興旺、子孫綿延，傳達慎終追遠的精神，也是臺灣重要的風俗之一。

民間清明節掃墓可分成兩種儀式，即「陪墓」和「掛紙」。

「陪墓」也就是「掃墓」，又叫墓祭、祭掃或上墳，意即修墓與祭拜。「掛紙」在臺灣的習俗中稱為「壓墓紙」，掛紙時，先要將生長在祖先墳墓上的野草整理清除，再用小石頭或磚塊將墓紙壓在墳上。墓紙分為白色、紅色、黃色的古仔紙以及五色紙（紅黃藍白黑）兩類，現在則多用五色紙，其用意是蓋厝瓦或表示子孫已祭拜過。

臺灣由於地小人稠，現代社會多以納骨塔或是樹葬替代土葬；而掃墓方式已經較以前簡化，並大多以鮮花水果為祭品。清明節常見祭品有紅龜粿、草仔粿、米糕、發粿、菜頭、韭菜。



常見的清明節祭品  
Common sacrificial offerings

## Tomb Sweeping Day

Date: Lunar calendar Qingming

Of the 24 solar terms, Qingming is “national tomb sweeping festival.” On either April 4 or April 5, people sweep their tombs of their ancestors and offer sacrifices, symbolizing family prosperity and a long line of descendants and conveying the spirit of carefully attending to the funeral rites of parents. It is one of the most important customs in Taiwan.

Tomb sweeping takes two forms, one “accompanying the tomb” and the other “covering with paper”. The former is tomb sweeping, also called “tomb sacrifice”, “sweeping sacrifice” and “going to the tomb”, involving cleaning and repairing the tomb and worshipping the deceased. “Covering with paper” is commonly referred to as “tomb-pressing paper”. When paper is laid, weeds and grass are cleared from the tomb then small stones or bricks used to weigh the paper down on top of the tomb; the paper is white, red and yellow gu zai paper or red, yellow, blue, white and black five-color paper; five-color paper is mostly used today and symbolizes repair of the roof of the tomb and that descendants have been to the tomb and offered sacrifices to their ancestor.

As Taiwan is densely populated, many people today have their ashes placed in a columbarium or buried under a tree rather than being ground buried the traditional way. The process of tomb sweeping has also become simpler, with fresh flowers and fruit mainly used as sacrificial offerings, as well as red rice cake, herbal cake, rice cake, sponge cake, white radish and Chinese leek often seen.



## 端午節

日期：農曆五月五日

端午節約在國曆 6 月期間，最普遍的習俗為「划龍舟」和「吃粽子」。時至今日，划龍舟已是一項遍及海內外的觀光活動，每年全臺北、中、南各地均有大型龍舟競賽，近年還擴大舉辦國際邀請賽，盼同國外朋友共襄盛舉。粽子的形狀及口味變化豐富，依其做法和口味的不同，可區分為臺式粽、客家粽及地方風味粽。

除此之外，另有各種習俗在民間廣為流傳，如在門上懸掛艾草，藉以避趕蚊蟲；佩帶香包及飲雄黃酒等以保平安，飲午時水、沐午時水、午時立蛋等。



端午節「划龍舟」

Dragon Boat racing at Dragon Boat Festival time

## Dragon Boat Festival

Date: 5th day of 5th lunar month

The most common customs of this festival are dragon boat racing and eating glutinous rice dumplings (zongzi) in June. Today, dragon boat racing is a tourism activity that is held not just in Taiwan and China but around the world; every year, major dragon boat competitions are held across Taiwan and international events have been held in recent years, inviting teams from overseas to compete. Zongzi glutinous rice dumplings come in various different shapes and flavor; they can be divided into Taiwanese zongzi, Hakka zongzi and local flavor zongzi.

Other popular customs are hanging wormwood on the door to drive off insects and wearing fragrant pouches and drinking realgar wine for protection, drinking water at noon, washing at noon and trying to stand eggs on one end.



端午節「吃粽子」為普遍習俗之一

Eating zongzi glutinous rice dumplings at Dragon Boat Festival is a common custom



## 中元節

日期：農曆七月十五日

農曆 7 月俗稱「鬼月」，在傳統習俗中，從農曆 7 月 1 日凌晨起地府鬼門開，到農曆 7 月 29 日鬼門關的這段期間，民間為祈求消災解厄、諸事順利平安，各地均舉辦大大小小的祭典，尤以 7 月 15 日中元節這一天達到祭典的最高潮。

臺灣中元節有「普渡」的習俗，主要祭拜俗稱「好兄弟」的孤魂野鬼，並祭祀祖先，通常會準備雞鴨魚肉等牲品，各地則舉辦搶孤和放水燈等活動。

「搶孤」是中元節重大的慶典之一，臺灣目前在宜蘭縣頭城鎮及屏東縣恆春鎮兩地仍有舉辦，其中又以頭城搶孤規模最大。早年在閩粵先民入墾宜蘭的過程中，許多人受到天災、人禍、疾病而命喪異域，因恐祭祀無人、魂魄無所歸依，便於每年中元普渡時舉行搶孤儀式，悼念先人。



臺灣中元節有普渡祭拜的習俗

Taiwan has the custom of holding general salvation ceremonies at Zhongyuan (Ghost Festival) Festival time

## Zhongyuan Festival (Ghost Festival)

Date: 15th day of 7th month

The 7th lunar month is ghost month. It is believed that on the early morning of the 1st month of the 7th lunar new year the gates of hell open and close on the 29th day of month. Various ceremonies large and small are held all over in this period through which people pray for removal of ill fortune and ending of bad luck, for everything to go monthly and to be safe. The climax of the whole month is the 15th day of the month.

Zhongyuan Festival in Taiwan has the custom of holding the "grand salvation" ritual that offers sacrifices to the "good brothers" the wandering ghosts and to ancestors. Offerings of chicken, duck, fish and pork are usually prepared and activities such as qiang gua pole climbing and releasing of water lanterns are held.

The Grappling with the Ghosts pole climbing competition is one of the main ceremonies of Zhongyuan Festival. This activity is still held on a large scale in Toucheng Township in Yilan County and Hengchun Township in Pingtung County; the one in Toucheng is the largest and most has the most bustling atmosphere. In the early days of settlement of Yilan by migrants from Fujian and Guangdong in China, many people suffered disaster, both natural and manmade, and disease, dying in a strange land. As it was thought that if no one offered sacrifices for them the spirits would have no direction, the Grappling with the Ghosts ceremony began to be held annually during Zhongyuan Ghost Festival to commemorate ancestors.



## 中秋節

日期：農曆八月十五日

中秋節的活動大都與月亮有關，如拜月、吃月餅等，都是從月亮衍生而來。此外，還有「吃柚子」的習俗，取「柚」與「佑」諧音，代表受月亮護佑之意。

至於「烤肉」，則是近年來臺灣中秋節興起的活動，在月光下與家人、朋友齊聚一堂享用烤肉盛宴，可以聯繫感情，也是闔家團圓的機會。



臺灣中秋節有「吃柚子」及「月餅」的習俗

At mid-Autumn Festival time Taiwan has the custom of eating pomelos and mooncakes



## Mid-Autumn Festival

Date: 15th day of 8th lunar month

Most of the activities of this festival are moon-related such as worshipping the moon and eating mooncakes. There is also the custom of eating pomelos because the “you” in the Chinese for pomelo sound like the character “you” that means protection, eating a pomelo thus representing being protected by the moon.

As for barbecues at Mid-Autumn Festival time, this has become a popular activity in Taiwan in the past few decades. Having a barbecue with friends is an opportunity for family reunion and brings families closer.





## 信仰

臺灣宗教信仰多元而平等，各宗教受《中華民國憲法》保障，人民擁有宗教信仰自由。此外，臺灣傳教環境也很開放，政府奉行「政教分離」原則，宗教與政治勢力互不干涉。又因臺灣為移民社會，除固有的傳統信仰如道教、佛教、一貫道及民間信仰外，西方世界常見的宗教如天主教、基督教及伊斯蘭教等，在臺灣也擁有一些信眾。

### 民間信仰

臺灣民間信仰基本上為多神信仰，融合儒、釋、道三教，隨著閩粵移民，由中國華南地區傳播來臺、落地生根，逐漸產生本土佛道混合的民間信仰風格。其中以王爺和媽祖為臺灣最盛行的兩大民間信仰。又根據內政部宗教統計資料顯示，臺灣民間信仰的寺廟約 8,000 座，主祀神明包括媽祖、王爺、觀音佛祖、土地公、玉皇上帝、關聖帝君及保生大帝等。



臺北保安宮  
Bao-an Gong



高雄佛光山  
Buddha Light Mountain

## Belief

Taiwan has religious diversity and equality, every religious enjoying the protection of the Constitution of the R.O.C. The people have freedom of religious belief. Taiwan's environment for proselytizing is also free. The government adheres to the principle of separation of state and church; politics and religion do not mutually interfere. Taiwan is also an immigrant society so, as well as the existing traditional beliefs like Taoism, Buddhism, Yi Guan Dao and folk belief, foreign religions such as Catholicism, Protestantism and Islam have quite a few believers in Taiwan.

### Folk belief

Taiwanese folk belief is characterized by polytheism, mixing Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. It was brought to Taiwan by settlers from southern China and took root, gradually taking on its local mixed Buddhism and Taoism folk belief style. Wangye (Royal Lords) and Mazu (Goddess of the Sea) are the two main folk beliefs. Religious statistics from the Ministry of the Interior show that Taiwan has around 8,000 folk belief temples, enshrining Mazu, Wanggye, Guanyin Buddha, Land God, Yu Huang Shang Di (Jade Emperor,) Guan Sheng Di Jun (Emperor Guan) and Bao Sheng Da Di (Bao-sheng Great Emperor) etc.





## 佛教

臺灣佛教主要派別為淨土宗及禪宗；而就佛教團體來看，則以慈濟、佛光山、法鼓山以及中台禪寺等四大團體較為著名，近年亦有多元文化的發展，辦理各類社會福利活動（註 7）。

## 道教

臺灣民眾多將民間信仰與道教混合，因此多以地域性香火廟宇為主體，除濟貧賑災外，也常透過廟會慶典活動，對社會發揮一定的影響力。近年來，亦積極投入社會教化及社會醫療等工作（同註 7）。

## 天主教、基督教

基督教於 17 世紀中期傳入臺灣，至 19 世紀開始擴大傳教的規模。天主教與基督教傳教士在 19 世紀為臺灣引進西式醫療、新式教育、社會福利事業等，是臺灣社會走向現代化的重要推手之一。目前臺灣的天主教與基督教仍持續投入公益慈善事業，除了創辦多所學校以外，也致力興建醫療機構、庇護與關懷兒童及婦女，以及從事災難之救助，為社會帶來愛心與溫暖（同註 7）。



天主教堂  
Catholic Church

## Buddhism

The main Buddhist schools in Taiwan are Pureland Buddhism and Zen Buddhism. As for Buddhist organizations, the four big groups Tsu Chi, Buddha Light Mountain, Dharma Drum and Chung Tai Chan Monastery are relatively well-known. In recent years, there has also been diversified cultural development and many social welfare activities have been held. (Note 7)

## Taoism

As many Taiwanese people mix folk belief and Taoism, there are many local temples. As well as help the poor and needy, they exert a certain influence on society by holding temple celebrations. In recent years, they have also actively become involved in social education, medical social work and other work. (Note 7)

## Catholic, Christian

Christianity arrived in Taiwan in the 17th Century but it wasn't until the 19th century that missionary work became large-scale. Both Catholic and Protestant missionaries brought western medicine, new style education and social welfare organizations and played an important role in promoting the modernization of Taiwanese society. To this day, the Catholic and Protestant churches continue to engage in social benefit activities, in addition to establishing many schools, they also build hospitals, provide shelter and care to children and women and engage in disaster relief work, bringing care and warmth to society. (Note 7)





## ♥ 伊斯蘭教

臺灣民衆通常稱伊斯蘭教為「回教」，並將其信徒「穆斯林」稱為「回教徒」。臺灣目前的回教徒，主要是由國民政府於民國 38 年遷臺的穆斯林及其後代所組成，和大部分臺灣的新住民一樣，回教徒也集中於六大都會區。基於伊斯蘭教「五功」等基本規範，各國穆斯林之間並無太大差異，所以印尼籍或其他外籍之穆斯林，都可和臺灣回教徒於各地清真寺一起做禮拜與從事節日慶祝活動（註 8）。

總體而言，我國宗教信仰自由，不僅為信徒提供安頓身心的力量，更透過辦理社會公益事務而提高人民福祉，發揮穩定社會之功能。

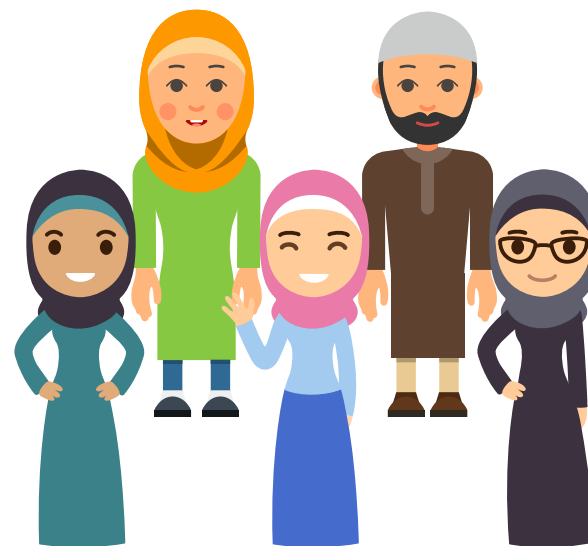


清真寺  
Mosque

## ♥ Islam

Most Muslims in Taiwan are people who came with the Nationalist Government when it withdrew to Taiwan in 1949 and their descendants. Like most new immigrants, Taiwan's Muslims are concentrated in the six special municipalities. Due to basic rules for Muslims such as The Five Pillars of Islam, there is not much difference between Muslims from different countries, therefore, Indonesian Muslims and Muslims from other countries can worship at the various mosques in Taiwan. (Note 8)

Overall, Taiwan has religious freedom. Religions not only provide believers with spiritual comfort, religious groups also, though various social benefit activities, increase people's well-being and help stabilize society.





## 入境注意事項

臺灣以農立國，農畜產業為經濟發展之本源，為維護此一安全穩定之生產環境，請務必於出入國境時，配合相關檢疫措施，共同防範重大疫病蟲害入侵、傳播及蔓延，以維持優質生活環境及我國農畜產業安全。

### ▶ 請勿攜帶肉類產品或動植物產品入境臺灣

倘有攜帶動植物及其產品，入境時應主動申請檢疫；新住民自過去曾發生非洲豬瘟的國家（地區）違規攜帶豬肉類產品入境（如肉鬆、香腸、生鮮豬肉、臘肉、燕皮等），目前第 1 次違規者裁處新臺幣 20 萬元，第 2 次再違規者則裁處 100 萬元罰鍰。

### ▶ 為避免國外重大疫病及有害生物傳入臺灣，我國採取之動植物檢疫措施如下：

1. 動物檢疫物不得以郵遞寄送輸入；其以郵遞寄送輸入者，應予退運、沒入或銷毀。旅客或服務於車、船、航空器人員，攜帶動物檢疫物應依動物傳染病防治條例及其相關規定辦理。
2. 另採海空運、郵寄或旅客攜帶方式輸入植物檢疫物（含鮮果實、種子等植物產品），輸入人、收件人須依植物防疫檢疫法及其相關規定辦理。
3. 詳細資訊請至行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局全球資訊網查閱（請至 [www.baphiq.gov.tw](http://www.baphiq.gov.tw) 或掃描右方 QRcode）。



入境臺灣時，請務必配合相關檢疫

When entering Taiwan, please be sure to follow quarantine requirements

## Matters for attention when entering Taiwan

Agriculture is a pillar Taiwan's economy. To maintain a safe and stable production environment, when entering or exiting the country, it is essential to cooperate with quarantine requirements and, by doing so, to take part in the joint effort to keep serious diseases and pests from entering and spreading. The aims are to maintain a high-quality living environment and Taiwan's agricultural security.

### ▶ Please don't carry meat products and animal or plant products when you enter Taiwan

If you bring animals or plants or their products, please voluntarily apply for quarantine when you enter. Since last year, new immigrants who have visited a country(region) affected by African swine fever and carry pork products on entering, such as pork floss, sausage, fresh pork, cured pork and wonton, are subject to a fine of NT\$200,000 the first time and NT\$1 million the second time.

### ▶ To avoid serious diseases and pests entering Taiwan, the following animal and plant quarantine measures are taken:

1. Regulated articles cannot be imported by mail; if they are sent by mail, they will be returned, confiscated or destroyed. Travelers and personnel who serve on vehicles, ships and aircraft who carry regulated animal articles shall follow the Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases and related regulations.
2. For regulated plant articles imported by sea or air freight, mail or carried in, the importer and the recipient must follow the Plant Protection and Quarantine Act and related regulations.
3. For detailed information, please go to the website of the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine of the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan.





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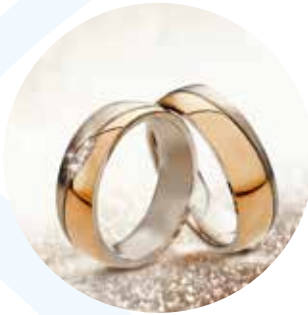
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## 生活輔導與資源

結婚不僅是兩人的結合，也是兩個家族的交結，甚至更是兩種文化的相互適應。婚姻生活過程需要瞭解彼此，尤其跨文化的相互包容、尊重更是不易，如何智慧地化解相處問題，也就成了維繫婚姻的重要關鍵。



### 家庭經營

#### 家庭價值

想要擁有幸福婚姻，就需要了解彼此的價值觀，並養成良好溝通方式、妥善財務管理、適當家務分工等習慣，家人間也應彼此體貼、尊重各自原生國（地）特殊的社會文化與生活模式。

飄洋過海來臺的新住民，除需學習用心經營婚姻生活外，雙方更需要多加溝通，以適應全新的居住環境；而在兩人關係之中，「語言」是決定能否溝通的重要因素，也是維繫異國婚姻的關鍵－在溝通時，要掌握「耐心聽、慢慢說、適時暫停」之原則，有時候站在對方立場想一想，或許兩個人就能找到共同解決的方法。



## Life guidance and resources

Marriage is not only the union of two people it also involves the coming together of two families and in some instances the interaction and accommodation of two cultures. Married life requires a husband and wife understand each other, but when they come from different cultures understanding and respect are much harder. As such, how problems are resolved is a key element in sustaining a marriage.

### Family Management

#### Family Values

A happy marriage involves understanding each other's values, learning to communicate, embracing financial management and a suitable division of housework. Family members should also try to be thoughtful and respectful of special social and cultural customs or way of life in an individual's country of origin.

When new immigrants come to Taiwan it is important to focus on how best to manage married life, but it is even more imperative to learn to communicate as that makes it easier to adapt to a completely new living environment. Moreover, in any relationship between two people "language" is a decisive factor in how well people communicate and the key to maintaining a marriage between spouses from different countries. In terms of learning to communicate properly, it is important to "listen patiently, talk slowly, and pause when necessary." Sometimes, it helps to try and see things from the perspective of the other person and perhaps that will help to resolve problems.

## ► 新住民分享

### 1. 馮燕妮女士：態度贏得自我成長及貴人的提拔

我是馮燕妮，來自印尼。在民國 97 年 7 月第一次到臺灣旅遊，當時就認識了我先生，同年年底，我再度來到臺灣於國立成功大學語言中心學習華語。旅遊和學習中文是完全不同的心態，從一點一滴的課堂精進，到勇敢找臺灣人練習溝通，是個充滿挑戰的過程。而我也從這個經驗感受到「學習解決問題」帶來的成就感，因為「自我成長」是令人感到快樂的行為。

我和當時的男朋友，也就是現在的先生，透過互相鼓勵、彼此自我成長，而感情升溫。每當我遇到難題他總是陪我討論各種解決的辦法，也更堅定我們的感情。我的公婆一路看著我們的努力與成長而感到放心，我的公公常常跟別人介紹「我媳婦是印尼人，她很認真參與政府辦理的各種學習活動，讓自己更快適應在臺灣的生活」。因此，我由衷相信「態度會贏得貴人的提拔」，我目前已成為新住民語文課程的母語師資指導老師，也是新住民發展基金會的委員，正在就讀博士班。期許我可以為更多人付出，「從手心向上變成手心向下」，運用自我成長的經驗協助他人。



## ► New Immigrants Share

### 1. Ms. Feng Yen-ni: An attitude that enables self growth and fosters pride

My name is Feng Yen-ni, I come from Indonesia. I met my husband the first time I visited Taiwan in July 2008. At the end of 2008, I came back and enrolled on a Chinese language program at the Foreign Language Center at National Cheng Kung University. However, the frame of mind that comes with traveling and learning Chinese are completely different and from the gradual progress made in class to plucking up the courage to practice my Chinese on Taiwanese people was extremely challenging. However, this experience also taught me the sense of achievement that comes from "learning how to resolve problems," because an action that leads to "self-growth" is something that makes one feel happy.

My friendship with my boyfriend at that time, who is now my husband, went to the next level as a result of encouraging each other to embrace self growth. Every time I encountered difficulties we discussed possible solutions and that helped to make our feeling for each other even stronger. After watching how hard we worked to be together and grow my in-laws felt more at ease. My father-in-law often introduces me by saying: "my daughter-in-law is Indonesian, she actively takes part in study activities organized by the government so she is better able to adapt to life in Taiwan." "Her attitude is excellent." I have already become an assistant teacher helping Chinese speaking teachers in immigrant language classes. I am also a member of the New Immigrant Development Foundation and am currently attending Ph.D. classes. In the future I hope to help others like me, using my own experience of self growth.

## 2. 嚴沛滢女士：因文化理解而學習包容

23年前，跨國姻緣使我第一次離開「有如母親一般的」越南的懷抱，只攜帶簡單行李一路來到臺北的家。剛到臺灣時，什麼都不習慣，氣候、食物、語言等都要克服，文化差距曾經讓我常常出糗。

想當年，我第一次回越南娘家，特地選了一雙繡花鞋要帶回臺灣送給婆婆。我開心地拿「鞋子」出來，雙手遞給婆婆，本來婆婆不接受，但她沒有生我的氣，反而馬上從零錢包裡掏出「1元」並告訴我：「在臺灣有這個習俗，不可以隨便送鞋子給別人，這當作買的」。原來，每個國家的風俗民情不同，在臺灣，送鞋子象徵叫人「走路」的意思。

我想，人生包括家庭及工作，都不可能十全十美，只要踏實地適應生活，就能看見幸福。我在臺灣曾經擔任廣播電臺的主持人，也是新住民母語教師及服務站的志工，這些幸福不可能憑空而來，需要努力經營創造。如果每位新住民準備前來臺灣，都有機會接觸入國前法令宣導及家庭教育或多元文化相關講座，那真的可以減少許多不必要的誤會，人際關係也就更能圓滿融和。



## 2. Ms. Yen Pei-ying: Learning tolerance and acceptance from cultural understanding

Twenty-three years ago I married a Taiwanese man and left the embrace of mother Vietnam for the first time. I brought with me just a small suitcase to my new home in Taipei. When I first arrived everything was strange and unfamiliar, the climate, food and language all presented obstacles I had to overcome. Cultural differences used to get me in all kinds of trouble.

For example, the first time I went home to “Vietnam” I bought a pair of embroidered shoes as a gift to bring back for my mother-in-law. I was so happy when I took the shoes out and handed them to her. She wouldn’t take them from me but she wasn’t angry. Instead she took out “NT\$1” from her purse and said: “we do not have this custom in Taiwan. You can’t give shoes to people, so we will have to say there were bought.” It turns out that different countries have different customs and in Taiwan giving shoes is the same as telling someone to “get lost”.

Life involves family and work but nothing can be perfect, so one has to focus on adapting to life to be happy. In Taiwan I have worked as a radio broadcaster, a teacher for new immigrants and a service station volunteer. What I have found is that happiness does not just fall out of the sky it requires hard work and effort. Every new immigrant getting ready to come to Taiwan should seek out classes on local laws, family education and cultural diversity, because that will help them avoid many unnecessary problems and make interpersonal relations easier and more harmonious.



## 親職教養

從結婚、懷孕、新生兒的誕生、兒童及青少年的照護等，都是擁有婚姻關係的兩人，在養育子女方面必須學習的功課。彼此應先討論有孩子後的生活規劃，包括金錢、時間、教養和資源等運用，提供良好環境，有助子女日後健全的身心發展。

### ► 教養子女方法

教養孩子時最重要的教養態度包括：

1. 照顧與教養子女是兩個人的事，因此，「共親職」是教養的第一步，雙方須達成共識了解「在教養的路上，你跟我一樣重要」。
2. 父母教養態度及標準要一致，會用言語或行動支持另一半的教養態度及行為，並且要以身作則。
3. 願意與另一半一起討論教養方式及策略，正視教養上的衝突，並願意透過討論找到教養的解決策略。
4. 教養的過程難免遭遇挫折或不知所措，父母要多參加各級學校或家庭教育推展單位所舉辦的親職教育活動，抑或運用親職教育網站，不斷增進教養子女的知能。

## Parenting Education

From getting married, to being pregnant, giving birth, looking after children and young adults, there are many things a married couple must learn. Couples have to discuss and plan for life after having children, including money, time, energy, using resources etc. so as to provide the best possible environment for children to grow and develop in.

### ► Parenting

When bringing up children it is important to remember the following:

1. Caring for and bringing up children is the responsibility of both parents and as such “co-parenting” is the first step in providing an upbringing for children. Parents must reach a consensus and shared understanding that “we are equally important when it comes to bringing up our children”.
2. Parents must have the same attitude and standards when it comes to child rearing, supporting each other in both word and deed, as well as leading by example.
3. One must be willing to discuss methods and strategies for how to bring up children with ones other half. This involves dealing with conflicts directly and being willing to search for compromises through discussion when necessary.
4. When bringing up children it is highly likely one will encounter setbacks and situations when one does not know what to do. Parents should participate in parenting classes organized by schools and family education promotion groups. Alternatively, one can use parenting education websites, as a way of improving ones parenting knowledge and skills.

## 親子共學

「教育」是臺灣培育優秀人才最重要的管道，孩童約在 6 歲時進入國民小學、12 歲時進入國民中學學習，這個階段屬於「義務教育」，由國家負擔學費，提供學童最好的教育資源。後期中等教育分為高級中學和高級職業學校，而大專階段的教育亦非常普遍，目前臺灣共有一百多所大專院校，為臺灣培育各類優秀人才。

從孩子進入學校學習開始，父母就必須和學校及老師保持緊密的聯繫，我們稱為「親師互動」。因為孩子的可塑性很強，學校教育對於孩子的影響很大，因此良好密切的「親師互動」可以幫助孩子順利的適應學校生活。

新住民在家可以用家鄉的語言講故事書、繪本，或是教唱家鄉的兒歌及民謠給子女聽，並教導小孩家鄉話，使其認識父母原屬國家的文化，以拉近親子之間的距離，更可擴展孩子的國際視野。

在各縣市，新住民可以帶孩子到居住地設置的圖書館總館及各分館，利用公有資源與孩子共學，這些地方不僅有許多實用的良書，還有視聽資料、電子書等，多可免費提供外借。



## Parent-child learning

“Education” is the most important channel for cultivating outstanding talent in Taiwan. Children go to elementary school at the age of six and junior high school at 12. This is part of the compulsory education system and is paid for by the government so that all children receive the best education possible. Later education is divided into senior high schools and vocational high schools. Higher education is also very common and Taiwan currently has more than 100 colleges and universities, cultivating talented individuals in a wide range of subjects for Taiwan.

When children first go to school, it is important for parents to keep in close contact with the school and their children’s teachers in the form of regular “parent-teacher interaction”. Because children are particularly malleable, school education has a major impact on them and as such close “parent-teacher interaction” can help children adapt better to school life.

New immigrants should tell stories, read picture books or learn children’s songs or folk tales in the language of their non-Taiwanese parent at home. Indeed, teaching children in this ways enables them to better understand the culture from which that parent comes and can bring them closer together, nurturing family ties while also expanding the child’s understanding of the world.

In counties and cities across Taiwan parents can take children to local libraries, where they can use public resources to study with their children. These libraries not only have many practical books, they also have audio visual aids, electronic books etc. all of which can be borrowed free of charge.

► 全國家庭教育諮詢專線

為提供民衆家庭教育諮詢與服務，臺灣設有 412-8185（手機加 02）家庭教育諮詢專線，由各縣（市）家庭教育中心接聽，就夫妻相處、子女教養、親子溝通等家庭事項提供諮詢與支持（註 9）。

專線服務時間說明如下：

1. 週一至週五：上午 9:00 ~ 12:00，下午 2:00 ~ 5:00，晚間 6:00 ~ 9:00。
2. 週六：上午 9:00 ~ 12:00，下午 2:00 ~ 5:00。
3. 國定假日未提供服務。
  - 各直轄市、縣（市）政府教育局（處）家庭教育中心通訊資料（附表二）



► National Family Education Hotline

The Family Education Hotline at 412-8185 (add 02 for cellphones) provides the public with family education related information and services. Calls are answered by staff at family education centers in countries (cities) across Taiwan, who provide advice and support on such issues as couples relationships, child rearing, parent-children communication etc. (Note 9)

Hotline service availability:

1. Monday – Friday: 9:00~12:00, 14:00~17:00, 18:00~21:00
2. Saturday: 9:00~12:00, 14:00~17:00
3. The hotline is not available during national holidays.
  - Contact information for education bureau (department) family education centers in special municipalities and counties (cities) across Taiwan (Table 2)



## 新住民家庭服務中心及相關機構團體

### ▶ 新住民家庭服務中心服務內容

1. 服務對象：新住民及其家庭。
2. 服務項目：個案管理、個人支持服務、家庭支持服務、社會支持服務。
3. 全國各地之新住民家庭服務中心（附表三）及新住民培力發展資訊網（註 10）。

### ▶ 新住民學習中心

教育部因應新住民人口增加之趨勢，在各地設置了「新住民學習中心」，結合學校與社區特色，提供新住民及其家庭於社區內參與多元文化學習活動之機會，共規劃語文學習、人文鄉土、家庭教育、法令常識、多元培力及政策宣導等六大類型課程（附表四）。

## 新住民發展基金簡介

為持續落實照顧新住民，行政院在內政部設置了「新住民發展基金」，補助辦理「新住民社會安全網絡服務計畫」、「新住民家庭學習成長及子女托育、多元文化推廣及相關宣導計畫」、「家庭服務中心計畫」及「新住民創新服務、人才培力及活化產業社區計畫」（註 10 及註 11）。

## New Immigrant Family Services Center and Related Organizations

### ▶ New immigrant family services

1. Target group: Services are provided to new immigrants and their families.
2. Service items: Case management, individual support services, family support services, social support services.
3. New immigrant family services center around Taiwan (Table 3) and New immigrant empowerment and development website (Note 10).

### ▶ New immigrant learning centers

As the number of new immigrants in Taiwan continues to increase the Ministry of Education has established “New Immigrant Learning Centers” across the country. Working in conjunction with schools and communities these provide new immigrants and their families, with opportunities to participate in a wide range of community-based cultural learning activities. New immigrant learning centers provide six types of classes: Chinese language, local culture, family education, legal common knowledge, diversified empowerment and policy advocacy (Table 4).

## New Immigrant Development Foundation Introduction

As a continuation of its efforts to look after new immigrants, the Executive Yuan established a New Immigrant Development Foundation under the Ministry of the Interior, sponsors a “New Immigrant Social Security Network Service Program”, “New Immigrant Family Learning Growth and Nursery, Diversified Culture Promotion and Related Promotions Program”, “Family Services Center Program” and “New Immigrant Innovative Services, Talent Empowerment and Revitalized Industry Community Program”. (Note10, Note11)

## 教育及語文學習

「語言隔閡」為新住民剛到臺灣時面臨的最大挑戰，必須透過學習，才能夠讓自己認識新的環境、適應不同的風土民情。各縣市政府、學校、新住民學習中心、民間團體都有提供多元的進修管道，藉由豐富的課程內容以及教師、同鄉間的彼此交流，讓新住民更快適應臺灣生活（同註 10）。

### ► 語文學習：國中、小學提供之免費義務教育

為了推動終身學習、提高全民教育程度，政府設置了國中及國小的補校，提供失學者及新住民學習中文的機會。補校課程內容相當多元，包含中文識字、電腦、數學、自然、音樂、美術等，畢業後即可取得本國教育學歷畢業證書。各縣市補校聯絡資訊可至政府資料開放平臺，查詢國中小補校名錄或向各縣市政府教育局（處）洽詢。

1. 國小補校：無入學資格限制，惟須年滿 12 歲，由學校予以編級測驗或憑成人基本教育班結業證書等證明文件入學。
2. 國中補校：入學須年滿 15 歲，並具有國民小學畢業、或經自學進修學力鑑定考試及格或具有同等學力資格者。



## Education and language study

The biggest challenge faced by new immigrants who have just arrived in Taiwan is the language barrier. In addition, studying makes it possible to learn more about their new living environment and adapt to different customs and traditions. As such, county and city governments, schools, new immigrant learning centers and private sector groups across Taiwan offer a wide range of channels for new arrivals to attend classes. Through diverse class content, teachers, interactions and exchanges with people from the same country, new immigrants are able to more rapidly adapt to life in Taiwan (Note 10).

### ► Language / Culture Learning: Elementary and Junior High Schools provide free compulsory education

In order to promote lifelong learning and enhance national education, the government has introduced Elementary and Junior High Extension Schools. These provide school dropouts and new immigrants with learning opportunities. The classes available at these schools are quite diverse, including such subjects as Chinese literacy, computer science, mathematics, natural science, music, arts etc. On graduating, students receive a Republic of China (Taiwan) education graduation certificate. For information on extension schools in various counties and cities please go to the government's open data platform and check the directory of elementary and junior high extension schools. Alternatively contact your county or city department of education for more information.

1. Elementary Extension Schools: Applicants must be over 12 years of age and have undergone a school grade test or received a certificate of completion from an adult basic education class, so they can be enrolled in school.
2. Junior High Extension Schools: Applicants must be over 15 years of age and have graduated from an elementary school, passed the Self-study Scholastic Appraisal Exam or have an equivalent educational qualification.

## 學歷認證與鑑定

### 學歷認證

即日起，若新住民及其子女以國外學歷申請就讀臺灣國民中、小學，經學校要求辦理驗證時，可持國外畢業證書與成績單，至臺灣居住地之地方政府辦理認證手續。

注意事項：

- ◎ 本服務目前提供大陸地區以外新住民及其子女就學用途之國外國民中、小學學歷採認。
  - ◎ 已通過駐外館處驗證之學歷文件，可逕洽鄰近學校申請就讀。
  - ◎ 詳細辦法請聯繫居住所在地之地方政府。
- 自學進修學力鑑定考試

為提供失學國民及新住民取得國民中、小學同等學力，各縣市政府辦理「自學進修國民中、小學畢業程度學力鑑定考試」，約於每年3月舉行，報名則在1月底或2月初左右。考試通過者發給同等學力鑑定考試通過證書，部分科目及格者發給科目及格證明書。相關資訊請至新住民培力發展資訊網「自學進修學力鑑定考試」查詢或洽戶籍所在地之縣市政府教育局（處）社會教育科（同註10）。

學歷認證  
Educational Background



## Education Background Certification and Appraisal

### Education background certification

From this day forth, when a school asks new immigrants and their children applying to attend elementary or junior high schools in Taiwan with an overseas educational record to certify their qualification, related graduation certificates and transcripts from overseas should be taken to the local government where the applicant lives in Taiwan and they will be certified.

Items to Note:

- ◎ At present, this service is provided to help new immigrants and their children, from countries other than Mainland China, certify overseas elementary and junior high school records to help them attend school in Taiwan.
  - ◎ Academic documents that have already been verified by overseas diplomatic offices can be used to apply to enroll at nearby schools.
  - ◎ For more details please contact your local government in Taiwan.
- Self-study Scholastic Appraisal Exam

In order to help school dropouts and new immigrants obtain elementary and junior high school certification, counties and cities across Taiwan organize Self-study Elementary and High School Graduation Level Scholastic Appraisal Examinations. These exams are held in about March every year and registration is accepted from roughly late January to early February. Those who pass receive a certificate to show they passed the equivalent level scholastic appraisal examination and those who pass some of the subjects receive subject pass certificates. For more information please check the "Self-study Scholastic Appraisal Exam" website or make inquiries at the Social Education Department under the Bureau (Department) of Education in the county or city where your household registration is filed. (Note 10).

## 終身學習資源

活到老學到老，學習是不分年齡、國籍的，透過各種多元進修管道，除了提升教育程度外，更能夠讓初來乍到的新住民盡早認識不同的文化差異並且順利適應臺灣生活。

以下提供新住民多元學習的管道供參考：

### ▶ 成人基本教育研習班

為培養失學國民和新住民具備聽、說、讀、寫、算的中文能力及增進語文溝通能力，各縣市辦理成人基本教育班，並依學習程度分成初、中、高級班。

1. 課程內容：包含教導注音符號及識字（每年約 3 至 9 月陸續開課），修滿 72 小時頒以結業證書。



新住民生活適應輔導班  
Classes on Life in Taiwan for New Immigrants

## Lifelong Learning Resources

Today people can continue learning throughout their life, regardless of age or nationality, through a wide range of educational channels. In addition to enhancing national education standards this also ensured that new immigrants who have just arrived in the country quickly learn about cultural differences and more easily adapt to life in Taiwan.

New immigrants have access to the following learning channels:

### ▶ Adult basic education classes

In order to cultivate Chinese listening comprehension, speaking, reading, writing and mathematics ability among school dropouts and new immigrants, thereby improving their ability to communicate, counties and cities across Taiwan organize adult basic education classes, divided into beginners, intermediate and advanced classes depending on level.

1. Class Content: This includes the teaching of “bopomofo” and Chinese character literacy (classes start from March to September each year) and students who complete 72 hours receive a certificate of completion.



西點烘焙課程  
Western cake and pastry baking course



2. 辦理單位：相關開課資訊請洽各縣市政府教育局（處）。
3. 招生對象：年滿 15 歲以上，不識中文或未具國民小學畢業程度之國民、新住民與大陸配偶。
4. 授課教材：由教育部編輯的「成人基本識字教材」第一冊至第六冊，及其中印、中越、中泰、中柬及中菲（英）雙語對照版，提供各成人基本教育研習班選擇上課使用，方便無法就讀成人基本教育研習班之民衆下載自學使用。詳情請至新住民培力發展資訊網「成人基本識字教材」查詢（同註 10）。

以下提供新住民多元學習的管道供參考：

#### ► 新住民生活適應輔導班

為幫忙新住民更快融入生活環境，移民署補助各縣市政府開辦相關課程內容，歡迎新住民多加參與。

1. 課程包括：語言學習、居留與定居、生活適應、地方民俗風情、就業、衛生、教育、子女教養、基本權益、人身安全。
2. 辦理單位：各縣市民政局（處）或各縣市社會局（處）。
3. 參加條件：和國人辦妥結婚登記的新住民都可免費參加。



2. Organized by: For information on related classes please ask county or city bureaus (departments) of education.
3. Target Students: R.O.C. nationals, new immigrants and Mainland Chinese spouses who are over 15 years of age, illiterate in Chinese or did not graduate from elementary school.
4. Class Teaching Materials: Vols. 1-6, "Adult Basic Literacy Teaching Materials" edited by the Ministry of Education, including Chinese-Indonesian, Chinese-Vietnamese, Chinese-Thai, Chinese-Cambodian, and Chinese-Tagalog (English) bilingual versions. These materials can be used for a variety of adult basic education classes and can also be downloaded for self-study by those unable to attend adult basic education classes. For more details, please see the "Adult Basic Literacy Teaching Materials" section on the Ministry of Education website ([www.immigration.gov.tw](http://www.immigration.gov.tw)). (Note 10)

New immigrants have access to the following learning channels:

#### ► Classes on life in Taiwan for new immigrants

In order to help new immigrants adapt to their living environment as quickly as possible, counties and cities across Taiwan organize related classes subsidized by the National Immigration Agency. New immigrants are welcome to enroll.

1. Class content: Language learning, residence and settlement, adapting to local life, local customs, employment, public health, education, child rearing, basic rights, personal safety.
2. Organized by: Civil Affairs Bureaus (departments) or Social Welfare Bureaus (departments) in counties and cities across Taiwan.
3. Terms of Participation: All new immigrants with a legal marriage certificate indicating they are married to an R.O.C. national can attend classes free of charge.



## 金融資訊

身邊有錢想要存起來，可以選擇銀行或郵局。一般的存簿儲金，機構普遍、全省通儲、存提方便，還可以申領金融IC卡，可在各地自動櫃員機提款、轉帳。

### 如何開戶：銀行／郵局

為了方便薪資所得和公司營收的管理，各營業機構普遍都透過「銀行或郵局帳戶」來發放薪資，因此民衆必須在銀行或郵局開立自己的帳戶，以進行薪資轉帳。

新住民到臺灣以後，可以到銀行或郵局開立一個自己的帳戶，建議存簿應該跟印章分開放置，密碼盡量避免設為個人生日或身分證號碼，並應只有自己知道，以免遭人盜領。



銀行 Bank

## Financial information

When you have some cash you want to save you can choose to deposit it at a bank or post office. There are many institutions offering passbook savings and business hours are long, there is a national computer network, deposit and withdrawal are easy and a financial IC card can be applied for, allowing the holder to withdraw cash and transfer at ATMs all over.

### How to open an account: bank / post office

For convenience of salary and company revenue management, most businesses deposit employee salaries in bank or post office account, which requires that people open a bank or post office account to allow transfer of their salary.

After arriving in Taiwan, new immigrants can open their own account at a bank or post office. It is recommended that the passbook and seal are kept separate and the password should not be the holder's birthday or ID number and should only be known to the holder to avoid the money in the account being stolen.



金融機構開戶所需證件和辦理手續如下：

銀行

1. 攜帶文件：

(1) 雙重身分證明文件。

- A. 持國民身分證或居留證者，應提供其他具辨識力之身分證明文件（如健保卡、護照、駕照、學生證等）。
- B. 未持有居留證之外國自然人及無戶籍國民，應提供合法入境簽證（或戳記）之（外國）護照，或僑務委員會核發之華僑身分證明書，及中華民國統一證號基本資料表。

(2) 印章。

(3) 開戶金額。

2. 手續：

申請銀行開戶時，可直接向服務臺詢問，同時出示相關證件，服務人員會協助完成開戶手續。

3. 各金融銀行機構開戶相關規定依各金融銀行機構規定辦理。



The documents and formalities required to open a bank account are as follows:

Bank

1. Documents to be carried:

(1) Two forms of identification documents

- A. Holders of a R.O.C. ID card or residence permit should also provide another ID document (such as national health insurance card, passport, driver's license and student card etc.).
- B. Natural persons who do not have a residence permit and R.O.C. citizens without household registration should provide a foreign passport with legal visa (or stamp) or Overseas Compatriot Identify Certificate issued by the Overseas Community Affairs Council and a Record of ID No. in the Republic of China.

(2) Seal.

(3) Initial deposit.

2. Formalities:

To open an account, ask at the counter directly and present related documents. Staff will assist you handle the account opening formalities.

3. The rules for opening an account may differ for different banks.



郵局 Post office



## 郵局

1. 攜帶文件：
  - (1) 「護照」及「中華民國統一證號基本資料表」，或「居留證」及第二身分證件（如健保卡、戶口名簿、戶籍謄本、護照等）。
  - (2) 印章。
  - (3) 開戶金額（新臺幣 10 元以上）。
  - (4) 本人親自辦理。
2. 申辦手續：填寫「郵政存簿儲金立帳申請書」、「CRS 稅務居住者身分自我證明表格」（如具外國稅籍編號者，請先確認及備妥）、開戶約定書及存款單，連同上述憑辦證件，至任一郵局辦理。
3. 注意事項：未具中、英文溝通能力者，得由第三人偕同辦理，該第三人應提示國民身分證，並留存影本。

## 金融卡辦理及使用須知

### 領取、啟用及作廢方式

存款人如領取金融卡、密碼函及辦理啟用登錄手續者，應親持身分證明文件及原留印鑑至（原）存款行或依雙方約定方式辦理。

## Post office

1. Documents to be carried:
  - (1) Passport and Record of ID No. in the Republic of China. or residence permit and second proof of ID (national health insurance card, household certificate, household registration transcript, passport etc.)
  - (2) Seal.
  - (3) Initial deposit (more than NT\$10).
  - (4) Handling in person.
2. Application formalities: Take Postal Passbook Saving Account, CRS Self-Certification Form (Individual; prefilled Foreign Tax Identification Number in advance), Opening Application Form Account Opening Agreement, and deposit certificate and the aforementioned documents to any post office.
3. Point for attention: Those who are unable to communicate in English or Chinese should be accompanied by third person who should be a R.O.C. national and provide a copy of ID for retention.

## Obtaining and Using a Financial card

### Picking up, activating and cancelling method

To pick up the financial card, password letter and handle activation registration, the depositor should go in person to the (original) deposit bank and handle according to the agreed method.

### 提款及轉帳金額之限制

使用金融卡提款及轉帳金額之限制，依存款行之規定辦理。

### 金融卡遺失或被竊盜

存款人應妥善保管金融卡，如有遺失或被竊盜等情形時，應即依約定方式向存款行辦理掛失手續，並記得向警察局報案查詢。

## 信用卡申請

### 申請信用卡

申請人之年齡須年滿 20 歲（未超過 70 歲），為完全行為能力人且具有獨立穩定之經濟來源與充分之還款能力。申請時須檢附護照、居留證文件及所得或財力等可證明還款能力之相關資料，例如：報稅資料、扣繳憑單、近二個月薪資單、近二個月薪資轉帳（含內頁及封面）等影本。另，銀行將視狀況要求申請人提供財力或其他證明文件或提供保證人，並保留最後核准與否之權利（註 12）。



### Limit on withdrawal and transfer amount

Limits are as applied by each bank.

### Loss theft of financial card

Holders should take proper care of their financial card. If it is lost or stolen, loss should be reported immediately using the agreed method to the deposit bank and a report filed at a police station.

## Credit Card Application

### Applying for a credit card

Applicant must be 20 years of age or over (no older than 70), fully capable and have independent and stable economic source and sufficient repayment ability.

Applications must submit passport and residence permit and proof of income or wealth or other proof of ability to repay such as copies of tax declaration information, tax withholding certificate, salary transfer for previous two months (including inside page and cover of passbook). Depending on need, banks can request that the applicant provide wealth or other documentary proof or provide a guarantor and reserve the final right to decide whether to approve the issue of a card (Note 12).

## 國際匯兌須知及洗錢防制法規範

外國人應攜帶護照或外僑居留證，至銀行辦理國際匯兌。各外匯指定銀行得依該銀行所揭示之收費標準酌收結購或結售外幣之手續費及郵電費。新住民如有匯款需要，應透過政府核可立案之外匯銀行或合格代辦外籍移工薪資結匯管道辦理，不要使用地下匯兌管道，否則會涉及洗錢防制法的刑事責任。

不論是有人提供免費之打工機會、並給付豐富酬勞，內容是到指定 ATM 提領現金；或是有人表示因貿易買賣，涉及大額款項收付，但因該國外匯管制限額，要求你在臺灣之銀行開外幣帳戶（或借用現成之銀行帳戶），以協助收受款項並依指示轉匯至他國指定帳戶，並給予一定比例之報酬作為答謝，以上這些都可能是詐騙手法，也會導致觸犯洗錢防制法第 14 條洗錢罪或第 15 條特殊洗錢罪之刑事責任。



## Things to Know About International Remittances and Anti-money Laundering Regulations

For international remittance, foreigners should take their passport or residence permit to a bank; each designated foreign currency bank can charge service fee for remittance or withdrawal of foreign currency in line with its announced standards. If new immigrants need to remit money, they should do it at a government-listed foreign exchange bank or through a qualified channel for migrant workers' salary exchange settlement. If an underground remittance channel is used, criminal liability under the Money Laundering Control Act shall be borne.

Whether a free work opportunity and payment of large salary for work that involves withdrawing cash from a designated ATM; or someone says they are doing a business transaction and, because of the domestic restrictions on large receipts and payment, asks you to open a foreign currency account at a domestic bank or to borrow an existing account to help him/her collect payment and then remit it to a designated account in another country, giving a certain percentage as reward, both situations may result in violation of the crime of money laundering under Article 14 of the Money Laundering Control Act or crime of specific money laundering under Article 15.



## 納稅：個人綜合所得稅的申報

### ▶ 個人綜合所得稅的申報

新住民在臺無住所且於一課稅年度內居留未滿 183 天者，其所得稅由扣繳義務人就源扣繳，免辦理結算申報；如有非屬扣繳範圍之所得，應依規定稅率申報納稅。如其一配偶屬中華民國境內居住之個人時，亦可選擇與配偶合併辦理結算申報。

新住民在臺有住所並經常居住，或無住所但於一課稅年度內居留滿 183 天者，均應辦理綜合所得稅結算申報，在結婚或離婚當年度，可選擇與配偶分開或合併申報；婚姻關係存續之其他年度，兩人都應該合併辦理綜合所得稅結算申報，並得自行選擇以配偶為納稅義務人。申報時直接在納稅義務人戶籍所在地（或居留地所轄）國稅局申報即可。

提醒您，只要在臺灣賺取所得，就需和我國國民一樣，負起納稅的義務。



## Paying Tax: Declaring Individual Income Tax

### ▶ Declaring individual income tax

A new immigrant who has no residence in Taiwan and has stayed for less than 183 days in the tax year and for whom tax has been withheld by the tax withholder at source does not need to file a tax return; if there is income outside the scope of withholding, it should be declared and taxed at the required tax rate. If the spouse resides in the R.O.C., filing of a joint tax return can be chosen.

If a new immigrant has a residence where he/she usually lives or has no residence but stays in Taiwan for 183 days or more in a year, he/she must file an income tax declaration. In the year of marriage or divorce the choice can be made to file a separate income tax return or to file a joint income tax return with the spouse; in other years in which the marriage exists, the two people should jointly file a tax return and can choose that the spouse is the taxpayer. A tax return can be filed directly at the tax bureau of the place of the taxpayer's registered residence (or current residence).

If you have income in Taiwan, you are obliged to pay tax like R.O.C. citizens.

1. 視在臺居留天數，分成結算申報與就源扣繳兩種課稅方式：

- (1) 居住者：新住民當年度居住已滿 183 天同國人報稅，如有國內居住者配偶，兩人雙方所得須合併申報。
- (2) 非居住者：新住民當年度居住未滿 183 天可選擇就源扣繳，免辦理申報；或與國內居住者配偶合併申報。
  - 申報期間：每年 5 月 1 日至 5 月 31 日。
  - 申報方式：可利用人工填寫、二維條碼或網際網路等三種方式辦理。

2. 擁有婚姻關係兩人當年度新婚、離婚或分居申報方式：

婚姻關係兩人所得計算稅額方式共有三種，分別為兩人所得全部合併申報、薪資分開計稅合併申報、全部所得分開計稅合併申報。

各申報單位的所得結構與可減免的項目和金額不同，需要經過試算後，決定採用何種計算方式。建議利用網路申報，系統將會自動以最有利方式計算應納稅額。

婚姻關係兩人各婚姻狀況報稅方式：

- (1) 正常婚姻關係：兩人應「合併」申報。
- (2) 當年度新婚、離婚：可以選擇「合併」或「分開」申報。

1. Depending on the number of days stayed in a year, taxation takes two forms, namely filing a tax return and withholding at source:

- (1) Residents: A new immigrant who has stayed for 183 or more days in a year must file a tax return like R.O.C. citizens; if he/she has a spouse who resides in Taiwan, the two people must file a joint tax return.
- (2) Non-residents: If a new immigrant stays in Taiwan for less than 183 days in a year, he/she can choose withholding at source and is exempt from filing a tax return; or can file a joint tax return with their spouse who resides in Taiwan.
  - Filing time: May 1-31, every year.
  - Filing method: a return be handled three ways, namely filled in manually, by QRcode or online.

2. Filing method for a married couple in the year of marriage, divorce or separation:

There are three ways a married couple can calculate income tax, namely joint filing of all the income of the two people, joint filing with salary tax calculated separately, and joint filing with all income tax calculated separately.

Each filing unit has different income structure and deductions and amounts, so trial calculation is required to decided which calculation method to use. Online filing is suggested; the system will automatically calculate the tax amount to pay using the best method.

The tax filing method for a married couple in different situations:

- (1) Normal married relationship: the two people should file a joint tax return.
- (2) Newly married or divorced in the year: can choose to file a joint tax return or to file separately.

(3) 分居：符合下列情形之一，可「分開」申報。

- 不同居達6個月以上，改用分別財產制且經法院裁定者。
- 不繼續共同生活達6個月以上，未成年子女權利義務之行使經法院裁定者。
- 取得通常保護令者於通常保護令有效期間或取得通常保護令前已取得暫時或緊急保護令者。

3. 如對報稅流程不熟悉，可選擇臨櫃申報，現場服務人員將會提供協助；而選擇網路申報則可減少臨櫃等待時間，省時又便利。

(1) 臨櫃申報：擁有婚姻關係兩人一方為新住民者，可自行選擇當外僑納稅義務人，向居留證所載地址之國稅局辦理申報；或以國人配偶為納稅義務人，向國人配偶戶籍所在地之國稅局辦理申報。

- 應攜帶文件：身分證或居留證與所得相關證明文件。（如護照、戶口名簿、扣繳憑單、因在中華民國境內提供勞務而取自境外所得之證明、扶養親屬等相關證明文件）
- 國稅局提供外語諮詢服務，由現場服務人員向外語服務單位通話，以三方通話方式提供協助（註 13）。

(3) Separated: If one of the following conditions are met, a separate tax return can be filed.

- Separated for more than six months, adopted the separate property system and it has been approved by a court.
- Lived separately for more than six months and the execution of custody of underage children has been approved by a court.
- Obtained a temporary or emergency protection order during period of validity of an ordinary protection order or before such as order was obtained.

3. For those unfamiliar with the process of filing a tax return, it can be done in person. at a counter and onsite staff will assist; choosing to file an online tax return reduces time waiting at the counter and is timesaving and convenient.

(1) Filing at the counter: When one party in a married couple is a new immigrant, he/she can choose to file a tax return as a foreign taxpayer and should do so at the tax bureau that has jurisdiction over the address on their ARC; or file a return as taxpayer at the tax bureau of the place of household registration as the spouse of an R.O.C. citizen.

- Documents to be submitted: ID or ARC and income related documents (such as passport, household certificate, certificate of withholding, proof of income received from overseas for labor done in the R.O.C. and proof of dependents.)
- The National Tax Administration provides advice in foreign language. Staff will call out to a language service provider and then assistance will be given using three-way conversation (Note 13).



• 各區國稅局聯絡方式如下：

<b>機關名稱</b>	臺北國稅局	
<b>地址</b>	臺北市萬華區中華路 1 段 2 號	<b>電話</b> (02) 2311-3711
<b>機關名稱</b>	北區國稅局	
<b>地址</b>	桃園市桃園區三元街 156 號	<b>電話</b> (03) 339-6789
<b>機關名稱</b>	中區國稅局	
<b>地址</b>	臺中市西區民生路 168 號	<b>電話</b> (04) 2305-1111
<b>機關名稱</b>	南區國稅局	
<b>地址</b>	臺南市北區富北街 7 號 6-17 樓	<b>電話</b> (06) 222-3111
<b>機關名稱</b>	高雄國稅局	
<b>地址</b>	高雄市苓雅區廣州一街 148 號	<b>電話</b> (07) 725-6600

(2) 網路申報：以自然人憑證、金融憑證、健保卡 + 密碼、戶號 + 身分證字號（或居留證統一證號 + 護照號碼 / 居留證號 / 許可證號）為通行碼等四種方式，另外需至財政部或各區國稅局下載綜所稅電子結算申報軟體或使用線上版報稅軟體完成申報。

• Contact Information for regional tax bureaus

<b>National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, Ministry of Finance</b>	
No. 2, Sec. 1, Zhonghua Rd., Wanhua Dist., Taipei City 108, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(02) 2311-3711
<b>National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area, Ministry of Finance</b>	
No. 156, Sanyuan St., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(03) 339-6789
<b>National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area, Ministry of Finance</b>	
No. 168, Minsheng Rd., West Dist., Taichung City 403, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(04) 2305-1111
<b>National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area, Ministry of Finance</b>	
6-17F., No. 7, Fubei St., North Dist., Tainan City 704, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(06) 222-3111
<b>National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung, Ministry of Finance</b>	
No. 148, Guangzhou 1st St., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City 802, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	(07) 725-6600

(2) Online: declaration: four passwords, namely a Citizen Digital Certificate, financial certificate, national health insurance card+password, account number +ID number (or ID number for aliens to shop + passport number/ARC number / permit number; it's also necessary to go to the website of the Ministry of Finance or area tax bureau to download the electronic settlement declaration software or use the online version tax return filing software to complete declaration.



## 交通資訊

我國經濟發展迅速，國民所得日益提高，機動車數隨之大幅成長，道路交通在現有的各種交通系統中，已成為國人日常生活中最倚靠的一環；而且，隨著公路網路日臻完善，國人對於道路之使用將更有增無減。

### 國際駕照及換發駕照

有關國際駕照及換發駕照等相關資訊可至交通部公路總局網站查閱 (<https://www.thb.gov.tw/>)。



駕照資訊  
Driver's license  
information



換領本國  
駕照資訊  
Information for  
exchange of  
Taiwan driver's  
license

### 交通工具

臺灣目前有桃園國際機場、高雄國際航空站、臺中國際機場及臺北松山機場等四座國際機場，與全球主要國家都有班機往返，交通相當便捷。此外，國內航線亦十分發達，各主要城市間往返班機頻繁，搭乘飛機已與搭乘長途客運巴士一般普及。

陸運系統設有台灣高鐵、臺灣鐵路、臺北捷運、高雄捷運、桃園機場捷運、客運及公車、計程車、汽車租賃、機車、自行車、公共自行車等。臺灣的國際、國內海運非常方便，國內則設有澎湖線、馬祖線、蘭嶼線、綠島線、小琉球線。

## Transport information

As Taiwan's economy developed quickly and national income increased all the time, the number of motorized vehicles increased substantially. Amongst all transport systems, road transport became the one people rely on the most; today, as the road network becomes ever more complete, citizens are using the roads more not less.

### International Driving Permit and changing one for a Taiwan license

For information about the International Driving Permit and changing one for a Taiwan driver's license, please go to the website of the Directorate General of Highways (<https://www.thb.gov.tw/>).

### Transportation

Taiwan has four international airports, namely Taoyuan International Airport, Kaohsiung International Airport, Taichung International Airport and Taipei Songshan International Airport. Taiwan's international air links are well-developed, and it has links to most major countries of the world.

There also various domestic routes such as Taiwan High Speed Rail, Taiwan Railways Administration, Metro Taipei, Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation, Taoyuan Metro, Bus, Taxi, Car Rental, Locomotives, Bicycles, or Public Bicycles. Taiwan's international and domestic freight shipping is very convenient. Domestic frequent serves between the main cities are Penghu line, Matsu Line, Lanyu Line, Green Island Line, and Little Liuchiu Line.

各地另有「臺灣好行」接駁公車，「臺灣好行（景點接駁）旅遊服務」是專為旅遊規劃所設計的公車服務，從臺灣各大景點附近的各大臺鐵、高鐵站接送旅客前往主要觀光景點，不想長途駕車、參加旅行團出遊的旅客，使用「臺灣好行（景點接駁）旅遊服務」是最適合自由行的好方式，也正響應了節能減碳、環保樂活的旅遊新風潮（註 14）。

## 交通標誌

在道路交通設施項目之中，交通標誌、標線及號誌是最基本，也是最重要的。交通標誌分為指示、禁制、輔助、警告（附表五）。

## 交通法令

新住民初到臺灣，要特別注意下列幾項交通安全的規定：

### 1. 汽車駕駛

- 在臺灣，汽車駕駛座係在車輛之左側，因此必須在道路之右側駕車行駛。
- 車輛「起駛」前應顯示方向燈，注意前後左右有無障礙或車輛行人，並應讓行進中之車輛行人優先通行。
- 轉彎及變換車道前，應先顯示欲轉彎（變換車道）方向之車輛前後左（右）邊方向燈，並應全程使用（顯示至完成轉彎及變換車道之行為）。
- 汽車載客或載貨時，不得超載。

Taiwan Tourist Shuttle buses are public buses specially designed for travel that provide a shuttle service for travelers between TRA and Taiwan High Speed Railway stations and nearby tourist attractions. Taiwan Tourist Shuttle buses are the best travel choice for travelers who want to plan their own easy trip and don't want to drive long distances or take part in a tour group, as well as echoing the fashion for reduced carbon emissions and environmental protection LOHAS living. (Note 14)

## Traffic signs

Of all road transport facilities, traffic signs, lines and traffic lights are the most basic and more important. Traffic signs are divided into direction, prohibition, assistance and warning types. (Table 5)

## Traffic regulations

When new immigrants first arrive in Taiwan, they should pay special attention to the following traffic safety regulations:

### 1. Automobile driving

- In Taiwan, the driver's seat is on the left side of cars so cars must drive on the right side of the road.
- Turn on the indicator light before setting off, pay attention for obstacles, vehicles or pedestrians around you and give priority to vehicles and pedestrians that are in motion.
- When turning a corner or changing lane, first turn on the front and rear indicator light of the direction you wish to turn (change lane) and use them throughout (show until the turn or lane change is completed.)
- When carrying passenger or goods, don't overload.

開車勿用手機

Don't use a mobile phone when driving



- 駕駛人應遵守道路交通標誌、標線、號誌之指示，並服從交通指揮人員之指揮。
- 不得無照駕車。駕駛人應隨身攜帶我國政府認可之駕照。
- 汽車駕駛人、前座或小型車後座乘客均應繫妥安全帶，四歲以下兒童應乘坐於安全椅。
- 駕車時勿超速行駛，雨中或濃霧時，應減速慢行。
- 駕車時應與前車保持隨時可以煞停的距離。
- 山區道路請減速慢行，下長陡坡時應使用低速檔行駛。
- 不得擅自改裝車輛，以及在道路上有蛇形、競駛、競技等危險行為。
- 不得酒後駕車。
- 駕車時禁止使用手持式行動電話、電腦或其他相類似功能裝置進行撥接、通話、數據通訊或其他有礙駕駛安全之行為。
- 車輛不可以在鐵路路線、橋樑、隧道內及站區內非供車輛通行之處所通行。
- 不可在鐵路軌道或有關設備上堆積、放置或拋擲物品，妨害行車安全。
- 紅燈不能右轉，除非號誌、標誌另有指示。

- Drivers should follow the directions of traffic signs, lines and lights and obey the directions of traffic control personnel.
- No driving without a license. Drivers must carry a license recognized by the R.O.C. government with them.
- Drivers and front seat passengers in cars and backseat passengers in small passenger vehicles must wear a seatbelt; children under four years of age should sit in a baby seat.
- Do not break the speed limit, and slow down in fog or heavy rain.
- Keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front to allow enough time to brake.
- Drive slowly on mountain roads and use a low speed gear when going downhill.
- Vehicles should not be modified in a way that violates regulations and there should be no dangerous behavior such as zigzagging, racing or doing stunts.
- No driving under the influence of alcohol.
- No use of handheld mobile phone, computer or other device with similar functions to make dial a number, talk, for digital communication or to engage in other conduct that may affect safety when driving.
- Vehicles should not pass through places on railway lines, bridges or tunnels or in stations that are off-limits to pedestrians.
- Do not pile up, place or discard objects that might interfere with train safety on railway tracks or related facilities.
- No right turn at red light unless otherwise indicated by the light or sign.



圖片提供／交通安全入口網

Illustrations provided by Road Traffic Safety Portal Site

**騎機車需戴安全帽**

Wear a helmet when riding a motorcycle

**【安全開關車門五步驟】**

步驟 1：看後照鏡

步驟 2：轉身向後看

步驟 3：確認安全無人車

步驟 4：反手開車門至適當縫隙

步驟 5：確認安全後儘速下車並關車門

**2. 機車駕駛**

- 需依標誌、標線指示兩段式左轉。
- 紅燈不能右轉，除非號誌、標誌另有指示。
- 駕駛人應遵守道路交通標誌、標線、號誌之指示，並服從交通指揮人員之指揮。
- 不得無照駕車。駕駛人應隨身攜帶我國政府認可之駕照。
- 機車、電動機車的騎士及後座乘客，均應配戴安全帽，違法者均須受罰。
- 騎車時勿超速行駛，雨中或濃霧時，應減速慢行。
- 騎車時應與前車保持隨時可以煞停的距離。
- 山區道路請減速慢行。
- 不得擅自改裝車輛，以及在道路上有蛇形、競駛、競技等危險行為。
- 不得酒後騎車。
- 騎車時禁止使用手持式行動電話、電腦或其他相類似功能裝置進行撥接、通話、數據通訊或其他有礙駕駛安全之行為。

- Five steps for safely opening and closing the car door

Step 1: Look in the rear-view mirror

Step 2: Turn and look behind.

Step 3: Confirm there are no vehicles

Step 4: Open the door backhanded to a suitable gap

Step 5: After confirming that it's safe, get out of the car and close the door.

**2. Motorcycle driving**

- Turn left in two stages according to the traffic signs and lines.
- No right turn at red light unless otherwise indicated by the light or sign.
- Drivers should follow the directions of traffic signs, lines and lights and obey the directions of traffic control personnel.
- No driving without a license. Drivers must carry a license recognized by the R.O.C. government with them.
- Riders of motorcycles and electric motorcycles and their backseat passengers must wear a helmet, without which a fine can be imposed.
- Do not break the speed limit, and slow down in fog or heavy rain.
- Keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front to allow enough time to brake.
- Drive slowly on mountain roads.
- Motorcycles should not be modified in a way that violates regulations and there should be no dangerous behavior such as zigzagging, racing or doing stunts.
- No driving under the influence of alcohol.
- No use of handheld mobile phone, computer or other device with similar functions to make dial a number, talk, for digital communication or to engage in other conduct that may affect safety when riding.

- 車輛不可以在鐵路路線、橋樑、隧道內及站區內非供車輛通行之處所通行。
- 不可在鐵路軌道或有關設備上堆積、放置或拋擲物品，妨害行車安全。
- 車輛「騎乘」前應顯示方向燈，注意前後左右有無障礙或車輛行人，並應讓行進中之車輛行人優先通行。
- 轉彎及變換車道前，應先顯示欲轉彎（變換車道）方向之車輛前後左（右）邊方向燈，並應全程使用（顯示至完成轉彎及變換車道之行為）。
- 機車載客或載貨時，不得超載。

### 3. 行人

- 行人應遵守道路交通標誌、標線、號誌之指示，並服從交通指揮人員之指揮。
- 由於車輛係在道路右側行駛，因此行人穿越馬路前，應仔細看有無來車，再行穿越。
- 行人過馬路須走斑馬線、天橋或地下道。
- 行人走路要靠右。
- 行人不可以在鐵路路線、橋樑、隧道內及站區內非供行人通行之處所通行。
- 不可在鐵路軌道或有關設備上堆積、放置或拋擲物品，妨害行車安全。



行人過馬路需走斑馬線  
Pedestrians must cross the road at a zebra crossing

- Motorcycles should not pass through places on railway lines, bridges or tunnels or in stations that are off-limits to pedestrians.
- Do not pile up, place or discard objects that might interfere with train safety on railway tracks or related facilities.
- Turn on the indicator light before riding, pay attention for obstacles, vehicles or pedestrians around you and give priority to vehicles and pedestrians that are in motion.
- When turning a corner or changing lane, first turn on the front and rear indicator light of the direction you wish to turn (change lane) and use them throughout (show until the turn or lane change is completed.)
- When carrying passenger or goods, don't overload.

### 3. Pedestrians

- Pedestrians should follow traffic signs, lines and lights and obey the directions of traffic control personnel.
- As cars drive on the right, pedestrians should look both ways before crossing the road.
- A zebra crossing, pedestrian bridge or pedestrian tunnel must be used to cross the road.
- When walking on the sidewalk, stay to the right.
- Pedestrians should not pass through places on railway lines, bridges or tunnels or in stations that are off-limits to pedestrians.
- Do not pile up, place or discard objects that might interfere with train safety on railway tracks or related facilities.