

114 學年度中央有關機關聯合訪視僑外生活動綜合座談意見彙復表

2025 Overseas Student Workshop Questions and Answers

序號 No.	問題 Question	回復單位 Responding Unit	回復內容 Response
壹、簽證、居留證相關事宜 I. Issues related to visa and ARC			
1.	<p>辦理居留證時，審核基準可否一致，因時常同批學生檢送相同文件，然部分學生核准且退回的標準不一（如大頭照有沒露額頭耳朵卻通過、護照姓名已照順序打卻被退回）；另新辦居留證能否研擬更便利的領取方式？如新辦健保卡，可寄至就讀大學。Would it be possible to adopt more consistent review standards when processing ARC applications? Students from the same batch often submit identical documents, yet some applications are approved while others are returned (e.g., passport photos that do not fully show the forehead or ears are accepted in some cases but rejected in others; the surname and given name are entered in the correct order as shown on the passport, but the application is still returned). Secondly, would it be possible to explore more convenient collection methods for newly issued ARCs? For example, could ARCs be mailed to the students’</p>	<p>內政部移民署 National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>有關申請居留證之送件相關疑義，可洽原申請之服務站諮詢。考量外僑居留證為重要之個人身分證明文件，現行仍維持至內政部移民署各縣市服務站領取居留證，以避免發生盜領或盜用之情事。</p> <p>For inquiries regarding document submission related to ARC applications, applicants can contact the service center where the original application was filed. Considering that the ARC is an important personal identification document, to prevent incidents of unauthorized collection or misuse, the agency will maintain its current practice: Applicants must collect their ARC in person at the service centers of the National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior (MOI) located in each county or city.</p>

	<p>universities, similar to the handling of National Health Insurance (NHI) cards?</p>		
2.	<p>印輔班升學後申請居留簽證，核發居留簽證只有3個月的期限，是印輔班學生都是這樣嗎？另辦理簽證、居留證處理順序及流程為何？</p> <p>A student advanced from the Preparatory Program for Indonesian Compatriot Students to a degree program and applied for their resident visa; however, they were issued a resident visa with a validity period of only 3 months. Is this the standard arrangement for all students from the Preparatory Program for Indonesian Compatriot Students? What is the proper sequence and procedure for handling visa and ARC applications for students advancing from the Preparatory Program for Indonesian Compatriot Students to degree programs?</p>	<p>外交部領務局、內政部移民署</p> <p>Bureau of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>一、印輔班學生於停留簽證效期屆滿前，取得正式入學許可者，得於國內向外交部申請就學事由之居留簽證，再向內政部移民署各地服務站申請外僑居留證。</p> <p>1. Where students enrolled in the Preparatory Program for Indonesian Compatriot Students obtain formal admission approval prior to the expiration of their visitor visa, they may apply within Taiwan to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a resident visa for the purpose of study, and thereafter apply for an ARC at the local service centers of the National Immigration Agency, MOI.</p> <p>二、依據「外國護照簽證條例」暨其施行細則規定，外交部領事事務局及駐外館處受理外籍人士簽證申請案，得視申請人之來臺目的、背景、以往來臺紀錄、職業及自身財力等通盤考量，依職權進行綜合審酌決定簽證准駁，並核予相應註記之簽證。至有關申辦簽證之申請程序及應備文件，得參閱外交部領事事務局或擬提出簽證申請館處之官方網站查詢，網址： https://www.boca.gov.tw/np-3-1.html。</p> <p>2. Pursuant to the Statue Governing Issuance of R.O.C. Visas in Foreign Passports and its enforcement rules, when</p>

			<p>processing visa applications from foreign nationals, the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and Taiwan's overseas missions may conduct a comprehensive review based on factors including the applicant's purpose of travel to Taiwan, background, record of previous travel to Taiwan, occupation, and financial capacity, and they shall exercise discretion in determining whether to approve or deny the visa, as well as in issuing a visa with appropriate annotations. For information regarding visa application procedures and required documentation, applicants may refer to the official website of the Bureau of Consular Affairs, MOFA or the relevant overseas mission where the visa application will be submitted: https://www.boca.gov.tw/np-3-1.html</p>
3.	<p>校內學生因休學後復學，但居留證已被註銷需罰鍰，註銷居留證前移民署是否會寄發 EMAIL 或通知學生。 If a student's ARC is cancelled due to suspension of studies, and the student later resumes enrollment, resulting in a fine, will the National Immigration Agency notify the student (e.g., via e-mail) before cancelling the ARC?</p>	<p>內政部移民署 National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>內政部移民署服務站接獲學生休(退)學通報後，會製作廢止居留許可處分書，郵寄至受處分人居住地。 Upon receipt of notification that a student has taken a leave of absence or withdrawn from school, the service center of the National Immigration Agency, MOI will issue a written disposition revoking the residence permit and mail it to the address of the residence of the affected individual.</p>

4.	<p>有關就業金卡相關資訊及聯絡窗口，以利回答學生問題。 Please provide information and contact points regarding the Employment Gold Card to facilitate responses to student inquiries.</p>	<p>內政部移民署 National Immigration Agency</p>	<p>有關就業金卡相關資訊及聯絡窗口，可洽內政部移民署各地服務站及就業金卡網站，網址： https://goldcard.nat.gov.tw。 For information regarding the Employment Gold Card and related points of contact, inquires can be directed to the service centers of the National Immigration Agency, MOI in each locality or to the official Employment Gold Card website: https://goldcard.nat.gov.tw</p>
5.	<p>1+1 的覓職期工作是否可以計算永久居留?畢業後居留證轉換成覓職居留期間是否可累積在永居計算的時間? Can employment during the “1 + 1” job-seeking period be counted toward eligibility for permanent residence? After graduation, if a student converts their ARC to a job-seeking ARC, can the period of residence under the job-seeking ARC be counted toward eligibility for permanent residence?</p>	<p>內政部移民署 National Immigration Agency</p>	<p>依 114 年 9 月 24 日修正公布之「外國專業人才延攬及僱用法」第 18 條第 2 項第 1 款規定，以在我國就學原因經內政部移民署許可在臺居留期間，不列入永久居留連續居留期間之計算。外國人於在臺取得副學士以上學位後，如以應屆畢業生身分經內政部移民署許可在臺延期居留，該期間係就學居留之延續，依前揭規定，不列入永久居留連續居留期間之計算，惟如於延期居留期間獲核工作許可者，須持憑工作許可函及相關文件至居留所在地之內政部移民署服務站變更居留事由為「應聘」，自換發「應聘」事由之居留日起之居留期間，得核算為永久居留之連續居留期間。 Pursuant to Article 18, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 1 of the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals, as amended and promulgated on September 24, 2025, any period of residence in Taiwan permitted by the National Immigration Agency, MOI for the purpose of study cannot be included in the calculation of the continuous residence period required for permanent residence. Where a</p>

			<p>foreign national, after obtaining an associate degree or higher in Taiwan, is granted an extension of residence by the National Immigration Agency, MOI as a fresh graduate, such period is deemed a continuation of residence for the purpose of study and, in accordance with the aforementioned provision, cannot be counted toward the continuous residence period for permanent residence. However, if the individual obtains a work permit during the extended residence period, he or she must present the work permit approval letter and relevant documentation to the service center of the National Immigration Agency, MOI at the place of residence to apply for a change of residence purpose to “employment.” The period of residence commencing from the date of reissuance of the ARC reflecting the purpose of “employment” may be included in the calculation of the continuous residence period for permanent residence.</p>
6.	<p>同學在臺灣大專院校學士班畢業，工作一段時間後回母國，再次申請來臺讀碩士班。因與指導老師遇到問題，要休學找工作，暫緩學業。惟在向移民署諮詢居留證轉換手續時，被告知休學時居留證會失效並需離臺。若不離臺直接轉換，則需找好工作並申請工作許可，只能直接從就學轉工作，無法轉覓職期。 能否讓研究生休學也可以轉覓職居留？</p>	<p>內政部移民署 National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>僑外生在臺就學，因休、退學導致在臺居留原因消失，依「移民法」第 31 條第 4 項規定，居留原因消失，應廢止其居留，並限令其出境。故僑外生休退學後，無法轉換覓職居留；倘若在原居留證有效前，已取得工作許可，可向內政部移民署申請居留原因變更事宜。 Where an overseas Chinese or international student is studying in Taiwan and, due to suspension or withdrawal from school, the basis for residence in Taiwan ceases to exist,</p>

	<p>A student graduates from a bachelor's program at a Taiwanese university/college, works for a period of time, then returns home before coming back to Taiwan to pursue a master's degree. Due to issues with their academic advisor, the student wishes to suspend studies and seek employment. However, upon consulting the National Immigration Agency regarding conversion of residence status, the student is informed that suspension of studies will invalidate the ARC and require departure from Taiwan. To avoid leaving Taiwan, the student must first secure employment and apply for a work permit, meaning they can only convert directly from student to worker status and cannot transition to job-seeking status.</p> <p>Can graduate students who suspend their studies be allowed to convert to a job-seeking ARC?</p>		<p>the residence will be revoked and the individual will be ordered to depart the country in accordance with Article 31, Paragraph 4 of the Immigration Act. Accordingly, an overseas Chinese or international student who has suspended or withdrawn from studies cannot convert to a job-seeking ARC. However, if a work permit has been obtained prior to the expiration of the original ARC, the individual can apply to the National Immigration Agency, MOI for a change of residence purpose.</p>
7.	<p>僑外生畢業後留臺工作，與企業達成共識返回學校讀研究所是否可以？是否需要更換居留證之事由？</p> <p>If an overseas Chinese or international student remains in Taiwan for employment after graduation and later reaches an agreement with an employer to return to university for graduate studies, is this permitted? Would a change of residence purpose be</p>	<p>內政部移民署 National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>僑外生畢業後取得工作居留，欲返回學校進修研究所，需取得教育主管機關就學許可，如欲變更居留事由，可在國內先向外交部申請就學事由之居留簽證後，再辦理變更事宜。</p> <p>Where an overseas Chinese or international student, after graduation, has obtained residence for employment and subsequently intends to return to school to pursue graduate studies, he or she must first</p>

	required?		obtain approval for study from the competent education authority. If a change of residence purpose is sought, the individual may apply within Taiwan to the MOFA for a resident visa for the purpose of study and thereafter proceed with the application for change of residence status.
8.	<p>從臺灣的大學畢業，在申請永久居留所需的5年工作經驗中可以獲得減免：學士1年、碩士2年、博士3年，這些減免可加總嗎？如果在臺灣同時取得學士和碩士學位，可把(1+2)加起來，總共減免3年嗎？</p> <p>Graduates of Taiwanese universities may receive reductions in the required 5 years of work experience for permanent residence: 1 year for a bachelor's degree, 2 years for a master's degree, and 3 years for a doctoral degree. Can these reductions be accumulated? For example, if a person earns both a bachelor's and a master's degree in Taiwan, can the reductions (1 + 2) be combined for a total of 3 years?</p>	內政部移民署 National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior	<p>依114年9月24日修正公布之「外國專業人才延攬及僱用法」第18條第4項規定，外國專業人才及外國特定專業人才以學歷折抵申請永久居留之連續居留期間，皆不得合併折抵。</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 18, Paragraph 4 of the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals, as amended and promulgated on September 24, 2025, periods of continuous residence for permanent residence applications that are credited on the basis of academic qualifications by foreign professionals and foreign specialist professionals cannot be aggregated.</p>

貳、 僑外生健保、僑保、勞保及體檢等相關事宜

II. Issues related to overseas Chinese and international students' National Health Insurance (NHI), Medical Insurance for Overseas Chinese Students, labor insurance, and physical examinations

1.	學位生初次來臺辦理入學時，須繳交居留體檢報告。若學生已於申請簽證時，在外館處指定的醫院完成居留體檢，該份報告是否可以直接使用？	內政部移民署 National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior	依據外國學生申請居留送件須知規定，在外館處指定的醫院完成居留體檢，其報告需經外館處做文件驗證，入境後提交申請居留證；倘若未經外館處驗證文件，入境後需重
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	<p>由於該體檢是於外館處指定醫院進行，因此報告未經外館處驗證。請問學校是否仍可採用該報告，或學生必須於來臺後再至臺灣指定醫院重新辦理居留體檢？</p> <p>When degree students first arrive in Taiwan to enroll, they are required to submit a health examination report for residence purposes. If a student already completed the required health examination at a hospital designated by an overseas mission when they applied for their visa, can that report be used during enrollment?</p> <p>Because the health examination was conducted at a hospital designated by the overseas mission, the report has not been authenticated by the mission. Can the university accept this report, or is the student required to undergo another residence health examination at a designated hospital in Taiwan after arrival?</p>	<p>Interior</p>	<p>新再至臺灣指定醫院重新辦理居留體檢。</p> <p>Pursuant to the directions governing document submission for residence applications by foreign students, if a residence health examination is completed at a hospital designated by an overseas mission, the examination report must be authenticated by the overseas mission before it can be submitted for an ARC application after entry into Taiwan. If the examination report has not been authenticated by the overseas mission, the student will be required to undergo another residence health examination at a designated hospital in Taiwan after arrival.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>僑生如長時間實習，是否強制將健保加保在實習單位，不得使用僑生清寒健保補助？</p> <p>Are overseas Chinese students undertaking long-term internships required to enroll in NHI through the internship provider, and therefore ineligible to use the NHI premium subsidy for overseas Chinese students with financial hardship?</p>	<p>衛生福利部中央健康保險署、僑務委員會</p> <p>National Health Insurance Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare; Overseas Community</p>	<p>一、依「全民健康保險法」相關規定，僑外生於領有居留證明文件後，如屬有一定雇主之受僱者，應自受僱日起由受僱單位辦理投保；倘非屬受僱身分者，則應於在臺居留滿6個月後，以就讀學校為投保單位參加全民健康保險。</p> <p>1. Pursuant to the National Health Insurance Act, overseas Chinese and international students who hold valid residence documentation and are employed</p>

		<p>Affairs Council</p>	<p>by a specific employer must be enrolled in the NHI program by the employing entity as of the date of employment. Those who are not in an employment relationship shall, after residing in Taiwan for 6 months, enroll in NHI through their school of enrollment.</p> <p>二、另依僑外生與合作機構所訂實習契約內容，如雙方關係屬僱傭關係，合作機構應於實習期間為僑外生投保健保；如屬單純學習訓練關係，則應依法由僑外生於其就讀學校投保健保。符合「全民健康保險法」第9條第1款規定之僑生，於檢附清寒證明文件並向就讀學校提出申請，經學校審查符合資格者，其在校期間參加全民健康保險所應自行負擔之保險費，由僑務委員會補助50%。</p> <p>2. Additionally, depending on the terms of the internship agreement entered into between the overseas Chinese or international student and the cooperating institution, if the relationship constitutes an employment relationship, the cooperating institution shall enroll the student in NHI during the internship period. If the relationship is solely one of academic training, the student shall enroll in NHI through the school of enrollment in accordance with the law. Overseas Chinese students who meet the requirements set forth in Article 9, Subparagraph 1 of the</p>
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3.	<p>請問僑生在未取得健保卡前，是否一定要參加「僑生傷病醫療保險」？</p> <p>Before obtaining an NHI card, are overseas Chinese students required to enroll in the Medical Insurance for Overseas Chinese Students?</p>	<p>僑務委員會 Overseas Community Affairs Council</p>	<p>僑生傷病醫療保險非屬強制性保險，惟為使在臺居留未滿6個月之在學僑生於傷病時醫療獲得保障，仍建議僑生投保。</p> <p>Enrollment in the Medical Insurance for Overseas Chinese Students is not mandatory. However, enrollment is recommended for overseas Chinese students who have resided in Taiwan for less than 6 months and are not eligible for NHI, to ensure medical coverage so that they are protected in the event of illness or injury.</p>
4.	<p>學生在校加保，沒由工讀公司加保，於暑假打工工資達到超過新臺幣28,590元，公司代收了二代健保。</p> <p>二代健保是什麼？在何情況下會有二代健保？為何有健保的情況下還會有二代健保？</p> <p>A student is enrolled in NHI through the university and not through their part-time employer. During summer vacation, the student's wages exceeded NT\$28,590, and the employer withheld the Second-Generation NHI supplementary premium.</p>	<p>衛生福利部中央健康保險署 National Health Insurance Administration , Ministry of Health and Welfare</p>	<p>一、102年施行二代健保，對經常性薪資以外的6種所得或收入，加徵補充保費，以擴大費基，落實量能負擔，促進負擔公平。</p> <p>1. The Second-Generation National Health Insurance system was implemented in 2013. Under this system, supplementary premiums are levied on six categories of income or earnings other than regular salary, with the aim of broadening the premium base, ensuring contributions based on ability to pay, and promoting equity in the sharing of financial</p>

	<p>What is Second-Generation NHI? Under what circumstances does it apply? Why is the supplementary premium charged even when the student is already enrolled in NHI?</p>		<p>burdens.</p> <p>二、依「全民健康保險法」第 31 條規定，保險對象領有非所屬投保單位給付之薪資所得（俗稱「兼職薪資所得」），單次薪資金額達基本工資時，給付單位應代為扣取補充保險費。</p> <p>2. Pursuant to Article 31 of the National Health Insurance Act, where an insured person receives salary income from an entity other than the one through which he or she is enrolled in NHI (commonly referred to as “part-time salary income”), and the amount of a single payment reaches the statutory minimum wage threshold, the paying entity is required to withhold the supplementary premium.</p> <p>三、倘學生於學校投保健保，其於工讀公司領取單次薪資金額達基本工資時，即應扣取兼職薪資所得之補充保費。</p> <p>3. Accordingly, where a student is enrolled in NHI through the school, and receives a single salary payment from a part-time employer that reaches the statutory minimum wage threshold, the supplementary premium on part-time salary income must be withheld in accordance with the law.</p>
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參、獎學金、助學金及急難救助金

III. Issues related to scholarships, financial aid, and emergency assistance funds

1.	<p>請問外籍生若遇突發或緊急狀況，是否有可申請的急難救助</p>	<p>教育部 Ministry of</p>	<p>一、依現行規定，教育部學產基金所設置之急難慰問金，申請對</p>
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	<p>金資源？若有，申請流程為何？</p> <p>If an international student encounters an unexpected or emergency situation, are there any emergency assistance funds available? If so, what is the application procedure?</p>	<p>Education</p>	<p>象以僑生為限，陸生及外國學生尚未納入申請範圍。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under current regulations, emergency aid from the Ministry of Education (MOE) academic property fund is available only to overseas Chinese students. Mainland Chinese students and foreign students are not currently included within the scope of eligibility, 二、部分學校已設有學生急難救助金相關機制，建議學校得視實際需求研議相關作法，訂定適用於外國學生之急難救助金規定，以完善學生急難協助機制。 2. Some institutions have established their own student emergency assistance mechanisms. Institutions are encouraged to assess actual needs and formulate appropriate measures, including establishing emergency assistance fund provisions applicable to foreign students, to strengthen support mechanisms for students facing urgent situations. 三、另外國學生如發生急難情形，亦可協助其聯繫母國駐臺機構，由學校與駐臺機構共同協力處理，以提供即時必要之協助。 3. Additionally, where a foreign student encounters an emergency situation, assistance may be provided by contacting the student's home country representative office in Taiwan, and the institution may
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			coordinate with such office to jointly provide timely and necessary support.
2.	<p>目前教育部與僑委會皆提供僑生返國就讀大學之獎學金，若能整合申請系統管道，將可減低僑生重複申請與撰寫文件之負擔，也可避免僑生重複申請且獲獎卻又必須放棄其中一項之情形。若有重複受獎情形是否能將獲獎名額保留給學校其它優秀返國之僑生，或後補者可為同校之優秀僑生之可能？</p> <p>At present, both the Ministry of Education and the Overseas Community Affairs Council provide scholarships for overseas Chinese students returning to Taiwan for university study. If the application systems could be integrated, it would reduce the burden of duplicate applications and documentation for students and prevent situations where a student receives multiple awards but must forfeit one. If an overseas Chinese student is awarded both the Ministry of Education and Overseas Community Affairs Council returnee scholarships, can the forfeited quota be retained by the university and reassigned to another outstanding returnee student? Alternatively, can an outstanding overseas Chinese student from the same university be selected as a replacement recipient?</p>	<p>教育部 Ministry of Education 僑務委員會 Overseas Community Affairs Council</p>	<p>一、依教育部與僑務委員會提供之僑生獎學金，其申請資格及審查方式均有所差異，尚難採以統一受理方式辦理。</p> <p>1. The overseas compatriot student scholarships provided by the MOE and the Overseas Community Affairs Council (OCAC) differ in eligibility requirements and review procedures. Accordingly, it is not feasible at this time to adopt a unified application mechanism.</p> <p>二、符合教育部優秀僑生獎學金申請資格者，直接由教育部進行公告並通知獲獎生。又考量僑生獎學金資源有限，故請領教育部僑生獎學金者不得重複請領我政府提供之獎助學金。</p> <p>2. Applicants who meet the eligibility criteria for the MOE outstanding overseas compatriot student scholarship are publicly announced and notified directly by the MOE. In consideration of the limited scholarship resources available for overseas Chinese students, recipients of the MOE scholarship cannot concurrently receive other scholarships or grants provided by the government.</p> <p>三、依據僑務委員會「獎勵頂尖及傑出僑生來臺就讀大學校院獎學金核發要點」第2點第2項第6款規定：「有下列情形之一者，不得申請：在臺就學期間同時受領我政府機關（構）</p>

			<p>所設置之學雜費補助、減免或獎助學金；但不包括由就讀學校所提供受獎生之學雜費補助、減免或獎助學金。」上揭規定主要是基於公平性、避免重複補助以及政府資源合理運用之考量。</p> <p>3. Pursuant to Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 2, Point 6 of the OCAC Scholarship to Reward Top and Outstanding Overseas Compatriot Students for Studying at Universities in Taiwan, applicants are ineligible if, during their period of study in Taiwan, they concurrently receive tuition subsidies, fee waivers, or scholarships established by government agencies (institutions), except for tuition subsidies, fee waivers, or scholarships provided by the institution at which they are enrolled. The foregoing provision is primarily based on considerations of fairness, avoidance of duplicate subsidies, and the proper allocation of government resources.</p> <p>四、僑務委員會每年皆召開前揭獎學金審查會議，依駐外館處遴選順序、各國在學僑生人數占比、培育偏遠地區華校生源原則，並考量區域衡平性，核予獎學金名額，尚無法將重複受獎名額保留給同校其他僑生。</p> <p>4. The OCAC convenes an annual review meeting for the aforementioned scholarships and allocates quotas based on the ranking order recommended by</p>
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			overseas missions, the proportion of enrolled overseas Chinese students by country, the principle of cultivating student resources from overseas Chinese schools in remote areas, and regional equity considerations. Accordingly, it is not possible to reserve duplicated award quotas for reassignment to other overseas Chinese students at the same institution.
3.	<p>緬甸僑生近 2 年增加許多，有關學生助學金之補助人次可否增加，以符合照顧比例各國返臺就學之僑生。</p> <p>The number of overseas Chinese students from Myanmar has increased significantly over the past 2 years. Could the quota for student financial aid be increased to ensure equitable support for overseas Chinese students from various countries returning to Taiwan for study?</p>	<p>僑務委員會 Overseas Community Affairs Council</p>	<p>僑務委員會僑生工讀金及學習扶助金，每年均配合政府年度預算額度及各校僑生人數等資料進行名額分配，以扶助清寒與遭逢變故僑生，未來亦將視來臺就學僑生人數增長狀況，調升補助名額。</p> <p>The OCAC allocates quotas each year for overseas Chinese student part-time wages and study allowances in accordance with the government's annual budget and the number of overseas Chinese students enrolled at each institution, with priority given to students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds and those experiencing unforeseen hardship. In the future, the number of assistance recipients will be adjusted in consideration of growth in the number of overseas Chinese students returning to Taiwan for study.</p>
4.	<p>清寒僑生助學金，僑生所檢附之相關證明文件種類繁多，實務上難以判斷哪些文件得以受理，造成審查標準難一致。是否有統一之規範，以利學校據以辦理審查作業？</p> <p>Regarding financial aid for</p>	<p>教育部、教育部國民及學前教育署、僑務委員會 Ministry of Education; K-12 Education</p>	<p>一、有關清寒僑生助學金申請，應檢附之相關證明文件，依教育部「高級中等以上學校清寒僑生助學金要點」規定，申請人應檢具足資證明其家庭經濟困難之相關文件，由學校依規定受理並辦理審查。</p>

	<p>overseas Chinese students with financial hardship, the supporting documents submitted vary widely. In practice, it is difficult to determine which types of documents will be accepted, resulting in inconsistent review standards. Is there a unified set of guidelines that institutions can follow when conducting the review?</p>	<p>Administration ; Overseas Community Affairs Council</p>	<p>1. With respect to applications for financial aid for overseas Chinese students with financial hardship, the required supporting documentation should be submitted in accordance with the Guidelines on the MOE Financial Aid for Overseas Chinese Students with Financial Hardship at Senior High Schools or Above. Applicants are required to provide relevant documentation sufficient to substantiate their family’s financial hardship, and institutions should accept and review such applications in accordance with the applicable regulations.</p> <p>二、前揭要點並未限定證明文件，含學校得就僑生所提具之文件，依公平、公正原則，綜合審酌其家庭實際經濟狀況認定是否符合清寒標準。</p> <p>2. The aforementioned guidelines do not prescribe specific types of supporting documents. Institutions may, based on the documents submitted by the overseas Chinese student, conduct a comprehensive assessment of the student’s actual family financial circumstances in accordance with the principles of fairness and impartiality to determine whether the applicant meets the criteria for economic hardship.</p>
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5.	<p>僑務委員會是否有提供給海外華僑學生或國際學生在研究所期間申請之獎學金？</p> <p>Does the Overseas Community Affairs Council provide</p>	<p>僑務委員會 Overseas Community Affairs Council</p>	<p>僑務委員會提供之各類獎助學金發放對象係國內中等以上學校之在學僑生，尚未針對海外華裔學生及外國學生核發獎助學金。</p> <p>The various scholarships and grants</p>

<p>scholarships for the pursuit of graduate studies to overseas Chinese students who are currently abroad or to international students?</p>		<p>provided by the OCAC are awarded to overseas Chinese students currently enrolled in secondary or higher-level institutions in Taiwan. At present, no scholarships or grants are provided to students of Chinese descent who are currently abroad or to foreign students.</p>
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肆、 僑外生工讀、工作相關事宜

IV. Issues related to overseas Chinese and international students' part-time work and jobs

<p>1.</p>	<p>老師以「研究型助理」聘用學生工讀，不含勞務提供；僑生申請學習扶助金，在進行學習扶助時；在健身房擔任健身教練；僑外生畢業後 1+1 覓職期及畢業僑外生由海外回校分享在臺就業之經驗，擔任專題講座的講者，以上情形需要申請工作許可嗎？另若學生工讀沒有申請工作許可被發現會有何處罰？</p> <p>If a professor hires a student to work part-time as a research assistant, and the duties do not involve the provision of labor services; if an overseas Chinese student applies for a study allowance and provides tutoring or academic support as part of the program; if a student works as a fitness instructor at a gym; if an overseas Chinese or international student, during the post-graduation “1 + 1” job-seeking period, engages in related activities; or if a university invites graduated overseas Chinese or</p>	<p>勞動部 Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>一、依「就業服務法」第50條規定，雇主聘僱下列學生從事工作，得不受第46條第1項規定之限制；其工作時間除寒暑假外，每星期最長為20小時： (一)就讀於公立或已立案私立大專校院之外國留學生；(二)就讀於公立或已立案私立高級中等以上學校之僑生及其他華裔學生。依上開規定，學生在臺從事工作，應向勞動部申請工作許可，經前開工作許可期間，從事工作職類尚無限制，惟需符合從事該工作法定證照或資格。</p> <p>1. Pursuant to Article 50 of the Employment Service Act, employers who hire the following categories of students to engage in work are not subject to the restrictions set forth in Article 46, Paragraph 1; however, such students may work no more than 20 hours per week except during winter and summer vacations: (1) Foreign students enrolled in public or duly registered private colleges or universities; and (2)</p>
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	<p>international students residing overseas to return to campus to share their employment experiences in Taiwan as guest speakers at a seminar: do the above circumstances require an application for a work permit? Additionally, if a student engages in part-time employment without applying for a work permit and is discovered, what penalties would apply?</p>		<p>Overseas Chinese students and other students of Chinese descent enrolled in public or duly registered private senior secondary schools or above. In accordance with the foregoing provision, students engaging in work in Taiwan must apply to the Ministry of Labor for a work permit. During the approved work permit period, there is no restriction on the type of work undertaken, provided that the student meets the statutory licensing or qualification requirements applicable to the work in question.</p> <p>二、另非屬「就業服務法」第43條規定之行為範疇，為其他非為境內任何人提供勞務為目的、無妨礙本國人就業機會之行為及外國人受政府機關、行政法人、政府捐助之財團法人、各級學校等邀請或補助從事非營利性質之文化或藝術之創作、推廣及交流，或於創作、推廣及交流之餘，接受邀請單位安排進行經驗分享，在邀請期間內從事所邀請範圍內之行為，無需申請工作許可。</p> <p>2. Activities that do not fall within the scope of Article 43 of the Employment Service Act (namely, activities not undertaken for the purpose of providing labor services to any person within the territory and not adversely affecting employment opportunities of nationals) do not require a work permit. This includes situations in which a foreign national is invited or</p>
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			<p>型助理（研究獎助生）者，學生應為在學狀態，並請依各校相關助理聘用規定辦理。</p> <p>6. Where a student is hired as a research assistant and the position does not involve the provision of labor services, and instead constitutes a learning-based assistantship (research grant student), the student must maintain active enrollment status, and the appointment must be handled in accordance with the relevant institutional regulations governing assistant appointments.</p>
2.	<p>請問是否可於開學期間增加人力審核工作證，本學期開學期間學生申請工作證送至勞動部後等待1周仍顯示尚在審核，即使已提前申請，學生也因審核進度而拖延到實習時間；且當國際學生畢業後，將居留證轉換為「覓職居留證」，但當找到工作後，再從覓職居留證轉換為應聘居留，有些朋友很早就找到工作，但因為等待工作許可而無法立即開始工作。</p> <p>At the beginning of the semester, could additional manpower be allocated to expedite the review of work permit applications?</p> <p>During this semester's enrollment period, students submitted their work permit applications to the Ministry of Labor, yet even after waiting a full week, the application status still indicated that the cases remained under review.</p> <p>Although the applications were submitted well in advance, the</p>	<p>勞動部 Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>勞動部受理外國人工作許可申請案，依規定採網路傳輸方式至外國專業人員工作許可申請網路辦理，其審核天數為自勞動部系統收件次日起7個工作日。故勞動部受理工作許可案件，原則於前揭公告時效內通知審查結果，並於必要時配合延長工時或調整人力因應。</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor processes applications for work permits for foreigners through online submission via the EZ Work Permit website, in accordance with the prescribed procedures. The standard review period is 7 working days, commencing from the day following receipt of the application in the Ministry's system. Accordingly, as a general principle, the Ministry of Labor will notify applicants of the review result within the announced processing timeframe. When necessary, the Ministry may extend working hours or adjust manpower allocations to address case volume.</p>

	<p>processing timeline nevertheless resulted in delays to students' internship commencement.</p> <p>Moreover, after international students graduate and convert their ARC to a job-seeking ARC, once they secure employment and seek to change their residence purpose from job-seeking to employment, some individuals, despite having obtained employment at an early stage, are unable to commence work immediately due to the time required for the issuance of the work permit.</p>		
3.	<p>雇主知道僑生打工時數限制的相關規定，卻明知故犯，要求僑生要配合超時工作，僑生有哪些救濟的管道？</p> <p>If an employer is aware of the regulations limiting overseas Chinese students' working hours but knowingly requires them to work overtime beyond the permitted limit, what avenues of redress are available to the student?</p>	<p>勞動部 Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>僑外生可向學校或當地勞工主管機關尋求救濟，另勞動部設有「1955 勞工諮詢申訴專線」24小時免付費申訴窗口提供學生工讀問題諮詢。</p> <p>Overseas Chinese and international students may seek relief through their educational institution or the competent local labor authority. Additionally, the Ministry of Labor operates the 1955 Foreign Workers' Free Hotline, a 24-hour toll-free service that provides consultation and assistance regarding student part-time employment issues.</p>
4.	<p>自 2026 年 1 月 1 日起，應屆畢業生可申請 2 年的「覓職」居留，想請問此項居留可否一次申請 2 年，還是需先申請 1 年後再延期 1 年？</p> <p>Beginning January 1, 2026, graduating students can apply for a 2-year job-seeking residence. Can this residence be granted for the full 2 years in a</p>	<p>內政部移民署 National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior</p>	<p>依據「外國專業人才延攬及僱用法」第12條規定，外國人取得我國副學士以上學位者，以應屆畢業生之身分依法取得內政部移民署許可延期居留期間，在我國從事工作，得免申請工作許可；另依據「外國人停留居留及永久居留辦法」第11條規定，來臺就學之外國人畢業後，申請延期居留經許可者，其外僑居留證之有效期間，自原居留期</p>

	<p>single application, or must it first be approved for 1 year and then extended for an additional year?</p>		<p>限屆滿之翌日起延期1年，延期屆滿前，有必要者，得再申請延期居留一次，總延期居留期間最長為2年。 Pursuant to Article 12 of the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals, a foreign national who has obtained an associate degree or higher in Taiwan and, as a fresh graduate, has been granted an extension of residence by the National Immigration Agency (Ministry of the Interior), may engage in employment during the approved extension period without applying for a work permit. Moreover, pursuant to Article 11 of the Regulations Governing Visiting, Residency, and Permanent Residency of Aliens, where a foreign national who came to Taiwan for study applies for and is granted an extension of residence after graduation, the validity period of the ARC will be extended for 1 year from the day following the original expiration date of residence. If necessary, the individual may apply for one additional extension prior to the expiration of the first extension. The total period of extended residence cannot exceed 2 years.</p>
5.	<p>醫學系學生需要修讀 6 年的課程，畢業後申請居留後有優惠的政策嗎?因為一般大學部只需要念 4 年，能比較快出來工作。</p> <p>Students in medical programs are required to complete 6 years of study. After graduation and upon applying for residence, do any preferential policies apply to such students, given that most undergraduate programs require</p>	<p>勞動部 Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>一、依「就業服務法」第50條規定，雇主聘僱下列學生從事工作，得不受第46條第1項規定之限制；其工作時間除寒暑假外，每星期最長為20小時：(一)就讀於公立或已立案私立大專校院之外國留學生；(二)就讀於公立或已立案私立高級中等以上學校之僑生及其他華裔學生。</p> <p>1. Pursuant to Article 50 of the Employment Service Act, employers who hire the following</p>

	<p>only 4 years of study and allow graduates to enter the workforce sooner?</p>		<p>categories of students to engage in work are not subject to the restrictions set forth in Article 46, Paragraph 1; however, during winter and summer vacations, such students can work no more than 20 hours per week: (1) Foreign students enrolled in public or duly registered private colleges or universities; and (2) Overseas Chinese students and other students of Chinese descent enrolled in public or duly registered private senior secondary schools or above.</p> <p>二、僑外生在臺就學期間，仍可向勞動部申請工讀許可，工作類別無限制。</p> <p>2. During their period of study in Taiwan, overseas Chinese and international students can apply to the Ministry of Labor for a part-time work permit. There is no restriction on the categories of work permitted.</p> <p>三、依「外國專業人才延攬及僱用法」第12條規定，自115年1月1日起，放寬外國人取得我國副學士以上學位者，以應屆畢業生之身分依法取得內政部移民署許可延期居留期間(最長2年)，在我國從事工作，得免申請工作許可，工作類別亦無限制。惟所從事工作類別依法須具從業證照或資格者，仍應依各該法規辦理。</p> <p>3. Pursuant to Article 12 of the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals, effective January 1, 2026, a foreign national who has</p>
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			<p>obtained an associate degree or higher in Taiwan and, as a fresh graduate, has been granted an extension of residence by the National Immigration Agency, MOI (for a maximum period of 2 years), may engage in employment during the approved extension period without applying for a work permit. There is likewise no restriction on the categories of work permitted. However, where the nature of the work requires a professional license or qualification under applicable laws and regulations, the relevant licensing or qualification requirements must still be satisfied.</p>
6.	<p>建議工作證留存於系統，工作證有效期間一年內都可以點選工作證下載</p> <p>Suggestion: Issued work permits should remain accessible within the system, allowing students to download the permit at any time during its 1-year validity period.</p>	<p>勞動部 Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>為提供僑外生可隨時掌握工作許可資訊，勞動部已提供行動裝置檢視服務，於線上申辦工作時，至「工作許可函行動裝置檢視」欄位選擇「是」並輸入手機號碼，後續經勞動部核准工作許可後，系統將寄送簡訊，以利僑外生下載工作許可摘要資訊。若遺失工作許可函，亦可向勞動部申請補發。</p> <p>To enable overseas Chinese and international students to stay informed of their work permit status at any time, the Ministry of Labor has introduced a mobile device access service. When applying for a work permit online, applicants can select “Yes” under the “Mobile Device Access to Work Permit Letter” option and enter their mobile phone number. Upon approval of the work permit by the Ministry of Labor, the system will send a text message notification to facilitate</p>

			<p>downloading of the work permit summary information. If the work permit letter is lost, a replacement can be requested from the Ministry of Labor.</p>
7.	<p>僑外生實習訂有合約，並有申請工作證及支薪，學生反應實習單位要求每週至少實習3天，但一週可超過20小時嗎？另學習型工讀是否有時數上的限制，或其他相關規定？</p> <p>When overseas Chinese or international students undertake paid internships with a formal contract and an approved work permit, some students have reported that internship providers require at least 3 days of internship per week. Can they work more than 20 hours per week? Are there any limits on working hours or other relevant regulations applicable to learning-based part-time work?</p>	<p>勞動部 Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>一、大專校院與實習機構合作規劃之實習課程係學校正式課程，依據「專科以上學校產學合作實施辦法」第6條之1第2項規定，學生實習期間於合作機構有從事學習訓練以外之勞務提供或工作事實者，其實習合約應依「勞動基準法」規定辦理，目前大專校院校外實習課程實務上已區分為「一般型」及「工作型」，且適用於所有修習課程之學生，不因國籍而有所差異。</p> <p>1. Internship courses jointly planned by universities and cooperating institutions constitute formal academic courses. Pursuant to Article 6-1, Paragraph 2 of the Regulations Governing Industry-Academia Collaboration of Junior Colleges and Above, where, during the internship period, a student provides labor services or performs work beyond learning or training activities at the cooperating institution, the internship agreement will be handled in accordance with the Labor Standards Act. In practice, off-campus internship courses at universities are currently classified as either “general-type” or “work-type” internships. This classification applies to all students enrolled in the course, without distinction based on</p>

			<p>nationality.</p> <p>二、大專校院辦理實習課程，應依據課程規劃之專業養成目標、學習內容與教學型式等，先行確認屬性為「一般型」實習或「工作型」實習。「一般型」實習應依學校課程學習之時數安排，不適用「勞動基準法」及「就業服務法」；「工作型」實習依「勞動基準法」規定辦理。</p> <p>2. In administering internship courses, universities shall, based on the professional training objectives, learning content, and instructional format of the curriculum, determine in advance whether the internship is categorized as a “general-type” or “work-type” internship. General-type internships must be arranged according to the course learning hours prescribed by the institution and are not subject to the Labor Standards Act or the Employment Service Act. Work-type internships are governed by the Labor Standards Act.</p> <p>三、依「就業服務法」第43條規定，外國人須申請工作許可始得在臺工作，同法第50條規定僑外生除寒暑假外，每週工作時數上限不得超過20小時。故僑外生在臺從事工作應先取得工作許可，且受「就業服務法」工作時數之規範。</p> <p>3. Pursuant to Article 43 of the Employment Service Act, a foreign national must obtain a work permit prior to engaging in work in Taiwan. Article 50 of the</p>
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8.	<p>學生申請工作許可，但因居留目的非就學而被拒絕，但學生之前一樣的條件，確曾成功取得工作許可過，導致學生產生疑慮，但學校難以向學生解釋（法規雖然有，但無法解釋為何他曾成功申請，或身邊就有親友在相同身份下但擁有工作許可），學生是否有申訴管道？或是否有合理的法規可提供依循？</p> <p>A student applied for a work permit but was denied on the grounds that the purpose of residence was not study-related. However, the student had previously been granted a work permit under these same circumstances. This has caused confusion, and the university finds it difficult to explain this inconsistency to the student (although the regulations exist, they offer no explanation as to why his previous application was successful, or why acquaintances with the same status received work permits). Is</p>	<p>勞動部 Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>勞動部依「就業服務法」及相關規定審查僑外生申請工作許可，如個案有疑義或不予許可處分前，勞動部皆會發函通知申請人陳述意見或補充佐證資料，通知函有該案承辦人員連絡電話，可第一時間協調溝通解決問題。</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor reviews applications for work permits submitted by overseas Chinese and international students in accordance with the Employment Service Act and relevant regulations. Where there are questions concerning a particular case, or prior to issuing a decision of denial, the Ministry will notify the applicant in writing to provide a statement of explanation or to submit supplementary supporting documentation. The notification letter includes the contact telephone number of the case officer handling the matter, thereby enabling timely coordination and communication to resolve any issues.</p>

	<p>there a formal channel for appeal? Alternatively, are there clear regulatory guidelines that can be referenced?</p>		
9.	<p>評點制的申請是否為一次性？或者可使用同一個評點表去申請其他工作？</p> <p>Under the points-based system, is the application a one-time process? Or can the same points assessment form be used to apply for different jobs?</p>	<p>勞動部 Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>雇主申請聘僱外國人從事專門性或技術性工作，應符合相關雇主資格、外國人資格及工作內容等規定。為協助留用畢業僑外生，前開外國人資格得以僑外生評點制，以累計達70點方式取得資格，如因受僱單位而變動，應由雇主再次申辦聘僱僑外生工作許可，並再主張以僑外生評點制方式認定外國人資格，勞動部將逐案審查，尚非一次性認定。</p> <p>Where an employer applies to hire a foreign national to engage in specialized or technical work, the employer must meet the relevant eligibility requirements concerning employer qualifications, the foreign national's qualifications, and the nature of the work. To facilitate the retention of overseas Chinese and international student graduates, the foreign national qualification requirement may be satisfied through the Overseas Chinese and International Student Points-Based System, under which eligibility is established upon accumulation of at least 70 points. If the employing entity changes, the new employer must reapply for a work permit to employ the overseas Chinese or international graduate and again claim qualification under the Points-Based System. The Ministry of Labor will conduct a case-by-case review; eligibility is not determined on a one-time basis.</p>

伍、關於招生分發、升學、轉學、課業輔導等相關事宜

V. Issues related to admissions and placement, further studies, transfers, and academic support

1.	<p>「僑生回國就學及輔導辦法」，第 10 條第 3 項第 1 款，將僑生優待限制於「參加考試分發入學者」；臺灣大學升學管道主要分為甄選入學和考試入學兩大方向，其中甄選入學包含特殊選才、繁星推薦和個人申請，而現行法規限縮僑生升學管道優待的機會，可否有機會修法，以提供僑生多元升學的機會。Article 10, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 1 of the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Compatriot Students in Taiwan limits preferential treatment for overseas Chinese (compatriot) students to those admitted through examination-based placement. In Taiwan, university admissions are primarily divided into two major pathways: recommendation-based admission and examination-based admission. Recommendation-based admission includes special talent admission, the Stars Recommendation Program, and individual application. Given that the current regulations restrict overseas Chinese students' access to preferential treatment to only one admission channel, would it be possible to amend the regulations to provide more diverse pathways for</p>	教育部 Ministry of Education	<p>一、僑生申請回國就學可享有以僑生管道分發入學之權益，又回國就讀國民中學以上之僑生，於畢業當年參加下一學程新生入學者，可享有僑生回國就學及輔導辦法第 10 條所定之升學優待權益，僑生就學權益已受保障。</p> <p>1. Overseas Chinese students applying to study in Taiwan may enjoy the right to be admitted through the overseas Chinese student admission channel. Moreover, overseas Chinese students who return to Taiwan to enroll in junior high school or higher levels of education and apply for admission to the next level of study in the year of their graduation may benefit from the preferential treatment for further education stipulated in Article 10 of the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Compatriot Students in Taiwan. Accordingly, the educational rights and interests of overseas Chinese students are already safeguarded.</p> <p>二、僑生報考大學所享有之升學優待係參照各類特種生升學考試優待方式辦理，對於參加考試分發入學者，採取加分優待；至於考試分發入學以外之其他入學管道，因非直接以考試成績作為錄取分發之依據，故不適用加分優待方式，由各校酌予考量優待。</p> <p>2. The preferential treatment granted to overseas Chinese students when applying for university admission is implemented with reference to the preferential admission policies</p>
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	<p>overseas Chinese students to pursue higher education?</p>		<p>applicable to various categories of special-status students. For those admitted through examination-based placement, preferential treatment is provided in the form of bonus points added to examination scores. For other admission channels that are not based directly on examination scores as the basis for admission and placement, the bonus-point system does not apply; instead, universities may exercise discretion in determining appropriate forms of preferential consideration.</p>
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伍、 綜合事項

VI. General issues

<p>1.</p>	<p>學校與企業合作提供實習機會時，能保證工作場所的安全與勞保嗎？在過去的經驗中，曾看到學生在實習期間發生意外，但學校與企業雙方都宣稱這不屬於自己的責任。相關單位能否確保學生有更安全、更完善的實習環境？另實習工作內容與課堂所學無關，例如是1名工程系學生，但任何實習都只是做包裝或洗碗，該如何改善這種情況？</p> <p>When schools collaborate with enterprises to provide internship opportunities, can workplace safety and labor insurance coverage be guaranteed? In past cases, students have experienced accidents during internships, yet both the school and the enterprise have claimed that responsibility did not lie with them. What measures can the</p>	<p>教育部 Ministry of Education</p>	<p>一、大專校院開設之實習課程屬於正式課程，旨在使學生結合理論與實務經驗，爰學校係根據各科系專業人才培育目標及產業需求，將教學場域延伸至產業環境。依「專科以上學校產學合作實施辦法」第6條第4項規定，學校應就實務學習內容專業性、學生實習權益及實習場所安全性，派員至實習機構現場評估，且須依同辦法第6條第3項規定擬訂學生個別實習計畫，包含目標、內涵、各階段具體規劃及成效考核指標等內容，使實習機構依學生個別實習計畫提供學生相關實務訓練，爰學校之實習課程應有完整規劃。</p> <p>1. Internship courses offered by junior colleges and universities constitute formal academic courses intended to enable students to integrate theoretical knowledge with practical experience. Accordingly, universities extend</p>
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	<p>relevant international affairs authorities take to ensure safer and more comprehensive internship protections for students? Secondly, if the content of an internship is unrelated to a student's field of study (for example, if an engineering student is assigned only packaging or wafer cleaning tasks), what recourse is available?</p>		<p>their teaching environments into industry settings based on the professional training objectives of each department and the needs of industry. Pursuant to Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Implementation Regulations Governing Industry-Academia Collaboration for Junior Colleges and Institutions of Higher Education, universities must send personnel to conduct on-site evaluations of internship institutions with respect to the professional relevance of the practical training content, protection of students' internship rights and interests, and the safety of the internship workplace. Furthermore, under Article 6, Paragraph 3 of the same regulations, universities must formulate individual internship plans for each student, including objectives, content, specific plans for each stage, and performance evaluation indicators, so that internship institutions can provide relevant practical training in accordance with these plans. Therefore, internship courses offered by universities should be comprehensively planned.</p> <p>二、學校除須先行評估實習場所安全性外，「專科以上學校產學合作實施辦法」第6條之2更應明確禁止學校與有從事派遣業務、有重大職災及有違反「勞動基準法」、「勞工職業災害保險及保護法」、「性別平等工作法」或「就業服務法」等相關規定情事之機構合作，期自源頭把關實習</p>
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			<p>機構，落實保障學生權益。</p> <p>2. In addition to assessing the safety of internship sites in advance, Article 6-2 of the Implementation Regulations Governing Industry–Academia Collaboration for Junior Colleges and Institutions of Higher Education expressly prohibits universities from cooperating with institutions that engage in labor dispatch services, have experienced major occupational accidents, or have violated relevant regulations such as the Labor Standards Act, the Labor Occupational Accident Insurance and Protection Act, the Gender Equality in Employment Act, or the Employment Service Act. These provisions aim to ensure proper screening of internship institutions at the source and to safeguard students’ rights and interests.</p> <p>三、依「專科以上學校產學合作實施辦法」第6條之1第1項第3款規定，學校應為實習學生投保校外實習團體傷害保險；實習機構則須負責學生實習前之安全講習、實習場所安全防護設備之配置及相關安全措施之規劃；倘學生實習期間有從事學習訓練以外之勞務提供或工作事實，實習機構亦須依同條文為學生辦理勞工保險、勞工職業災害保險等；爰現行法規已為學生安全建立權益保障機制。</p> <p>3. Pursuant to Article 6-1, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Implementation Regulations Governing Industry–Academia</p>
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			thereby establishing mechanisms for external supervision and on-site verification to strengthen the protection of internship workplace safety and students' learning rights and interests.
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