Application Instructions for Nationals without Household Registration in the Taiwan Area Visiting Taiwan

- A. Laws and Regulations
 - 1. Article 5, Paragraph 2 of the Immigration Act.
 - Articles 2 through 8 of the Regulations Governing Visiting, Residency, and Registering Permanent Residence of Nationals Without Household Registration in the Taiwan Area.

B. <u>Application Procedures</u>

The application procedure varies depending on the location of a national without household registration in the Taiwan Area (hereinafter referred to as a national without household registration).

- 1. Overseas areas: A national without household registration should apply at an R.O.C.(Taiwan) overseas embassy, representative office or office (hereinafter referred to as the Overseas Mission).
- 2. Mainland China: A national without household registration should apply to the National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the NIA) through his or her relative or spouse in R.O.C. (Taiwan) or an immigration service organization or a Class-A (and above) travel agency.
- 3. Hong Kong or Macao: A national without household registration should apply to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Hong Kong or Macao.
- 4. R.O.C. (Taiwan): A national without household registration should apply to the NIA in person or through an agent, an immigration service organization, or a Class-A (and above) travel agency.
- C. <u>Required Documents</u>
 - 1. An Application form with a 2-inch white-background photo taken within the last 2 years.
 - 2. An R.O.C. (Taiwan) passport, or other documents establishing the R.O.C. (Taiwan) nationality of the national without household registration.
 - 3. A resident certificate which proves the place of residence abroad of the national without household registration.
 - 4. Other relevant documents.
 - 5. A registered return and self-addressed stamped envelope with the

recipient's name, contact telephone number for applicants who wish to collect permit by mail.

D. Processing Times

Five working days starting from the day the NIA receives a complete application (if supplementary documents were not requested).

E. <u>Permit Types and Validity</u>

The validity varies depending on the type of permit.

- 1. Lin-Jen Entry Permit: The permit's validity, from the day after its issuance, varies in range from 6 months, 1 year, 3 years, or equal to the passport's validity. The validity of the entry permit shall not exceed the validity of the passport. The applicant who meets one of the following requirements may apply for an entry permit with equal validity as the passport:
 - (a) The applicant who meets one of the following requirements, and has a written acknowledgement of an Overseas Mission:
 - (1) Participates in the work of overseas community and contributes to overseas community affairs.
 - (2) Is approved to make investments according to the "Statute for Investment by Overseas Chinese."
 - (3) Is a personnel of an Overseas Mission or an international institution.
 - (4) Possesses the right of permanent residence in a country falling under the visa-exemption program announced by the R.O.C. (Taiwan).
 - (5) Is a spouse or lineal relative by blood of a national without household registration who meets requirements of subparagraph (1)~(4).
 - (6) Has a formal student status and is enrolled in a public school, a private school approved and registered by the competent educational administration authority at all levels, or a foreign educational institution recognized by the Ministry of Education.
 - (7) Is a spouse or lineal relative by blood, sibling, or parents-inlaw of a national without household registration who has been issued a Lin-Jen Entry Permit with equal validity as the passport in accordance with the following paragraph (b).

- (b) A national without household registration has a lineal relative by blood, or a spouse, sibling, or parents-in-law with a household registration in the R.O.C. (Taiwan).
- 2. Single Entry Permit: A national without household registration who has been granted a single-entry permit could visit the R.O.C. (Taiwan) once during the validity of the permit. The permit is valid for 6 months from the day after its issuance. A national without household registration who does not enter the R.O.C. (Taiwan) during the validity of permit can apply for a maximum of 6 months of extension with the NIA but no earlier than 30 days before it expires, if the permit bears no such remark as "no extension will be granted".
- 3. Multiple Entry Permit: Valid for 1 or 3 years from the day after its issuance.
- 4. Temporary Entry Permit: Valid for 30 days from the day after its issuance.
- 5. Temporary Visitor Permit: Valid for 7 days from the day after its issuance.

F. Application Fees

The application fee varies depending on the type of permit.

- 1. Lin-Jen Entry Permit: None.
- 2. Single Entry Permit: NTD\$600, a national without household registration can be exempted from the fee if he/she:
 - (a) Is a Council member or Honorary consultant of the Overseas Community Affairs Council returning to the R.O.C. (Taiwan) for official duties.
 - (b) Is an expatriate returning to the R.O.C. (Taiwan) to participate in celebratory activities from September 1st to October 10th annually.
- 3. Multiple Entry Permit: NTD\$1000 for 1-year validity, NTD\$2000 for 3-year validity.
- 4. Temporary Entry Permit: None.
- 5. Temporary Visitor Permit: None.
- G. Duration of Stay

Nationals without household registration entering the R.O.C.(Taiwan) with permits may stay for a period of up to 3 months from the day

after entry.

- H. <u>Notes</u>
 - 1. Nationals without household registration may only apply for Lin-Jen Entry Permits overseas.
 - 2. Applicants in the Taiwan Area, when necessary, may apply for an extension once within thirty days before the expiration of the period of stay, with the extension period limited to three months.
 - 3. The NIA shall not grant a re-entry permit if a national without household registration possesses a foreign nationality has overstayed, or has engaged in activities that are inconsistent with the purpose of visit.
 - 4. If a permit issued under Section E has been lost, destroyed or damaged before entering the R.O.C. (Taiwan), the holder shall reapply for it and pay a fee accordingly. If a permit has been lost, destroyed or damaged after entering the R.O.C. (Taiwan), the holder shall apply for a replacement at local service centers of the NIA. If a permit was lost, destroyed, damaged during departure at the airport or seaport, the holder may apply for a replacement at the NIA Border Affair Corp branches in the airport and seaport; the holder will be charged an application fee of NTD\$300, and a replacement permit shall be issued for exiting the R.O.C.(Taiwan).
 - 5. If the required documents are made in foreign countries, they shall be certified by an Overseas Mission; required documents issued domestically by foreign embassies, consulates or their authorized agencies shall be re-certified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; If documents are written in a foreign language, the NIA may request the applicant to attach a Chinese translation certified by an Overseas Mission or notarized by a domestic notary public.
 - 6. Nationals without household registration who plan to temporarily enter the State, stay for less than three months, and possess a valid R.O.C. (Taiwan) passport, along with confirmed round-trip or onward journey tickets (air ticket or boat ticket), are exempt from applying for an entry permit. However, holders of R.O.C. (Taiwan) passport without an embedded chip must apply for a Temporary Entry Permit at the NIA Border Affair Corp branches in the airport or seaport upon entering the State.
 - 7. Nationals without household registration are not able to enter the

State permit-free if he/she falls within any of the following circumstances:

- (a) Has any circumstances of Paragraph 1, Article 7.
- (b) Has been denied entering the State owing to his/her falling within the circumstances of Paragraph 2, Article 7.
- (c) Has been restricted reentry to the State owing to his/her falling within the circumstances of Paragraph 1, Article 15.