



身分權益篇

- 140 居留與入籍
- 176 社會福利
- 214 人身安全
- 228 相關法規

Identity Rights

- 141 Residency and Naturalization
- 177 Social welfare
- 215 Personal safety
- 229 Related laws and regulations





居留與入籍

歡迎加入臺灣這個大家庭！

新住民透過婚姻關係歸化為中華民國的一分子，是一種難得的緣分。期間，又有著一連串的考量、選擇，甚至學習的過程——包括：結婚登記、辦理簽證、居留到歸化，期望透過此本手冊的資訊提供，能讓新住民更便利、迅速且愉快地完成這些流程，與另一半順利地在寶島攜手共度人生！

結婚登記

► 新住民如非為外交部公告之特定國家人士

1. 國人與新住民在國內結婚者，須攜帶下列文件向任一戶政事務所辦理結婚登記：
 - (1) 結婚雙方當事人身份證明文件（國人為國民身分證，新住民為護照、外僑居留證）。
 - (2) 經駐外使領館、代表處或辦事處（以下簡稱駐外館處）驗證原核發機關核發 6 個月內之婚姻狀況證明文件及中文譯本。



Residency and Naturalization

Welcome to the Taiwan family!

Being a new immigrant who, through marriage to a Republic of China (R.O.C.) national, is naturalized as an R.O.C. citizen is a relatively rare occurrence. It is also a process that brings with it a series of considerations, choices and even requires study, including: marriage registration and applying for a visa, from residency to naturalization. We very much hope that the information provided in this guide will make the process easier and faster for new immigrants, enabling them to continue married life with their spouse together in Taiwan!

Marriage Registration

► If new immigrants are not nationals of specially designated countries as announced by the Ministry of foreign Affairs (MOFA):

1. When an R.O.C. national marries a new immigrant in Taiwan, they are required to provide the following documents to register their marriage at a Household Registration Office:
 - (1) Identification documents for both parties to the marriage (for the R.O.C. national a National ID card and for the new immigrant a passport, alien resident certificate (ARC)).
 - (2) Marriage status documentation and issued by the original issuing agency within the previous six months and a Chinese language translation approved by an overseas embassy, consulate, representative office or mission (hereafter referred to as embassy or mission abroad).



戶政事務所
Household Registration Office



- (3) 結婚書約（須載有 2 人以上證人簽名）。
 - (4) 國人戶口名簿、最近 2 年內拍攝之符合規格相片 1 張或上傳數位相片（新式國民身分證相片規格可至「內政部戶政司全球資訊網」網站 <https://www.ris.gov.tw> 查詢）。
 - (5) 新住民取用中文姓名聲明書。（以上均須攜帶正本）
2. 國人與新住民在國外結婚已生效者，須攜帶下列文件向任一戶政事務所辦理結婚登記：
- (1) 結婚雙方當事人身分證明文件（國人為國民身分證，新住民為護照、外僑居留證）。
 - (2) 經駐外館處驗證之結婚證明或已向當地政府辦妥結婚登記（或結婚註冊）之證明文件及中文譯本；加註「符合行為地法」字樣者，得免附婚姻狀況證明文件。
 - (3) 國人戶口名簿、最近 2 年內拍攝之符合規格相片 1 張或上傳數位相片（新式國民身分證相片規格可至「內政部戶政司全球資訊網」網站 <https://www.ris.gov.tw> 查詢）。
 - (4) 新住民取用中文姓名聲明書。（以上均須攜帶正本）

- (3) Marriage Certificate (signed by a minimum of two witnesses).
 - (4) R.O.C. Household Certificate, one passport standard photograph or uploaded digital photograph taken in the past two years (for more details on photo specifications for new National ID cards please visit the official website of the Department of Household Registration at the Ministry of the Interior: <https://www.ris.gov.tw>)
 - (5) New immigrants should fill in a Chinese Name Declaration form (the original versions of all the above documents should be submitted)
2. When a Taiwan national and a new immigrant marry overseas they are required to present the following documents to a Household Registration Office to have the marriage registered in Taiwan:
- (1) Identification documents for both parties to the marriage (for the R.O.C. national a National ID card and for the new immigrant a passport or alien resident certificate (ARC)).
 - (2) A marriage certificate verified by an R.O.C. embassy or mission abroad or proving documents such as marriage registration applied for from the local government and a Chinese language translation; when a document is stamped with "locus regit actum" (In compliance with the law) applicants are not required to submit documents proving marriage status.
 - (3) R.O.C. Household Certificate, one passport standard photograph or uploaded digital photograph taken in the past two years (for more details on photo specifications for new National ID cards please visit the website of the Department of Household Registration at the Ministry of the Interior: <https://www.ris.gov.tw>).
 - (4) New immigrants should fill in a Chinese Name Declaration form (the original versions of all the above documents should be submitted).

► 新住民如為外交部公告之特定國家人士

須先在原屬國完成結婚程序後，持原屬國核發之結婚登記書或結婚證書等結婚證明文件及中文譯本，向駐外館處申請面談及文件驗證，俟面談通過完成文件驗證後，國人配偶可持憑下列文件向任一戶政事務所辦理結婚登記：

1. 結婚雙方當事人身分證明文件（國人為國民身分證，新住民為護照、外僑居留證）。
2. 經駐外館處驗證之結婚證明或已向當地政府辦妥結婚登記（或結婚註冊）之證明文件及中文譯本。「符合行為地法」字樣者，得免附婚姻狀況證明文件。



外交部領事事務局
Bureau of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

► If new immigrants are nationals of specially designated countries as announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA):

After completing married procedures in the country of origin, the parties should apply to an R.O.C. embassy or mission abroad for an interview and verification of marriage registration documents or marriage certificate approved by said country, together with a Chinese language translation. After the interview and verification of the documents, the R.O.C. national and spouse should submit the following documents to a Household Registration Office in Taiwan to register the marriage:

1. Identification documents for both parties to the marriage (for the R.O.C. national a National ID card and for the new immigrant a passport or ARC).
2. A marriage certificate verified by an embassy or mission abroad or proving documents such as marriage registration applied for from the local government and a Chinese language translation; when a document is stamped with "locus regit actum" (In compliance with the law) applicants are not required to submit documents proving marriage status.





3. 國人戶口名簿、最近 2 年內拍攝之符合規格相片 1 張（新式國民身分證相片規格可至「內政部戶政司全球資訊網」網站 <https://www.ris.gov.tw> 查詢）。
4. 新住民取用中文姓名聲明書。（以上均須攜帶正本）

我國自 108 年 5 月 24 日起，國人與阿根廷、澳洲、奧地利、比利時、巴西、加拿大、哥倫比亞、丹麥、芬蘭、法國、德國、冰島、愛爾蘭、盧森堡、馬爾他、墨西哥（部分地區）、荷蘭、紐西蘭、挪威、葡萄牙、南非、西班牙、瑞典、英國（部分地區）、美國、烏拉圭等 26 個同性婚姻合法國家或地區之外籍人士，得辦理同性結婚登記。相關資訊請洽內政部戶政司。



3. R.O.C. Household Certificate, one passport standard photograph or uploaded digital photograph taken in the past two years (for more details on photo specifications for new National ID cards please visit the website of the Department of Household Registration at the Ministry of the Interior: <https://www.ris.gov.tw>).
4. New immigrants should fill in a Chinese Name Declaration form (the original versions of all the above documents should be submitted)

On May 24, 2019, Taiwan permitted the registration of same sex marriages between R.O.C. nationals and foreign national partners from 26 countries and areas where same sex marriage is legal: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxemburg, Malta, Mexico (certain areas), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (certain areas), United States and Uruguay. For more information please refer to the Department of Household Registration at the Ministry of the Interior.



簽證

新住民來臺前須向我國駐外館處申請依親簽證，應備文件如下：

1. 申請人本國護照，所餘效期須有 6 個月以上且有空白頁。
2. 填妥簽證申請表，申請表須至外交部領事事務局「線上填寫申請表專區」填寫，列印產出具有條碼之簽證申請表，申請人須親自簽名確認，並黏貼 6 個月內 2 吋彩色照片 2 張，照片背景須以白色為底色。
3. 最近 3 個月內國人配偶全戶戶籍謄本正本 1 份，已有結婚登記並載明新住民之國籍、外文姓名及出生日期。
4. 申請人本國政府所核發之結婚登記證明正本及影本 1 份，無婚姻登記制度之國家須繳結婚證書正本及影本 1 份，須附中文或英文譯本，並經中華民國駐外館處驗證（正本驗畢退還）。



Visas

Before new immigrants come to Taiwan they are required to apply for a dependent visa at an R.O.C. embassy, Consulate, or Trade Office abroad, which requires the following documentation:

1. The passport of the applicant which must be valid for at least six months and have empty pages for visa stamps.
2. A completed visa application form. The bar-coded visa application form should be filled in and then printed out from the "Filling in Online Application Forms Section" of the Bureau of Consular Affairs website. This is then signed by the applicant and two color photographs with white backgrounds taken in the past six months attached.
3. One original copy of the full household registration transcript for the R.O.C. national and spouse from the past three months, on which their marriage should be indicated as well as the nationality, foreign name and date of birth of the new immigrant.
4. One original copy and one photocopy of the marriage registration documents approved by the government in the applicant's country of origin. Where a country does not have a marriage registration system the original copy of the marriage certificate and one photocopy must be submitted, with Chinese or English language translations. Such documentation must also be verified by the R.O.C. embassy or mission in the country (once confirmed the original documents will be returned).



5. 效期內之申請人本國政府所核發之無犯罪紀錄證明（即良民證）正本 1 份，須附中文或英文譯本，並經中華民國駐外館處驗證（倘該證明註明效期，以該效期為準；倘未註明效期，則以申請人本國政府核發日起 1 年內為效期）。
6. 由衛生福利部指定外籍人士國內體檢醫院或國外醫院出具的最近 3 個月內健康檢查合格證明（居留或定居健康檢查項目表）正本及影本 1 份，國外體檢證明須附中文或英文譯本，並經中華民國駐外館處驗證。
7. 其他視個案要求提供財力證明、來臺目的證明、來臺關係人保證書等審核所需之有關文件。
8. 簽證規費。
9. 本說明如有更動，則依據外交部領事事務局資訊網站（網址：<https://www.boca.gov.tw>）公告之最新資料及駐外館處公告為準。

5. One original copy of a valid police criminal record certificate approved by the government of the applicant's country of origin, with a Chinese or English language translation and verified by the R.O.C. embassy or mission in the country (the validity of such documents will be determined by the period of validity indicated; where there is no period of validity the document will be considered valid for one year after the day it was approved by the applicant's country of origin).
6. One original and one copy of a Health Examination Report (based on health certificate for residency or settlement application procedures) from the past three months conducted by a hospital in Taiwan designated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare as conducting foreign national physical examinations or a foreign hospital accepted by the ministry. Overseas health examination reports must come with a Chinese or English language translation and be verified by the R.O.C. embassy or mission in the country.
7. On a case by case basis, applicants also may be asked to provide further documents for verification, including a financial statement, evidence of their purpose in visiting Taiwan, guarantees from contacts in Taiwan, such as the examination and approval of letter of guarantee by particulars of reference in Taiwan.
8. Standard Republic of China visa processing fee.
9. In the event that any of the above regulations are revised, updated information will be posted on the official website of the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<https://www.boca.gov.tw>) or by R.O.C. embassies or missions abroad.



居留

► 申請外僑居留證

1. 持依親居留簽證經查驗入國者：持依親居留簽證經查驗入國者，應於入國後 15 天內，擁有婚姻關係兩人一起前往移民署服務站（居留地）申請「外僑居留證」。

• 申請時應準備的文件及費用包括：

- (1) 申請書並貼最近 1 年內同國民身分證規格之 2 吋彩色照片 1 張。
- (2) 護照及居留簽證。
- (3) 申請居留目的之證明文件，例如：辦妥結婚登記的戶口名簿或國人配偶身分證。
- (4) 證件費（第 1 次申請，僅給 1 年效期，費用為每年新臺幣 1,000 元）。
- (5) 外國文件須翻譯成中文，並經我駐外館處驗證，才可持至國內使用。



內政部移民署
National Immigration Agency

Residency

► Alien Residents Certificate (ARC)

1. Individuals with a confirmed dependents resident visa (or family resident visitor visa) in Taiwan: Those who enter the country on a confirmed dependents resident visa (or family resident visitor visa) are required, together with their spouse, to apply for an “Alien Residents Permit” (ARC) at a National Immigration Agency Service Center (in their place of residency) within 15 days of arriving in Taiwan.

• When applying for an ARC the following documents must be presented and a processing fee paid:

- (1) One National ID card specification color passport photo taken within the past year should be attached to the application form.
- (2) Passport and resident visa.
- (3) Residency application purpose proving documents. For example, a Household Certificate indicating marriage registration or the National ID card of an R.O.C. spouse.
- (4) Document processing fee (the document given on first application has a validity of one year and costs NT\$1,000 per year).
- (5) All foreign language documents must be translated into Chinese and be verified by an R.O.C. embassy or mission before they can be used in Taiwan.

2. 持依親停留簽證經查驗入國者：持依親停留簽證的新住民於入國後，停留期限屆滿前 30 日，得向移民署服務站（居留地）申請改辦「外僑居留證」；但須停留期限在 60 天以上，且未經簽證核發機關加註限制不准延期（NO EXTENSION）或其他限制之有效簽證，才可申請。

• 申請時應準備的文件包括：

- (1) 申請書並貼最近 1 年內同國民身分證規格之 2 吋彩色照片 1 張。
- (2) 護照及停留簽證。
- (3) 衛生福利部指定之外籍人士體檢醫院或國外合格醫院 3 個月內發給的健康檢查合格證明（居留或定居健康檢查項目表）（國外檢驗者，正本及中譯本須經我駐外館處驗證）。
- (4) 距核發日起 1 年內之申請人本國政府所核發之無犯罪紀錄證明（即良民證，須含最近 5 年內之紀錄，正本及中譯本須經我駐外館處驗證）。

2. Individuals with a confirmed dependents visitors visa (or family-based visitor visa) in Taiwan: New immigrants who enter the country on a confirmed dependents visitors visa (or family-based visitor visa) are required to apply for an “Alien Residents Permit” (ARC) at a National Immigration Agency Service Center (in their place of residency) before their 30 day visa expires. However, when a stay is 60 days or longer, only those with a valid visa not stamped “NO EXTENSION” or subject to other restrictions by the visa approving agency are eligible to make an application.

• Applicants are required to submit the following documents:

- (1) One application form and one National ID card specification color passport photo taken within the past year.
- (2) Passport and visitors visa.
- (3) A Health Examination Report (based on health certificate for residency or settlement application procedures) issued within the past three months by a hospital in Taiwan designated as conducting foreign national physical examinations or a foreign hospital accepted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (when a health examination report is conducted overseas the original copy must be provided together with a Chinese language translation approved by an R.O.C. embassy or mission abroad).
- (4) A valid police criminal record certificate issued within the past year by the government of the applicant’s country of origin (this must cover the previous five years, with the original copy and Chinese language translation verified by an R.O.C. embassy or mission abroad).



中華民國居留證正面
R.O.C. Alien Resident Certificate – front



中華民國居留證反面
R.O.C. Alien Resident Certificate – back

- (5) 居留地址證明（同戶籍者免附）。
- (6) 戶口名簿或國人配偶身分證（已有結婚登記並載明配偶國籍及外文姓名）。
- (7) 證件費（第 1 次申請，僅給 1 年效期，費用為每年新臺幣 1,000 元，惟持依親停留簽證辦理者，須另加新臺幣 2,200 元）。
- (8) 外國文件須翻譯成中文，並經我駐外館處驗證，才可持至國內使用。
- (9) 移民署對於持依親停留簽證經查驗入國，嗣申請外僑居留證之案件，得現場面談。

3. 本說明如有更動，則依據內政部移民署全球資訊網公告之最新資料為準（網址：<https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5385/7244/7250/7317/居留/181946/>）。



申請外僑
居留證
Applying for an
Alien Resident
Certificate
(ARC)



- (5) Evidence of residential address (not required where both parties have the same household registration).
 - (6) Household Certificate or the National ID card of an R.O.C. spouse (indicating marriage registration, nationality and foreign language name of spouse).
 - (7) Document processing fee (the document given on first application has a validity of one year and the cost is NT\$1,000 per year. However, applicants with a dependent visitors visa (or family-based visitor visa) are required to pay an additional NT\$2,200).
 - (8) All foreign language documents must be translated into Chinese and be verified by an R.O.C. embassy or mission before they can be used in Taiwan.
 - (9) The National Immigration Agency conducts interviews in all cases involving applicants for an ARC who enter Taiwan on a confirmed dependent visitors visa (or family-based visitor visa).
3. If this explanation is changed, the latest information announced on the Ministry of the Interior National Immigration Agency portal website will take precedence (Website: <https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5385/7244/7250/7317/居留/181946/>).





我國自 108 年 5 月 24 日起，受理國人之外籍同性配偶（以 26 個同婚合法化國家或地區之人民為限）申請依親居留。比照現行異性婚姻外籍配偶規定，應在國外結婚→返國向戶政機關辦理同性結婚登記，或直接在國內辦理同性結婚登記→向駐外館處申辦簽證→向移民署申辦居留。相關資訊請洽下述相關服務機關。

服務機構	服務項目
各鄉鎮市戶政事務所	申請結婚登記、歸化、戶籍登記、國民身分證
臺灣駐外館處	申請簽證、文件證明
移民署各地服務站	申請外僑居留證、外僑永久居留證、臺灣地區居留證、臺灣地區定居證



On May 24, 2019, Taiwan began accepting applications for dependent residency from the same sex foreign spouses (from 26 countries and areas where same sex marriage is legal) of R.O.C. nationals in same sex marriages. The process is based on the existing rules governing foreign spouses in heterosexual marriages, namely "if married overseas on returning home the same sex marriage can be registered at the Household Registration Office or same sex marriage be directly conducted and registered in Taiwan" apply for a visa from an R.O.C. embassy or mission "Apply for residency from the National Immigration Agency. For more information please make inquiries at the relevant service agency.

Service Agency	Service Items
Household Registration Office in towns and rural townships	Applications for marriage registration, naturalization, household registration, National ID Cards
R.O.C. embassy or mission	Applications for visas, document authentication
National Immigration Agency Service Centers	Applications for Alien Resident Certificate, Alien Permanent Resident Certificate, Resident Certificate for the Taiwan Area, Permanent Resident Certificate for the Taiwan Area

► 申請外僑永久居留證

1. 取得外僑居留證之新住民於合法連續居留 5 年，且每年居住超過 183 日，可以向移民署服務站（居留地）申請外僑永久居留證。以下相關說明如有更動，則依據移民署全球資訊網公告之最新資料為準（網址：<https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5385/7244/7250/7317/> 永久居留 /30029/）。

• 申請時應準備的文件及費用包括：

- (1) 永久居留申請書並貼最近 1 年內同國民身分證規格之 2 吋彩色照片 1 張。
- (2) 新、舊護照正、影本各 1 份（正本驗畢後歸還）。
- (3) 外僑居留證正、影本各 1 份（正本驗畢後歸還）。
- (4) 健康檢查合格證明，檢查項目依據衛生福利部規定辦理。
- (5) 財產或特殊藝能證明。
- (6) 自核發之日起 6 個月內之 5 年內申請人本國政府所核發之無犯罪紀錄證明（即良民證，正本及中譯本須經我駐外館處驗證）及 3 個月內之我國警察刑事紀錄證明。



申請外僑
永久居留證
Applying for an
Alien Permanent
Resident
Certificate (APRC)

► Applications for Alien Permanent Resident Certificate

1. New Immigrants with an Alien Resident Certificate who remain in Taiwan for a minimum of 183 days a year for five consecutive years can to apply to a National Immigration Agency Service Center (at their place of residency) for an Alien Permanent Resident Certificate. If related explanations are changed, the latest information announced on the Ministry of the Interior National Immigration Agency portal website will take precedence (Website: <https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5385/7244/7250/7317/> 永久居留 /30029/).

• Applicants are required to submit the following documents:

- (1) One Alien Permanent Resident Certificate application form with one National ID card specification color passport photo taken within the past year.
- (2) Original and one copy of old and new passports (the originals will be returned after verification).
- (3) Original and one copy of ARC (the original will be returned after verification).
- (4) A Health Examination Report conducted in accordance with regulations detailed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.
- (5) Financial statement or proof of special professional skills or artistic ability.
- (6) A valid police criminal record certificate issued within the past six months by the government of the applicant's country of origin covering the previous five years, with the original copy and Chinese language translation verified by the R.O.C. embassy or mission; as well as a valid police criminal record certificate issued by the police authorities in Taiwan within the past three months (not required if the applicant is visiting Taiwan for the first time).

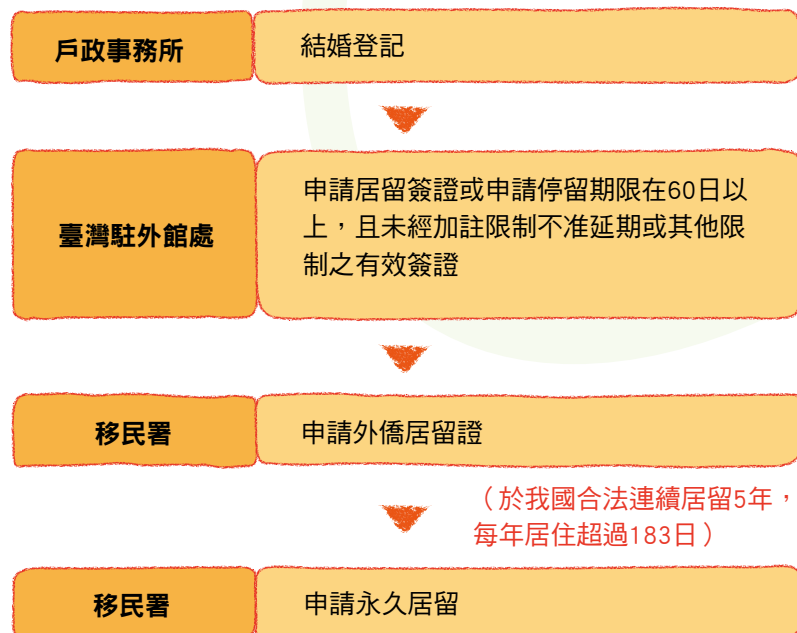
(7) 其他相關證明文件，如戶口名簿或國人配偶身分證（已有結婚登記並載明配偶國籍及外文姓名）、結婚證書及視個案狀況要求之文件。

(8) 證件費新臺幣 1 萬元。

備註：外國人於合法連續居留 5 年期間，每次出國在 3 個月以內者，得免附健康檢查合格證明及本國警察紀錄證明書。

2. 永久居留之流程圖：新住民來臺居留後，可以選擇申請永久居留或歸化我國國籍。

申請永久居留之流程圖



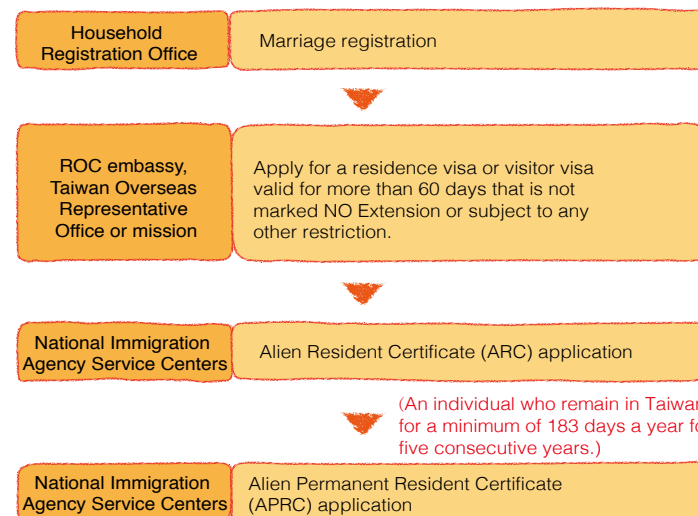
(7) Other related proving documents, including a Household Certificate, the National ID card of an R.O.C. spouse (on which the marriage should be indicated as well as the nationality and foreign name of the spouse), marriage certificate and other requested documents on a case by case basis.

(8) Document processing fee of NT\$10,000.

Note: Foreign nationals who have lived in Taiwan legally for five consecutive years, during which time they have left the country for no longer than three months at any one time, are not required to submit a health certificate or police criminal record certificate.

2. Permanent residency application process: After a new immigrant arrives in Taiwan he or she can choose to apply for permanent residency or naturalization as an R.O.C. citizen.

Applying for an Alien Permanent Resident Certificate (APRC) process



申請變更居留地

在臺灣居住後如果因故變更居留地，務必於事實發生後 15 日內辦理住址變更，逾期辦理，處新臺幣 2,000 元以上 10,000 元以下罰鍰。

1. 受理單位：新居留地移民署服務站（可查閱附表六或網址：<https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5385/5388/7181/7184/7193/>）

2. 申請變更居留地應備文件：

- (1) 申請書並貼最近 1 年內同國民身分證規格之 2 吋彩色照片 1 張。
- (2) 護照。
- (3) 外僑居留證。
- (4) 相關證明文件正本：如租賃契約。

辦理外僑居留證延期：

新住民有延期居留之必要時，應於居留期限屆滿前 30 日內提出申請。

1. 受理單位：移民署服務站（居留地）

2. 應備文件及費用：

- (1) 申請書並貼最近 1 年內同國民身分證規格之 2 吋彩色照片 1 張。
- (2) 護照。
- (3) 外僑居留證。



Application for change in place of residency

If after arriving in Taiwan and registering a place of residence and change of said residence must be reported within 15 days. Failure to do so can result in a fine of NT\$2,000-10,000.

1. Processing Unit: New Residence National Immigration Agency Service Center (For more information please see Appended table 6 or go to: <https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5385/5388/7181/7184/7193/>)

2. Documents required for residence change applications:

- (1) Applications should include one National ID card specification color passport photo taken within the past year.
- (2) Passport.
- (3) Alien Resident Certificate.
- (4) Original copies of related documents: Tenancy agreement etc.

Alien Resident Certificate Extensions:

When a new immigrant has to extend an Alien Resident Certificate, he / she is required to apply for said extension within 30 days of the existing ARC expiring.

1. Processing unit: National Immigration Agency Service Center (in area of residence).

2. Required documents and processing fee:

- (1) Applications should include one National ID card specification color passport photo taken within the past year.
- (2) Passport.
- (3) Alien Resident Certificate.



(4) 臺籍配偶的身分證或戶口名簿。

(5) 證件費（每年效期新臺幣 1,000 元）。

3. 外僑居留證忘記延期，其裁罰基準：建議新住民要熟知自己的居留證效期，凡逾期居留未滿 30 日，原申請居留原因仍繼續存在者，經依規定繳納罰鍰後，得向移民署重新申請居留。逾期居（停）留者，其裁罰基準如下：

(1) 逾期 10 日以下者，處新臺幣 2,000 元罰鍰。

(2) 逾期 11 日以上，30 日以下者，處新臺幣 4,000 元罰鍰。

(3) 逾期 31 日以上，60 日以下者，處新臺幣 6,000 元罰鍰。

(4) 逾期 61 日以上，90 日以下者，處新臺幣 8,000 元罰鍰。

(5) 逾期 91 日以上者，處新臺幣 10,000 元罰鍰。

(6) 未滿 14 歲者不罰；14 歲以上未滿 18 歲者減半。

小叮嚀：逾期 30 日以上，將限令（強制）出境。

► **因配偶死亡或離婚，後續居留問題：**

1. 國人配偶死亡者，新住民依法得申請繼續居留；惟如發現有違法的情形，仍可廢止其居留許可，並註銷其外僑居留證。

(4) National ID card or Household Certificate of Taiwanese spouse.

(5) Document processing fee (NT\$1,000 per year of validity).

3. Standard sanctions if an ARC is not extended: New immigrants should keep in mind the expiration date of their ARC. Anyone who overstays their ARC by less than 30 days, where the original reason for their residency continues to exist, is required to reapply to the National Immigration agency for residency, after paying a fine as stipulated in relevant regulations. The fines for overstaying a resident (visitors) visa are as follows:

(1) A fine of NT\$2,000 for overstaying 10 days or less.

(2) A fine of NT\$4,000 for overstaying 11-30 days or less.

(3) A fine of NT\$6,000 for overstaying 31-60 days or less

(4) A fine of NT\$8,000 for overstaying 61-90 days or less

(5) A fine of NT\$10,000 for overstaying 91 days or more

(6) Individuals aged 14 and under will not be fined; those aged 15-18 will be fined half the standard amount.

Caution: Anyone who overstays their visa by 30 days or more will be ordered to leave the country.

► **Residency issues following the death of a spouse or divorce:**

1. If a Taiwan national wife or husband dies, the new immigrant spouse must apply for the right to continue to reside in Taiwan; In the event that illegality is discovered the individual's residence permit can still be canceled and ARC revoked.



2. 外國人為臺灣地區設有戶籍國民之配偶，其本人遭受配偶身體或精神虐待，經法院核發保護令者，得申請繼續居留。
3. 新住民離婚後，居留原因即消失，由移民署廢止其居留許可，並註銷其外僑居留證。惟取得在臺灣地區已設有戶籍未成年親生子女監護權者，得申請繼續居留。
4. 因遭受家庭暴力經法院判決離婚，且有在臺灣地區設有戶籍之未成年親生子女者，得申請繼續居留。
5. 因居留許可被廢止而遭強制出國，對在臺灣地區已設有戶籍未成年親生子女造成重大且難以回復損害之虞者，得申請繼續居留。
6. 外國人與本國雇主發生勞資爭議，正在進行爭訟程序，得准予繼續居留。
7. 新住民取得永久居留證者，因與國人配偶離婚，已取得永久居留之離婚配偶無需於 10 日返回其原屬國。
8. 另外，為進一步保障新住民離婚後之家庭團聚權，並兼顧未成年子女最佳利益，未來我國移民法規之修法將朝離婚後如對未成年子女有撫育事實或會面交往，亦得申請繼續居留的方向修正。

2. Where a foreign national is the spouse of a Taiwan national with household registration in Taiwan, and is subject to physical or emotional abuse from said Taiwanese spouse, if a local court issues a protection order, he or she can apply to continue residing in Taiwan.
3. If a new immigrant and his or her Taiwanese spouse divorce, the original reason for the residence in Taiwan disappears and the National Immigration Agency will cancel their residency permit and revoke their ARC. Only those who have guardianship over minor children with household registration in Taiwan can apply to continue residing in the country.
4. If a court grants a new immigrant a divorce as a result of domestic violence and he or she has minor children with household registration in Taiwan, he or she can apply to continue residing in the country.
5. In a situation where ordering a new immigrant, whose residence permit is canceled, to leave the country will cause serious and irreversible harm to their minor children with household registration in Taiwan, said new immigrant can apply to continue residing in Taiwan.
6. When a foreign national is involved in a labor dispute with an R.O.C. national employer and engaged in ongoing arbitration, said individual will be permitted to remain resident in Taiwan.
7. When a new immigrant with an Alien Permanent Residence Certificate (APRC) divorces from an R.O.C. national spouse, the divorcing party with the APRC is not required to return to their country of origin within 10 days.
8. In order to strengthen protections afforded the right of new immigrants to family reunion, after a divorce and in the best interests of minor children, future revisions of the Immigration Act will seek to ensure that where a former spouse provides material support to or maintains relationships with minor children he or she can apply to continue residing in Taiwan.



▶ 註銷外僑居留證，被撤銷或廢止居留許可情況：

1. 在居留期間內，居留原因消失者。
2. 申請資料虛偽或不實者。
3. 持用不法取得、偽造或變造之證件者。
4. 經判處 1 年有期徒刑以上之刑確定者。但因過失犯罪者，不在此限。
5. 回復我國國籍者。
6. 取得我國國籍者。
7. 兼具我國國籍，以國民身分入出國、居留或定居者。
8. 已取得外僑永久居留證者。
9. 受驅逐出國者。

▶ 尋求停（居）留法令問題：

當您有停（居）留法令問題時，可到移民署各縣市服務站洽詢或使用電話請求諮詢和協助。

- 移民署各縣市服務站電話及地址（附表六）。

▶ Situations in which an Alien Resident Certificate can be canceled or revoked include:

1. When the reason for residence in Taiwan disappears during the period of residency.
2. When application information is found to be false or inaccurate.
3. When the applicant is found to have documents that were obtained illegally, are counterfeit or altered.
4. When an applicant's jail sentence of one year or more is confirmed, though this does not include crimes of criminal negligence.
5. When an applicant has their R.O.C. nationality restored.
6. When an applicant obtains R.O.C. nationality.
7. When an applicant has R.O.C. nationality and enters/exits the country, stays or takes up residence using said R.O.C. nationality.
8. When the applicant has already obtained an Alien Permanent Resident Certificate.
9. When an applicant has been expelled from the country.

▶ Resolving visiting (residency) legal issues:

When an individual encounters visiting (residency) legal difficulties National Immigration Agency Service Centers can be visited or called to seek advice and assistance.

- Telephone numbers and addresses of National Immigration Agency Service Centers across Taiwan (Table 6).



歸化

申請歸化我國國籍的新住民，必須經過結婚登記、申請簽證、申請外僑居留證後，合法居留連續滿三年，且每年有183日以上居留之事實後，依序向各單位申請，主要申請流程，詳如網址：<https://www.ris.gov.tw/app/portal/190>

- 外國籍人士與國人結婚申請歸化中華民國國籍暨戶籍登記流程表（附表十一）。

申請歸化國籍

受理機關：國內住所地的戶政事務所

- 須準備的文件包括：

1. 歸化國籍申請書。
2. 合法有效的外僑居留證或外僑永久居留證。
3. 原屬國政府核發之警察紀錄證明或其他相關證明文件。
 - (1) 向原屬國政府申請，核發日期須在申請日前6個月內，原屬國政府核發日期以後，申請人入國後有再出國相當時日，經主管機關認有疑慮者，得請當事人繳交出國期間無犯罪紀錄證明。



Naturalization

New immigrants who apply for naturalization as an R.O.C. citizen must first have their marriage registered, apply for a visa and apply for an Alien Resident Certificate. After living in Taiwan legally for three continuous years, for a minimum of 183 days a year, an application for naturalization can be made to the relevant agencies. For more information on the application process please go to: <https://www.ris.gov.tw/app/portal/190>

- Process by which foreign nationals married to R.O.C. nationals apply for naturalization as an R.O.C. citizen and household registration (Table 11).

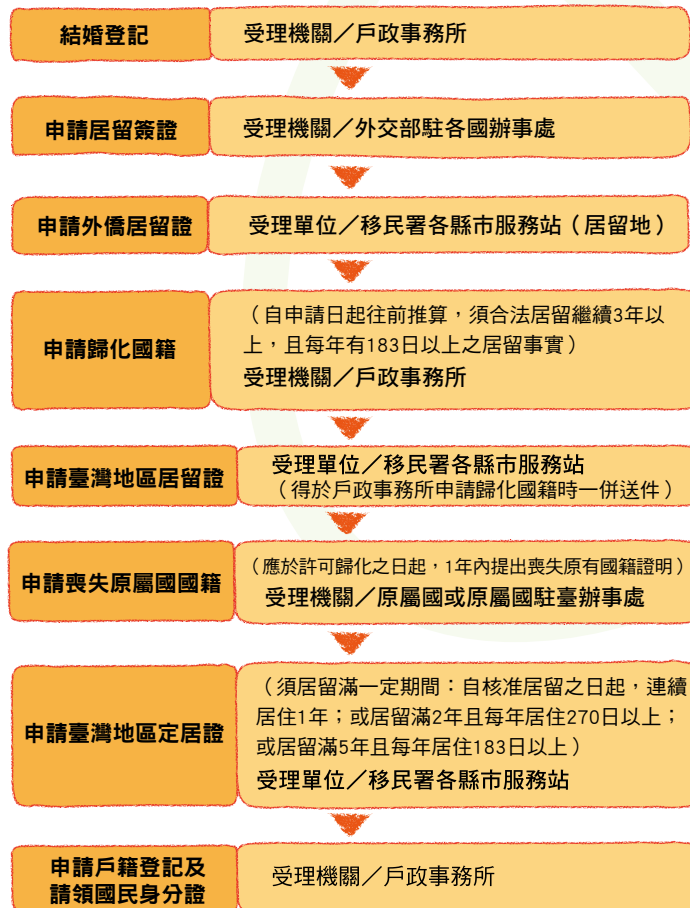
Applications for naturalization

Processing agency: Local Household Registration Office

- Required documents:
 1. Naturalization application form.
 2. Legally valid Alien Resident Certificate or Alien Permanent Resident Certificate.
 3. Police criminal record certificate and other related proving documents approved by the government of the applicant's country of origin.
 - (1) The application made to the government in the country of origin must have been approved within the past six months. However, if after the date of the approval the applicant enters Taiwan and exits the country multiple times, where the competent authority deems this to raise questions it can ask the applicant to submit a police criminal record certificate for the time spent out of the country.

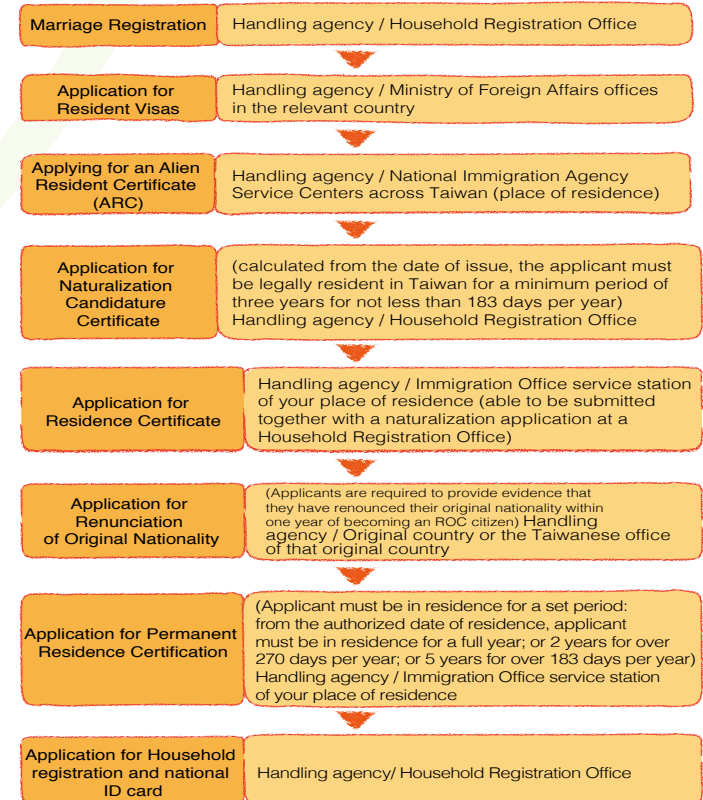
- (2) 申請人外僑居留證居留事由載明為「依親（配偶）」者或已取得外僑永久居留證者，得免附。
4. 具備歸化取得我國國籍者基本語言能力及國民權利義務基本常識證明文件。

申請歸化我國國籍暨戶籍登記流程表／受理機關（單位）



- (2) This does not apply when the reason given for residence on an application for an Alien Resident Certificate is “Dependent (Spouse)” or the applicant has already obtained an Alien Permanent Resident Certificate.
4. Proving documents indicating an applicant has achieved the required basic language ability and general knowledge of the rights and duties of naturalized R.O.C. citizens.

Applying for the Naturalization Certificate and household registration / Handling agency process





社會福利

社會福利政策是我國基本國策之一，大抵以社會保險、社會救助、福利服務、醫療保健、就業服務、社會住宅，以及教育為社會福利政策之主要內容，特將與新住民生活息息相關的資訊羅列出來，希望對初到臺灣的新住民有所助益。

醫療資訊

臺灣為促進全民健康及福祉，提供健全福利服務體系，優先照顧弱勢族群，保障民衆就醫權益，以營造互助祥和社會。

全民健保

「全民健康保險」是臺灣最主要、也最重要的社會保險，主要目的在提升全體國民的身心健康和生活品質，當我們生病時，只需付掛號費及部份負擔給診所，不用付大筆的診療費用，減輕許多人的負擔。不只對本國國民，「全民健康保險」的加保條件、服務內容，都和新住民在來臺後的健康生活息息相關，依法新住民也可以申請加入全民健康保險。



Social welfare

Social welfare policy is one of Taiwan's fundamental national policies. This section mainly covers issues such as social insurance, social relief, welfare service, healthcare, employment service, social housing, and education, and especially offers information closely related to new immigrants, aiming to help them adapt to life in Taiwan.

Healthcare information

To enhance health and wellbeing of the people, take care of the vulnerable on a priority basis, ensure people's right to medical care, and build a harmonious society, Taiwan established a comprehensive welfare system.



健保卡
health ID card

National Health Insurance

“National Health Insurance” (NHI) is the main and the most important social insurance in Taiwan, which aims to improve the physical and mental health as well as living quality for all nationals. When people fall ill, they only need to pay for the registration fee and partial medical expenses instead of a huge amount diagnostic fee, which helps many alleviate their burden. The NHI is not limited to Taiwanese nationals. As the conditions and content of the insurance scheme are highly related to new immigrants' health and wellbeing after arriving at Taiwan, new immigrants can also apply to join the NHI according to the law.





- 新住民申請加入全民健康保險的方式以及服務的內涵如下：

1. 加保條件：

在臺灣地區領有居留證明文件者，在臺灣連續居留滿 6 個月或曾出境 1 次未逾 30 日，其實際居住期間扣除出境日數後，併計達 6 個月之日起，都應該參加全民健康保險。但有一定僱主之受僱者，自受僱日起就應該投保，不受 6 個月的限制。

2. 申請程序：符合參加全民健康保險之新住民，應檢附居留證明文件，並依下列手續辦理。

- (1) 有一定僱主之受僱者，應在服務單位申請參加健保。
- (2) 沒有工作的新住民，應在臺連續居留滿 6 個月或曾出境 1 次未逾 30 日，實際居住期間扣除出境日數後，併計達 6 個月之日起，依附臺籍配偶投保。
- (3) 沒有工作也不符合以眷屬身分投保的新住民，應在臺連續居留滿 6 個月或曾出境 1 次未逾 30 日，其實際居住期間扣除出境日數後，併計達 6 個月之日起，攜帶居留證明文件到居留地的鄉（鎮、市、區）公所辦理投保。
- (4) 衛生福利部中央健康保險署服務諮詢電話：0800-030-598（手機請撥 02-4128-678）。

- Guidelines for new immigrants to apply for the NHI and service included:

1. Persons qualified to join the NHI:

Persons with a valid residence permit and who have been resident in Taiwan for a period of six months and who have not left for a period in excess of 30 days should participate in the National Health Insurance scheme. However, those who are legally employed in Taiwan should be enrolled in the scheme by their employer from the day they start their employment, and are not subject to the 6-month restriction.

2. Application Process: New immigrants who are eligible to join the National Health Insurance scheme should prepare a photocopy of their residence permit and follow the procedure below.

- (1) Employees of a fixed employer should apply for National Health Insurance through their employer.
- (2) Unemployed new immigrants who have continuously resided in Taiwan for 6 months or have been a resident for a total of 6 months after time spent abroad is subtracted from the total and with no absences abroad for more than 30 days should apply together with their Taiwanese spouse.
- (3) New immigrants who are unemployed and who are not eligible to apply for insurance as a dependent should be a resident in Taiwan for 6 months or have been a resident for a total of 6 months after the time spent abroad is subtracted from the total and with no absences abroad for more than 30 days should apply by taking a photocopy of their resident certificate to their local (village, town, city or district) administration office to arrange insurance.
- (4) Toll-free counseling hotline of National Health Insurance Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare: 0800-030-598 (for mobile please call: 02-4128-678).



3. 全民健康保險的服務項目

保險對象發生疾病、傷病、生育及事故時，可提供門診或住院診療服務。但保險對象應依醫療相關規定就醫，並負擔部分醫療費用。

4. 就醫就診時記得攜帶「健保卡」

不論看病、領藥或做檢查，請記得攜帶健保卡及國民身分證或其他足以證明身分之文件，到門口掛有全民健康保險標誌的診所或醫院，就能夠以健保的身分看醫生，請分別依診所或醫院掛號費收費標準及健保部分負擔規定繳交費用。

如果因故在就醫時未帶健保卡，所有醫療費用都須先自付。但只要在 10 日內（不含例假日）攜帶健保卡到原就醫診所或醫院，診所或醫院即會在扣除應繳部分負擔後，退還其餘費用。



衛生福利部中央健康保險署

National Health Insurance Administration, MOHW

3. Service Items of National Health Insurance

Provide outpatient and inpatient treatment services for the insured for diseases, injuries, and child-bearing related incidents, but the insured person shall be responsible for partial medical expenses according to related regulations.

4. When Visiting the Doctor, Remember to Take your National Health Insurance Card

Whether you are visiting the doctor, getting a prescription or having a medical examination, please remember to take your insurance card to all hospitals or clinics with a national health care insurance sign by the door in order to use your national health insurance. Please comply with the standard registration fees and charges of your clinic or hospital and claim in accordance with the regulations governing health insurance.

If for some reason you do not have your health insurance card with you when receiving medical treatment, you must first pay all medical expenses yourself. As long as you take your health insurance card to the clinic or hospital where you received treatment within ten days (not including holidays), the clinic or hospital will immediately deduct the appropriate charges and return the remainder to you.

產前檢查

懷孕時，無論是否取得健保身份，政府皆提供孕婦 10 次產前檢查、1 次超音波檢查、1 次孕婦乙型鏈球菌篩檢、2 次產前衛教指導等預防保健服務，產檢項目包含免費愛滋病毒篩檢，建議於第 1 孕期第 1 次產檢進行篩檢，以及早發現及早治療，降低寶寶感染愛滋病毒的風險；此外，針對感染愛滋病毒的孕婦，政府提供孕婦及其新生兒免費醫療服務，包括孕期、產程中及產後所需的治療性或預防性藥物、分娩方式等衛教諮詢，另提供寶寶母乳替代品、定期追蹤採檢及專人協助寶寶服藥等服務。



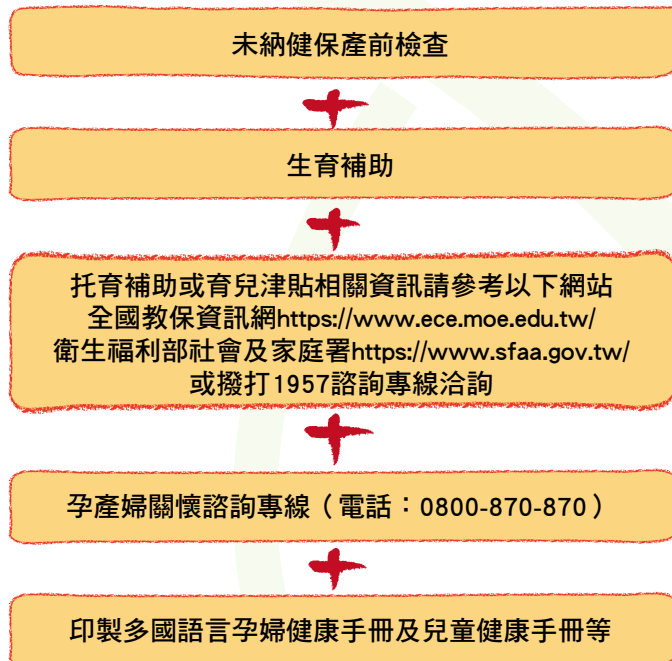
Prenatal Examinations for Mothers-to-be

Whether you have a National Health Insurance Card or not, the government provides ten prenatal examinations, one ultrasound examination, one Group B Streptococcus screening, and two prenatal health education sessions. A free HIV screening is also included in the prenatal examination, which is recommended to be taken at the first examination during the first trimester, to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment. In addition, pregnant women with HIV are provided with free medical services, including preventative treatment during pregnancy, delivery and after giving birth, appropriate method of delivery, as well as breast milk substitutes, regular follow-up tests, and a designated person to assist the newborn in taking medication.





政府為照護新住民孕婦也提供多項資源

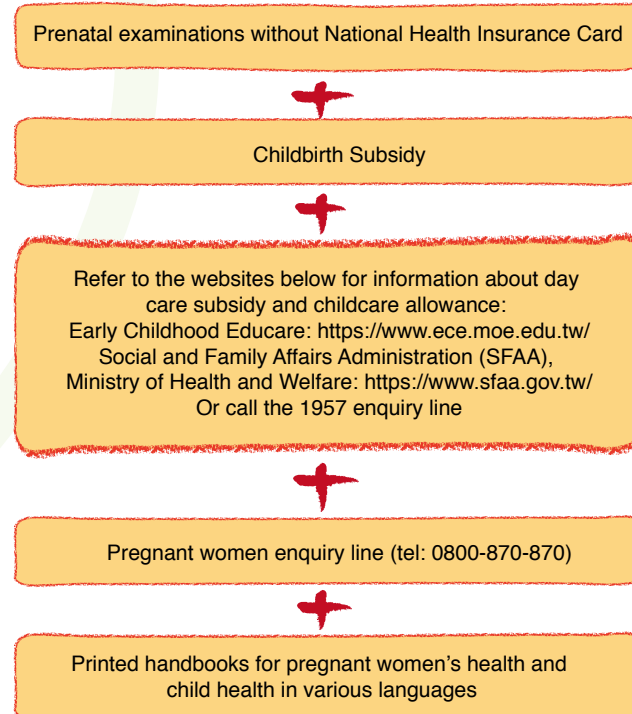


衛生福利部
國民健康署
Health Promotion
Administration, Ministry of
Health and Welfare



衛生福利部
國民健康署
孕產婦關懷網站
Health Promotion
Administration, Ministry of
Health and Welfare
(Mammy.hpa.gov.tw)

Government provides several resources for New Immigrants pregnant women



全國教保資訊網
Early Childhood Educare



衛生福利部
社會及家庭署
Administration (SFAA),
Ministry of Health and
Welfare



已經加入全民健康保險的新住民，懷孕後可以直接到各醫院或診所進行產前檢查；還沒有納入全民健康保險者，國民健康署也有提供新住民未納保前的產前健康檢查補助服務，所以懷孕但未具健保身分之新住民可以向當地鄉鎮市區衛生所申請開立產前檢查補助單，每胎補助 10 次為上限。

社會保險與國民年金

社會保險是一種保險制度，臺灣的社會保險主要包括：勞工保險、農民健康保險、學生團體保險、國民年金及全民健康保險等，使民衆生活獲得保障，避免國民在遭受疾病、老年及死亡時，因喪失收入、無力就醫導致貧窮。

▶ 勞工保險

1. 勞工保險簡稱為勞保，是我國政府制定的社會保險之一種。勞保給付分為普通事故保險及職業災害保險二大類。
2. 雇主應為僱用之新住民申報加保及提繳勞工退休金
新住民自到職日起，雇主即應依法為其申報勞、就保及提繳勞工退休金！新住民也能享有與本國籍勞工相同的退休金權益。

When pregnant, new immigrants who already have National Health Insurance can directly go to the hospital or clinic for prenatal examinations. If you haven't yet received national health insurance, the Health Promotion Administration provides prenatal examinations; you can apply for a prenatal examination subsidy from your local government's health office, with a maximum allowance of 10 examinations per child.

Social insurance and national pension

Social insurance is a form of welfare mechanism. Taiwan's social insurance scheme includes: labor insurance, farmers' health insurance, student groups' insurance, the national pension and National Health Insurance. The scheme provides safeguards for people's lives, and prevents citizens from becoming impoverished due to suffering illness, old age or at death, or for reasons of loss of income and extended hospital stays.

▶ Labor insurance

1. Labor insurance is included in Taiwan's social insurance scheme, and can be divided into two categories, namely ordinary accident insurance and occupational accident insurance.
2. Employers should apply for labor insurance for employed new immigrants and contribute to the labor pension fund.

On the day the new immigrants start their employment, employers should apply for labor insurance, employment insurance, and contribute to the labor pension fund for them so that they can enjoy the same pension rights and interests as Taiwanese workers.

3. 新住民員工加保應檢附相關證明文件

投保單位應於新住民員工到職當日申報加保，加保時應檢附工作許可證明文件或居留證影本（註 15）。

3. Related documents should be provided when applying for insurance for new immigrants

When new immigrants report to work, employers should apply for labor insurance for them and submit the new immigrants' work permit or resident permit (Note 15).



勞工保險相關資訊

Labor insurance related information

國民年金保險

1. 基本概念

「國民年金」是我國於 97 年 10 月 1 日開辦的社會保險制度，提供「老年年金」、「身心障礙年金」、「遺屬年金」三大年金給付保障，及「生育給付」、「喪葬給付」二種一次性給付保障。被保險人只要按時繳納保險費，在生育、遭遇重度以上身心障礙或死亡事故，以及年滿 65 歲時，就可以依規定請領相關年金給付或一次性給付，以保障本人或其遺屬的基本經濟生活。

2. 主要納保對象：年滿 25 歲、未滿 65 歲，在國內設有戶籍，且沒有參加勞保、農保、公教保、軍保的國民。

未工作期間也有社會保險保障
「國民年金」就是俗稱的「國保」，目的是希望讓國民在沒有參加其他社會保險期間，也享有社會保險的基本保障。

SOCIAL INSURANCE FOR PERIODS NOT IN WORK
The National Pension is intended to give people the basic protection of social insurance when they do not participate in other social insurance.

主要納保對象：

- 25歲-65歲前、有國內戶籍的國民
- 未參加勞、農、公教或軍保期間
- 未領取相關社會保險老年給付

PERSONS QUALIFIED TO JOIN THE NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME:

- Nationals aged above 25 and below 65, with ROC household registration certificate
- People who have not joined the labor insurance, farmer's health insurance, civil servant and teacher insurance, and military personnel insurance schemes.
- People who have not received related social insurance old-age pensions.

國民年金相關資訊

National pension related information

National pension

1. Basic concept

The national pension is a part of the social insurance mechanism and was launched on October 1, 2008. It includes three types of annuity, namely old age pension payment, payment for the physically/mentally disabled, and the payment for the surviving family, as well as two types of lump-sum payment, namely maternity payment and death payment. As long as the insured person submits the insurance premium on time, he/she can file for an annual or a lump-sum payment in the event of maternity, severe physical/mental disability, and death, or when the insured person reaches the age of 65, to support his / her or his / her dependents' basic financial needs.

2. Persons qualified to join the national pension scheme: Nationals aged above 25 and below 65, and have not joined the labor insurance, farmer's health insurance, civil servant and teacher insurance, and military personnel insurance schemes.



3. 未來新住民拿到中華民國身分證，在國內設有戶籍，那就如同我國國民一樣，只要符合國民年金加保規定，就會被主動納保，享受國保給予的保障（註 16）。

勞動權益

臺灣經濟繁榮，擁有各種就業和創業機會。新住民只要獲准合法居留、永久居留或定居者，不需申請工作許可證，不需持有身分證，就可以在臺灣工作。

工時規定

勞工目前工作時間，每日不得超過 8 小時，每週不得超過 40 小時。另雇主徵得勞工同意得延長工作時間，其連同正常工時每日不得超過 12 小時，每月延長工作時間總時數不得超過 46 小時，但如遇天災、事變或突發事件有例外規定。另，雇主經工會同意，如事業單位無工會者，經勞資會議同意後，延長工作時間得採三個月總量管控，但一個月不得超過 54 小時，每三個月不得超過 138 小時（註 17）。



3. When new immigrants are granted the national identity card and have their household registered in Taiwan, they are regarded as Taiwanese nationals. Once they are qualified, they will be initiatively included in the national pension scheme and can enjoy the benefits of the scheme (Note 16).

Labor rights and interests

Taiwan has a prosperous economy with all kinds of job opportunities and opportunities for starting a business. As long as a new immigrant is allowed residency or permanent residency, he/she can work in Taiwan without a work permit or a national identification card.

Working time regulations

A worker's working time should be no more than eight hours per day, and no more than forty hours per week. Employers may extend a worker's working time upon his/her agreement. The total of the extended working time and normal working time should be no more than 12 hours per day, and the extended working time should be no more than 46 hours per month. Different regulations may apply during natural disasters, accidents, or unusual events. Once approved by the union, or for businesses without a union, upon the agreement between the employer and employees, the calculation of total extended working time can be done on a basis of three months; however, the extended working time should be no more than 54 hours per month, and no more than 138 hours every three months (Note 17).

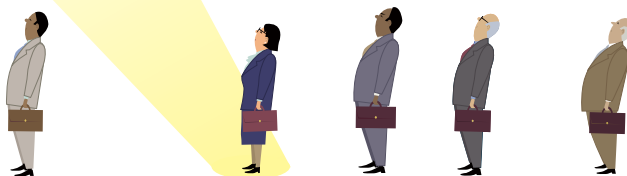
就業歧視之防制

「就業歧視」是指雇主以求職人或所僱用員工與執行特定工作無關之特質，來決定是否僱用求職人或受僱人的勞動條件，且雇主在該項特質上的要求是不平等、不合理的行為。

新住民於求職或受僱時均受「勞動基準法」、「就業服務法」及「性別工作平等法」保障，不論是在招募、甄試、進用、分發、配置、考績、陞遷、薪資給付、退休、資遣、離職及解僱時，雇主皆不得因其種族、性別、年齡……等而有差別待遇或就業歧視。

工作規則、勞動契約或團體協約，不得規定或事先約定新住民有結婚、懷孕、分娩或育兒之情事時，應行離職或留職停薪；亦不得以其為解僱之理由。

新住民就業時如有任何疑問，可洽詢公立就業服務機構尋求協助，另外，新住民如發現雇主有違反「勞動基準法」、「就業服務法」或「性別工作平等法」的情形，可以直接向地方主管機關（直轄市或縣市政府勞工處、局或社會處、局）提出申訴或檢舉。主管機關將依法查處，如經屬實，將依法令規定處以罰鍰（註 18）。



Employment discrimination

Employment discrimination refers to when the employer decides whether to hire a person based on his/her characteristics unrelated to the job, and that the employer's demands for the person's characteristics are unequal and unreasonable.

When searching for jobs or being employed, new immigrants' rights are protected by the Employment Service Act and the Act of Gender Equality in Employment; employers should not discriminate against new immigrants because of their race, gender, age, and other conditions, in the course of recruitment, selection testing, hiring, allocation, assignment, evaluation and promotion, wages payment, retirement, discharge, severance and termination.

Work rules, labor contracts, and collective bargaining agreements shall not stipulate or arrange in advance that new immigrants have to resign or take leave of absence without pay when they get married, become pregnant, give birth or care for children. Employers shall not use the abovementioned matters as excuses for termination either.

When having any concerns over employment issues, new immigrants can consult public employment service agencies for assistance. In addition, if new immigrants find out their employers violate the Labor Standards Act, the Employment Service Act or the Act of Gender Equality in Employment, they can file a complaint or report the case to local competent authorities (the Office / Department of Social Welfare of Department/Bureau of Labor under the Special Municipality / City / County government). The competent authorities will investigate and handle the case in accordance with the law, if the case is found to have occurred, the employer being reported will be subject to a fine according to regulations (Note 18).



職場暴力防範

為強化雇主建立職場暴力預防機制，勞動部主管的「職業安全衛生法」，已明定雇主對於勞工執行職務因他人行為可能遭受身體或精神不法侵害行為，應採取必要之安全衛生措施規定。若勞工遭受職場霸凌，建議先循事業單位內部申訴管道辦理。若事業單位未依規定辦理，勞工可依同法第 39 條規定，提供公司名稱、地址與事件相關資訊向當地勞動檢查機構或勞工主管機關申訴。

惟若職場霸凌已涉及傷害、毀謗、公然污辱等情事，建議可直接向當地警察機關報案，若有法令或訴訟等相關協助資源之需求，建議可洽詢財團法人法律扶助基金會（全國專線 412-8518，手機請加 02）。

此外，若事業單位之管理作為有損勞動權益，勞工尚可直接向所在地勞工主管機關提出勞資爭議調解申請，透過第三方協助解決爭議問題（註 19 至註 20）。



Prevention of workplace violence

To demand employers establish prevention mechanisms for workplace violence, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which is under the Ministry of Labor's supervision, stipulates that employers should take necessary safety and health measures against possible physical or mental harm that employees might be inflicted upon by others when performing duties. If workers encounter workplace bullying, it is recommended that they first handle the incident through the internal complaint filing mechanism established by the business unit they work for. If the business unit has not handled the incident according to regulations, laborers can file a complaint to local labor inspection agency or the competent authority with the name and address of the organization and related information of the incident.

However, if an incident of workplace bullying involves injury, defamation, public insult, and related matters, it is recommended that the parties concerned directly report the case to a local police department. If assistance related to laws, regulations, and lawsuits is needed, it is recommended that the parties concerned consult the Legal Aid Foundation for help (Legal Aid Hotline: 412-8518, add 02 when using mobile phone).

In addition, if the management of a business unit infringes labor rights, workers can apply for labor-management dispute mediation to the competent authority, and resolve the issue through the assistance of a third party (Note19, Note20).

**1955 勞工諮詢申訴專線**

1. 目的：為提供移工、雇主及一般社會大眾方便記憶及撥打之申訴專線，協助專線服務人員快速處理申訴電話，立即派案至各地方勞工主管機關，提供因地制宜之服務，積極保障雇主及移工之權益。
2. 語言：中文、泰國語、印尼語、越南語、英語等 5 種語言之免付費電話諮詢。
3. 服務時間：為全國性 24 小時單一申訴諮詢窗口，不分上班、假日或夜間，提供 24 小時免付費服務。
4. 服務項目：法令諮詢服務、受理申訴服務、提供法律扶助諮詢資訊、轉介保護安置服務及轉介其他相關部門服務。

1957 福利諮詢專線

1. 目的：民衆或周遭的親朋好友在生活上如遭遇困難，而有上開各項福利需求，都可以使用手機或室內電話撥打 1957 免付費電話，專線即可提供多元而完善的服務。
2. 語言：中、臺、客、英語等 4 種語言之免付費電話諮詢。
3. 服務時間：每日上午 8 點至晚上 10 點，全年服務不間斷。
4. 服務項目：急難救助、社會救助、老人福利、身心障礙福利、兒少福利、特殊境遇家庭、國民年金保險等各項社會福利諮詢與通報轉介服務。

**1955 Counseling and Protection Hotline for Foreign Worker**

1. Purpose: To provide foreign workers, employers, and the public a dedicated line for reporting complaints, which is also easy to memorize. The hotline also helps operators in handling complaints promptly, referring cases to local competent labor authorities, providing appropriate services, and protecting the rights of employers and foreign workers.
2. Language: Free counselling in 5 languages, including Chinese, Thai, Indonesian, Vietnamese, and English.
3. Service hours: The only single point of contact for labor rights-related complaints nationally, providing free service 24/7 regardless of daytime, nighttime, or holidays.
4. Service items: Legal advisory services, handling of complaints, information on legal aid, protection and placement referral, and referrals to other departments.

1957 Welfare Counseling Hotline

1. Purpose: To assist people who are facing challenges in life and are in need of social welfare. People can access various and comprehensive services by calling the free hotline 1957 by mobile or landline, on behalf of themselves or their friends and family.
2. Language: Free counselling in 4 languages, including Chinese, Taiwanese, Hakka, and English.
3. Service hours: From 8 am to 10 pm, every day throughout the year.
4. Service items: Counselling, reporting, and referral services on all kinds of social welfare, including emergency relief, social relief, welfare for the elderly, welfare for the disabled, child welfare, assistance for family in hardship, national pension, etc.





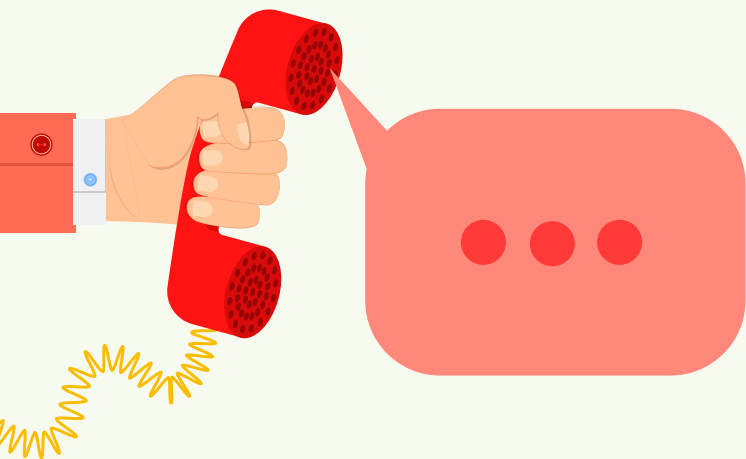
1996 內政服務熱線

1. 目的：彙整內政業務服務內容，與民衆息息相關的熱門問答資料庫，只要您撥打 1996，接線人員將耐心瞭解並提供諮詢，或為您找到合適窗口，幫您找到解答！
2. 服務時間：每日上午 8 點至晚上 10 點（含例假日）。
3. 服務項目：
 - (1) 內政業務諮詢服務：提供一般性及活動事件之內政業務諮詢服務。
 - (2) 電話轉接服務：協助民衆電話轉接至業務單位承辦人員。
 - (3) 為民服務：受理民衆陳情、貪瀆不法檢舉、訴願等服務。
 - (4) 身分證掛失：24 小時線上身分證掛失服務，提供遺失補辦諮詢，或電話轉接至各戶政事務所進行掛失確認服務。



1996 Hotline of Interior Affairs

1. Purpose: To provide inquiry on interior affairs and issues related to people's lives. The operator will listen to your questions patiently and provide assistance or find the appropriate unit to answer your questions.
2. Service hours: From 8 am to 10 pm, holidays included.
3. Service items:
 - (1) Counselling on interior affairs: counselling on interior affairs' general and special events.
 - (2) Telephone transfer service: Transfer calls to the person in charge of the matter in the related unit.
 - (3) Serving the people: Receive complaints, reports, and appeals on bribery and unlawful behaviour filed by the public.
 - (4) Reporting of lost identity card: 24-hour online service for reporting loss of identity card, providing replacement inquiry, or transferring calls to household registration offices to confirm the loss of an identity card.





就業服務

1. 提供個別化就業服務

新住民想找工作，可以攜帶有效的外僑居留證或外僑永久居留證至公立就業服務機構，公立就業服務機構提供個別化就業服務，包含求職登記、就業諮詢、推介就業、陪同面試及協調雇主服務，並安排參加就業促進研習課程，協助瞭解就業市場，促進就業。

2. 運用就業促進措施協助就業

(1) 「促進新住民就業補助作業要點」：公立就業服務機構受理失業的新住民辦理求職登記，經就業諮詢後，依個案需求運用臨時工作津貼、僱用獎助津貼及職場學習津貼等就業促進措施，提供職場適應工作機會，鼓勵企業僱用，協助新住民就業。

(2) 提供多元化職業訓練課程：失業的新住民可以免費參加職業訓練，並發給職業訓練生活津貼。

(3) 協助獨力負擔家計、中高齡失業等新住民取得技術士證，補助其學、術科測試費、報名資格審查費及證照費。

3. 勞動部勞動力發展署在臺灣就業通網站（網址 <https://www.taiwanjobs.gov.tw>）設有「新住民專區」，及客服中心免費諮詢專線：0800-777-888，提供 24 小時專人服務，協助新住民查詢工作機會及各種就業資訊。



台灣就業通
Taiwan Jobs

Employment service

1. Providing customized employment services

New immigrants who are seeking for jobs can take a valid Alien Resident Certificate or Alien Permanent Resident Certificate to public employment service agencies for customized employment services, including registration, counselling, recommendation, interview accompanying, and employer coordination; training courses on enhancing job seekers' employability will also be arranged to help them understand the job market and increase their chance of being employed.

2. Measures to assist new immigrants' employment

(1) Guidelines for the subsidy on assisting new immigrants' employment: Public employment service agencies accept the registration of new immigrants who are looking for a job. After conducting employment counselling, by offering temporary work allowance, allowance for hiring, and workplace training allowance, the agency provides job adjustment opportunities according to need to job seekers, encourage businesses to hire new immigrants, and help new immigrants find jobs.

(2) Diverse occupational training courses: Unemployed new immigrants can attend occupation training for free and receive occupational training allowance.

(3) Assist unemployed and senior or mid-aged new immigrants who the household sole breadwinner in obtaining a technician's certificate and provide subsidy for fees needed for theoretical and practical tests, registration eligibility review and certificate fee.

3. The Workforce Development Agency of the Ministry of Labor set up a "New Immigrants Section" on the Taiwanjobs website and a toll-free consultation hotline 0800-777-888, providing services 24 hours a day, helping new immigrants look for job opportunities and all kinds of information related to employment.



福利資源

社會福利資源是指能夠滿足社會福利體系各類服務對象需求的資源，包括金錢救助、實物供給、人力支援、專業諮商、心理治療、醫療照護、身心障礙者之扶助、老人安養、安寧照顧等社會支持網絡。

為了解決新住民語言溝通障礙的問題，移民署建置「0800-024-111 外來人士在臺生活諮詢服務熱線」，在臺灣生活如果遭遇到任何困難、語言溝通上有任何困境，都可以直接撥打這個免費電話。

Welfare resources

Social welfare resources refer to resources which satisfy the needs of people in terms of receiving all kinds of services included in the social welfare mechanism; services include cash relief, material provision, manpower support, professional consultation, psychotherapy, health-care, assistance for the physically and mentally disabled, care for the elderly, hospice care, and other social support networks.

To help new immigrants overcome language barriers in communication, the National Immigration Agency set up the “Advice Hotline for Foreigners in Taiwan-0800-024-111”. New immigrants can call this toll-free hotline when they encounter any difficulties in Taiwan or have any trouble communicating with others.





外來人士在臺生活諮詢服務熱線

1. 服務熱線：0800-024-111
2. 語言：提供中、英、日、越南、印尼、泰國、柬埔寨等 7 種語言之免付費電話諮詢。
3. 服務時段如下：
 - (1) 中、英、日語：24 小時、全年無休
 - (2) 越南語、印尼語、泰國語、柬埔寨語：每週一至週五上午 9 時至下午 5 時（不含國定例假日及其他休息日）
4. 服務內容：簽證、居留、定居法令、工作、教育文化、稅務、健保、交通、就業服務、醫療衛生、人身安全、子女教養、交通資訊、福利服務、法律資訊、通譯服務、家庭關係及其他生活訊息等有關照顧輔導諮詢。



Advice Hotline for Foreigners in Taiwan

1. Service hotline: 0800-024-111
2. Language: Free counselling provided in 7 languages, including Chinese, English, Japanese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, and Cambodian.
3. Service hours:
 - (1) Chinese, English, Japanese: 24 hours every day.
 - (2) Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, Cambodian: Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (national holidays and other holidays not included)
4. Service items: visa, residency, residency regulations, job-seeking, education and culture, taxes, healthcare, transportation, education and culture, employment services, personal safety, parenting, welfare service, legal advisory, interpretation service, family relationship, and other counseling services.

社會資源

臺灣有很多的民間社會福利機構，除了在全臺灣各地區辦理「新住民生活適應輔導班」外，也辦理各種讀書會、成長課程、教育講座、才藝課程、社區服務等多樣化的課程，是許多新住民在臺灣生活的好夥伴和好幫手。



Social resources

There are many civil social welfare organizations in Taiwan that offer not only the “new immigrants life adaptation guidance courses,” but also various kinds of study groups, self-development courses, lectures, arts and skills training courses, community services, and a diverse range of courses, which are good resources for new immigrants in Taiwan.



例如以下的民間團體：

- 賽珍珠基金會：(02) 2504-8088
- 善牧基金會：(02) 2381-5402 / (07) 338-0618
- 伊甸社會福利基金會新移民家庭成長中心：(02) 2230-0339
- 中華民國基督教女青年會協會：(02) 2314-0408
- 財團法人法律扶助基金會：全國專線：412-8518 (手機加 02)



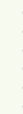
社會救助

社會救助之目的，在於照顧低收入戶、中低收入戶及救助遭受急難或災受害者，協助其自立，以期確實保障弱勢民衆基本生活水準，並定期檢討社會救助規定，加強與失業給付及福利服務體系間的結合，確保需要的人口得到適切的救助，維持其基本生存水準，以進一步積極協助其脫貧（註 21）。

按社會救助法第 18 條、第 19 條規定，現行之醫療補助除補助低收入戶及中低收入戶參加全民健康保險所需之保險費外，對於經濟弱勢之傷、病患者及患嚴重傷、病，所需醫療費

Prominent civil organizations are listed below:

- The Pearl S. Buck Foundation : 02-25048088
- Good Shepherd Social Welfare Services : 02-23815402/ 07-3380618
- Eden Social Welfare Foundation's New Immigrants Development Division : (02)2230-0339
- Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) : 02-2314-0408
- Legal Aid Foundation : 412-8518 (add 02 when using mobile)



社會救助

The aim of social assistance is to take care of low income and mid-low income households and people requiring urgent assistance or affected by disaster to help them be self-reliant with the aim of ensuring a basic standard of living for disadvantaged citizens; social assistance regulations are regularly reviewed to enhance their connection to unemployment payment and the welfare service system to ensure that those in need receive suitable assistance and can thus maintain a basic standard of living and can then be actively assisted to break free from poverty. (Note 21)

Articles 18 and 19 of the Public Assistance Act stipulate that, apart from subsidizing the national health insurance premiums of low income and mid-low income households, subsidy should also be given to the economically disadvantaged for the medical expenses for injury and disease that they or the person obliged to support them cannot bear to supplement the





用非其本人或扶養義務人所能負擔者，亦予以補助，以補強全民健康保險醫療給付不足之部分。

遇到任何問題有需要可洽各縣市政府社會局及所屬新住民家庭服務中心。

- 各直轄市、縣（市）政府社會局（處）及所屬新住民家庭服務中心通訊資料（附表三）。

1. 生活扶助

低收入戶生活扶助係針對家庭總收入平均分配全家人口，每人每月在最低生活費以下，且家庭財產未超過中央、直轄市主管機關公告之當年度一定金額者，提供持續性的經濟協助，為社會救助工作重要的一環。

2. 醫療補助

依社會救助法第 20 條「醫療補助之給付項目、方式及標準，由中央、直轄市主管機關定之；至縣（市）政府，則以衛生福利部發布之「縣（市）醫療補助辦法」為辦理醫療補助之依據。

3. 急難救助

急難救助提供遭遇臨時急難的民眾，給予及時救助，得以渡過難關，迅速恢復正常生活的臨時救助措施。

insufficiency in national health insurance medical treatment payment.

In the event any problem is encountered, and assistance required, contact special municipality, county (city) government social affairs bureaus (departments) and their affiliated new immigrant family service centers.

- Contact information for special municipality, county (city) government social affairs bureaus (departments) and their affiliated new immigrant family service centers. (Table 3)

1. Living assistance

Living assistance to low-income households provides continuing economic assistance to households whose per capital income is lower than the minimum monthly living expenses and the family assets does not exceed the amount announced by central and special municipality competent agencies each year and is an important link in social assistance work.

2. Medical treatment subsidy

The basis of medical treatment subsidy is Article 20 of the Public Assistance Act: "Payment items, methods, and standards of medical subsidy shall be determined by the central and municipality competent authorities. City (county) government shall followed the medical subsidy guidelines set by the Ministry of Health and Welfare".

3. Emergency assistance

Emergency assistance is a temporary assistance measure that assists people who face an emergency to allow them to get by the difficult situation and quickly return to normal life.



4. 特殊境遇家庭扶助

政府為扶助特殊境遇家庭解決生活困難，給予緊急照顧，協助其自立自強及改善生活環境，提供特殊境遇家庭扶助，包括緊急生活扶助、子女生活津貼、子女教育補助、傷病醫療補助、法律訴訟補助及創業貸款補助（同註 10）。

► 新住民培力發展資訊網

為提供中、英、越、印、泰、緬、柬等 7 國語版之新住民培力發展資訊網站，主題包括新住民生活輔導、教育與學習、培力與就業、衛生與福利、多元文化推廣與新住民發展基金等，供各界瀏覽新住民相關福利及權益資訊。

新住民培力發展資訊網 Line 官方帳號，使用 Line ID 搜尋「@ifitw」，即可加入「新住民培力發展資訊網」群組，設為好友獲得相關活動資訊，使新住民透過訂閱即時並快速獲得網站最新訊息（同註 10）。



新住民培力發展資訊網
New immigrant empowerment and development website
<https://ifi.immigration.gov.tw/>



Line 官方帳號，使用搜尋
Line ID：@ifitw
或掃描 QRcode 即可加入
Official Line account: search Line ID:@ifitw
or scan the QRcode

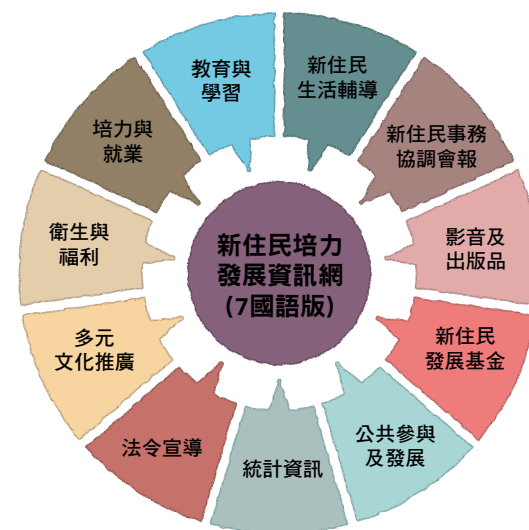
4. Assistance for families in special circumstances

The government provides emergency care to help families in special circumstances overcome living difficulties, helping them be self-reliant and improve their living environment; assistance includes emergency living assistance, children's living allowance, children's education allowance, medical treatment subsidy, litigation subsidy and business startup loan subsidy. (Note 10)

► New immigrant empowerment and development website

This website has Chinese, English, Indonesia, Thai, Burmese and Cambodia languages and provides new immigrants information with the themes of life guidance, education and study, empowerment and employment, promotion of cultural diversity and New Immigrant Development Fund and allows all circles to view new immigrant related welfare and rights information.

Use a line ID to search @ifitw and the website community can immediately be joined; set as friend to receive related event information; by subscribing new immigrants can immediately receive all the website's latest information. (Note 10)



網站服務內容圖示
Website service content icon



人身安全

新住民較常遭遇的人身安全威脅有人口販運、性侵害防治及性騷擾、家庭暴力，當遭遇這些情況，不只個人的身心層面受影響，對家人、朋友及社會整體亦產生衝擊。故學會識別及防範，是保護自己的最佳方式之一。

人口販運防制

人口販運（一）指意圖使人從事性交易、勞動與報酬顯不相當之工作或摘取他人器官，而以強暴、脅迫、恐嚇、拘禁、監控、藥劑、催眠術、詐術、故意隱瞞重要資訊、不當債務約束、扣留重要文件、利用他人不能、不知或難以求助之處境，或其他違反本人意願之方法，從事招募、買賣、質押、運送、交付、收受、藏匿、隱避、媒介、容留國內外人口，或以前述方法使之從事性交易、勞動與報酬顯不相當之工作或摘取其器官。（二）指意圖使未滿十八歲之人從事性交易、勞動與報酬顯不相當之工作或摘取其器官，而招募、買賣、質押、運送、交付、收受、藏匿、隱避、媒介、容留未滿十八歲之人，或使未滿十八歲之人從事性交易、勞動與報酬顯不相當之工作或摘取其器官。

人口販運犯罪集團常用的欺騙伎倆包括：承諾提供工作、給予教育或婚姻機會，辦理免費護照、獲得觀光簽證、協助取得工作許可證、接送出入境等。

Personal safety

New immigrants relatively frequently face threats to personal safety in the form of people trafficking, sexual assault and harassment and domestic violence; these situations don't just affect the individual involved physically and mentally, they also impact their families, friends and society overall. Learning identify and prevent these threats is an important way of self-protection.

Prevention of people trafficking

(1) To recruit, trade, take into bondage, transport, deliver, receive, harbor, hide, broker, or accommodate a local or foreign person, by force, threat, intimidation, confinement, monitoring, drugs, hypnosis, fraud, purposeful concealment of important information, illegal debt bondage, withholding important documents, making use of the victim's inability, ignorance or helplessness, or by other means against his/her will, for the intention of subjecting him/her to sexual transactions, labor to which pay is not commensurate with the work duty, organ harvesting; or to use the above-mentioned means to impose sexual transactions, labor to which pay is not commensurate with the work duty, or organ harvesting on the victims. (2) To recruit, trade, take into bondage, transport, deliver, receive, harbor, hide, broker, to sex transactions, labor to which pay is not commensurate with the work duty, or organ harvesting, or to subject people under 18 years of age to sexual transactions, labor to which pay is not commensurate with the work duty, or organ harvesting.

The tricks often used by people trafficking gangs include promising work, education or marriage opportunity, free passport, tourist visa, assistance with obtaining free work permit, pick up on entry and drop off at departure etc.



人口販運的被害人不分年齡、性別，可能是女性，也可能是兒童或成年男子。因此提醒每一個人都必須提高警覺「明智的判斷和及時的求援」。人口販運的加害人並非都是陌生人，也可能是認識的朋友、鄰居或親戚，也可能是組織或個人。因此特別提醒：

1. 在任何文件上簽名之前必須詳細了解其內容。
2. 保管好自己的護照及機票。
3. 隨身攜帶家人電話，並熟悉臺灣的人口販運通報專線：110（內政部警政署）1955（勞動部），或 (02)2388-3095（我想爸爸響鈴救我）（內政部移民署）。
4. 確保自己的身體安全不受他人侵害。

Victims of people trafficking are people of all ages, gender and could be women, children or adult men. For this reason, everyone should be vigilant and make sensible judgement and request assistance in a timely way when needed. Victims and perpetrators of people trafficking are often not strangers and can be friends, neighbors or relatives and people traffickers can be individuals or organizations:

1. Read the contents in detail before signing any document.
2. Take good care of your passport and plane ticket.
3. Carry your family's telephone number with you and be familiar with Taiwan's free anti-people trafficking hotlines: 110 (National Police Administration,) 1955 (Ministry of Labor) or (02)2388-3095 (National Immigration Agency) .
4. Preventing your physical safety being threatened by others.





若有機會能與疑似人口販運被害人談話，可試著支開他的陪同者，如配偶、家人或雇主，因為這些陪同者可能是人口販子所偽裝的。你可提出以下問題幫助識別是否為人口販運被害人。

1. 你曾試著離開而遭受威脅或傷害嗎？
2. 你的工作或住所條件如何？
3. 你在什麼地方吃飯和睡覺？
4. 吃飯、睡覺和上廁所有無被管控？
5. 你的門窗有被上鎖嗎？
6. 有沒有人威脅你的家人，脅迫你做不願意做的事？

如是，請撥打人口販運通報專線 110 或 1955 或 02-2388-3095（我想爸爸響鈴救我）

性侵害防治及性騷擾防治

► 性侵害防治

1. 定義：所謂性侵害乃是對於男女、男男或女女以強暴、脅迫、恐嚇、催眠術或其他違反其意願之方法而為性交者。嚴重的性侵害行為包括性交、口交、體外射精、性器官接觸、性猥褻等等。

If you encounter someone you suspect is a victim of people trafficking, try and separate him/her from their companion, the reason being that traffickers often pretend to be the victim's spouse, family or employer. You can ask the following question to identify victims of people trafficking.

1. Have you previously tried to leave and been threatened or injured?
2. How are you living and working conditions?
3. Where do you eat and sleep?
4. Are you watched when you eat, sleep and use the bathroom?
5. Are your doors and windows locked?
6. Has anyone threatened your family or forced you to do things you don't want to?

If yes, phone call the people trafficking reporting hotline on 110 or 1955 or 02-2388-3095

Sexual assault prevention and sexual harassment prevention

► Sexual assault prevention

1. Definition: Sexual assault means engaging in man-woman, man-man, or woman-woman sexual intercourse using violence, coercion, threat or hypnosis or other way that is against the will of the victim; serious sexual assault includes sexual intercourse, oral sex, external ejaculation, touching of sexual organs and sexual molestation.



2. 如果不幸遭受到性侵害時應該要：

- (1) 先不急著沖洗或換掉衣服，要保留各種證據，立刻到醫院驗傷採證。
- (2) 向警察報案求援，必要時員警會陪同您至醫院驗傷採證。
- (3) 調查或審問中可由法定代理人、配偶、直系或三等親內的旁系血親、家長或社工人員等陪伴。
- (4) 在調查過程中受害者的身分和相關文件都會保密，請放心。
- (5) 如需接受法律扶助、診療驗傷、緊急診療、心理治療、輔導、安置時，可撥打 113 保護專線或向各縣市政府「家庭暴力及性侵害防治中心」尋求援助。
- (6) 如有急迫危險，立刻撥打 110 向警方報案，請警察協助處理。



性騷擾防治

1. 定義：只要一切不受到歡迎的、與性或性別有關，會讓您感到不舒服不自在、覺得被冒犯、被侮辱的言行舉止。在嚴重的情況下，甚至會影響到您就學或就業機會的表現，或影響日常生活之進行，就可能構成性騷擾。

2. If you fall victim to sexual assault:

- (1) Don't get showered or change clothes to preserve evidence and go to hospital immediately for wound examination and collection of evidence.
- (2) Report the incident to the police; when necessary police will accompany you to hospital.
- (3) In the process of investigation and questioning ring, the legal agent, spouse, close relative, parent or social worker can accompany the victim.
- (4) During the investigation process the identity of the victim and related documents will be kept confidential, so no need to worry.
- (5) If legal aid, diagnosis and wound examination, emergency medical treatment, psychological counselling, guidance and shelter are needed, call the 113-protection hotline or ask for help from the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Center of each city/county.
- (6) If in imminent danger, immediately call 110 to report the incident and request police assistance.

Sexual harassment prevention

1. Definitions: any unwelcome sex or gender related words or actions that made you feel uncomfortable or ill at ease, offended or insulted; in serious cases it might affect your school or employment performance or everyday life and may constitute sexual harassment. Sexual harassment endangers personal safety and any person can be a victim; serious sexual harassment can become sexual assault or forced molestation.

性騷擾是一種對人身安全的傷害，任何人都有可能被性騷擾，嚴重的性騷擾行為可能演變成性侵害或強制猥褻臺灣訂有「性騷擾防治法」之規範以協助民衆依法求助。

2. 遇到性騷擾因應對策：一定要勇於制止、勇敢說不，當您遭受性騷擾，您可以運用以下的資源或原則處理。處理過程中有任何問題，都可以直撥「113」24 小時保護專線，提供您專業的協助（註 22）。

家庭暴力防治及兒少老人疏忽遺棄

家庭暴力防治

家庭暴力指的是「家庭成員間實施身體、精神或經濟上之騷擾、控制、脅迫或其他不法侵害之行為」。其中家庭暴力案件類型可分為「親密關係暴力」、「兒少保護」、「直系血(姻)親卑親屬虐待尊親屬」及「其他家庭成員間暴力案件」，常見之暴力類型可分為：肢體暴力、精神虐待、性虐待、經濟之不法侵害。



家庭暴力防治相關的「紫絲帶電影節」
Purple Ribbon Film Festival

Sexual harassment is a kind of violation of personal safety and anyone can be a victim. Serious sexual harassment can become sexual assault or molestation. Taiwan has set the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act to assist the public seek assistance according to the law.

2. The response to sexual harassment: be sure to bravely try to stop it and have the courage to say no; when you face sexual harassment, you can use the following resources and principles to deal with it. If you have any problems in the process of handling it, you can call the 113 24-hour protection hotline for professional assistance. (Note 22)

Domestic violence prevention and negligence and abandonment of children and the elderly

Domestic violence prevention

Domestic violence refers to “Physical, mental or economic harassment, control, coercion or other illegal infringement behavior between family members”. Domestic violence cases can be divided into intimate relationship violence, child and adolescent protection, abuse of the elderly by close relative and violence between other family members; types of violence mainly are physical violence, mental abuse, sexual abuse and illegal economic infringement.

若家庭暴力已經持續存在一段時間，建議您立即尋求協助，因為家庭暴力經常重複發生，且施暴頻率與暴力行為嚴重程度也會隨著時間加劇。及早尋求幫助，將有機會制止暴力傷害。另當家庭暴力正在發生時，建議您：



家庭暴力防治法
Domestic Violence
Prevention Act

1. 保持鎮定，不要激怒對方，以保護自身安全為主。
2. 保護自己，尤其是頭、臉、頸、胸、腹部等重要部位。
3. 大聲呼救，請家人或朋友幫忙。
4. 儘快避開、逃離現場，到朋友、親人或協助單位求救。
5. 如有急迫危險，要立刻撥打 110 向警方報案，請警察協助處理。
6. 立刻請醫生驗傷，並設法拍照存證。
7. 如果需要接受法律扶助、診療驗傷、緊急診療、心理治療、輔導、安置時，可以撥打 113 保護專線或向各縣市政府「家庭暴力及性侵害防治中心」尋求援助（同註 22）。

● 兒少及老人疏忽遺棄

兒少及老人的基本需求，如飲食、穿著、居住環境、教育、醫療照顧等，若受到長期忽視，以致危害或損害健康或發展；另有關遺棄則為依法令或契約有扶養義務而不予適當照顧，致有生命、身體、健康或自由之危難，皆屬於對兒少及老人疏忽遺棄（同註 22）。



If domestic violence continues for a period of time you should seek help because domestic violence often repeats while the frequency and seriousness increase. With early request for help you have a chance to avoid being injured. If domestic violence is taking place:

1. Stay calm, don't provoke the other person, staying safe is the main thing.
2. Protect yourself, especially your head, neck, chest and abdomen and other important parts.
3. Call for help, ask friends or family for assistance.
4. Leave the scene quickly and go to a friend or relative's or to an assistance unit.
5. If in immediate danger, report the matter to the police and ask for their assistance.
6. Immediately go to hospital for wound examination and find a way to take photographs to preserve evidence.
7. If legal aid, diagnosis and wound examination, emergency medical treatment, psychological counselling, guidance and shelter, call the 113-protection hotline or ask for help from the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Center of each city/county. (Note 22)

● Negligence and abandonment of children and elderly

Negligence is failing to meet the basic needs of children and the elderly such as food and drink, dress, living environment, education and medical care etc. over a sustained period, endangering or damaging their health and development; abandonment of children and the elderly is having the legal or contractual obligation to care but not providing suitable care, causing danger to life, body, health or freedom. (Note 22)





當您遇到上述家庭暴力防治及兒少老人疏忽遺棄情事時，以下為求助資源：

♥ **各直轄市、縣（市）政府家庭暴力及性侵害防治中心**

如果您對通報事宜、家庭暴力案件處理有任何疑問，也可以與各縣市政府的家庭暴力防治中心聯繫。

- 各直轄市、縣（市）政府家庭暴力及性侵害防治中心通訊資料（附表七）

♥ **各縣市政府駐地方法院家庭暴力事件服務處**

若您想聲請保護令，但不知道如何撰寫保護令聲請書狀或有陪同出庭之需要，可就近尋求地方法院家庭暴力事件服務處協助。

♥ **113 保護專線**

任何時間，若您發現有兒童、少年、老人、身心障礙者遭受不當對待，或您本身有遭受家庭暴力、性侵害、性騷擾等情事，不分縣市、24 小時全天候可以手機、市話、簡訊（聽語障人士）直撥「113」，將有專業值機社工人員與您線上對談，提供您相關諮詢、通報、轉介等專業服務，113 保護專線將遵循保密原則，不會任意向第三人透漏您的個人資料，請安心撥打。

♥ **113 線上諮詢**

如果您是聽語障或不便言談的朋友，也可以手機傳簡訊至 113，或利用 113 線上諮詢與保護專線的專業人員聯繫。

♥ **關懷 e 起來**

民衆可以在線上通報及諮詢有關家庭暴力、性侵害及兒少保護事項，如果發現身旁兒少疑似遭受疏忽、虐待等不當對待情形，請立即上網（關懷 e 起來網址：<http://ecare.mohw.gov.tw>）諮詢通報。



The following are assistance resources if you encounter domestic violence of negligence and abandonment of the elderly:

♥ **Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Centers of special municipality and county (city) governments**

If you have any problems after reporting a domestic violence case, you can contact the Family Violence Prevention Center of each city/county government.

- Contact information for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Centers of special municipality and county (city) governments. (Table 7)

♥ **The court-based Family Violence Incident Service Department of city/county governments**

If you want to apply for a protection order but don't know how to fill out the application form or have the need to be accompanied to the hearing, you can contact the Domestic Violence Prevention Office of the nearest district court.

♥ **Protection hotline 113**

If at any time you find that a child, adolescent, elderly person or mentally or physically disabled person is being treated inappropriately or you have personally faced domestic violence, sexual assault or sexual harassment, in any city or county, 24 hours a day, 113 can be directly dialed using a mobile phone, city phone, text (for the deaf) and a professional duty social worker will then talk to you and provide related counselling, reporting and referral and other services etc. The 113-protection hotline will keep your personal details confidential and will not reveal them to any third party, therefore you can call without worry.

♥ **Phone advice 113**

If you are hearing-impaired or talking is inconvenient, you can send a text via mobile phone to 113 or use the 113 counselling and protection hotline to contact a professional.

♥ **E-care website**

People can report and receive advice about domestic violence, sexual assault and child and adolescent protection matters online. If you discover that a child or adolescent is being neglected or abused, please report it online immediately (Ecare website: <http://ecare.mohw.gov.tw>).





相關法規

臺灣政府為保障人民居住生活基本權益，制定相關法規提供人民依循，本篇特將與新住民生活相關的法規羅列出來，希望對新住民生活有所助益。

- 新住民法律諮詢服務窗口通訊資料（附表八）



Related laws and regulations

The government of Taiwan has set various related regulations to protect the basic rights and interests of residents in life for compliance by people. This section will list regulations related to new immigrant life in the hope that they are useful to new immigrants in their new lives.

- New Immigrant Legal Advice Service Window contact information (Table 8)

國籍法

中華民國國籍之取得、喪失、回復與撤銷，依本法之規定。外國人申請歸化，應於許可歸化之日起，或依原屬國法令須滿一定年齡始得喪失原有國籍者自滿一定年齡之日起，一年內提出喪失原有國籍證明。屆期未提出者，除經外交部查證因原屬國法律或行政程序限制屬實，致使不能於期限內提出喪失國籍證明者，得申請展延時限外，應撤銷其歸化許可。



國籍法
Nationality Act

戶籍法

戶籍登記，以戶為單位。在一家，或同一處所同一主管人之下共同生活，或經營共同事業者為一戶，以家長或主管人為戶長；單獨生活者，得為一戶並為戶長。一人同時不得有二戶籍。戶籍登記，由直轄市、縣（市）主管機關於其轄區內分設戶政事務所辦理。



戶籍法
Household
Registration
Act

Nationality Act

Foreign nationals applying for naturalization shall provide a certificate of loss of original nationality within one year from the day of approval of naturalization or from the day of reaching the age at which they may renounce nationality under the law of their original country. Failure to submit a certificate of loss of original nationality within the prescribed period shall result in the revocation of the approval of naturalization. However, an application for a deadline extension may be filed in the event of inability to submit said certificate due to legal or administrative restrictions of their original country as verified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Household Registration Act

All members living together in a family or a place under the same household head or engaging in a common business shall belong to one household, with the head of the household or the managing person as the head of the household. One who lives independently shall constitute a household with himself/herself as the head of the household. One person cannot be registered in two households. Housing registration is handled by the household administration offices of special municipality, county (city) competent authority.





入出國及移民法

為統籌入出國管理，確保國家安全、保障人權；規範移民事務，落實移民輔導，特制定本法。入出國者，應經內政部移民署（以下簡稱移民署）查驗；未經查驗者，不得入出國。

移民署於查驗時，得以電腦或其他科技設備，蒐集及利用入出國者之入出國紀錄。前二項查驗時，受查驗者應備文件、查驗程序、資料蒐集與利用應遵行事項之辦法，由主管機關定之。



入出國及
移民法
Immigration
Act

勞動基準法

勞動基準法係依據我國憲法第 153 條，「國家為改良勞工及農民之生活，增進其生產技能，應制定保護勞工及農民之法律，實施保護勞工及農民之政策。」的規定而制訂。勞動基準法係規定勞動條件最低標準，為保障勞工權益，加強勞雇關係，促進經濟發展，適用勞動基準法之勞工權益將獲得最基本之保障，凡適用該法之行業或工作者，雇主與勞工所訂勞動條件，不得低於該法所定之最低標準。



勞動基準法
Labor
Standards Act

Immigration Act

This act is set to manage entry into and exit from Taiwan, protect national security and human rights, regulate immigration affairs and implement immigrant guidance. Persons entering and existing Taiwan should undergo inspection by the National Immigration Agency (NIA); those failing to do so shall not exit or enter.

When the NIA carries out inspection, it can use a computer or other equipment to collect and use the entry and exit record of the person entering or exiting. The documents, inspection procedure and the rules to be followed in data collection and use in the inspections in the previous two paragraphs shall be set by the competent authority.

Labor Standards Act

The Act is based on Article 153 of the Constitution of the R.O.C.: "The State, in order to improve the livelihood of laborers and farmers and to improve their productive skill, shall enact laws and carry out policies for their protection". The Act sets the minimum standards for labor conditions to protect the rights and interests of labor, enhance labor-management relations and promote economic development. Labor to whom the Act applies enjoy basic protection of their rights and interests. The labor conditions set by workers, employees and labor shall not be below the minimum standard stipulated in the Act.



就業服務法

為促進國民就業，以增進社會及經濟發展，特制定本法；本法未規定者，適用其他法律之規定。國民具有工作能力者，接受就業服務一律平等。為保障國民就業機會平等，雇主對求職人或所僱用員工，不得以種族、階級、語言、思想、宗教、黨派、籍貫、出生地、性別、性傾向、年齡、婚姻、容貌、五官、身心障礙、星座、血型或以往工會會員身分為由，予以歧視；其他法律有明文規定者，從其規定。



就業服務法
Employment
Service Act

結論

臺灣目前新住民人數逐年增加，新住民已經是臺灣不可或缺的重要成員，而為了幫助新住民更快融入臺灣生活，移民署將入國前相關事宜濃縮製作為輔導手冊，以落實之。從臺灣地理環境介紹起，到入國後相關身分權益之認識與學習，本手冊內容更提供了家庭與婚姻之維繫方式、臺灣新生活的適應及課題等等，佐以豐富、詳細的政府資訊，讓新住民得以確實走向「深耕臺灣新故鄉、展現新住民心力量」之目標。



Employment Service Act

This act was formulated to promote citizens' employment to promote social and economic development. Matters not covered in these regulations are subject to the regulations of other laws. All citizen will the ability to work enjoy equal right to employment service. To ensure equality of employment opportunities, employers must not discriminate against applicants or employees for reasons of race, class, language, thought, religion, political party, place of origin, place of birth, gender, sexual orientation, age marital status, appearance, features, mental or physical disability, star sign, blood type or union membership. The explicit stipulation of other laws should be followed.

Conclusion

The number of new immigrants in Taiwan continues to grow year by year and they are now indispensable members of Taiwanese society. To assist new immigrants adapt to life in Taiwan more quickly, matters to know before arriving in Taiwan have been summarized and made into a handbook that we hope will help new immigrants adjust to life in Taiwan smoothly. From a general introduction of Taiwan to identity related rights and study after entering and how, after arriving, to maintain harmonious and happy family life when facing a new life in Taiwan, the handbook's aim is to allow new immigrants to quickly adjust to living in Taiwan to allow them to make Taiwan their new home and display new immigrant new power.

參考資料

- 註 1：內政部戶政司戶口統計資料分析，<https://www.ris.gov.tw/app/portal/346>
- 註 2：內政部移民署統計資料，
<https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5385/7344/7350/8887/>
- 註 3：總統府，<https://www.president.gov.tw/>
- 註 4：行政院國情簡介，<https://www.ey.gov.tw/state/>
- 註 5：交通部觀光局，<https://www.taiwan.net.tw/>
- 註 6：交通部中央氣象局，<https://www.cwb.gov.tw/>
- 註 7：行政院國情簡介 / 社會 / 宗教，
<https://www.ey.gov.tw/state/E70DAA47FB50A9B4>
- 註 8：全國宗教資訊網，
<https://religion.moi.gov.tw/Knowledge/Content?ci=2&cid=85>
- 註 9：全國家庭教育諮詢專線，
<https://moe.familyedu.moe.gov.tw/Pages/Detail.aspx?nodeid=903&pid=2222>
- 註 10：新住民培力發展資訊網，
https://ifi.immigration.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=ifi_zh
- 註 11：內政部移民署全球資訊網，<https://www.immigration.gov.tw>
- 註 12：金融監督管理委員會銀行局，<https://www.banking.gov.tw>
- 註 13：財政部稅務入口網，<https://www.etax.nat.gov.tw/etwmain/>
- 註 14：交通部觀光局網站，<https://www.taiwan.net.tw/m1.aspx?sNo=0000115>
- 註 15：勞動部勞工保險局，<https://www.bli.gov.tw/>
- 註 16：衛生福利部社會保險司，<https://dep.mohw.gov.tw/dosi/mp-102.html>
- 註 17：勞動部勞動基準法，<https://www.mol.gov.tw/topic/3066/5837/19493/>
- 註 18：勞動部 / 業務專區 / 職場平權，<https://www.mol.gov.tw/topic/6026/>
- 註 19：勞動部職業安全衛生署，<https://www.osha.gov.tw/>
- 註 20：勞動部勞動及職業安全衛生研究所，<https://www.ilosh.gov.tw/>
- 註 21：衛生福利部社會救助及社工司，
<https://dep.mohw.gov.tw/DOSAASW/mp-103.html>
- 註 22：衛生福利部保護服務司，<https://dep.mohw.gov.tw/DOPS/mp-105.html>

Reference

- Note 1 Household Data Analysis, Department of Household Registration, Ministry of Interior, <https://www.ris.gov.tw/app/portal/346>
- Note 2 Data Analysis, Immigration Agency, Ministry of Interior, <https://www.immigration.gov.tw/5385/7344/7350/8887/>
- Note 3 Office of the President, <https://www.president.gov.tw/>
- Note 4 Executive Yuan, <https://www.ey.gov.tw/state/>
- Note 5 Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, <https://www.taiwan.net.tw/>
- Note 6 Central Weather Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, <https://www.cwb.gov.tw/>
- Note 7 National Conditions, Executive Yuan, <https://www.ey.gov.tw/state/E70DAA47F-B50A9B4>
- Note 8 National Religions Information Network, <https://religion.moi.gov.tw/Knowledge/Content?ci=2&cid=85>
- Note 9 National Family Education Hotline, Ministry of Education, <https://moe.familyedu.moe.gov.tw/Pages/Detail.aspx?nodeid=903&pid=2222>
- Note 10 Development Funds for Immigrants, Immigrant Empowerment Development Information Network, https://ifi.immigration.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=ifi_zh
- Note 11 National Immigration Agency, Ministry of Interior, <https://www.immigration.gov.tw>
- Note 12 Banking Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission, <https://www.banking.gov.tw>
- Note 13 eTax Portal, Ministry of Finance, <https://www.etax.nat.gov.tw/etwmain/>
- Note 14 Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, <https://www.taiwan.net.tw/m1.aspx?sNo=0000115>
- Note 15 Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor, <https://www.bli.gov.tw/>
- Note 16 Department of Social Insurance, Ministry of Health and Welfare, <https://dep.mohw.gov.tw/dosi/mp-102.html>
- Note 17 Labor Laws, Ministry of Labor, <https://www.mol.gov.tw/topic/3066/5837/19493/>
- Note 18 Gender Equality in Workplace, Ministry of Labor, <https://www.mol.gov.tw/topic/6026/>
- Note 19 Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Ministry of Labor, <https://www.osha.gov.tw/>
- Note 20 Institute of Labor, Occupational Safety And Health, Ministry of Labor, <https://www.ilosh.gov.tw/>
- Note 21 Department of Social Assistance and Social Work, Ministry of Health and Welfare, <https://dep.mohw.gov.tw/DOSAASW/mp-103.html>
- Note 22 Department of Protective Services, Ministry of Health and Welfare, <https://dep.mohw.gov.tw/DOPS/mp-105.html>