Content

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Legislative：	1. Promulgated on May 24, 1958 2. Amendment promulgated on April 13, 1962 3. Amendment promulgated on May 19, 1964 4. Amendment promulgated on August 29, 1968 5. Amendment promulgated on August 2, 1973 6. Amendment promulgated on January 10, 1983 7. Amendment to Articles 2 ~ 5, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 26 ~ 28, and 32 promulgated on December 2, 1988 8. Amendment to Articles 2 ~ 5, 7, 10 ~ 14, 25, 29, 30, and 32 promulgated on May 1, 1991 9. Amendment to all Articles promulgated on April 19, 1999 10. Amendment to all Articles promulgated on December 28, 2001 11. Amendment to Article 1 and deletion of Article 29, promulgated on October 31, 2003 12. Amended on November 15, 2004 13. Amended on October 12, 2006 14. Amended on January 13, 2009 15. Amended on January 31, 2011 16. Amended on October 31, 2012 17. Amended on August 23, 2013 and effective from September 1, 2013 18. Amended on June 30, 2014 19. Amended on December 17, 2014 20. Amended on August 16, 2016 21. Amended on November 25, 2016 22. Amended on September 5, 2017
Content：	**Article 1** These Regulations have been formulated in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 25 of the University Act, Paragraph 1 of Article 32 of the Junior College Law, Paragraph 1 of Article 41 of the Senior High School Education Act, and Paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Primary and Junior High School Act. **Article 2** In these Regulations, the term "overseas Chinese student" refers to a student of Chinese descent who has come to Taiwan to study, who was born and lived overseas until the present time, or who has been living overseas for six or more consecutive years in the immediate past and obtained permanent or long-term residency status overseas. Please note that a minimum of eight consecutive years of overseas residency is required if the person is applying to study in a university department of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine in Taiwan. A person’s overseas Chinese student status must be validated by the Overseas Compatriots Affairs Commission (OCAC). An overseas Chinese student who received assistance applying to study in Taiwan who studied for less than one year and then returned to their country of residence because they discontinued their studies for some reason or forfeited their student status may lodge another application to

return to Taiwan to study, but only one such re-application is permitted. However, if an educational institution in Taiwan where an overseas Chinese student was studying considers their academic performance or conduct was unsatisfactory, or if the student seriously violated its regulations or was sentenced in criminal case proceedings, and therefore in accordance with the provisions of the regulations governing student awards and penalties had to discontinue their studies or forfeited their status as a registered student, the student is not permitted to re-apply to study in Taiwan.
An overseas Chinese student is not permitted to change their status of being an overseas Chinese student while they are studying in Taiwan, unless permitted to do under the provisions of some other ordinance.

Article 3

The term "overseas" used in Paragraph 1 of the previous article refers to countries or regions other than Taiwan, mainland China, Macao, and Hong Kong.
The consecutive years of overseas residency referred to in Paragraph 1 of the previous article means calendar years in each of which an overseas Chinese student has not spent more than 120 days in Taiwan. When calculating the number of consecutive years spent overseas, if the initial or final year of the period is not a complete calendar year, any time spent in Taiwan in the initial or final year must not exceed 120 days. However, time that a person has spent in Taiwan is not subject to this restriction and is not counted when calculating how long they were in Taiwan in a particular year if in that period of time the overseas Chinese student has:

1. attended an overseas youth technical training course conducted by the OCAC or a technical professional training program accredited by the central competent education administration authority;
2. attended an activity held by the OCAC or by a government agency and recognized by the OCAC, or taken a Chinese language course provided by a Chinese language education institute which has been approved by the governing authority to recruit students overseas, and has spent a total period of less than two years undertaking such activities or courses;
3. spent a total period of less than two years in Taiwan as an exchange student;
4. spent a total period of less than two years undertaking an internship that they came to Taiwan to undertake with the approval of the designated central competent authority;
5. returned to Taiwan to do military service and has been enlisted and served;
6. stayed in Taiwan because they were unable to return to their country of residence because of war, some natural disaster, or a major outbreak of some infectious disease; or
7. stayed in Taiwan because they were unable to return to their country of residence because of some other matter that the student was not responsible for and they have documentary evidence of this.

Documentary evidence of the having obtained permanent or long-term residency status overseas referred to in the first paragraph of the previous article may include proof of having citizenship or permanent residency in the applicant’s country of residence, or having a Republic of China passport which officially records the person’s overseas Chinese

status.

Article 4

The standard way to calculate the period of continuous residency overseas referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article 2 is to calculate from the final date that overseas students can apply in the current year designated in the admission guidelines for overseas students. This does not apply, however, to applicants whose period of continuous residency overseas must be calculated using August 31 of the year of the application to meet the requirements set out in Article 2 and Article 3.

An overseas Chinese student who makes an application to study in Taiwan, in accordance with the proviso set out in the previous paragraph shall complete and submit a written declaration regarding their overseas residency before their application may then be processed. After they have been allocated a place at an educational institution in Taiwan in the OCAC shall review their actual residency circumstances in the period between the final date for enrollment and August 31 of the same year. If the period spent overseas does not satisfy the provisions of Article 2 and Article 3, then the student shall have their enrollment eligibility revoked.

If an overseas Chinese student who independently returned to Taiwan makes an application in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 9, the length of continuous residency overseas referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article 2 is calculated from the date of their most recent arrival in Taiwan. People who independently undertook studying in Taiwan and are applying for assistance with procedures to arrange an admission in accordance with Paragraph 5 of Article 9, the period of overseas residency is calculated from the date of their most recent arrival in Taiwan since beginning their independently arranged study.

Article 5

Overseas Chinese students may apply to come to Taiwan to study at educational institutions at all levels in accordance with these Regulations, and they may apply to study, or independently transfer into or advance to a professional degree program offered by a domestic university in collaboration with a foreign university, that has been approved on a case by case basis by the central competent education administrative authority, and for which the universities have specific administrative mechanisms in place. They may not, however, apply to study any recurrent or continuing education bachelor's degree program or in-service master's degree program at any cram school, college (institute) of continuing education, or in distance learning mode at any university, college, or junior college, or any other program which is only taught in the evening or during vacations.

Overseas Chinese students who have already obtained legal resident status in Taiwan for non-study related purposes are not subject to the restriction set out in the proviso in the previous paragraph.

Overseas Chinese students who are in breach of the proviso in Paragraph 1 shall have their registration as a current student cancelled and not be awarded any certification whatsoever regarding their related academic undertakings. If such a breach is discovered after graduation, the educational institution shall revoke the former student's eligibility to graduate and shall require any degree already awarded to be returned and

shall rescind it.
The educational institutions referred to in the proviso in Paragraph 1 shall state clearly in their student admission guidelines that overseas Chinese students are not permitted to enroll.

Article 6

Overseas Chinese students shall submit the forms and documents listed below to apply to study in Taiwan to a Republic of China overseas mission, an office designated by the OCAC, or to a university authorized to independently recruit overseas Chinese students, during the annual recruitment period:

1. Student application form.
2. Academic credentials and transcripts:
(1) Academic credentials issued by a foreign educational institution: Proof of the highest level of education at an overseas educational institution or documentary evidence of having equivalent academic ability and transcripts (documents in languages other than Chinese or English shall have a Chinese or English translation attached) shall be authenticated by an overseas mission or an office designated by the OCAC. However, academic credentials issued by a campus or branch of a foreign educational institution it has established in the Mainland Area shall be notarized by a notary public there and authenticated by an authority established or designated by the Executive Yuan, or by a private organization commissioned by the Executive Yuan.
(2) Academic credentials from the Mainland Area: shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Regarding the Assessment and Recognition of Academic Credentials for Mainland Area.
(3) Academic credentials from Hong Kong SAR and Macao: shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Governing the Examination and Recognition of Educational Qualifications from Hong Kong and Macao.
(4) Academic credentials issued by Overseas Taiwan Schools and schools for Taiwan business people in the Mainland Area are equivalent to academic credentials issued by an educational institution of the same-level in Taiwan.
3. Documentary evidence of permanent or long-term residency overseas.
4. Statement of purpose. This is not required for applications to universities authorized to independently recruit overseas Chinese students.
5. Any other documents which are required by the educational institution that is being applied to.

The academic credentials and transcript referred to in Subparagraph 2 above are not required for an application for admission to the first semester of the first-grade at an elementary school.
Application documents submitted for an overseas Chinese student to study at an elementary school, a junior high school, senior secondary school, or junior college—shall include a document of agreement to being the student’s guardian in Taiwan, notarized by a notary public in Taiwan, as well as the documents listed in each subparagraph of Paragraph 1. This is not required, however, for an applicant who has reached their age of majority or if an exemption has been approved by the OCAC.

The guardian in Taiwan referred to in the previous paragraph shall possess a valid Republic of China passport, and submit a criminal clearance certificate issued by the police authority, and an income tax inventory for the most recent year checked and issued by a taxation organization itemizing personal taxable income from all sources of at least $500, 000 NTD. A person is restricted to being the guardian of one overseas Chinese student only.

An overseas Chinese student who submits any certificate or document that is found to be counterfeit, or contain false or misleading information, or that has been altered in some way shall have their enrollment eligibility revoked. If the student has already registered and begun classes, their registration as a current student shall be cancelled and they will not be awarded any certification whatsoever regarding their related academic undertakings. If any such forgery is first discovered after a student has already graduated, the educational institution shall revoke the former student's eligibility to graduate and shall require any degree already awarded to be returned and shall rescind it.

Article 6-1

Universities which independently recruit and admit overseas Chinese student to their institution to study at each program year level shall draw up their own admission regulations, submit these to the central competent education administrative authority for approval, and then formulate a set of admission guidelines for overseas Chinese students that outline details of the programs that may admit them, the maximum length of time in which each program must be completed, the admission quotas, application eligibility requirements, reviewing and screening methods, and any other related regulations.

Universities which establish programs exclusively for overseas Chinese students as part of an international academic cooperation program or to meet some other special need shall apply to the central competent education administrative authority for appraisal and ratification of such programs in accordance with the Standards for Student Admission Quotas and Resources at Institutions of Higher Education.

Article 7

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 6, overseas offices are responsible for initially handling overseas Chinese students' applications to study in Taiwan and after verifying an applicant's identity and checking all the forms and documentation submitted shall immediately forward the documents to the OCAC for assessment.

In accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 6, offices designated by the OCAC that initially handle an overseas Chinese student's applications to study in Taiwan after verifying an applicant's identity and checking all the forms and documentation submitted shall immediately forward the documents to an overseas mission to check and forward them to the OCAC for assessment.

The OCAC shall examine the application form(s) and documents and add comments, then send the application documents to the appropriate authority among those listed below to undertake further checking and ratification and assign the student a place in an educational institution:

1. For applications to public elementary schools: documents are sent to the

local competent education administrative authority.

2. For applications to public junior high schools, senior secondary schools, or junior colleges: the documents are sent to the central competent education administrative authority. However, students applying to study a general course at a public senior secondary school are restricted to attending the National Overseas Chinese Senior High School (NOCSH).

3. For applications to universities (including graduate schools) or the Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students at National Taiwan Normal University (abbreviated below to "NTNU Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students") apart from those governed by the provisions of Paragraph 5: the documents are sent to the University Entrance Committee For Overseas Chinese Students to handle.

The University Entrance Committee for Overseas Chinese Students referred to in Subparagraph 3 of the previous paragraph refers to the committee jointly formed by all universities and colleges in Taiwan to handle the recruitment and placement of overseas Chinese students.

Any university—that handles an application from an overseas Chinese student to study in Taiwan in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 6 shall examine and verify the form(s) and documents and then immediately forward them to the OCAC to verify the applicant's overseas Chinese student status. Applicants with a valid overseas Chinese student status who pass the review or screening process of the respective university or tertiary college will be issued an admission notice by the university or tertiary college.

If any doubt or concern arises regarding an office designated by the OCAC when the university referred to in the previous paragraph is handling and examining an application from an overseas Chinese student, the university may ask the OCAC to assist by investigating to ascertain the situation.

Article 8

When the central competent education administrative authority or the University Entrance Committee for Overseas Chinese Students receives overseas Chinese students study application forms and documents forwarded from the OCAC, it shall check the documents and assign students a place in an educational institution for which the applicant has the academic credentials, in accordance with their aspirations, results, and the number of places available at each educational institution, and shall notify the educational institution and the OCAC. The applicants will be notified of the results by the OCAC. However, if a university admission (including to a graduate program) is being handled by the University Entrance Committee For Overseas Chinese Students the applicant shall first apply to the university to be admitted. The university will review and approve their application, after which the University Entrance Committee For Overseas Chinese Students will then review their application and allocate them a place.

If the number of applications from a particular overseas country or region exceeds the set quota a selection procession may be held to select the best students for admission.

If it is considered essential, an additional skills technique examination may be conducted by the educational institutions for applicants assigned to a department of music, arts, physical education, or other discipline that

requires technical skills. An applicant who does not pass such an additional skills technique examination will be assigned to another educational institution or department by the central competent education administrative authority or by the University Entrance Committee for Overseas Chinese Students.

Article 9

A student in any of the categories listed immediately below, who satisfies the provisions of Articles 2 and 3, and who returned to Taiwan independently and plans to enroll in an elementary school, junior high school, senior secondary school, or junior college may apply to the OCAC within 90 days from the day after they arrive in Taiwan and submit all the documents specified in the subparagraphs of Paragraph 1 of Article 6. The OCAC will examine the documents then forward their application to the appropriate competent education administrative authority which will check and ratify the documents and assign the student a place in an educational institution in light of their actual circumstances and assign them to an educational institution to be admitted to. The proof of their highest level of education at any overseas educational institution shall be authenticated by an overseas office. However, students applying to undertake a general course at a public senior secondary school are restricted to attending the NOCSH:

1. A student who has legal residence status in Taiwan.
2. A student who has permitted to enter the country with a visa for a limited period and has stayed for 60 days or more, and their visa does not bear a visa issuing agency remark indicating that the visa cannot be extended or is subject to some other restriction.

A person who has a visa for a limited period stay and has been in Taiwan less than 60 days, or who has a visa which bears a visa issuing agency remark indicating that the visa cannot be extended or is subject to some other restriction, and was permitted to enter the country may apply to the Bureau of Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or one of its subsidiary offices in Taiwan before their current visa expires to have it changed into a visa for a stay of 60 days or more that does not bear a remark indicating that the visa cannot be extended or is subject to some other restriction, on the basis of documentary evidence of their overseas Chinese student status issued by the OCAC and on study being their reason for wanting to stay in Taiwan, after which they may apply to be assigned and admitted to an educational institution in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

The competent authority referred to in Paragraph 1 that checks and ratifies documents and assigns students a place in an educational institution shall do so, mutatis mutandis, in accordance with the provisions of Subparagraphs 1 and 2 of Paragraph 3 of Article 7.

If a student makes an application in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 when it is already more than one-third of the way into a semester, the educational institution being applied to may give them a ‘provisional’ admission status and assign them to an appropriate grade level. This ‘provisional’ status is valid for up to one year, and their student registration shall be confirmed if they pass the examinations. If, however, a student is applying more than one-third of the way into a

semester to attend a vocational high school, a vocational division of a general senior high school, a vocational program at a comprehensive senior high school, or a junior college they shall be assigned to an educational institution to begin their studies in the next academic year.
An overseas Chinese student who satisfies the requirements set out in Articles 2 and 3 and independently enrolls in an educational institution within 90 days from the day after they arrive in Taiwan may go to apply to the OCAC and apply for assistance to undertake the procedures to be formally assigned there (i.e. with overseas Chinese status) and they will be assigned to the year of the program into which they independently enrolled on their return to Taiwan.
Overseas Chinese students who were assigned to a junior high school by the central competent education administrative authority may apply during their junior high school graduation year for a place in a senior secondary school, or a five-year program at a junior college. However, students applying to undertake a public senior secondary school general course are restricted to attending the NOCSH.
The preferential treatment when taking an examination to advance to the next level of education referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article 10 does not apply to the applications referred to in the previous paragraph.
Students who are applying to attend a private educational institution in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 6 shall first obtain a letter of agreement from the educational institution.

Article 10

In the year that they graduate, overseas Chinese students studying in Taiwan at an educational institution at junior high school level or higher in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 or of the previous article will be given preferential treatment when they are entering the next level of their education that year, in accordance with the provisions below. The admission quota for these students is in addition to and does not affect the admission quotas already approved for the respective educational institutions, departments, or sections by the competent education administrative authority at each level:

1. For senior secondary schools, or five-year programs at a junior college:
(1) Students applying for non exam-based admission shall have 25 % added to their total accumulated score to be used for over-quota comparison and ranking procedures.
(2) Students applying for admission through a selection procedure shall have 25% added to their score.
2. 4-year or two-year programs at an institute of technology or two-year programs at junior colleges:
(1) Students applying for admission by registering to be assigned a place shall have 25 % added to their score. Applicants whose scores are below the minimum required to enroll in a 4-year program in any department of an institute of technology may attend the NTNU Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students which prescribes its admission standards.
(2) Each educational institution shall exercise its own discretion regarding preferential treatment for overseas Chinese students applying for admission through avenues other than registration and being assigned

there.
3. Universities:
(1) Students applying for admission by examination shall have their examination results increased by 25 %. Those with scores below the minimum required for admission to a particular department may enroll in the NTNU Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students. The admission standards shall be stipulated by the NTNU Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students.
(2) Each university shall exercise its own discretion regarding preferential treatment for overseas Chinese students who apply for admission through avenues other than taking an examination and then being assigned there.
Ranking for over-quota places is undertaken after the preferential increasing of the total score referred to in Item 1 in Subparagraph 1 of the previous paragraph; the scores obtained after preferential increases are made in accordance with Item 2 of Subparagraph 1, Subparagraph 2, or Subparagraph 3 shall satisfy the admission requirements to be ranked.
The over-quota admission places referred to in Paragraph 1 is an additional two percent of the approved admission quota. When this is being calculated, any fraction shall be unconditionally rounded up to the next integer. If, however, two or more applicants have the same score after preferentially increasing their total score or the accumulated score or other ranking measures, then the number of over-quota admission places is not subject to the two percent limit.
Overseas Chinese students can only receive the preferential treatment referred to in Paragraph 1 available when they are entering the next level of their education once and in their graduation year. They will not be given preferential treatment for examinations into any subsequent study program.

Article 11

The actual number of places available for overseas Chinese students to be admitted to an educational institution of any level in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, Article 9, the previous article, and/or Article 14, shall be governed by the following provisions.
1. Admissions to universities and 2-year junior college programs: in principle, the actual number of places available for overseas Chinese students shall be limited to an additional ten percent above the institution's admission quota approved for that academic year. A university or junior college applying to recruit more than an additional ten percent shall submit a report of the planned increment (including associated quality control strategy and supportive measures) to the central competent education administrative authority for approval.
2. Five-year junior college programs and schools at senior secondary level and below: may admit up to an additional ten percent above the institution's admission quota approved for that academic year.
The quota restrictions for admission of overseas Chinese students stipulated in the previous paragraph do not apply to educational institutions which have been approved on a case by case basis by the central competent education administrative authority that primarily admit overseas Chinese students, and do not apply to professional degree programs

offered by a domestic university in collaboration with a foreign university that have been approved by the central competent education administrative authority on a case by case basis.
Universities and tertiary colleges may admit overseas Chinese students to partly or fully take up any places at their institution available to local students within the approved admission quota for that academic year which remain vacant.

Article 12

An overseas Chinese student may apply to the authority that assigned them to a particular educational institution to be re-assigned to another before they register and begin their studies. Only one such change is permitted. Applicants originally assigned to a university are restricted to being re-assigned to the NTNU Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students. Applicants originally assigned to a five-year program at a junior college or to a senior secondary school are restricted to being re-assigned to the National Overseas Chinese Senior High School (NOCHS).
An overseas Chinese student who received assistance to be assigned to an educational institution to study in Taiwan will not be given preferential treatment if they undertake an examination to transfer to another. If a student finds that the course is different from their original expectations or they have difficulty adapting to the study demands, the educational institution where they were first enrolled will do its best to help the student transfer to another department or section.

Article 13

The NTNU Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese Students shall submit a list of the names of each overseas Chinese student who has completed a preparatory program there with satisfactory results, their final results, their university study application forms, their university (department) preference list, and any other documents required by any university to which they are applying to the University Entrance Committee for Overseas Chinese Students which will determine which university each student will be assigned to.

Article 14

An overseas Chinese student who has been awarded a bachelor’s degree or higher degree from a university in Taiwan who may apply for a graduate program at master’s degree level or higher by submitting their graduation certificate(s) from the university in Taiwan or other documentation required to qualify them to take an entrance exam, transcripts for each year of their previous studies, student application form(s), a statement of purpose, and any other documents specified by the graduate school to which they are applying to the University Entrance Committee for Overseas Chinese Students during the annual recruitment period. The University Entrance Committee for Overseas Chinese Students shall forward the application to the graduate school to which the applicant would like to be admitted for its review and approval and if approval is given then formally assign the applicant a place there.
A student who has been assigned a place in accordance with the previous paragraph and has registered for admission is not permitted to then file an application for another program at an equivalent level in accordance with the provisions of the previous paragraph.

An overseas Chinese student who independently applies to take the entrance exam to be admitted to a graduate school shall be dealt with in accordance with the admission standards that apply to local students in Taiwan.

Article 15

After being approved and given a place at an educational institution, an overseas Chinese student shall register at the educational institution before classes for the academic year begin. The OCAC will plan and arrange the reception of overseas Chinese students and their accommodation.

Article 16

The study-related fees that overseas Chinese students shall be charged are set out below; other costs during their time studying are also each student's responsibility.

1. Students at elementary or junior high school: The school they are attending shall charge overseas Chinese students the same standard tuition and fees that it charges domestic students.
2. Students at senior secondary school: The school they are attending shall charge overseas Chinese students the same standard tuition and fees that it charges domestic students. This does not, however, apply to any student whose tuition and fees are waived in accordance with the provisions of Article 56 of the Senior High School Education Act.
3. Students undertaking the first three years of a five-year program at a junior college: The college or division they are attending shall charge overseas Chinese students the same standard tuition and fees that it charges domestic students. This does not, however, apply to any student whose tuition and fees are waived in accordance in accordance with the Article 44 of the Junior College Law.
4. Students undertaking the last two years of a five-year program at a junior college, or undertaking a two-year program at a junior college, or any university program: The college or division they are attending shall charge overseas Chinese students the same standard tuition and fees that it charges domestic students

In principle, an overseas Chinese student will be housed in an on-campus student dormitory. If the educational institution the student will attend does not provide dormitory accommodation, or if there are no dormitory vacancies available, the educational institution and the student's guardian in Taiwan shall help to resolve their accommodation needs.

Article 17

Each educational institution shall formulate a plan for implementing counseling and remedial classes for its overseas Chinese students, and a budget itemizing associated cost allocations, and submit these to the competent education administrative authority by January 31 each year for review and approval.

Each educational institution shall submit a report of the counseling and remedial classes implemented over the whole year and the associated income and expenditure to the competent education administrative authority by December 31 each year for review and approval.

Article 18

Each educational institution shall regularly hold orientation lectures for newly enrolled overseas Chinese students; and provide specific counselling and guidance; guidance regarding transferring to another department

(section); academic assistance; and remedial classes, lectures, or training during the winter or summer recess; and extra-curricular activities for the overseas Chinese students.
Each educational institution shall provide programs providing academic assistance in the subject area concerned to any overseas Chinese student whose proficiency in Mandarin Chinese or some other basic academic subject is relatively low.
An overseas Chinese student who has enrolled in a university and then has difficulties adjusting to their studies may undertake a deferral of their studies there before registration for the second semester of the same academic year begins. The college or university will apply for the student to transfer to the NTNU Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese for study counseling and guidance, if the student has received counseling from the college or university and agrees to this arrangement. The costs payable for the period spent receiving guidance shall be governed by the fee standards set by the NTNU Division of Preparatory Programs for Overseas Chinese. After completing this study counseling and guidance, the student shall return to their original college or university and resume their studies. Any courses taken during the period away are not permitted to be counted toward or waived against the credits required for graduation.

Article 19

The approval and issuing of bursaries for financially disadvantaged overseas Chinese students, and scholarships for outstanding overseas Chinese students, will be organized by the central competent education administrative authority.
Injury and medical insurance, part-time work or study assistance subsidies, and the approval and issuing of awards to overseas Chinese students for academic excellence shall be organized by the OCAC.

Article 20

The central competent education administrative authority and the OCAC shall plan and organize counseling and assistance, workshops, and social events for overseas Chinese students nationwide.
If it is considered necessary, the central competent education administrative authority may visit the educational institutions where overseas Chinese students are studying in conjunction with the relevant authority.

Article 21

Before recent overseas Chinese student graduates leave Taiwan to return to their countries, the OCAC may arrange a talk or supply information about finding employment there
The OCAC and schools, colleges, and universities from which overseas Chinese students have graduated shall maintain close and supportive contact with their former students after they return to their country of residence.

Article 22

By November 30 each year, schools, colleges, and universities with overseas Chinese students shall submit a list of the new overseas Chinese students who have registered and a separate list of those who have failed to register to the Bureau of Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior, the OCAC and the central competent education administrative authority. Each

school, college, and university shall report the overseas Chinese students there who have graduated, suspended or discontinued their studies, independently made a transfer or changed their program, or who have forfeited their student status.
If a student referred to in the previous paragraph has household registration in Taiwan, the local government of the special municipality, county, or city where the household is registered shall also be notified.
Male students who are of military service age shall be subject to the relevant provisions of the Act of Military Service System from January 1 of the year in which they turn 19.
Colleges and universities which enroll overseas Chinese students shall log-in and register details of overseas Chinese student admissions and changes to current student registrations in the overseas Chinese student data management system specified by the central competent education administrative authority and shall undertake the reporting requirements set out in Paragraph 1.

Article 22-1

If an investigation verifies that an overseas Chinese student has violated the provisions of the Employment Services Act, their school, college, or university or the appropriate competent authority shall immediately handle the matter in accordance with the regulations.
If a school, college, or university does not handle a matter in accordance with the previous paragraph, depending on the circumstances, the appropriate competent education administration authority may also adjust the overseas Chinese student enrollment quota for that school, college, or university.

Article 23

An overseas Chinese student who has graduated, or has discontinued or suspended their studies for the maximum allowable period, and who is not continuing to pursue studies will lose their status as an overseas Chinese student. However, an overseas Chinese student who has just graduated from a university in Taiwan and been given approval by the central competent education administrative authority to do an internship through their university may extend their overseas Chinese student status for a maximum period of one year after graduation, after which time their student status will be cancelled.
An overseas Chinese student whose student status has been cancelled will have their overseas Chinese student status reinstated if they resume their studies at a higher level, transfer to another educational institution, or resume studies that they had discontinued.

Article 23-1

If an overseas Chinese student of foreign nationality who is eligible for permanent residence in Hong Kong or Macao, who has never had household registration in Taiwan, and who has been living in Hong Kong, Macao, or elsewhere overseas for six years or more consecutive years in the immediate past is applying for admission to a university, their study and counseling assistance matters may be handled, mutatis mutandis, in accordance with the provisions of these regulations until any amendment to any law(s) pertaining to these matters comes into effect. Please note that a minimum of eight consecutive years of overseas residency is required if the person

is applying to study in a university department of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine in Taiwan.

Article 24 (Deleted)

Article 24-1

Amendments to the provisions of Article 7, Articles 9 to 12, and Article 16 of these Regulations were promulgated on August 23, 2013 and shall be applicable to students enrolling from the 2014 school year onwards.

Article 25

These Regulations shall take effect on the date of promulgation.

Amendments to these Regulations were promulgated on August 23, 2013 and shall be implemented from September 1, 2013.

Data Source： Laws and Regulations Retrieving System