

I. Please read the following notes before completing the form

The ordinary injury or sickness benefits is paid to the insured's who are unable to receive the original salary or income, or has only received part of such salary or income, because of their incapability of working during the hospitalized period of injury/sickness. By nature, the benefits serves as a subsidy (compensation) to salary payment, rather than a medical subsidy. If an insured only receives outpatient services or stays at home during the period of recovery or has received the original salary during the period of receiving medical treatment, he/she shall not claim such benefits. Please visit the BLI's website (<https://www.bli.gov.tw>) to access to relevant regulations and examples of the completed form.

II. Qualification and documents required

Type of Benefit	Eligibility Requirements	Payment standard and Calculation Formula	Documentation Requirements
ordinary injury/ ordinary sickness	<p>1.The insured is hospitalized due to ordinary injury or sickness. (The benefits is not available if the insured only receives outpatient services or stays at home during the period of recovery.)</p> <p>2.The insured is incapacitated for work.</p> <p>3.The insured has not received the original salary or remuneration.</p>	<p>1. The benefits shall be paid since the 4th day after the insured is hospitalized and becomes incapable of work, up to a maximum of 6 months. The payment shall be 50% of the average monthly insured salary for the six months prior to the month (including the current month) when the insured becomes sick or injured. If the insured has already enrolled with the labor insurance for one year or more when the incident occurs, the benefits shall be extended for 6 months. In other words, the benefits shall be available for one year in total.</p> <p>2. Calculation Formula : The payment amount shall be rounded up to the nearest integer.</p> <p>Example:The average monthly insured salary of Mr. Wang during the six months prior to the month of the hospitalization(including the current month) is NT\$38,200. He has been hospitalized for ten days due to sickness and has not received any salary during the period of injury/sickness. He is therefore entitled to receive an injury or sickness benefits of : $NT\\$38,200 \div 30 = NT\\$1,273.3$ (daily insured salary) $NT\\$1,273.3 \times 50\% \times 7 \text{days}$ (Since the 4th day of hospitalization) $= NT\\$4,457$ (The amount calculated is NT\$4,456.5, which shall be rounded up to the nearest next integer, NT\$4,457.)</p>	<p>1.Labor Insurance Temporary Disability Benefits Application Form and Payment Receipt</p> <p>2. Original Injury/Sickness Diagnosis Statement (Alternatively, the applicant may provide an original certificate issued by the hospital or clinic where the insured seeks medication, carrying the name of the injury/sickness and the date of check in and discharge from the hospital.)</p>

III. Notes

- The right to claim for the injury or sickness benefits shall be extinguished if such right is not exercised within five years from the date that the benefits can be claimed.
- If the injury/sickness occurred during the insured period, the insured is eligible to claim injury or sickness benefits within one year after the termination of the insurance coverage.
- The amount of the injury or sickness benefits is calculated on a daily basis and paid at an interval of 15 hospitalized days. Payments shall be made at the end of each interval. For those less than 15 hospitalized days, the payment shall be made at the end of the treatment for injury or illness. Individuals who need to receive medical treatment on a long-term basis may opt for installed payments, or to receive a lump sum payment after the treatment is completed, subject to that the claim is made within five years.
- Individuals who have already received the original salary shall not claim for the injury or sickness benefits, unless the salary is paid under the condition that the individual has taken special leaves, rest day of shift work, flexible leaves, rotated leave off or day-off in lieu of overtime pay during the period of injury/sickness.
- According to the regulations, an insured is not entitled to claim injury or sickness benefits if there are evidences showing he/she has been working, regardless of the length of working time.
- If the documents are issued by entities other than the government agencies of the Republic of China, they shall be notarized by the following agencies. If the supporting documents are issued in foreign language, they shall be verified along with a Chinese translation. Alternatively, they shall be accredited by a domestic notary public.(An English-language diagnosis statement containing recognizable proof does not require a Chinese translation)
 - If the certificate is made abroad, it should be certified by a ROC embassy, representative offices, liaison office or any other organization authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the diplomatic agencies); If the certificate is issued by a foreign ambassador agencies in Taiwan or authorized institutions, it should be verified and certified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, TEL: 02-23432888)
 - If the certificate is completed in Mainland China area, it should be certified by the institutes designated or setup by Executive Yuan or the delegated civilian groups.(Straits Exchange Foundation).
 - If the certificate is completed and issued in Hong Kong or Macau, it should be certified by the institutes designated or setup up by Executive Yuan or the delegated civilian groups in Hong Kong or Macau.(Taipei Economic and Cultural Office (HK) or (Macau))
- Please provide correct information about the hospitalized period of injury/sickness claimed and the status of receiving salary payment, in the meantime attach relevant supporting documents. Any person who uses fraudulent or other improper means to collect insurance benefit, or makes false statements, reports or statements, shall be subject to a penalty that is equivalent to twice the insurance benefit. The insurer may seek compensation for damages from the offender under the Civil Code. If criminal liability is involved, the case shall be forwarded to the judicial authority for handling.