



Major Environmental Policies

July 2026

1. Ministry of Environment releases latest National Greenhouse Gas Inventory; 2024 net emissions down 6.59% from baseline year

On June 3, 2026, the Ministry of Environment (Taiwan) released the *“National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2026 Edition)”*, aligning with the two years old (i.e., 2024) international reporting standards and publishing national greenhouse gas statistics, for the year. According to the latest data, Taiwan’s total greenhouse gas emissions in 2024, after accounting for carbon sinks, was a net total of 251.404 million metric tons of CO₂e, representing a 6.59% reduction compared with the baseline year and a 1.92% decrease from 2023. The figures mark three consecutive years of steady decline. Moreover, the pace of reduction has outperformed the global trend of rising emissions, demonstrating continued progress toward the nation’s phased emissions reduction targets.

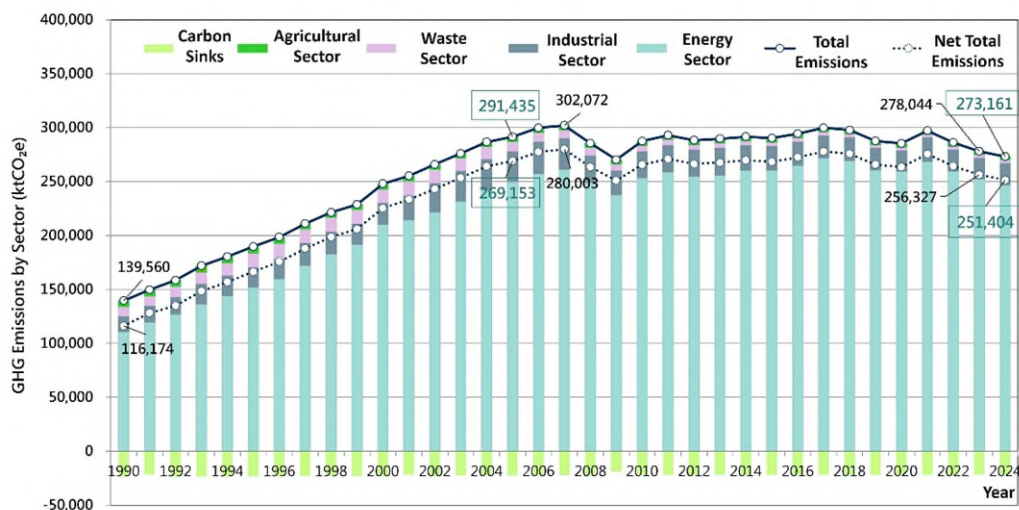
The Ministry of Environment explained that, according to the information published on the official website of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 41 Parties to the Convention have so far published their latest national greenhouse gas inventories this year. Although Taiwan is not a Party to the Convention, it continues to prepare and publish its inventory reports annually in accordance with the *“National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Guidelines”* issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the requirements of the Paris Agreement’s Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Furthermore, Taiwan’s inventory data have been consistently incorporated over the years into the analyses of international institutions such as the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). The latest inventory results demonstrate three concrete achievements in terms of emissions reduction and economic structural transformation:

- I. **Taiwan’s decarbonization trend outperforms the global average:** The Ministry of Environment stated that, according to a report by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in 2024, the global greenhouse gas emissions increased by 2.3%. However, Taiwan’s total emissions and net emissions declined compared with that of the previous year. Total emissions fell by 1.76% year over year, whereas net emissions decreased by 1.92%. This indicates that the country’s recent emissions reduction measures have been gradually taking effect and showing tangible results.
- II. **Continued decoupling of economic growth and carbon emissions:** Statistics show that, considering 2005 as the base year, Taiwan’s real GDP has increased by 93.13% over the past 20 years. However, during the same period, carbon dioxide emissions intensity has decreased by 48.59%, indicating progressive weakening

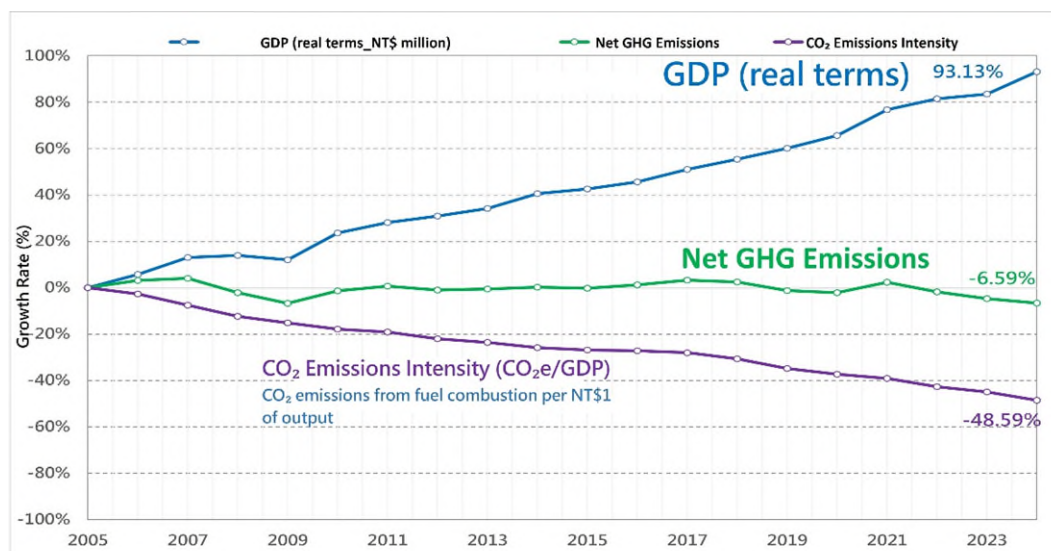
of the linkage between economic growth and carbon emissions. In addition, according to the analysis in the Global Carbon Project's 2025 Global Carbon Budget Report, only 35 economies worldwide, including Taiwan, have achieved a decoupling trend between economic growth and carbon emissions. This reflects that recent efforts in energy transition, industrial energy efficiency improvements, and low-carbon development policies have been gradually yielding results.

- III. First-time emissions in all inventory sectors fall below the baseline year:** More than 90% of Taiwan's national greenhouse gas emissions are from the "energy sector," which includes fuel combustion across energy industries, manufacturing and construction, transportation, residential and commercial buildings, as well as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. In 2024, emissions from this sector were 1.07% lower than that in 2005, which was the first time since the implementation of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act that the emissions have fallen below the baseline year level. Within the sector, manufacturing and construction recorded the most significant declines, indicating that improvements in industrial energy efficiency and ongoing energy transition measures are increasingly reflected in actual emissions outcomes.

The Ministry of Environment stated that, for the first time, this year's greenhouse gas inventory simultaneously incorporates emissions data for 2005 and 2024 in the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) under the ETF of the Paris Agreement. This marks a gradual alignment with international greenhouse gas disclosure standards and reflects ongoing efforts to continuously improve Taiwan's emissions accounting methodology. The *"2026 National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report"* and the CRT have been jointly published on the Climate Information Hub (<https://gov.tw/9EA>), where a visualized data interface is available for public access and download. The Ministry emphasized that comprehensive and reliable emissions data form the cornerstone of effective climate policy implementation. Looking ahead, Taiwan has already released its 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) in line with the spirit of the Paris Agreement. The government will continue to strengthen collaboration between central and local authorities and steadily advance toward the national goal of net-zero transformation.



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trend in Taiwan



Trends in Taiwan's GDP Growth and CO₂ Emissions Intensity

2. The Resource Circulation Promotion Act passes third reading, ushering Taiwan into a new era of circular resource management

To advance the sustainable use of resources, implement the national strategies of “zero waste through resource circulation” and Taiwan’s “2050 Net-Zero Emissions Pathway,” the Ministry of Environment drafted amendments to the “Re-source Recycling and Reuse Act,” which was renamed as “Resource Circulation Promotion Act.” The bill was passed by the Legislative Yuan on June 2, 2026, after its third reading. Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming and Administrator Lai Ying-Ying of the Resource Circulation Administration attended the session in person to express their appreciation, acknowledging Convener Lin Yueh-Chin of the Social Welfare and Environmental Hygiene Committee of the Legislative Yu-An, as well as legislators from across party lines for their support. Legislator Wang Cheng-Hsu also stated during the third reading that the amendment brings Taiwan’s policies and legal framework

for resource circulation in alignment with international standards. The passage of the bill not only demonstrates Taiwan’s determination to advance the circular economy and resource sustainability but also marks a historic transition from “waste management” to “re-source circulation,” laying a critical legal foundation for a full life-cycle approach to resource management.

The Ministry of Environment noted that, in response to resource depletion, global transition toward green supply chains, and climate change, resource circulation has become a critical pillar of sustainable national development and industrial competitiveness. The current amendment is centered on the principles of “source reduction” and “resource circulation.” Through institutional reform and cross-ministerial coordination, it seeks to drive a comprehensive transformation of industry from a linear economy to a circular economy, ushering in a new era of circular resource management in Taiwan.

I. Life-cycle resource management enshrined in law, establishing a circular governance system

This amendment, for the first time, incorporates full life-cycle management into the regulatory system—from product design, production, and consumption to recycling and reuse. In the future, the government will formulate a National Resource Circulation Plan and establish a cross-ministerial “Resource Circulation Promotion Committee” to integrate central and local resources and advance the development of a circular economy.

Furthermore, the reform introduces a green design system. In the future, designated products and construction projects may be required to adopt design approaches such as easy disassembly, mono-material construction, or the use of a specified proportion of recycled materials. These measures aim to reduce resource waste at the source and improve resource recovery efficiency. Simultaneously, authorities may require enterprises to implement measures, such as reuse, reduced use, extended product lifespans, or restrictions and prohibitions on certain materials or products, to reduce reliance on virgin resources.

II. Promoting sustainable consumption and building new momentum for circular industries

To encourage public participation in the circular economy, this amendment introduces a circular labeling system and product information disclosure requirements. Consumers will be able to access information, including the proportion of recycled content in products, durability, repairability, and recycling methods, which would enable more informed choices in favor of circular products and services and help drive the growth of a sustainable consumption market.

In addition, the government will prioritize the procurement of circular products in the future and encourage private-sector companies to adopt circular procurement practices, thereby expanding market demand for circular goods and services. The amendment also introduces an “innovation sandbox” mechanism, allowing testing of innovative circular technologies and business models in a con-

trolled environment. This is intended to support the development of circular industry and foster technological breakthroughs.

The Ministry of Environment stated that resource circulation is a foundational pillar of the net-zero transition, as well as a key driver of national resilience and industrial competitiveness. Following the passage of the amendment, the government will actively advance the revision and implementation of related subordinate regulations and supporting measures. It will also continue to strengthen communication and collaboration with local governments, industry stakeholders, and civil society organizations to progressively enhance Taiwan's circular system. These efforts aim to keep critical resources circulating within industrial value chains, steadily advance toward the vision of "zero waste through resource circulation," and build a circular Taiwan with greater resilience and long-term sustainability.



Group photo following the third reading approval of the “*Resource Circulation Promotion Act.*” Legislators Chen Pei-Yu, Kuo Yu-Chin, Wang Cheng-Hsu, Minister of Environment Peng Chi-ming, and Administrator of Resource Circulation Administration Lai Ying-Ying of the Resource Circulation Administration

3. Amendments to the Waste Disposal Act pass third reading, strengthening resource circulation management and reinforcing environmental justice safeguards

To strengthen the waste management system, enhance resource circulation and utilization, and curb illegal dumping activities, the Ministry of Environment drafted

amendments to certain provisions of the Waste Disposal Act. The bill was passed by the Legislative Yuan on June 16, 2026, after its third reading. Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming and Administrator Lai Ying-Ying of the Resource Circulation Administration attended the session in person to express their appreciation, thanking Convener Lin Yueh-Chin of the Legislative Yuan's Social Welfare and Environmental Hygiene Committee, as well as legislators from across party lines for their support. Legislators Lin Shu-fen and Wang Cheng-Hsu also spoke during the session and shared their expectations for the reform. In addition to aligning with the legal framework established under the *"Resource Circulation Promotion Act"*, the amendments comprehensively strengthen key areas such as emerging waste management, reuse systems, and prevention of environmental crimes. The reform underscores the government's determination to advance resource circulation, uphold environmental justice, and safeguard the nation's environmental integrity.

The Ministry of Environment noted that, considering the net-zero transition and the growing momentum of the circular economy, it is essential to not only advance resource circulation but also strengthen the waste management system and prevent environmental risks arising from illegal dumping and improper disposal. Centered on the principles of "generator responsibility, enhanced regulation, and environmental justice," this amendment seeks to improve overall waste management effectiveness through institutional refinement and technology-enabled enforcement, thereby building a more robust and comprehensive environmental governance framework.

I. Expanding the scope of responsible enterprises and strengthening the management mechanism for emerging waste streams:

In response to emerging waste generated by the energy transition and industrial development, this amendment expands the scope of regulated recyclable waste management. The framework, which previously focused primarily on municipal solid waste, is now extended to include certain types of industrial waste. It also newly designates responsible enterprises for emerging waste streams such as renewable energy generation equipment, along with corresponding fee obligations. Going forward, manufacturers, importers, and installation operators will jointly assume responsibility for the recycling, collection, and treatment of these materials, thereby fully implementing the principle of extended producer responsibility (EPR) and establishing a comprehensive chain-of-responsibility management mechanism.

II. Unifying reuse management authorities to strengthen the resource circulation system:

This amendment integrates the existing management regulations for reuse of industrial waste, which are currently dispersed across multiple ministries and agencies. It centralizes authority under the competent central agency to establish unified management standards, including product quality control for reused materials, process and equipment requirements, and certification and verification systems. It also strengthens mechanisms for tracking the flow and operational management of reused products. Through the establishment of consistent regulatory standards, the reform aims to improve product quality and market confidence,

foster the healthy development of the resource circulation industry, and ensure alignment with the circular economy system established under the Resource Circulation Promotion Act.

III. Integrating technology-enabled enforcement with enhanced penalties to strengthen environmental justice protections:

To effectively curb illegal dumping, this amendment introduces technology-enabled enforcement tools, including electronic fencing systems and video surveillance technologies, to strengthen oversight and tracking of waste flows. Illegal dumping may be punishable for up to seven years of imprisonment, along with fines of up to NT\$15 million. For offenses committed in environmentally sensitive areas, the sentence may be increased by up to one-half. The amendment also strengthens mechanisms for the recovery of illicit gains and reinforces offenders' obligations for environmental remediation and restoration.

Regarding environmental restoration, in addition to strengthening mechanisms for securing claims, the amendment allows for the early initiation of provisional attachment procedures to prevent violators from concealing or transferring assets to evade liability. It also introduces joint and several liabilities for responsible parties, explicitly defining the obligations of corporate officers, controlling entities, and major shareholders. These measures are intended to ensure the complete remediation and restoration of contaminated sites, fully implement the "polluter pays" principle, and uphold environmental justice.

The Ministry of Environment stated that this amendment represents a major milestone in Taiwan's waste management system. The government will continue to advance the formulation and revision of relevant subsidiary regulations and support measures while strengthening collaboration between central and local governments, thereby providing industry guidance and deploying technology-enabled enforcement mechanisms. These efforts aim to comprehensively enhance the effectiveness of waste management, improve the resource circulation system, and jointly build a more sustainable, secure, and resilient circular Taiwan.



Group photo after the third reading approval of the Waste Disposal Act amendments. (From left) Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming, Legislator Chen Pei-Yu, Legislator Wang Cheng-Hsu, and Administrator Lai Ying-Ying of the Resource Circulation Administration, Ministry of Environment

4. Ministry of Environment announces amendments to restrictions on the import of mercury-containing products, expanding upstream controls in alignment with international conventions

To align with international regulatory trends under the United Nations Minamata Convention on Mercury and to strengthen domestic management and prevention of mercury pollution, the Ministry of Environment announced amendments on June 22, 2026, to the *“Restrictions on the Import of Mercury-Containing Products.”* In addition to the categories of mercury-containing products already prohibited from import, the revised measures expand the list of banned items to include additional mercury-containing products and electronic measuring instruments. The new restrictions will take effect in phases starting July 1, 2026, thereby strengthening upstream control over mercury-containing products in Taiwan.

The Ministry of Environment noted that mercury (commonly known as quicksilver) and its compounds are persistent and bioaccumulative. Once released into the environment, they can accumulate through the food chain and cause long-term damage to the human brain, nervous system, and internal organs. To safeguard environmental safety and public health, the Ministry has been following the implementation process of the Minamata Convention on Mercury and progressively reducing the use of mercury-containing products. The key revisions under this amendment, effective July 1,

2026, include the import bans on eight categories of mercury-containing products, such as mercury vacuum pumps, tire balancers, and spacecraft propulsion systems, as well as three types of electronic measuring instruments, including melt pressure transducers. Moreover, the government plans to phase in restrictions on compact fluorescent lamps and tri-phosphor fluorescent lighting in 2027 and 2028. Meanwhile, the amendment strengthens management of permitted exceptional uses, aligning Taiwan's regulatory framework with international control standards and further advancing up-stream source reduction.

The Ministry of Environment stated that, given the need for enterprises to have sufficient time to adjust to the newly added regulatory requirements, an appropriate transition period will be provided to allow them to adapt. Through this amendment, up-stream source reduction will be effectively implemented, thereby reducing the risk of mercury entering the environment and causing harm to human health and ecosystems.

5. Reducing the burden on enterprises! Ministry of Environment and Financial Supervisory Commission collaborate to harmonize GHG accounting requirements, develop Scope 3 emission factors, and establish anti-greenwashing guidelines

To ease reporting burdens on enterprises and align with the EU's trend toward simplification and postponement under the European Union Omnibus I sustainability package, the Ministry of Environment and the Financial Supervisory Commission have initiated interagency coordination. The two agencies will harmonize greenhouse gas inventory requirements and jointly develop Scope 3 emissions factors to prevent duplication of work and reduce compliance costs for enterprises. In addition, the Ministry of Environment plans to issue anti-greenwashing guidelines by the end of 2026 to build a transparent and credible green ecosystem and guide enterprises toward genuine emissions reduction efforts.

I. Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions will not be subject to mandatory assurance requirements

At the end of 2025, the Financial Supervisory Commission announced a three-phase roadmap for listed and OTC companies to transition to the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards. For companies in the third phase, those with paid-in capital of below NT\$5 billion, the standards will apply to the preparation of sustainability-related financial disclosures starting in 2028, with formal reporting required beginning in 2029.

To provide greater flexibility, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions disclosure for listed and OTC companies will be deferred until the fourth fiscal year after the relevant standards take effect. For instance, for companies in the third phase, Scope 3 emissions data for 2031 would be disclosed in 2032. Additionally, neither the IFRS standards nor the Financial Supervisory Commission or the Ministry of Environment currently require third-party assurance for Scope 3 emissions data. This arrangement will significantly reduce initial compliance costs for companies.

Furthermore, given the limited resources of small- and medium-sized enterprises in the third phase, the Financial Supervisory Commission is conducting a survey to assess the feasibility of simplifying sustainability reporting requirements in line with EU and international trends. This includes potential options such as postponing or exempting disclosures related to non-climate sustainability information and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

II. Harmonizing emissions inventory rules and prioritizing development of Scope 3 emission factors for the semiconductor and electronics sectors

To address duplication of effort arising from inconsistencies in emissions inventory requirements between the two agencies, the Financial Supervisory Commission will allow companies to directly adopt verified Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions results from regulated entities under the Ministry of Environment. In addition, the reporting deadline for assurance of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions will be extended to the end of October each year at the latest. By aligning reporting timelines, the policy eliminates redundant verification processes and reduces associated compliance costs. In response to corporate concerns over difficulties in collecting Scope 3 data and the lack of supply-chain emission factors, the Ministry of Environment will work jointly with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Financial Supervisory Commission to progressively develop domestic Scope 3 emission factors. Because the semiconductor and electronic components manufacturing industries account for a significant share of Taiwan's export value and are closely integrated into global supply chains, the development of relevant emission factors in these sectors will be prioritized.

III. Developing Taiwan's anti-greenwashing guidelines with reference to European and U.S. green regulations

In light of concerns that some companies may inappropriately cite sustainability awards or exaggerate partial performance, raising risks of greenwashing, the Ministry of Environment will draw on the latest regulatory trends in Europe and the United States, such as prohibiting unverified ecolabels, requiring disclosure of conflicts of interest in rating systems, and mandating evidence-based sustainability claims. Based on these practices, the Ministry will formulate "Anti-Greenwashing Guidelines on Corporate Use of Sustainability Awards and Sustainability Labels" to shift Taiwan's approach from one that primarily encourages disclosure to one that also regulates sustainability claims, thereby preventing misleading information to consumers and investors.

The Ministry of Environment emphasized that the core purpose of the guidelines is to regulate how enterprises use sustainability-related claims in advertising, reporting, and product marketing. Such usage must comply with three key principles: truthfulness and validity, proportionality of claims to actual performance, and a prohibition on vague or misleading statements. At the same time, rating and certification bodies are expected to adhere to the following principles: fully disclose their evaluation criteria, disclose any conflicts of interest with the entities being assessed, consider any material adverse violations, and fulfill their due diligence obligations in conducting investigation.

The Ministry of Environment stated that the path to net-zero emissions by 2050 must be pursued in a pragmatic and steady manner. The government will continue to strengthen the foundational infrastructure for greenhouse gas inventories and guide emissions reductions through meaningful financial incentives. In the future, the Ministry will work closely with the Financial Supervisory Commission to support enterprises in making a stable and orderly transition and building a sustainable Taiwan with strong international competitiveness.

6. Cross-sector public–private partnership launches “*Biogas & Bio-mass Energy Industry Alliance*,” transforming tens of millions of tons of organic wastewater into green energy

To advance the goal of net-zero emissions by 2050 and ensure the effective treatment and utilization of agricultural residues, high-organic-content wastewater, livestock manure, sludge, and food waste, the Ministry of Environment launched the national-level “*Biogas & Biomass Energy Industry Alliance*” platform on June 9, 2026. This initiative marks a strategic shift from traditional end-of-pipe pollution control toward renewable energy development and a circular economy approach. The estimated potential for biomass resource reuse is equivalent to approximately 1.36 billion kWh of green electricity and could re-duce external environmental costs by an estimated NT\$78.1 billion.

I. Breaking existing bottlenecks: integrating upstream and downstream industries to increase utilization from 6% to 50%

The Ministry of Environment stated that biomass in Taiwan has long been treated as waste rather than a resource, primarily due to highly dispersed sources, high collection and transportation costs, and fragmented regulatory frameworks governing land use, collection, and disposal. In addition, the lack of cost-recovery mechanisms and large-scale integrated regional facilities has further constrained development. Moreover, the heterogeneous and complex nature of feedstock, combined with immature front-end pre-treatment technologies, has resulted in low equipment efficiency and high operation and maintenance barriers. As of 2025, Taiwan has approximately 50 existing facilities nationwide, with a resource utilization rate of only 6%. Looking ahead, if biomass resources are fully reused, the maximum annual carbon reduction potential could reach 1.167 million metric tons. The goal is to transform pollution into stable energy resources and achieve 100 facilities nationwide and a 50% utilization rate by 2050.

Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming stated that the Ministry of Environment formally submitted the “*Biogas and Biomass Energy Flagship Program*” to the Executive Yuan on May 20, 2026. Building on the “*Trillion-Dollar Investment National Development Program*,” the initiative will advance through a three-pronged strategy of industrial integration, interagency coordination, and regulatory adaptation. It aims to bring together government bodies, industry stakeholders, academia, research institutions, and civil society organizations. Through a public–private partnership (PPP) model, biogas and biomass energy projects will

be scaled up and developed toward greater system integration and industrialization, ushering in a new phase of large-scale deployment.

II. Industry impact and policy implementation: mapping out a six-year development blueprint to build a national biogas and bioenergy team

The private-sector conveners of the alliance—Chairman Huang Yu-Chen of the Circular Taiwan Network and Chairman Yeh Hui-Ching of YFY Inc.—noted that the core mission of the alliance is to integrate upstream and downstream industrial chains. This inaugural meeting successfully brought together upstream stakeholders (Hanbo Livestock & Farming Products Co., Ltd., YFY Inc., and Cheng Loong Corporation), midstream companies (including Sinotech Environmental Technology, Ltd. and Wizecycle Inc.), and downstream users (Unimicron Technology Corp., Asia Hydrogen Energy Corporation, and Evergreen Steel Corporation) for cross-sector dialogue. Together, they aim to develop “6E synergistic solutions” encompassing Economy, Environment, Energy, Ecology, Employment, and Education, transforming NIMBY facilities into local “energy and resource hubs.”

Biogas and biomass energy is a nationally strategic industry central to Taiwan’s net-zero transition and energy transformation. The period from 2026 to 2032 is a critical six-year window. Through comprehensive dialogue spanning policy, industry, technology, and public communication, the initiative will adopt a PPP model and pursue a dual-track approach of government-led development alongside privately initiated planning. This will deepen large-scale deployment and systematically convert organic waste into integrated energy resources. The alliance will also consolidate consensus among government, industry, academia, and research institutions to advance the development of Taiwan’s first “White Paper on Biogas and Biomass Energy Resource Industry Development.” This document will serve as a foundational reference for special budget allocations, regulatory adaptation, and institutional design, thereby supporting the implementation of Taiwan’s net-zero transition strategy.



Launch of the Biogas & Biomass Energy Industry Alliance, led by Chairpersons Huang Yu-Chen and Yeh Hui-Ching together with Minister Peng Chi-Ming



(From left) Alliance Co-convenor Yeh Hui-Ching, Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming, and Alliance Co-convenor Huang Yu-Chen

7. To Show Eco-friendly Credentials and Boost Competitiveness Businesses Can Apply for “Circular Mark” Starting in July

The Resource Circulation Administration (RECA) of the Ministry of Environment officially promulgated the initial set of *“Technical Specifications for Circular Products and Circular Services”* (循環產品及循環服務技術規格) on 28 May 2026. The newly established standards span 12 technical specifications across five categories—textiles, plastics, glass containers, circular services, and inorganic materials—marking the formal transition of Taiwan’s Circular Mark system into substantive operational execution. Starting in July 2026, products and services that comply with the specified circular criteria can formally submit applications pursuant to the *“Directions for Promoting Circular Products and Circular Services.”* (循環產品及循環服務推動作業要點). The overarching goal is to establish a unified Circular Mark recognition framework that guides government procurement, private sector sourcing, and general consumers toward prioritizing products and services with verified circular attributes.

The RECA noted that the 12 technical specifications were formulated upon the fundamental principles of maximizing resource efficiency and minimizing waste generation throughout industrial value chains. These include: encouraging the use of recycled fibers/plastics or single-material designs; promoting plastic containers designed with low-pollution characteristics, such as natural colors, minimal labeling, and tethered caps; promoting the rental of refillable glass bottles and reusable containers (such as lunch boxes and packaging systems) to reduce the demand for new products; incorporating diverse and innovative service models for products such as information technology, furniture, and unpackaged goods; and allowing building materials containing recycled inorganic granules and bearing relevant labels to be eligible for circular marks.

The RECA clarified that the certification workflow for the Circular Mark comprises a rigorous two-stage review process: a formal review followed by a substantive review. Application documents will focus on the circular characteristics of the product or service, operational performance, and relevant verification documents. Products that have already been verified by a government agency or third party may, in principle, undergo a document-based review to simplify the application process for businesses and reduce administrative burdens. The Circular Mark will be valid for three years and may be extended once, for a maximum validity period of six years.

The RECA stated that, starting in 2026, purchases of products or services bearing the Circular Mark may be included in the green procurement performance evaluations of government agencies and schools. With "the government leading the way", the initiative aims to encourage businesses to invest in circular design, maintenance and product life extension, the use of recycled materials, and innovation in circular services, thereby promoting the development of the green consumer market and gradually building a circular society in Taiwan.

The RECA sincerely invites businesses from all sectors to participate actively in the development of circular products and services, apply for the Circular Mark starting in July 2026, and work together to build a resource-sustainable society.

First group of announced "Circular Products and Services"

Type	Items
1. Textiles	1-1 Textiles containing a specified percentage of recycled materials
	1-2 Textiles designed using a single material
2. Plastics	2-1 Plastic container products
	2-2 Plastic products containing a specified percentage of recycled materials
	2-3 Plastic products designed using a single material
3. Refillable Glass Container Products	3-1 Refillable glass container products
4. Circular Services	4-1 Rental and cleaning services for reusable containers used at meetings and events, including meal-container preparation services
	4-2 Circular packaging system services
	4-3 Circular services for information technology products
	4-4 Circular furniture services
	4-5 Circular services for unpackaged products
5. Inorganic Materials	5-1 Labeled building-material products containing a specified percentage of recycled inorganic granules or materials

8. Digital Transformation Improves Administrative Efficiency with the Launch of New Electron-ic Certificates for Green Mark Products

On 22 June 2026, the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) promulgated an amendment to Article 2 of the *"Fee-Charging Standards for Environmental Protection Product Certificates Issued by the Ministry of Environment."* (環境部環境保護產品證書規費收費標準) The amendment establishes a new electronic certificate system for Green Mark products, featuring highly secure digital signature technology. Based on changes in actual implementation costs, the fee has been set at NT\$1,000 for a paper certificate and NT\$500 for a new electronic certificate, in line with cost-recovery and carbon-reduction policies.

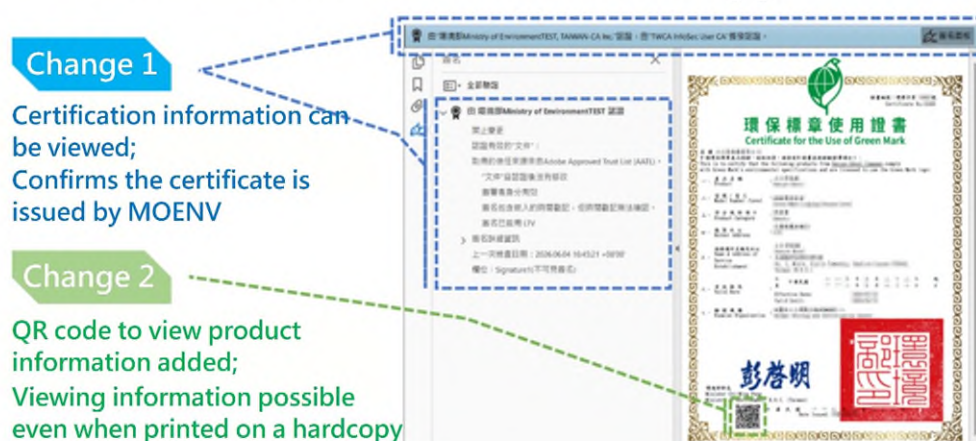
The MOENV promulgated the amendment to Article 2 of the "Fee-Charging Standards for Environmental Protection Product Certificates Issued by the Ministry of Environment" as part of the government's efforts to promote digital transformation and implement its net-zero carbon-reduction policy. The amendment introduces a more secure electronic certificate system and sets the fee at NT\$1,000 for a paper certificate and NT\$500 for a new electronic certificate for environmental protection products, reflecting actual implementation costs and carbon-reduction policies.

Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming stated that "digital transformation" and "net-zero transition" are two core policy priorities driving Taiwan's development, and that the Green Mark system must also undergo transformation. The certificate review pro-

cess now includes an electronic certificate option that is more affordable. Each electronic certificate contains the MOENV's digital signature, making it tamper-resistant and more secure. Applications for electronic certificates are re-viewed and issued online, shortening the processing time from six days to three days. Applicants receive a download link immediately by email, making the certificate easier to obtain and store. When a government agency or business conducts green procurement, it can verify the authenticity of a certificate online simply by scanning the QR code on the certificate, eliminating the time-consuming process of verification by telephone or official correspondence.

The MOENV noted that the amendment establishes a dual-track system offering both paper and electronic certificates. Businesses may choose either format according to their needs, as some may still require physical certificates for display or commemorative purposes. However, MOENV recommends choosing electronic certificates, as they support paperless policies, improve administrative efficiency, and ensure that Green Mark products embody the principles of environmental protection and low-carbon development throughout both the products themselves and the certificate application and review process.

Differences between the E-Certificate and the Hardcopy



Differences Between Electronic and Paper Certificates.

9. Environmental Management Administration Continues to Fight Environmental Crimes by “Intensifying Border Inspections and Deterring the Cross-Border Movement of Waste”

On 16 June 2026, the Environmental Management Administration (EMA) of the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) participated in a meeting of the Joint Prevention Platform for Waste Imports and Exports, hosted by the Kaohsiung Customs Office of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance (MOF). Titled “Integrity and Efficiency in Border Control: Joint Efforts to Protect the Environment,” the meeting focused on cross-agency discussions regarding waste-source tracing, investigation mechanisms,

and information-sharing arrangements. Strengthening the management of industrial waste imports and exports and combating environmental crimes play important roles in safeguarding the environment and achieving sustainable development.

The meeting was initiated by the Kaohsiung Customs Office of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance. Representatives from multiple agencies were invited, including the Customs Administration of the MOF and its customs offices in Keelung, Taipei, and Taichung; the Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office; the Southern Investigation Office of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice; the Department of Civil Service Ethics of the MOF; the Southern Center of Environmental Management of the EMA under the MOENV; and the Environmental Protection Bureau of the Kaohsiung City Government. Participants shared their previous enforcement experience and discussed the introduction of risk-management measures and AI technology to strengthen waste-source management, control the cross-border movement of industrial waste, and coordinate prosecutorial and investigative resources as needed to combat crime effectively.

The Southern Center of Environmental Management stated that, from 2025 to May 2026, the Kaohsiung Customs Office reported 70 cases involving suspected waste imports and exports. Following container inspections, 59 cases were identified as industrial waste shipments for which the required permits from the competent authorities had not been obtained. These comprised 46 export cases and 13 import cases. Penalties were imposed in all cases for violations of the “*Waste Disposal Act*” (廢棄物清理法), with total fines amounting to NT\$9.68 million. Further analysis revealed that several affiliated companies appeared to be operating as an environmental crime group by deliberately and illegally exporting mixed plastic waste overseas under the guise of raw plastic materials. The Southern Center of Environmental Management worked with local environmental protection bureaus to refer the cases to the district prosecutor’s office for investigation.

The Environmental Management Administration emphasized that it would continue to strengthen cross-agency joint prevention mechanisms and incorporate smart-fencing technology to investigate and trace the sources of various environmental crimes as quickly as possible, leaving polluting activities nowhere to hide and thereby protecting the nation’s environment. In coordination with the Kaohsiung Customs Office’s customs declaration reviews and risk alerts, the authorities will proactively intercept suspicious containers, strengthen environmental law enforcement, and enhance joint border-control capacity for waste imports and exports. These efforts are intended to disrupt environmental crimes and safeguard environmental justice.



Joint Discussion Session of the Customs Joint Prevention Platform



Representatives at the Customs Joint Prevention Platform Meeting Demonstrate Their Collective Commitment to Combating Environmental Crime

10. Making Honors More Eco-Friendly: Ministry of Environment Announces Criteria for Environment-Friendly Trophies and Medals

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) announced Green Mark specifications and criteria for “environment-friendly trophies and medals” on 25 June 2026. This marks the first time in Taiwan that green design and resource circulation concepts have been introduced into the manufacture of trophies and medals used in competitions and commendation events. The initiative aims to encourage domestic businesses to move beyond traditional material-selection practices and incorporate environmental sustainability into every occasion that celebrates achievement and honor.

MOENV stated that large numbers of trophies and medals are manufactured each year for sporting events, competitions, and commendation activities. In response to the “2050 net-zero emissions” goal and the trend toward waste reduction at the source, the new criteria have been established. They apply to trophies and medals made from recycled glass, plastic, metal, wood, bamboo, and other recycled materials. The key controls and classifications are as follows:

- I. **Three sustainability series:** Based on the percentage by weight of the product’s “designated components,” products are classified into the Sustainable Navigator Series (70% or more), the Circular Pioneer Series (50% or more), and the Green Starter Series (30% or more). These classifications are intended to avoid confusion with the conventional meanings of gold, silver, and bronze awards.
- II. **Specified recycled material content:** The recycled material content of designated components must be at least 30% for glass, 25% for plastic, 50% for metal, 70% for wood or bamboo, and 25% for other recycled materials.
- III. **Hazardous substance controls:** The content of heavy metals, including cadmium, lead, hexavalent chromium, and mercury, in coatings used during the manufacturing process is regulated. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and other halogenated plastics are prohibited in both the products themselves and their cushioning and packaging materials, ensuring that the products and packaging have low-pollution and environmentally friendly characteristics.

MOENV calls on relevant domestic businesses to actively apply for Green Mark. It also encourages government agencies, schools, private enterprises, and other organizations to give priority to environmentally friendly trophies and medals when organizing competitions and events. Through green and innovative design, trophies and medals can be given new environmental value, allowing each honor to become a meaningful contribution to protecting the Earth.



Illustration of Environment-Friendly Trophies and Medals

11. MOENV Unveils Unified Logo for Cool Map, Covering More Than 9,000 Sites Across All 22 Counties and Cities

On 11 June 2026, the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) unveiled the unified identification logo for the "Cool Map," a map of cool and comfortable locations designed to help people cope with the increasing frequency of extreme heat events caused by climate change. On the same day, the logo was made available for free download and use. The Cool Map helps members of the public locate indoor and outdoor spaces where they can rest, cool down, and stay hydrated. Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming urged businesses, government agencies, and public and private organizations to join climate adaptation efforts and strengthen public services for coping with extreme heat.

The MOENV noted that Taiwan experienced scorching heat in May, with an average temperature of 26.5°C, which was 0.6°C higher than the climatic average of 25.9°C. Some areas in northern Taiwan recorded their highest-ever daily temperatures for May. As temperature records continue to be broken, extreme heat is gradually becoming a regular feature of summer under climate change. Pre-venting and adapting to heat-related health risks requires the joint participation of the government, businesses, communities, and the public.

The "Cool Map" was launched on a trial basis on 31 July 2025 and has received more than 20,000 visits to date. This year, the MOENV continued to expand the network and introduced a unified "Cool Map" identification logo to give cool spots across Taiwan a consistent and clearly recognizable identity. When people see the Cool Map logo, they can identify a friendly "cool spot" where they are welcome to rest and cool down without making a purchase. These locations are gradually forming a comprehensive heat-protection network across Taiwan.

Minister Peng made a special visit to participating convenience stores and posted Cool Map logo stickers at the locations. “Convenience stores and supermarkets are deeply integrated into local communities and are among the public’s most familiar everyday spaces,” said Minister Peng. He expressed his gratitude to FamilyMart for mobilizing more than 3,100 stores across all 22 counties and cities to join the initiative simultaneously, making it the first company to provide cool spots throughout all 22 counties and cities. “This not only extends heat-adaptation information from the map into physical cooling spaces but also demonstrates corporate social responsibility.”

Minister Peng emphasized that an increasing number of companies have joined heat-adaptation efforts since the MOENV established the “High Temperature Adaptation Alliance” last year. However, addressing the challenges posed by extreme weather requires broader participation. The MOENV invites businesses, government agencies, and public and private organizations across Taiwan to join the “Cool Spots” initiative, post signs at participating locations stating, “Hot Weather—Welcome Inside for a Break,” and use in-store displays to remind the public how to prevent heat-related illness. These efforts will help make cooling and hydration resources part of people’s daily lives.

The MOENV reminds the public that the “Cool Map” (<https://taiwan-coolmap.moenv.gov.tw/coolmap>) can be used not only to find nearby cool spots, but also as a real-time map of high-temperature areas. Changes in color on the map indicate temperature levels in different locations or regions, helping people remain alert during periods of extreme heat. Members of the public are advised to stay hydrated, keep cool, and pay attention to their own health and that of high-risk groups, including older adults, young children, and people with chronic illnesses. Everyone is encouraged to make good use of the system and stay healthy and safe throughout the hot summer months.



Minister Peng Chi-Ming (2nd from left) unveils and posts the newly designed unified Cool Map Logo.



FamilyMart joins the initiative, adding more than 3,100 stores to the Cool Map on the same day



Unified identification logo for “Cool Map” sites