Policy and Legal Framework for Marriage Immigration in Taiwan

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I. Background—“Foreign Spouse” and “Mainland Spouse” Regulations and Citizenship in Taiwan

The official reports and statistics show that the number of international marriages is significantly increasing in contemporary Taiwanese society. According to a demographic report released in 2003 by the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics of the Executive Yuan (hereinafter, the DGBAS), 31.9% of new marriages involve a non-Taiwanese spouse. In 2004, the percentage was 23.8%; and in 2005, the percentage was 20.1%. That is, today in Taiwan, for every five newly married couples, on average, one involves an international marriage. The “Life Situation Report of Foreign Spouses and Mainland Spouses” conducted by the Ministry of Interior (hereafter, the MOI) shows that, among non-Taiwanese spouses, 57.8% come from Mainland China (referred to as Mainland spouses), and 42.2% are from other countries (referred to as foreign spouses), such as Vietnam (57.5%), Thailand (32.7%), and Indonesia (23.2%) (see Figure 2). Another DGBAS statistic shows that, in 2004, 11.91% of Taiwanese men married non-Taiwanese women who were not from Mainland China; in 2005, this number was
The majority of international marriage immigrants are women, and 36.6% are between 20 and 24 years old (Figure 3), 31.9% have resided in Taiwan for less than 2 years, and 30.8% have resided longer than 2 years but less than 4 years (Figure 4). Female marriage immigrants in Taiwan are mostly from the so-called less economically developed countries of Southeastern Asia and China.

The MOI uses the term “foreign spouses” in all official and legal documents to refer to female immigrants who come to Taiwan due to marriage, and who are originally from Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, and other Southeast Asian countries. Chinese women from Mainland China are called Mainland spouses, so they not characterized in the same categories as “foreign spouses” from Southeast Asian countries. Such a distinction made by the government results from the complex historical process in which Taiwan, ruled by the Kuomingtang party from China after 1945, was considered a province of the Republic of China, and therefore Mainland Chinese are officially, and nominally, considered nationals of the Republic of China. However, due to the prolonged hostility between Taiwan (the Republic of China) and China (the People’s Republic of China) since 1949, the regulations regarding Chinese spouses are more strict, thus creating citizenship differences among Taiwanese, foreign spouses, and Chinese spouses. These two terms, Mainland spouse and foreign spouse, will be used to refer to spouses from China and other countries, respectively.

II. Structure of the Report

The structure of this report will be organized as follows: in the next section, “III.

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1 The data is from the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) of Executive Yuan, which was released on February 22, 2006, and is also available on http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2, visited 8/20/2007.
2 According to media news releases, MOI-Taiwan had also considered the use of the term “new female immigrants,” “daughters-in-law of Taiwan,” and “international immigrants” (Taipei Times, April 23, 2006, page2).
3 See TAIPEI TIMES, April 23, 2006, page 2.
4 pp87-152, SOCIETAS: A JOURNAL FOR PHILOSOPHICAL STUDY OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS No.16, March 2006.
Marriage Immigrant Regulations in Taiwan,” we will begin with a definition of a “foreign spouse” from the view of the state of Taiwan. First of all, we will explain the legal framework regarding the immigration regulations for aliens (foreigners, non-Taiwanese citizens), and will especially focus on marriage immigrant regulations. The legal framework will be illustrated in the following sections: (1) residence for marriage immigrants; (2) naturalization; and (3) alien work permit.

In the section “IV. The Immigration Act Amendment 2007 for Foreign Spouses,” we will address the newly enacted Immigration Act Amendment of November 30, 2007. This Immigration Act Amendment has not yet become officially effective because it has not yet been promulgated by the president. However, this recent amendment will become effective soon and will bring with it related enforcement rules in the near future. In the section “V. Recent Policy Benefits for Foreign Spouses and Mainland Spouses,” we offer information about how the Taiwanese government supports foreign spouses, specifically in the field of labor and birth-control plan.

In the final section, we will comment on the policy and legal frameworks, especially focusing on the major regulations and acts regarding marriage immigrants, including the existing regulations and processes enacted by the Immigration Act Amendment in Taiwan. We hope this country report not only provides sufficient information for audiences concerning marriage immigrants but also provides a perspective on the sensitivities of gender, class, social change, and global migration.

III. Marriage Immigrant Regulations in Taiwan

Since foreign spouses and Mainland spouses are regulated under two different categories, we will discuss them separately. The questions regarding marriage immigrants will be as follows: How do these spouses legally and efficiently obtain visas (in Chinese).
for residence and then apply for naturalization to obtain Taiwanese citizenship? What is the process of naturalization? What regulations and acts concern social welfare for foreign spouses? To answer the above inquiries, the major legal framework includes the Constitution, the Immigration Act and the Enforcement Rules of the Immigration Act, the Nationality Act, the Enforcement Rules of the Nationality Act, Regulations Governing the Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the People of the Mainland China Area, and other related laws.5

1. Residence for Marriage Immigrants

1.1 Mainland Spouses

There are four residence categories for Mainland spouses: family reunion sojourn visa, dependent residency visa, permanent residency visa, and permanent residency for naturalization (national ID card holder). The major regulations for Mainland spouse residence are the “Act Governing Relations between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area,” revised in June 2008,6 and “Regulations Governing the Family Reunion Sojourn Visa or Temporary Residence Permission to Taiwan Area for the People from Mainland China,” revised on March 7, 2008.7

In the “Act Governing Relations between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area,” for people from Mainland China enter Taiwan, it says,

Article 10, Paragraph 1, No people of the Mainland Area may enter the Taiwan Area without permission from the competent authorities.

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6 Act Governing Relations between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area（兩岸人民關係條例）available at http://law.moj.gov.tw/Scripts/Query4B.asp?FullDoc=%A9%D2%A6%B3%B1%F8%A4%E5&Lcode=Q0010001, 2008/11/18 visited.

Article 10, Paragraph 2, Any of the people of the Mainland Area who are permitted to enter the Taiwan Area may not engage in any activity inconsistent with the purposes of the permission.

Article 10, Paragraph 3, Rules governing the granting of permission referred to in the preceding two paragraphs shall be drafted by the competent authorities concerned and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Article 10-1, Paragraph 1, Any of the people of the Mainland Area who apply to enter the Taiwan Area for family reunion, residency, or permanent residency shall be interviewed, fingerprinted, and registered for record; where a person fails to be interviewed or fingerprinted, no permission shall be granted for the person’s application for family reunion, residency, or permanent residency. The governing rules thereof shall be prescribed by the competent authorities.

For the Mainland spouses who receive permission to enter Taiwan, there are three different levels: (1) family reunion sojourn visa; (2) temporary residence permission; and (3) permanent residence permission, which are all discussed in “Regulations Governing the Family Reunion Sojourn Visa or Temporary Residence Permission to Taiwan Area for the People from Mainland China.”

When Mainland spouses marry Taiwanese, the spouses can apply for a family reunion sojourn visa to come to Taiwan, which is valid for six months and extendable every six months, for up to two years. The other related regulations are as follows:

Article 13, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph 2, “Mainland spouses [married to] Taiwanese [for more than] two years, or having given birth to babies, are eligible [to apply] [for a] dependent residency visa.”

Article 14 says [in] different situations that the Authority will not approve the application for [a] dependent residency visa, which includes the following two situations pertinent to marriage migration:
Article 14, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph 3, the persons whom Mainland spouses depend on [are] deceased.

Article 14, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph 4, Mainland spouses divorced the Taiwanese, unless the Mainland spouses marry the same persons [again within ten days]; or an agreement [is] reached by both parties that [the] Mainland spouses acquire the rights and obligations to care [for] infant(s) under the age of one, or child(ren) over the age of one and reside in Taiwan area [more than] 183 days every year.

To apply for a permanent residency visa, in “Regulations Governing the Family Reunion Sojourn Visa or Temporary Residence Permission to Taiwan Area for the People from Mainland China,” Article 26 says, “Mainland spouses [who have obtained a] dependent residency visa [for] more than four years, and during the period they have resided in the State [more than] 183 days each year, are eligible [to apply for a] permanent residency visa. And the restrictions said in Article 14 also [apply to] the permanent resident visa.”

1.2 Foreign Spouse

The major rule for aliens, including visitors staying less than six months, residents staying more than six months, and registered permanent residents, is the Immigration Act, which was promulgated in 2003. The Immigration Act, Chapter 5, Article 21 to 33, pronounces the following:

Article 21: Aliens who possess a valid passport with a Visitor Visa or a Resident Visa, or a valid travel document, may acquire the right to stay or reside after having been inspected, and then allowed to enter the State.

The Authority may draw up and promulgate an annual quota of residence that is

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8 Regulations Governing the Family Reunion Sojourn Visa or Temporary Residence Permission to Taiwan Area for the People from Mainland China, Art. 27.
divided among nations and regions and stated in the preceding paragraph, after judging national interests and having the ratification of the Executive Yuan. All those who reside in the State for investment, employment, or studies shall be exempt from the limitation set by the quota.

Article 22: Aliens shall apply for an Alien Resident Certificate from the Authority within fifteen days after acquiring the right to reside.

The Authority shall inform the departments concerned after issuing an Alien Resident Certificate.

Article 23: Aliens, who have legally and continuously resided in the State for seven years, or the alien spouse and/or children of a national with registered permanent residence in the Taiwan Areas who have legally and continuously resided in the State for five years or have legally resided in the State for more than ten years, during which period they have actually resided in the State for more than one hundred and eighty-three days each year for five years, may apply to the Authority for permanent residence if they:

1. Are at the age of twenty and over;
2. Have a decent character;
3. Have considerable property, skills, or talents that enable them to make a living on their own;
4. Have resided in the State for [more than] 183 days each year during their legal and continuous residence in the State; and
5. Are beneficial to the national interests of the State.

Aliens who had legally resided in the State for more than twenty years before May 31, 2000, during which period they had resided in the State for more than 183 days each year for ten years, and have met the requirements as specified in Sub-paragraphs 1-3 and 5 of the preceding paragraph may apply to the Authority for permanent residence.

Aliens who have not satisfied the requirements as specified in the first
paragraph but have met one of the following conditions may apply for permanent residence:

1. Having made exceptional contributions to the State; or
2. Having possessed the high technology needed by the State. The Authority shall organize a review committee composed of members recognized as impartial persons by the public to examine and check the preceding conditions.

Applicants whose condition has passed the review shall be granted permanent residency.

Applicants as stated in the preceding paragraphs 1-3 who concurrently have TAIWAN (ROC) nationality shall not apply for permanent residency.

The Authority shall issue applicants Alien Resident Certificates and inform the related departments after granting [the applicants] permanent residency status.

The Authority, after weighing national interests, may draw up an annual quota of permanent residency as prescribed in the first paragraph for each nation and region and submit it to the Executive Yuan for approval and promulgation.

Applications for permanent residence shall be made within two years after the completion of the required residence as stated in Paragraph 1.

Article 24: A person shall apply for an Alien Resident Certificate within 15 days, starting from the day after he/she:

1. Has lost his/her TAIWAN (ROC) nationality and has not yet acquired foreign [citizenship]; or
2. Has lost his/her original [citizenship] while having not yet acquired TAIWAN (ROC) [citizenship]; or 3. Is born as an alien in the State; or 4. Has switched to the application for a Resident Visa after entering the State.

Article 25: The following aliens are exempt from applying for an Alien Resident Certificate for their residence in the State:
1. Diplomats who are posted in the State, their dependents, and entourages.

2. Officials who perform the official duties of a foreign or international organization set up in the State, their dependents, and entourages.

3. Aliens who have been granted a Courtesy Visa on an ad hoc basis by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

   The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may make a list of the names of the aliens stated in the preceding paragraph and send a copy of it to the Authority.

   Article 26: Aliens, at the age of fourteen and over, who have entered the State for a visit, residency, or permanent residency, shall always carry their passports, Alien Resident Certificates, or Alien Permanent Resident Certificates.”

   The Authority or authorized government employees in compliance with the Act while performing official duties may demand [that] aliens produce the documents stated in the preceding paragraph.

   Article 27: Aliens who are visiting or residing in the State may not engage in activities or employment that [is] different from the purposes of their visits or residence.

   Article 28: The Authority may restrict aliens' residence locations [or] activities, or inform them of the rules they have to comply with in order to maintain public order or substantial interests when special situations arise.

   Article 29: Aliens shall apply to the Authority for an extension before their visits or residency expires if they have to continue their visits or residency in the State.

   Aliens whose supporting relatives have died during their residency may apply to continue their residency.

   Aliens who have changed their domiciles or places of employment during their residency shall register the change with the Authority.

   Article 22 may apply to the three preceding paragraphs.
Article 30: A person’s Alien Resident Certificate shall be revoked or cancelled if he/she:

1. Has submitted false or untruthful information for his/her application; or
2. Has used illegally acquired, counterfeited, or altered documents; or
3. Has been sentenced to punishment of imprisonment for one year or greater by a judicial authority; or
4. Has restored TAIWAN (ROC) [citizenship]; or
5. Has acquired TAIWAN (ROC) [citizenship]; or
6. Has concurrently had TAIWAN (ROC) [citizenship] and has applied for entry and exit permits as a TAIWAN (ROC) citizen; or
7. Has acquired an Alien Permanent Resident Certificate; or
8. Has been deported from the State; or
9. Has his/her work permit revoked and has been ordered to exit the State within a certain time.

Article 31: A person’s Alien Permanent Resident Certificate shall be revoked or cancelled if he/she:

1. Has submitted false or untruthful information for his/her application; or
2. Has used illegally acquired, counterfeited, or altered documents; or
3. Has been sentenced to punishment of imprisonment for one year or greater by a judicial authority, whereas an involuntary offender is exempt; or
4. Has not resided for 183 days for each year during his/her permanent residency in the State, whereas he/she shall be exempt if he/she has the approval of the Authority to study abroad, to seek medical treatment, or for other special reasons; or
5. Has restored TAIWAN (ROC) [citizenship]; or
6. Has acquired TAIWAN (ROC) [citizenship]; or
7. Has concurrently had TAIWAN (ROC) [citizenship] and has applied for entry and exit
permits as a TAIWAN (ROC) citizen; or

8. Has been deported from the State.

Article 32: Aliens shall apply for a reentry permit from the Authority in
advance if they have to exit [before] reentering the State during their residency. Aliens
who have acquired permanent residency shall be exempt from such a requirement.

Article 33: The Authority shall enact the regulations that govern alien visits,
residency, and permanent residency in the State.\(^\text{10}\)

Among these articles of the Immigration Act, some of the terms defined by the law
and some ambivalent phrases in these articles should be discussed and clarified: first of
all, the terms “visit,” “residency,” and “registered permanent residency” are defined by
Immigration Act Article 3, Sub-paragraph 6 to 8. It says as follows:

6. Visit: a visit in the Taiwan Areas for less than six months;
7. Residency: residency in the Taiwan Areas for more than six months;
8. Registered permanent residency: permanent residency in the Taiwan Areas, which is
registered at a household registry.\(^\text{11}\)

Regarding the Taiwan Immigration Act, we have a few remarks and comments:

First of all, the three categories (visit, residency, registered permanent residency)
simplify different legal statuses that contain a range of rights and obligations for foreign
spouses.

Second, the so-called authority discussed above in Articles 22 to 33 refers to the
Ministry of the Interior (MOI) and its Bureau of Immigration (BOI). Therefore, the MOI
and the BOI jointly act as the authorities to check on overstayed visits, residency, and
illegal entry.\(^\text{12}\) Such a non-centralized institutional authority may create more difficulties

\(^{10}\) See Taiwan Immigration Act, § 21 to § 33 (amended at 2003). Also available on National Immigration

\(^{11}\) See Taiwan Immigration Act, § 3 (amended at 2003). Also available on National Immigration Agency

\(^{12}\) See Taiwan Immigration Act, § 2 (amended at 2003). Also available on National Immigration Agency
for foreigners who apply to marry immigrants, especially since it creates certain barriers for marriage immigration applicants when they experience hardships during the process of naturalization or the procedure for the work permit application.

Third, there is a quota limitation based on “national interest” according to the Immigration Act Article 21, Paragraph 2, and the decision is made by the MOI. In this matter, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Taiwan (ROC) overseas missions, which process alien applications for Taiwan residency visas, issue these visas to conform with the quota stipulated.\(^{13}\)

Fourth, in the Immigration Act Article 23, as stated in Sub-paragraph 2 of Paragraph 1, one of the requirements for an alien applying for permanent residence is a “decent character,” which means that, within the last five years, no offence punishable by a principal penalty of imprisonment or graver punishment has been committed. Meanwhile, the BOI has the authority to determine whether the applicant’s behavior violates “public order” or “good customs.” The BOI’s decision weighs significantly on the application for permanent residence.\(^{14}\)

Fifth, according to the Enforcement Rules of the Immigration Act, Article 42, “possessing considerable properties, skill, or talents that enable them to sustain themselves” as stated in Sub-paragraph 3 of Paragraph 1 of Article 23 of the Immigration Act refers to meeting any of the following requirements: 1. Aliens applying for permanent residency who are spouses of Taiwan (ROC) citizens should meet one of the following requirements: (1) last year’s average monthly income was more than twice the basic monthly wage promulgated by the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan.


(2) Last year’s deposits in a domestic bank were more than twenty-four times the basic monthly wage promulgated by the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan. (3) Others as determined by the BOI.15 The amount of money stated in (1) and (2) shall include the incomes or properties of their spouses or parents (applying for children being adopted by Taiwanese) in the Taiwan Area. In this matter, in most cases of female foreign spouses from Southeastern Asia, their husbands can support the women by demonstrating their savings or properties, to apply for permanent residence.16

2. Naturalization

2.1 Mainland Spouses

Mainland China Spouses applying for naturalization need to follow the requirements listed primarily in the “Act Governing Relations between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area,” Article 17, Paragraphs 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7. They state the following:

Article 17, Paragraph 1: any of the people of the Mainland Area being the spouse of any of the people of the Taiwan Area may apply to enter the Taiwan Area for family reunion in accordance with [the] laws and regulations; in either of the following situations, [a person] may apply for spouse residency in the Taiwan Area:

1. [Has been] married for at least two years.
2. [Has] given birth to a child.

Article 17, Paragraph 3: any person [who has] a spouse [residing] in the Taiwan Area, which is permitted in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, for at least four years, and during which [his/her] lawful residency in the Taiwan Area each year is no less than 183 days may apply for long-term residency.

16 See Enforcement Rules of Immigration Act, §42 (amended at 2004). Also available on National Immigration Agency Website:
Article 17, Paragraph 5: for any person permitted to have a long-term residency in the Taiwan Area in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, [his/her] period of residency is indefinite; [he/she] may apply for permanent residency in the Taiwan Area provided that [he/she] has [been] a long-term resident for at least two years and complies with the following provisions:

1. The period of [his/her] lawful residency in the Taiwan Area being no less than 183 days annually.
2. Being of the age of no less than twenty.
3. Having a character of integrity and with no criminal record.
4. Submitting proof of [loss of his/her] original household registration.
5. Having [a] certain amount of property for self-sufficiency or living upon reliable support.

Article 17, Paragraph 6: the Ministry of Interior may impose and publish after approval by the Executive Yuan the quota and categories for spouse residency, long-term residency, and permanent residency.

Article 17, Paragraph 7: for any of the people of the Mainland Area permitted to have a spouse residency, long-term residency, or permanent residency in accordance with Paragraph 1, if there exists sufficient evidence to establish that [his/her] marriage is false due to collusion, the permission for [his/her] spouse residency, long-term residency, permanent residency, and household registration shall be revoked and, in addition, [he/she] shall be deported.

According to Article 17 of the “Act Governing Relations between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area,” we find that, due to the special political situations between Taiwan and Mainland China, this act does not cover “naturalization” for people

from Mainland China. Instead, for people from Mainland China who hope to remain permanently in Taiwan, there are regulations involving “indefinite residency” and “permanent residency” (Art. 17, Paragraph 5). For Mainland China spouses applying for naturalization, we should refer to the Taiwan Nationality Act, Article 4.

Taiwan Nationality Act, Article 4, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph 1 says:

A foreign national or stateless person who now has a domicile in the territory of the Republic of China, if meeting the requisites provided in sub-paragraph 2 to sub-paragraph 5 of Paragraph 1 of the preceding article, has legally resided in the territory of the Republic of China totally for more than 183 days every year for more than 3 continuous years, under any of the conditions provided by the following sub-paragraphs, can also apply for naturalization:

1. He/she is the spouse of a national of the Republic of China.

Mainland China spouses also need to follow the Taiwan Nationality Act, Article 9, which says:

A foreign national who applies for naturalization according to Article 3 to Article 7 shall provide the certification of his/her loss of previous nationality. But if he/she alleges he/she can’t obtain the certification for causes not attributable to him/her and foreign affairs authorities investigate and determine that this is true, then he/she does not need to provide the [documentation].

2.2 Foreign Spouses

For marriage immigrants applying for naturalization, there are two major regulations: one is the Nationality Act, which was amended in 2004; the other is the Enforcement Rules of the Nationality Act, which was amended in 2007. According to these two regulations, there are five primary requirements for marriage immigrants applying for naturalization:

First, “[A]n alien or a stateless person who has, at present, a domicile in the territory
of the Taiwan (ROC), meets one of the requirements specified in sub-paragraphs (2) to (4)
of the preceding Article, and has legally [remained] in the territory of the Taiwan (ROC)
for more than 183 days each year for more than three years without interruption . . .”17

“Professional” or “persons with special skill” immigrants are required to remain in
Taiwan more than 183 days in total each year, for five years.18 Marriage immigrants are
required to spend more than 183 days in total each year, for three years.19 Indeed, the
Nationality Act Article 3 and Article 4 make a difference depending on birth and kinship.
Aliens applying for naturalization without birth or kinship connection factors to Taiwan
need to wait for five years and remain more than 183 days each year in Taiwan; then they
will be able to qualify for naturalization. Yet, a person who has a birth or kinship
connection factor (for example, spouse, parent-child, adoption, birthplace in Taiwan, etc.)
can qualify in a shorter period (three years) when applying for naturalization.

Second, as to the age and capacity of an immigrant, the Nationality Act Article 3
sub-paragraphs (2) pronounces the following: “. . . 2. [h]aving attained to the age of 20
years and hav[ing] legal capacity under both the law of Taiwan (ROC) and the law of his
(her) original country. 3. [h]aving good character and no record of criminal conviction. 4.
[p]ossessing sufficient property or professional skills, which enable him (her) to make a
self-reliant living or a living without worry.”20

Third, as for the personality check, the Nationality Act Article 3 sub-paragraph (3)
pronounces, “[h]aving good character and no record of criminal conviction.”21

17 See Taiwan Nationality Act, § 4 (amended at 2004). Also available on National Immigration Agency
18 See Taiwan Nationality Act, § 3 (amended at 2004). Also available on National Immigration Agency
19 See Taiwan Nationality Act, § 4, paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1. (amended at 2004). Also available on
20 See Taiwan Nationality Act, § 3 (amended at 2004). Also available on National Immigration Agency
21 See Taiwan Nationality Act, § 3 (amended at 2004). Also available on National Immigration Agency
Fourth, as for the financial condition, the Nationality Act Article 3 sub-paragraph (4) pronounces the following is necessary: “[p]ossessing sufficient property or professional skills, which enable him (her) to make a self-reliant living or a living without worry.” 22 This sub-paragraph is clarified by the Enforcement Rules of the Nationality Act as it specifically refers to “:(1) last year’s average monthly income more than twice the basic monthly wage promulgated by the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan. (2) last year’s deposits in the domestic bank more than twenty-four times the basic monthly wage promulgated by the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan. (3)[o]thers determined by the BOI.” 23 The Enforcement Rules of Nationality Act, Article 5, Paragraph 2 pronounces that the amount of money stated in (1) and (2) can include the incomes or properties of the spouse. 24 This rule of relaxing the restrictions on the financial requirement applies not only to marriage immigrants but also to foreign children who have one parent who is Taiwanese. 25

Fifth, as for the concern of citizen loyalty, in the Nationality Act Article 9, it states that “[a]n alien who is naturalized in accordance with the provisions of Articles 3 to 7 shall submit a certificate to prove the loss of his (her) original [citizenship].” 26 According to this rule, any alien who applies for naturalization in Taiwan must abandon his/her original citizenship.

3. Work Permits

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3.1 Mainland Spouses

Unlike foreign spouses, who can start working without work permits as long as they have acquired residence visas, Mainland spouses need to apply for work permits if their residence status is dependent, unless they have acquired a permanent residency visa or are naturalized. The detailed regulations for Mainland spouses’ work is “Regulations on work permit for Mainland spouses during the dependent residency visa status” (大陸地區配偶在臺灣地區依親居留期間工作許可及管理辦法). The major requirements for applying for a work permit are listed in Article 3, which lists six items that Mainland China spouses must show to apply for a work permit:

Item 1. Proof from [a] local government [of being] a low-income household.

Item 2. Household average income after deducting Mainland spouse’s income falls into the lowest living cost level.

Item 3. Taiwanese spouse is aged over 65.

Item 4. Taiwanese spouse is classified as middle or certain level of handicapped.

Item 5. Taiwanese spouse has a serious illness.


Other regulations on aliens and foreign spouses are applicable to Mainland spouses (see below).

3.2 Foreigners and Foreign Spouses

Except for the above rules regarding stays, residency, and naturalization, foreign spouses are allowed to legally work in Taiwan if they conform to certain conditions under the Employment Service Act, Chapter 5. According to the Employment Service Act, Article 46, foreign workers are limited to the following occupations:27

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Paragraph 1

Unless otherwise provided for in the present Act, the work a Foreign Worker may be employed to engage in within the territory of the Republic of China is limited to the following:

1. Specialized or technical work;
2. Director/Manager/Executive of a business invested in or set up by overseas Chinese or foreigner(s) with the authorization of the Government of the Republic of China;
3. Teacher at the following schools, as indicated:
   1) Teacher at a public or registered private college/university or school established especially for foreign residents;
   2) Approved teacher teaching course(s) [for] foreign language(s) at a public or registered private high school or below;
   3) Teacher teaching course(s) at a public or registered private experimental high school’s bilingual department or at bilingual school;
   4. Full-time teacher teaching course(s) on foreign language(s) at a short-term class registered for supplementary schooling in accordance with the Supplementary Education Act;
5. Sports coach and athlete;
6. Religious, artistic, and show business work;
7. Crew member of a merchant vessel, working vessel, and vessel ad hoc permitted by the Ministry of Transportation and Communication;
8. Marine fishing/netting work;
9. Household assistant;
10. Work designated by the Central Competent Authority in response to national major construction project(s) or economic/social development needs;
11. Other specialized work ad hoc approved by the Central Competent Authority due to the lack of such specialists in the domestic employment market and the business necessity [of] retain[ing] the service[s] of such specialist[s] therefore.

Paragraph 2

The Central Competent Authority shall consult the Central Competent Authority(s) administering the work in question to determine the working qualification(s) and standard of review thereof in respect of the Foreign Worker engaging in work as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Paragraph 3

Employer, when employing a Foreign Worker to engage in work as referred to in Sub-paragraphs 8 to 10 of Paragraph 1 of this Article, shall execute a labor contract in writing with the employed Foreign Worker and with fixed duration only; in [a] case where it is not so fixed, the duration of his/her employment shall be deemed as the same with the duration of Employment Permit thereof. The foregoing in this Paragraph shall hold true in the case of [the] extension of such labor contract.

Hiring marriage immigrants with registered permanent residency relaxes certain duties for employers. Actually, in general cases, before employing foreign workers to engage in work, an employer must apply to the Central Competent Authority for an Employment Permit and submit the relevant documents. Yet, if a foreign worker is married to a Taiwan national with a registered permanent residence in Taiwan, the employer does not need to apply for an Employment Permit.28

The Central Competent Authority, in the Employment Service Act, Article 6 Paragraph 1 explains that the term “Competent Authority(s)” refers to “the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan in the central level, the Municipal City

Government(s) in the Municipal level, and the County/City Government(s) in the County/City level.”

For public health reasons and to prevent the spread of epidemics from overseas, this Central Competent Authority, the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan, is responsible for promulgating “the regulations administering the health examinations conducted upon the employed Foreign Worker as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article prior to his/her entry into the territory of the Republic of China and thereafter.”

Concerning the protection of native workers in Taiwan, the Council of Labor Affairs of the Executive Yuan, “may prescribe the country of origin and the quota . . .”

### IV. The Immigration Act Amendment 2007 for Foreign Spouses

An amendment to the Immigration Act was passed in the Legislative Yuan on November 30, 2007. The Amendment is still in the process of being promulgated by the president, so it is not officially effective now. In this most updated amendment, there are several major rectifications that will particularly benefit female marriage immigrants from Southeast Asia. The Immigration Act Amendment of 2007 was strongly lobbied for and supported by NGOs, which are concerned with issues such as migrant workers, female marriage immigrants, and human rights for minorities, for example, the

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“TransAsia Sisters Association, Taiwan” (TASAT),33 the Awaking Foundation,34 the Taiwan International Works Association,35 etc. along with scholars from the fields of sociology, law, and feminism and legislators. Thus, the Immigration Act Amendment of 2007 was especially designed for female marriage immigrants who come from Southeastern Asia. In other words, the Immigration Act Amendment of 2007 paid more attention to rectifying the inferior status of female marriage immigrants.36 The major modifications in the Amendment of 2007 are as follows:

First of all, the Immigration Act Amendment prohibits international marriage brokers (also referred to as marriage agencies) from seeking profit when introducing a potential couple. Under the new legislation, violators could face fines of up to NT$1 million (US$30,000).37

Secondly, anti-discrimination clauses were added to the amendment, which stipulates that it is against the law to discriminate against people on the basis of nationality, race, skin color, social class, or place of birth. To specify these rights, for instance, the Amendment added new clauses for protecting the assembly and parade rights of marriage immigrants.38 Another example concerns immigrants who were smuggled into Taiwan who should now be placed in temporary shelters with proper care before being deported, according to the amendments.39

Thirdly, applying the modified clauses of anti-domestic violence, foreign spouses are allowed to apply for a restraining order if they have been the victims of domestic violence and will be able to stay in Taiwan temporarily if divorced, rather than being

37 Draft of Immigration Act Amendment § 58 paragraph 1 (2007).
deported immediately. Meanwhile, in order to enforce the anti-discrimination and anti-domestic violence clauses, there is a clause in the Amendment of 2007 announcing, “[a]nybody violating the anti-discrimination and anti-domestic violence regulations will face fines of up to NT$30,000.”40

Fourth, in the existing effective Nationality Act, immigrant spouses seeking naturalization are required to submit proof that they have at least NT$414,720—the equivalent of twice the average annual salary based on the legal minimum wage—in a savings account. However, this amount of financial requirement became an unjust barrier for marriage immigrants when applying for naturalization, because most are in relatively lower economic classes in Taiwan. Therefore, the Ministry of the Interior will now allow more forms of financial proof during the citizenship application process, in the future amendment to the Nationality Act as well as its Enforcement Rules. For instance, “movable properties,” which includes stocks, funds, government bonds, and insurance, will now be considered, while the value of real estate properties must be proved by submitting a real estate value assessment report by a certified real estate assessor or a receipt for land value tax. Meanwhile, to further assist marriage immigrants and their families today, the principle of the Amendment of 2007 allows the values of properties under the names of an immigrant spouse’s Taiwanese spouse, the Taiwanese spouse’s parents, or the immigrant spouse’s parents (if registered as residents of Taiwan) to be included for the naturalization financial requirement.41

Fifth, in the Immigration Act, Amendment 2007, Article 58, Paragraph 1, the following was added: “prohibiting international marriage brokers from seeking profits.”42 It also declares that marriage agencies (marriage brokers) cannot introduce

any international dates or potential brides/groom for the agencies’ own commercial profit, and marriage agencies (marriage brokers) cannot advertise. The reason for this new rectification is to prevent women’s bodies from being sold as commercial goods in deals.

The above information represents the most updated modifications and amended principles as of November 30, 2007, in Taiwan. This Amendment of 2007 has not been promulgated yet, but it is in the process currently and will be effective soon. The immigrant and international labor lobby group celebrated this victory since they had been through eight years of drafting, lobbying, and demonstrating. However, we would like to make comments and suggestions in the next section.

V. Recent Policy Benefits for Foreign Spouse and Mainland Spouse

There are three major policy concerns about foreign and Mainland spouses: residency and citizenship, work permit and employment plan, health and birth plan. These three areas are overseen by different agencies: the National Immigration Agency, the Council of Labor Affairs, and the Department of Health. We will discuss these three agencies and their major efforts in this section.

The major government agency for Mainland spouses and foreign spouses is the National Immigration Agency (NIA), which was officially formed on January 2, 2007. One of the NIA’s primary tasks is to provide immigration guidance, particularly for the increasing numbers of foreign spouses. The following information comes from the official NIA website, which also demonstrates the NIA’s concerns about foreign spouses:

In addition to processing various applications, the NIA’s 25 service centers place special importance on such assistance and guidance to foreign and Chinese spouses as follows:

1. Provide accommodation counseling and language training classes for foreign
spouses and after-school services of care and guidance, and babysitting for their children.

2. Establish the Foreign Spouse Protection Line, Information For Foreigner web site, and Call Center to provide telephone consultation and Internet information for foreigners43 (also see Appendices 1, 2, 3, 4).

3. Set up the Foreign Spouse Care and Guidance Fund—a project of NT$ 0.3 billion per year from 2005 to 2014 supported by the government—and implement eight major work priorities and 56 concrete measures proclaimed in the Measures of Care and Guidance for Foreign and Chinese Spouses.

4. Provide information concerning immigration guidance and compile the Brochure of Living in Taiwan for Foreign Spouses send to Household Registration Offices, Social Affairs Units, Taiwan’s embassies abroad, and foreign embassies in Taiwan for distribution to foreign spouses.

5. Upgrade the expertise and ability of the first-line officers to provide foreign and Chinese spouses the most suitable and timely service.

6. Integrate civil groups and non-profit organizations to conduct publicity campaigns—Taiwan’s culture and laws for foreign spouses and the cultures of foreign spouses and equal rights of different genders for Taiwan nationals.

7. Provide active services—the NIA’s 25 service centers conduct home inspection for special cases and actively unearth the needs of foreign and Chinese spouses to provide timely guidance and service.44

Except for the legal status of residency and citizenship, seeking work and having vocational training are also major concerns for foreign spouses and Mainland spouses. The Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training, the Council of Labor Affairs,

which is part of the Executive Yuan, is in charge of this matter. In 2007, the bureau offered a “Foreign Spouse Employment Plan,” which contains the basic information and vocational training program for foreign spouses and Mainland spouses (see the charts below).
Vocational Training

1. Are foreign spouses eligible to attend vocational training?
   - Foreign spouses are eligible to attend vocational training courses in the United States, which range from 10% to 80% according to official regulations.

2. How can foreign spouses apply for vocational training?
   - Foreign spouses must apply to the Department of Labor or the Department of Social Welfare.

3. Which vocational training programs are available for foreign spouses?
   - Foreign spouses can apply for various vocational training programs, such as the Department of Labor, Department of Social Welfare, and other vocational training centers.

4. Can foreign spouses obtain a work permit after completing vocational training?
   - Foreign spouses who complete vocational training courses may be eligible to obtain a work permit.

Public Employment

1. Employment services for new immigrants
   - Employment services for new immigrants are provided through the Employment Service for Foreign Nationals and Chinese.

2. Related resources for assisting foreign spouses
   - Resources for assisting foreign spouses are available through the Department of Social Welfare and other organizations.

Technical Capability Examinations

- After finishing vocational training courses, foreign spouses will be assisted to take technical capability exams by training authorities to improve their skills and professional competence.
Local governments also provide employment counseling for foreign spouses. For instance, the Kaohsiung County Government Labor Affair Bureau offers aid in different languages for the “foreign spouse employment handbox.”<sup>45</sup> Also see the charts below.

Số tài hưởng dân việc làm và hỗ trợ ngoại tịch
Những việc làm, những thông tin, những tư vấn, những dịch vụ

輕鬆找工作，快樂上班去
Tận lợi cho tìm việc, vui vẻ được đi làm

高雄縣政府勞工局編印
Foreign Spouses, Employment counseling handbook

Employment, Information, Consultation, Service

輕鬆找工作，快樂上班去
Easily find a job, happily go to work
กรมแรงงานเมืองกาญจนบุรี

ọณสาร วิธีทำงานสำหรับพวกเราที่มีสัญชาติอิน
ทำงาน • ด้านแรงงานข้อมูลทั่วไป • สอบถาม • ข่าวผู้เลือก

輕鬆找工作，快樂上班去
ทำงานด้วยวิธีง่ายๆทำงานอย่างมีความสุข

高雄縣政府勞工局編印
Assisting female foreign spouses and Mainland spouses during their pregnancies and with their newborns is the duty of the Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health. Here are the booklets indicating their concern and effort.
健康寶寶
俏媽咪

Bé khỏe & Mẹ xinh

既期待又怕受傷害，是每個準媽媽的心態，
別擔心，就讓這本小冊子告訴您，
如何做最好的準備，以迎接小生命的誕生！

行政院衛生署國民健康局
Cục Sức khỏe quốc dân, Bộ Y tế, Việt Nam chức nhiệm
用心呵護 擁抱幸福

補助項目及基準：
TIÊU CHUẨN VÀ HẠN MỤC TRỢ CẤP：

（一）外籍配偶設籍前未納健保之產前檢查費用；每胎以補助8次為上限，每次最多補助800元。

（二）外籍配偶設籍前之生育調節服務費用；裝置子宮內避孕器費用每人1,000元、女性結紮費用每人10,000元、男性結紮費用每人2,500元。

(1) 本產前檢查費用不包括新設籍者之產前檢查費用及新設籍者配偶之產前檢查費用。

(2) 本補助費用不包括新設籍者之產前檢查費用及新設籍者配偶之產前檢查費用。

若以上補助經費，皆以實支實付為原則。

符合補助費用申請者需具備
1. 戶口冊本或戶籍證明
2. 證實機構證明
3. 其他證明

如您有需要，請逕洽各縣市衛生局（所）

Nếu như có việc cần, xin liên hệ với các Cục (Sở) tại các huyện, thị.
VI. Comments on the Current Legal Framework on Regulations for Marriage Immigrants in Taiwan

After reviewing the legal framework and major policies for marriage immigrants in Taiwan, from the period of applying for residency to obtaining registered permanent residence, and finally naturalization, it is clear that the whole process is definitely not an easy task, not only for marriage immigrants but also for their Taiwanese spouses. Recently, the modified Immigration Regulation Amendments are apparently positive because these principles assure human rights for marriage immigrants, and these principles actually responded to the demands of current marriage immigrants. The two most positive actions are the following:

First, the phenomenon of overwhelming authority being exclusively controlled by the administrative/executive institutes has been rectified in the Amendment of 2007. Accordingly, when the human rights of marriage immigrants are violated, there will be more just procedures for appeal.

Second, the Amendment of 2007 paid attention to the unequal power difference in international marriages, due to gender, economic, culture and language differences, particularly when the brides come from relatively lower-income areas. Therefore, the Amendment of 2007 added anti-discrimination and anti-domestic violence clauses.

However, we take a negative position on Immigration Act Amendment Article 58, which prohibits commercial marriage brokers. Many of the married immigrants are females in Taiwan, and efficiently adapting to and successfully working and living in a foreign country has never been easy. Not to mention that the spouses will have to overcome various barriers to receive official citizenship. The whole settling-down process, as a citizen, wife, mother, and daughter-in-law in a foreign country, consumes considerable paperwork (drafting various kinds of documents), money (various fees and
financial reports to prove self-sufficiency and independence), information, and knowledge. It is not an easy task for marriage immigrants and their families in Taiwan. Therefore, we would support the contributions provided by commercial marriage brokers and marriage agencies. Yet, under the Immigration Act Amendment Article 58, only non-profit organizations can deal with assistance and support for marriage immigrants “after” they get married. This added article subtly did not encourage people to get married across national borders, and this article will even punish marriage brokers if they advertise to promote international marriages. Whether this recently added clause will be modified or its promulgation postponed, the question of how to regulate marriage brokers and marriage agencies in order to balance the demands of the current situation and gender justice for women, shall be a significant concern for the future.
Figure 1: Nationality of Origin of Foreign Spouse

- **Other Countries**: 35.8%
- **Korea**: 2.0%
- **Japan**: 12.1%
- **Malaysia**: 7.2%
- **Kampuchea**: 3.7%
- **Philippines**: 5.3%
- **Thailand**: 23.2%
- **Indonesia**: 5.3%
- **Vietnam**: 12.1%

Figure 2: The Sex of Foreign Spouse and Mainland Spouse

- **Male**: 93.1%
- **Female**: 6.9%
Figure 3: The Age of Foreign Spouse and Mainland Spouse

Figure 4: The Length of Residence for Interviewees in Taiwan
Appendix 1: Foreign Spouse Protection Line

Foreign Spouse Protection Line—0800-088-885, which provides Mandarin-, English-, Vietnamese-, Indonesian-, Cambodian-, and Thai-language personnel to offer foreign spouses the information about the adaptation to Taiwan’s society, residency, education, employment, medical service, personal security, children care, transportation, welfare, and current regulations. The service hours of this line in different languages are as follows:

Mandarin and Vietnamese languages: 09:00a.m.-17:00p.m.

English, Thai, Indonesian, and Cambodian languages: 13:00p.m.-17:00p.m.
## Appendix 2: Telephone No. and Address of Authority Managing Foreign Spouses

### Application for Entry/Exit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone No.</th>
<th>FAX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Immigration Agency, MOI</td>
<td>15 Guang Zhou Street, Taipei</td>
<td>02-23889393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry/Exit Passenger Service Station, Keelung Harbor</td>
<td>Room 200, 6 Gang Xi Street, Keelung</td>
<td>02-24246964</td>
<td>02-24268272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry/Exit Passenger Service Station, CKS International Airport</td>
<td></td>
<td>03-3834875</td>
<td>03-3833783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03-3834876</td>
<td>03-3834557</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03-3931433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taichung Service Office</td>
<td>6F 216 Ming Quan Road, Taichung</td>
<td>04-22227020</td>
<td>04-22227017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry/Exit Passenger Service Station, Taichung Harbor</td>
<td>2 Zhung Chi Road, Sec. 3, Wuchi, Taichung County</td>
<td>04-26564468</td>
<td>04-26564468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaohsiung Service Office</td>
<td>1F 436 Cheng Gung 1st Road, Kaohsiung</td>
<td>07-2821400</td>
<td>07-2153890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07-2823740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry/Exit Passenger Service Station, Kaohsiung International Airport</td>
<td></td>
<td>07-8017311</td>
<td>07-8011768</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>07-8034819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry/Exit Passenger Service Station, Kaohsiung Harbor</td>
<td>5F, 2 Gu Shan 1st Road, Gushan District, Kaohsiung</td>
<td>07-5612157</td>
<td>07-5311652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hualine Service Office</td>
<td>7F 371 Zhung Shan Road, Hualien</td>
<td>038-338077</td>
<td>038-328381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinmen Service Station</td>
<td>3 Xien Cheng Road, Jincheng, Kinmen (Zhiguang Villa)</td>
<td>082-323695</td>
<td>082-323641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0832-323701</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsu Service Station</td>
<td>135 Fu Au Village, Nangan, Lienjiang County</td>
<td>0836-23736</td>
<td>0836-23740</td>
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<td>0836-23738</td>
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Appendix 3: Telephone No. and Address of Foreign Spouses Accommodation

Counseling Authority in Municipal and County (City) Government

<table>
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<tr>
<th>County (City)</th>
<th>Executive Authority</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>TEL.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taipei City</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>9F, 1 Shi Fu Road, Taipei</td>
<td>(02) 27256257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaohsiung City</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>9F, 2 Su Wei 3rd Road, Kaohsiung City</td>
<td>(07) 3362560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taipei County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>161 Zhung Shan Road, Sec. 1, Banchiao City</td>
<td>(02) 29603456 ext. 8007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilan County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>451 Ho Ping Road, Ilan City</td>
<td>(03) 9329983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taoyuan County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>1 Xien Fu Road, Taoyuan City</td>
<td>(03) 3320039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsinchu County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>10 Guang Ming 6th Road, Chubei City</td>
<td>(03) 5513012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miaoli County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>100 Xien Fu Road, Miaoli City</td>
<td>(037) 3222449 (037) 322451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taichung County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>36 Yang Ming Street, Fengyuan City</td>
<td>(04) 25265466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changhua County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>7F, 416 Zhung Zheng Road, Sec. 2, Changhua City</td>
<td>(04) 7271963 (04) 7274312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantou County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>300 Nan Gang 1st Road, Nantou City</td>
<td>(049) 2222014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunlin County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>515 Yun Lin Road, Sec. 2, Doulio City</td>
<td>(05) 5320199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiayi County</td>
<td>Education Bureau</td>
<td>1 Xiang Ho 1st Road, East Section, Taibao City</td>
<td>(05) 3620123 ext. 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tainan County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>36 Min Zhi Road, Xinying City</td>
<td>(06) 6325070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaohsiung County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>132 Guang Fu Road, Sec. 2, Fengshan City</td>
<td>(07) 7479798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pingtung County</td>
<td>Civil Affair Bureau</td>
<td>527 Zi Yio Road, Pingtung City</td>
<td>(08) 7347342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taitung County</td>
<td>Social Affair Bureau</td>
<td>276 Zhung Shan Road, Taitung City</td>
<td>(089) 326141 ext. 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hualien</td>
<td>Civil Affair</td>
<td>6 Fu Hou Road, Hualien City</td>
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</table>
Appendix 4: Telephone No. and Address of Family Violence & Sexual Infringement Prevention Center of Mu-nicipal, County (City) Government

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<th>County(City)</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone No.</th>
<th>FAX No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Taipei City</td>
<td>8F, 17 Xin Yi Road, Sec. 5, Taipei</td>
<td>02-27229543</td>
<td>02-27228813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ext.251 · 244</td>
<td>ext. 236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaohsiung City</td>
<td>10F, 85 Ming Quan 1st Road, Kaohsiung</td>
<td>07-5355920</td>
<td>07-3356203</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>ext.301 · 302</td>
<td>07-3357762</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taipei County</td>
<td>6 Zhung Zheng Road, Banqiao</td>
<td>02-89653359</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilan County</td>
<td>95 Tung Ching Street, Ilan</td>
<td>03-9321515</td>
<td>03-9361053</td>
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<td>ext.455</td>
<td>03-9359075</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taoyuan County</td>
<td>53 Hsien Fu Road, Taoyuan</td>
<td>03-3322209</td>
<td>03-3336110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hsinchu County</td>
<td>10 Kuang Ming 6th Road, Chupei</td>
<td>05-5510134</td>
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<td>05-5518101</td>
<td>03-5528645</td>
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<td>ext.334 · 338</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miaoli County</td>
<td>100 Hsien Fu Road, Miaoli</td>
<td>037-364190</td>
<td>037-325963</td>
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<td>037-365667</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taichung County</td>
<td>355 Yuan Huang N. Road, Sec. 1, Fengyuan</td>
<td>04-25293453</td>
<td>04-25251732</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Changhua County</td>
<td>4F, 60 Nan Kuo Road, Sec.1, Changhua</td>
<td>04-7263130</td>
<td>04-7263137</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nantou County</td>
<td>660 Chung Hsing Road, Nantou</td>
<td>049-2232259, 049-2209252, 049-2209290, 049-2247970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yunlin Coun-nty</td>
<td>2F, Woman Welfare Building, 22 Fu Wen Road, Toulio</td>
<td>05-5336980, 05-5323395, 05-5348530</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chiayi County</td>
<td>1 Xiang Ho Road, Tai-bao</td>
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<td>Tainan County</td>
<td>36 Fu Xi Road, Xinying</td>
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<td>Pingtung County</td>
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<td>Taitung County</td>
<td>3F, 201 Guei Lin N. Road, Taitung</td>
<td>089-320172, 089-350154</td>
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<td>Hualien County</td>
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