



1. MOENV Issues Regulations for the Management of Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage, Marking a New Milestone in Taiwan's Net-Zero Transition

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is an indispensable component of the global transition to net-zero emissions and an important strategy for achieving Taiwan's net-zero emissions goals. Pursuant to Article 39 of the *Climate Change Response Act*, the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) promulgated the *Regulations for the Management of Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage* on August 25, 2026, marking a new milestone in Taiwan's efforts to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) stated that carbon capture and storage (CCS) have been incorporated into Taiwan's Pathway to Net-Zero Emissions in 2050 and its 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), with clear targets established for its implementation. Following the promulgation and implementation of the *Climate Change Response Act*, entities undertaking the storage of captured carbon dioxide are required to apply to the MOENV for approval, and the Act authorizes the MOENV to establish regulations governing such activities. At the end of last year, the MOENV issued a draft of the *Regulations for the Management of Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage* for public comment. After holding consultation meetings and considering feedback from various stakeholders, MOENV finalized and promulgated the Regulations. The Regulations contain 30 articles, with key provisions as follows:

Specify the Application Procedures and Required Documents for Storage Sites: Before applying for approval to undertake carbon dioxide storage, an entity must first apply for exploration to the Ministry of Environment. Once the application has been reviewed and approved, the entity may proceed with exploration of the proposed storage site. The entity must then conduct an environmental impact assessment (EIA) in accordance with the *Environmental Impact Assessment Act* before applying for storage approval pursuant to these Regulations. Key required documents include an implementation plan, which must specify the site location, storage method, proposed storage capacity and storage period, results of geological exploration and investigation of the storage site, an environmental impact and risk management report, a report assessing the source, concentration, and storage volume of carbon dioxide, an environmental monitoring plan, a remediation and emergency response plan, a well-plugging and abandonment plan, and a financial security plan. Existing pilot projects that had already passed the environmental impact assessment process before these Regulations were promulgated, including the pilot projects at Tiezhenshan operated by CPC Corporation, Taiwan, and at Taichung Power Plant operated by Taiwan Power Company (Taipower)—may directly submit applications for storage approval.

Specify the Source and Composition Requirements for Stored Carbon Dioxide: The Regulations require that the carbon dioxide to be stored must be captured domestically. However, an exception applies to experimental projects involving no more than 4,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide, subject to approval. The Regulations also stipulate that the concentration of the CO₂ stream to be stored must be at least 95% and specify requirements for its composition.

Environmental Monitoring and Public Information Disclosure: After obtaining storage approval, an entity must conduct the required monitoring and submit monitoring results to the MOENV quarterly. The entity must also establish an online platform for public information disclosure and upload real-time data, including carbon dioxide concentration and seismic monitoring data, to a designated website.

Long-Term Responsibility and Financial Security: In addition to conducting monitoring throughout the storage period, an entity is required to continue statutory monitoring for 20 years after being well plugged in and abandonment. The monitoring obligation may be lifted only after relevant reports have been submitted and approved. The Regulations also require entities to submit financial guarantee documentation and environmental damage liability insurance for the following year by December 31 of each year, ensuring that their responsibilities are fulfilled over the long term.

Safety Measures: If an anomaly occurs during the storage period that triggers the conditions for suspension of injection, or if a carbon dioxide leakage occurs, storage operations must be suspended, and the approved remediation and emergency response plans must be implemented. The MOENV must be notified within 24 hours, and storage operations may resume only after the relevant measures have been reviewed and approved. If the incident is determined to have caused environmental harm or posed significant safety concerns related to geological hazards, the entity may be ordered to plug and abandon the well.

The formal promulgation of the *Regulations for the Management of Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage* establishes the legal foundation and regulatory framework for Taiwan's development of CCS and its net-zero transition, while balancing technological feasibility with environmental safety. Going forward, the MOENV will continue to monitor technological developments in Taiwan and abroad and periodically review and adjust the relevant supporting measures to help industries steadily advance decarbonization within a regulated framework.

2. Revised “*Fee Rates for Recycling, Clearance and Disposal of Articles*” to Take Effect in January 2027, with Increased Green-Rate Discount for Circular Electronic Products

On August 5, 2026, the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) announced amendments to the *Fee Rates for Recycling, Clearance and Disposal of Articles*. The revisions increase the green-rate discount for products containing compliant recycled plastic materials in the electrical and electronic equipment and information products. The fee rates for displays, portable computers, main computer units, and LCD televisions

measuring 27 inches or less have also been adjusted. The revised rates are scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2027.

The Resource Circulation Administration of the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) explained that the current list of regulated electrical and electronic equipment and information products subject to mandatory recycling requirements comprises 13 types, including televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners, electric fans, displays, computer main units (motherboards, hard disk drives, power supplies, and computer cases), portable computers (laptops and tablets), printers, and keyboards. Currently, products that have obtained the Green Mark or meet the requirements for recycled plastic materials are eligible for a 5% discount on the standard fee rate. At the beginning of next year, products containing compliant recycled plastic materials will qualify for a reduced rate equivalent to 85% of the standard fee rate.

The Resource Circulation Administration stated that, as public environmental awareness has increased, broad public participation in recycling efforts has led to significant improvements in the overall recycling performance of electronic products in recent years. Recycling rates have increased for displays, LCD televisions measuring 27 inches or less, laptops, tablets, and computer main units. To maintain a balance between the fund's revenues and expenditures, the Resource Circulation Administration comprehensively reviewed factors including the costs of collection, clearance, and disposal; corresponding fee rates; and financial status of the fund. Based on this review, the relevant collection, clearance, and disposal fee rates have also been revised to ensure the stable operation of the fund.

3. Industrial Waste Reuse Enters a Two-Year Golden Transition Period as MOENV Works with Government Agencies to Transition to the New System

Certain provisions of the *Waste Disposal Act* were amended and promulgated on July 15, 2026, with the new regulatory framework governing the reuse of industrial waste scheduled to take effect on July 15, 2028. On August 19, the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) stated that the next two years will serve as a “golden transition period” for bridging the old and new systems. During this period, the MOENV will accelerate the development of supporting measures covering subordinate laws and regulations, permit management, product quality, and waste-flow tracking, while working with relevant central industry authorities to establish a clear division of responsibilities and help industries transition smoothly to the new system.

To prepare for the implementation of the new system, the Resource Circulation Administration of the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) hosted the “Forum on the Governance Transition for Industrial Waste Reuse” on August 19, bringing together representatives from nine government ministries and agencies, experts and scholars, and representatives of the reuse industry. The forum invited the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health and Welfare, and Ministry of Agriculture to share their current practices and experience in managing and promoting reuse.

The participants also exchanged views on issues including coordination of administrative responsibilities and authority, product quality enhancement, risk management, and industry support strategies, providing a reference for subsequent system design and policy implementation.

In his remarks, Minister Peng Chi-Ming noted that this year marks the third anniversary of the upgrade of the Environmental Protection Administration to the Ministry of Environment. On July 15, the President promulgated amendments to the Waste Disposal Act, marking a major change in Taiwan's waste management system since the establishment of the MOENV and signifying Taiwan's entry into a new era of waste management. Going forward, the MOENV will take overall responsibility for the management of industrial waste reuse while upgrading administrative efficiency through digital tools and enhanced management systems. Minister Peng emphasized that resource circulation requires close interagency cooperation. For example, at the end of 2025, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture jointly promoted the transformation of food waste management and its improvement, demonstrating the results of interagency collaboration. The next two years will be a critical period for aligning with the new system and upgrading industry capabilities. The MOENV will work through public-private partnerships and industry guidance to help businesses transition steadily, enabling industry to become a key foundation for advancing resource circulation.

Lai Ying-Ying, Director-General of the Resource Circulation Administration, stated that, amid the global shift toward a circular economy, enhancing industrial sustainability and resource-use efficiency is a shared responsibility of all government ministries and agencies. As the reuse management system undergoes transformation, the MOENV will focus on source reduction, pollution control, prevention of illegal dumping, and management of reused products, while continuing to strengthen the relevant laws and regulations. Meanwhile, the competent central industry authorities will work from the perspectives of raw materials, production, and manufacturing processes to improve resource-use efficiency and enhance industrial value, jointly advancing resource circulation and sustainable development.

The Resource Circulation Administration further explained that, once the new system takes effect, the MOENV will take overall responsibility of developing subordinate regulations, including the *Industrial Waste Reuse Management Regulations*. It will establish quality management requirements for reused products, standards for process equipment, and product testing, verification, and certification systems, while overseeing permit reviews and strengthening waste-flow tracking and management. The competent central industry authorities will shift from their existing regulatory roles toward industry support and guidance, source reduction, process improvements, and the promotion of circular material applications, thereby implementing a governance framework of "stronger regulation by the Ministry of Environment and deeper industry guidance by the competent central industry authorities." To ensure a smooth transition between the existing and new systems, businesses that obtained reuse permits between July 15, 2026, and July 15, 2028, may retain their permits until the end of their originally approved validity periods. Applications for permits, permit extensions, or changes that have already been submitted will continue to be processed in accordance

with the current regulations. In addition to continuing to ensure environmental oversight, the MOENV will help industries adapt to the regulatory transition and work together with stakeholders to build a more comprehensive and competitive resource circulation system.

The forum featured lively exchanges among participants. The experts and scholars in attendance suggested that, over the next two years, government ministries and agencies should continue to work closely with the Ministry of Environment, establish regular coordination mechanisms, and make ongoing improvements in areas such as regulatory adaptation, source reduction, product quality, and technological innovation. These efforts would help ensure a smooth transition of existing experience in managing reuse into the new system and improve the effectiveness of resource circulation.

The Resource Circulation Administration emphasized that the transformation of reuse governance is not merely a transfer of administrative responsibilities but also a reorganization and integration of the government's regulatory capacity and resources for industry guidance. Over the next two years, it will continue to promote interagency collaboration, industry engagement, and public-private partnerships to gradually complete the transition between the old and new systems. While balancing environmental sustainability and risk management, these efforts will enhance the quality and market competitiveness of reused products, turning the regulatory transition into an opportunity for industrial upgrading and the further advancement of resource circulation.



The Ministry of Environment's "Forum on the Governance Transition for Industrial Waste Reuse," held on August 19, 2026, brought together representatives from nine government ministries and agencies, experts and scholars, and industry representatives.



At the “Forum on the Governance Transition for Industrial Waste Reuse” on August 19, 2026, Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming stated that the next two years will be a “golden transition period” for government agencies and industries to work together to prepare for the new system.



The “Forum on the Governance Transition for Industrial Waste Reuse,” held on August 19, 2026, brought together representatives from government, academia, and industry to exchange views on issues related to the reuse of industrial waste.

4. NERA Passes All 16 Proficiency Tests for Heavy Metal Analysis and

Receives “Laboratory of Excellence” Recognition

The heavy metal analysis capabilities of the National Environmental Research Academy (NERA), Ministry of Environment (MOENV), have received international recognition. From April through July 2026, NERA successfully completed two rounds of proficiency testing for heavy metals in drinking water and soil conducted by ERA, a U.S.-based proficiency testing provider. All 16 tests across the two rounds received a “Satisfactory” rating, and NERA was awarded a “Laboratory of Excellence” certificate. The results demonstrate that NERA’s heavy metal analysis capabilities and officially promulgated testing methods are at par with the international standards.

To ensure the accuracy and reliability of its test results, NERA has long participated in international proficiency testing programs, comparing its results with those of laboratories worldwide to verify its analytical capabilities. NERA stated that ERA’s proficiency testing services are available in more than 80 countries and are used by thousands of commercials, research, and government laboratories. In the proficiency tests conducted on the soil matrix (SOIL 134) and drinking water matrix (WS 359), 348 and 212 laboratories participated, respectively. In accordance with the officially promulgated analytical methods, NERA conducted testing for multiple heavy metal contaminants, including arsenic and mercury. All results met the proficiency testing criteria with high accuracy, demonstrating the stability and reliability of NERA’s testing technologies and their alignment with international standards.

NERA stated that environmental test results provide a critical scientific basis for the government’s assessment and monitoring of environmental quality. Accurate and reliable testing data are essential for making informed decisions on issues ranging from drinking water safety and pollution investigations to environmental inspections and pollution control and remediation. NERA’s successful completion of all 16 heavy metal proficiency tests and its recognition as a “Laboratory of Excellence” not only validate its testing capabilities but also demonstrate that Taiwan’s environmental testing techniques continue to meet international standards.

Environmental Knowledge Corner

I. Proficiency Testing:

A method for objectively assessing a laboratory’s testing and analytical capabilities by comparing its results with those of other laboratories. Participating laboratories analyze designated test samples in accordance with specified requirements and submit their results for comparison with those of other participating laboratories to determine whether the results meet the established evaluation criteria.

II. Proficiency Testing Evaluation Criteria:

Proficiency test results are evaluated using z-scores:

- i. Satisfactory: The absolute value of the z-score is less than or equal to 2. For NERA, the absolute values of the z-scores for all 16 tests across the two rounds were

less than or equal to 1.

ii. Warning: The absolute value of the z-score is greater than 2 but less than 3.

iii. Unsatisfactory: The absolute value of the z-score is greater than or equal to 3.



Laboratory of Excellence Certificate for Soil Heavy Metal Testing



Laboratory of Excellence Certificate for Drinking Water Heavy Metal Testing

5. Taiwan's Carbon Fee System Gains UK CBAM Recognition, Bringing Its Pricing Framework Closer to International Standards

The UK government recently released its list of “qualifying carbon pricing scheme (QCPS)” under its Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), officially listing the Taiwan Carbon Fee alongside major carbon pricing schemes, including the EU Emissions Trading System, Japan GX-ETS, Korea Emissions Trading System, and Singapore Carbon Tax. The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) stated that this development demonstrates that Taiwan’s carbon pricing system has established a foundation for alignment with international systems. It will also help Taiwan’s export industries respond to carbon border adjustment measures worldwide and maintain their international competitiveness.

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) explained that the UK CBAM will take effect in 2027, with the primary objective of ensuring that CBAM goods imported into the UK face a comparable carbon price to that paid by UK manufacturers. Where imported products have already been subject to an eligible carbon price in their country of origin, the UK provides a “Carbon Price Relief” to reduce the corresponding liability. After the UK announced at the end of 2023 that it would introduce CBAM, it gradually released the relevant laws and regulations. The MOENV brought together the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Office of Trade Negotiations of the Executive Yuan, and other relevant agencies to actively participate in working-level meetings with the UK authorities and engage in policy and technical exchanges with the UK authorities. Following the formal introduction of Taiwan’s carbon fee in 2025, the MOENV also explained to the UK authorities on multiple occasions the design of Taiwan’s carbon fee system and its explicit carbon-pricing nature. On August 27, 2026, the UK’s HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) officially listed the Taiwan Carbon Fee as a qualifying carbon pricing scheme.

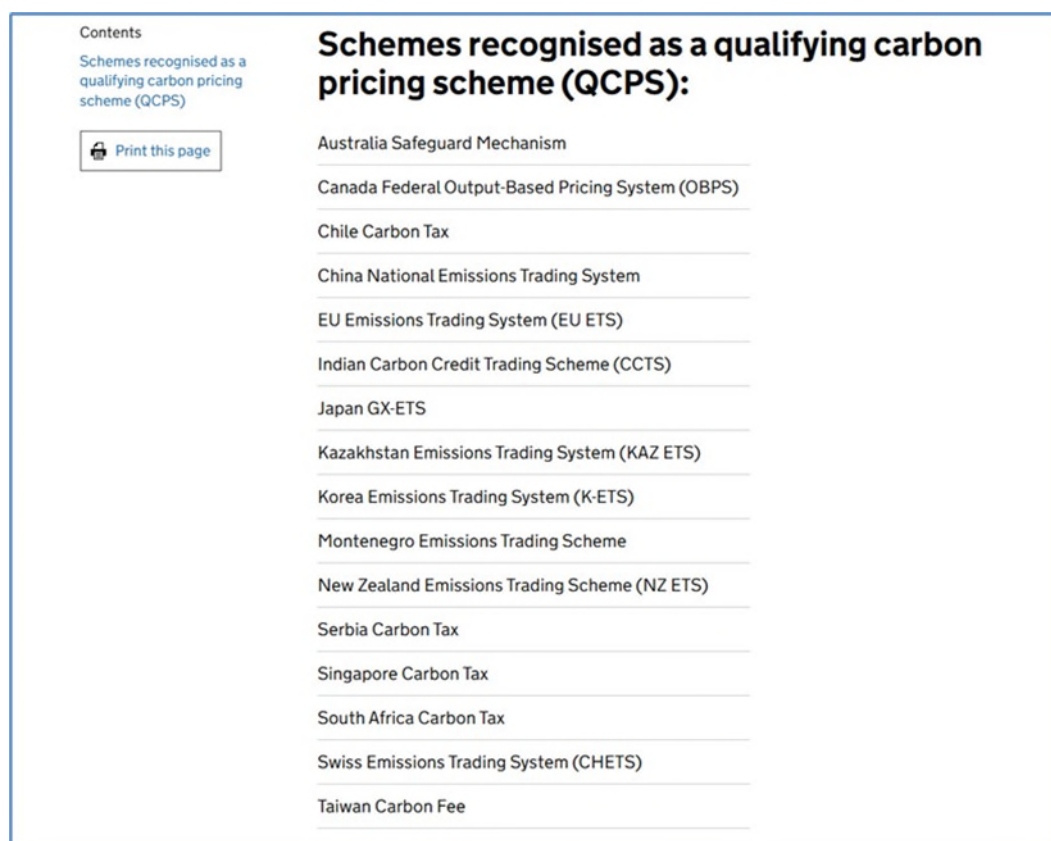
The MOENV stated that the first-phase list includes only 16 carbon pricing schemes worldwide, one of which is the Taiwan Carbon Fee. The UK has established clear criteria for qualifying carbon pricing schemes, including that the scheme must be administered by a government or supranational organization, relevant industries must be legally required to participate, information on the scheme and carbon prices must be publicly available, and the scheme must impose an actual carbon price on the relevant emissions. Taiwan’s carbon fee being included on the list indicates that its carbon fee system meets the UK CBAM’s criteria for recognition as a qualifying carbon pricing scheme.

For Taiwanese businesses, once the UK CBAM takes effect, if products exported from Taiwan to the UK have already been subject to a carbon price under Taiwan’s carbon fee system and meet the UK CBAM’s applicable eligibility, verification, and calculation requirements, UK importers may claim Carbon Price Relief in accordance with the relevant rules, reducing the risk of double taxation.

The MOENV emphasized that inclusion on the list of qualifying carbon pricing schemes does not mean that all carbon fees paid by businesses will be eligible for direct or full offsetting against their UK CBAM liabilities. The actual amount of Carbon Price Relief

will still be calculated based on the “effective carbon price” applicable to the emissions embodied in the relevant products. The first UK CBAM liability period will be the 2027 calendar year, with the first reporting and payment deadline set for May 31, 2028. Therefore, businesses should begin compiling and reviewing their carbon emissions and carbon pricing data as early as possible to ensure timely compliance with the reporting requirements.

The MOENV stated that Taiwan established its carbon fee system under the *Climate Change Response Act*, with the primary objective of using carbon pricing to create economic incentives for reducing emissions and encourage businesses to invest in low-carbon processes, improve energy efficiency, and implement tangible emissions reduction measures. The UK’s recognition of Taiwan’s carbon fee as a qualifying carbon pricing scheme represents a significant step forward in aligning Taiwan’s carbon pricing system with international carbon pricing frameworks. The MOENV will continue to monitor the implementation details of the UK CBAM, help businesses strengthen their capabilities in managing and verifying carbon emissions and carbon pricing data, and further enhance Taiwan’s carbon pricing system while balancing emissions reduction effectiveness with international competitiveness of the industry.



The official UK CBAM website lists “Taiwan Carbon Fee” among the “qualifying carbon pricing schemes (QCPS).”

6. Resource recycling evolution! 22 local counties and cities have good ideas spreading across Taiwan

The Resource Circulation Administration (RECA) of the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) held the "2026 Resource Circulation Conference for Implementation Agencies", themed "the Evolution of Resource Circulation: A Grand Gathering of Local Innovations," on 18 and 19 August 2026. The environmental protection bureaus from 22 counties and cities across Taiwan were invited to the conference to exchange ideas, helping innovative local practices gain wider visibility and adoption.

The RECA stated that every city and county has its own environmental conditions and recycling challenges and has developed unique solutions based on firsthand experience. This conference brought together resource circulation ideas from 22 counties and cities across Taiwan, ranging from AI-powered recognition, digital recycling services, and efficient sorting to repair and sharing services, marine waste, and industrial plastic scrap recycling. Technology, creativity, and local needs were brought together in the conference, showcasing a wide range of new approaches to recycling and promoting the cross-jurisdictional adoption and application of effective local implementation models.

Hsinchu County launched "AI Easy Search," where people know how to dispose of items properly and whether they are recyclable using everyday language with just a few taps. New Taipei City uses AI-enabled high-efficiency sorting, making the sorting of recyclables faster and more accurate, while improving the quality and value of recycled resources. In Chiayi County, on the other hand, plastic film scraps generated from beverage cup sealing were turned into usable materials, initiating a new cycle of "recycling and regeneration" for industrial plastics.

Taichung City conducts cross-departmental guidance and visits to recycling businesses through joint efforts between environmental and fire departments to enhance their self-management capabilities for safety. Yilan County works with corporate resources to transform marine debris into recycled resources and integrates collection at designated locations and time periods to reduce single-use plastics at the source. In Hualien County, repair services and reusable tableware rentals are brought into daily life, extending the lifespan of items and reducing single-use products, and encouraging residents to participate in circular practices.

The RECA pointed out that a central-government exchange platform is established in the hope that successful methods tested at the local level are seen, learned from and implemented in many places instead of remaining confined to a single county or city. The RECA will continue to bring the central and local governments together to spread the innovative experiences across counties and cities, so that the highlights of one place gradually become national progress, and jointly create a more convenient, safe, and a resource circulation system that is more convenient, safer, and better integrated

into everyday life.



2026 resource circulation conference for 22 counties and cities

7. Electronic Permits for Environmental Testing Organizations Officially Launched for faster inspections and more transparent information

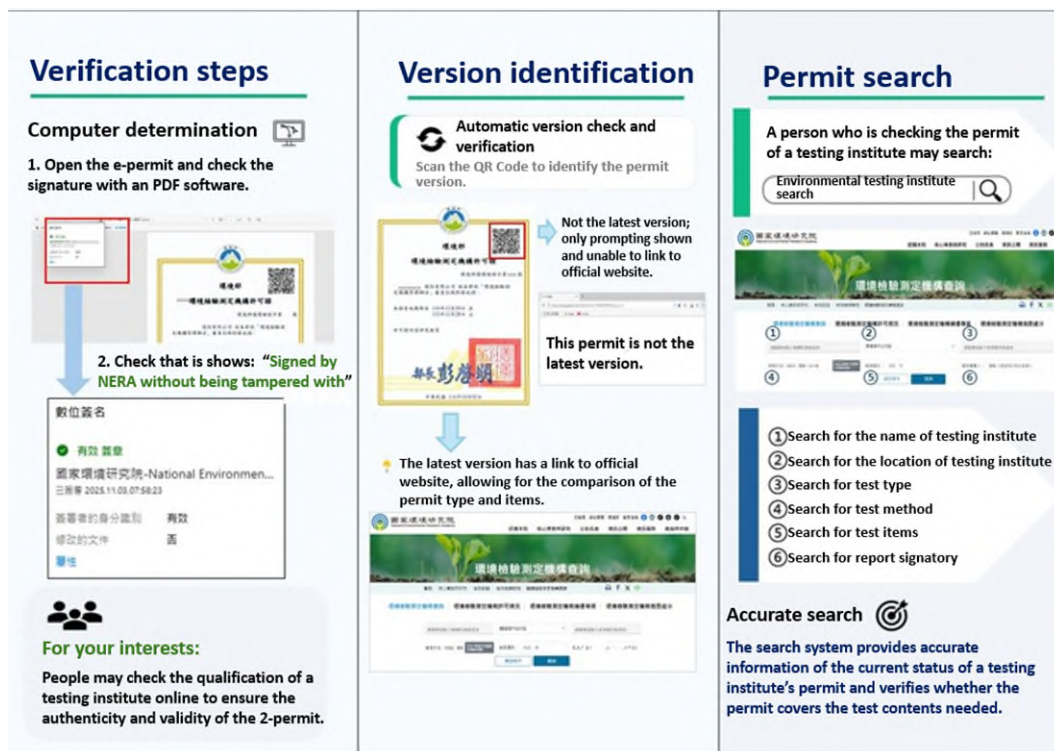
The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) officially launched the electronic permit system for environmental testing organizations. A business commissioning environmental testing services or members of the public checking an organization's qualifications may check that the permit is the latest version just by scanning the QR Code on the permit. If it is, the business or person may view the organization's latest permitted categories and testing items by accessing directly the website of National Environmental Research Academy (NERA). The e-permit has a digital signature. Users may verify whether the document was signed by NERA and whether it has been tampered with, allowing quick verification of the version, source and content of the permit.

MOENV said that the e-permit provides verification through QR code and digital signature. The QR code verifies the permit version. When an organization's permit information is updated, a scan of the old permit will show "not the latest version", prompting the user to obtain the latest information. The digital signature can be viewed through PDF reader software, which verifies the source and integrity of the document even without internet access. The QR code on a printed e-permit can be scanned for version verification. This makes it easier for businesses to find out whether the entity has the required testing qualifications before commissioning testing services, during contract performance, and during bidding or qualification review, thus reducing the risk of misusing old information or entrusting unqualified institutions.

To ensure a smooth transition between systems, testing organizations may choose either an electronic or paper permit when renewing their certificates from now until 31 December 2026. From 1 January 2027, all renewed permits will be issued electronically. Existing paper permits will remain valid until their expiration dates, and replacement is not needed immediately. The e-permit integrates complete permit information into a single PDF file, which reduces situations such as missing information, inconsistent versions, or lost documents. It also reduces the consumption of resources such as paper, printing, envelopes, mailing, and physical storage, improves administrative efficiency, and supports energy conservation, carbon reduction, and paperless administration.

Green transition Realize green commitments Practice energy saving and CO2 reduction: minimize the use of paper and post service and reduce the CO2 emissions along the process Full-scale digital governance: realize more accurate tracking and issuing management by replacing hardcopy permit with e-permit Implement national policies: promote the 2050 net-zero transition goal according to the government's energy saving policy Fulfill sustainable development: reduce resource consumption through the paperless movement and work with industries for green transition and net-zero future. Legal basis  The permit is issued according to the Electronic Signatures Act. It functions and is valid as its official hardcopy. Digital footprint  It is traceable throughout the entire process for traceability. It is easy for people to access and institutes for management. The e-permit establishes an integrity history and every permit is traceable for two-way guarantee.	FAQs Q: Is the e-permit as legally valid as its hardcopy? A: It is said in the Electronic Signatures Act that the e-permit is functionally equal to a physical document and signature, as long as the electronic document and the signature it carries meet the Electronic Signatures Act. Q: Is the e-permit printout still legally valid? A: The e-permit printout is considered the same as a photocopy of the permit. For official verification, check the digital signature in the electronic original or scan the QR Code for comparison. Q: Once updated, is the "digital signature" in the old version of electronic file still valid? A: The digital signature is still valid upon verification. However, it only means the electronic file has not been tampered with and actually signed by NERA. Nevertheless, it is necessary to scan the QR Code or access the system for a comparison before determining it is the latest and still valid. Q: How do we tell it is authentic if there is not internet access at the scene? A: In case there is no internet access, a PDF software may be used to check the digital signature (that it is signed by NERA and not tampered with) and determine it is authentic. Customer service: (02)6630-8000 #438	Digital Transition – Green Governance Environmental Testing  "e-Permit" officially launched Provided by MOENV
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Digital environmental testing – "e-permit" brochure 1



Digital environmental testing – “e-permit” brochure 2

8. Private-Sector Green Procurement Exceeds NT\$100 Billion! Ministry of Environment reveals entities with outstanding performance in 2025

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) announced on 25 August 2026 the results of green procurement by private businesses and organizations in 2025. The total amount declared nationwide reached NT\$100.6 billion, a significant increase of about 35% compared to 2024. It is the first time to exceed the NT\$100 billion mark. The MOENV also announced 186 outstanding businesses and organizations in 2025, recognizing their integration of green procurement into their business strategies and supply chain management, and will publicly commend them.

MOENV mentioned that green procurement is no longer merely a purchasing activity, but a core strategy for enterprises to drive the low-carbon transition of the supply chain and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. The MOENV will continue to work with the public and private sectors to move towards the goal of NT\$160 billion in public and private green procurement nationwide by 2030.

Strong Growth in the Non-Manufacturing Sector with green finance and services as new growth drivers

MOENV pointed out that 74 of the private green procurement award winners in 2025 have won the award for three consecutive years, and 83 have won for the first time. This indicates that the concept of green procurement is quickly spreading to all businesses.

Looking at the performance of these businesses, large traditional manufacturing firms continue to be the cornerstone for green procurement; while large non-manufacturing firms show the most outstanding growth, with the reported procurement value increasing significantly from NT\$9.849 billion to NT\$19.003 billion, a growth of 92.94%. The number of award winners increased from 47 to 72, with the finance, service, and transportation sectors industries have actively leveraged their industrial influence to accelerate the expansion of green procurement. In addition, the reported procurement value of non-manufacturing SMEs increased by approximately 113%, demonstrating the strong momentum among SMEs in participating in green supply chains.

Expanding the scope of cross-sectoral responses, healthcare institutions and universities are creating a sustainable new ecosystem.

Minister Peng Chi-Ming emphasized that green procurement is extending from businesses to education and healthcare systems. Among the top performers in 2025, the reported procurement value of the "Other" category, including medical institutions, legal persons, and universities, increased by 68%. Among awardees in this category, universities and research institutions accounted for 40%, and the medical system accounted for 40%, demonstrating the solid results of cross-sectoral efforts to promote green consumption and the circular economy.

Improve the green procurement system and expand the scope to include "product-as-a-service" and green services.

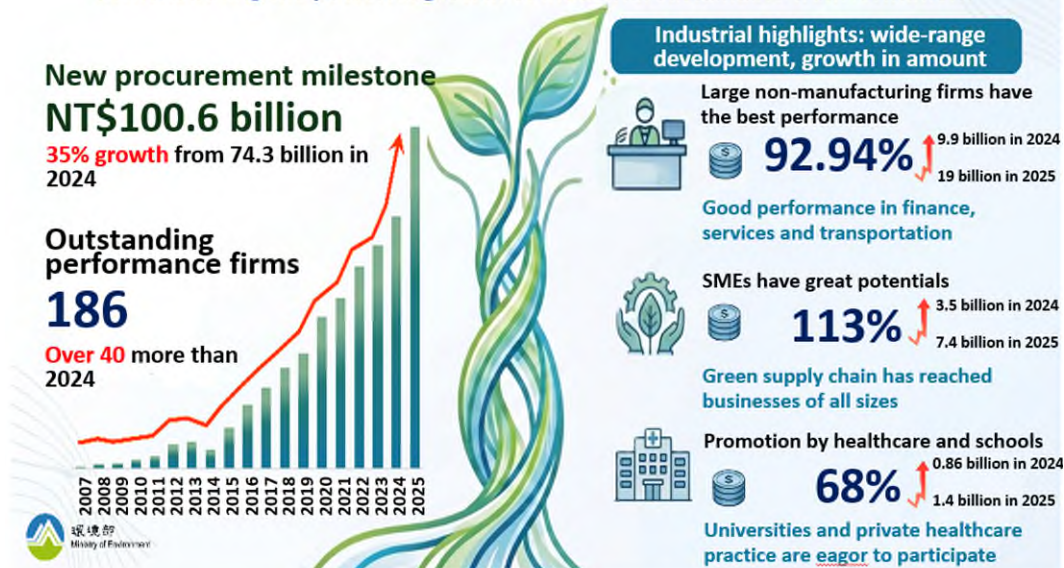
The MOENV stated that the ministry will continue to improve the green procurement system and continue to refine the green procurement system on an ongoing basis in the future. In addition to including environmental labels, resource recycling products and related environmentally friendly product certifications expand the scope to include innovative models, such as "leasing instead of purchasing" and "green services", will be incorporated into the scope. Minister Peng pointed out that the ministry is making every effort to help domestic accommodation and travel industries to obtain the Green Mark. In the future, the associated expenditures may be reported as green procurement in the green procurement declaration as long as private businesses arrange to stay in "Green Mark accommodations" or participate in green tourism trips by "Green Mark travel agencies", hoping that this will encourage businesses to extend the concept of sustainability to employee travel and group activities.

Registration for green procurement reporting workshops in northern, central, and southern Taiwan is now available.

The MOENV is going to hold a public award ceremony to encourage outstanding businesses and set benchmarks. To help more private businesses and organizations to familiarize themselves with the green procurement declaration mechanism, the MOENV is holding the "2026 Green Procurement Declaration Workshops for Private Businesses and Organizations" on 28 August (Central Taiwan), 2 September (Southern Taiwan), and 8 September (Northern Taiwan). Interested private businesses and organizations are welcome to sign up and participate. For details, please refer to the MOENV's "Green Lifestyle" portal and the attached infographic.

Breaking the 100B Mark : 2025 Private Green Procurement Results!

For the first time, private green procurement has reached the 100-billion milestone, demonstrating the powerful growth of industrial sustainable transformation!



Green procurement performance of private businesses in 2025

9. Long-lasting lighting; the 2026 replacement event starts on 9 September!

Do you still have old fluorescent tubes or energy-saving bulbs at home? The Resource Circulation Administration (RECA) of the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) announced on 26 August 2026, that the *"Long-lasting Lighting, New Life with Waste Reduction"* lighting replacement campaign will run from 9 September and end on 31 October. This year, the MOENV has partnered with the Taiwan Lighting Fixture Export Association (TLFEA) to bring together 12 participating companies, including chain retailers, lighting brands, and online shopping platforms, and launch a series of promotions such as lucky draws, discounts, and purchase-based rewards. The efforts are designed to encourage people to replace traditional or old lighting with LEDs. At the same time, the RECA encourages the proper recycling of the replaced light tubes and bulbs to save electricity, reduce carbon emissions, and reduce waste.

Public-Private Collaboration Brings Circularity into Everyday Life, and industries in collaboration to bring circular economy into daily life

David Lee, TLFEA's Chairman, stated that TLFEA endorses the concept of recycling waste lighting sources and promoting resource reuse. With the promotion of energy conservation and carbon reduction policies, traditional lighting products, such as fluorescent tubes, are gradually being phased out of the market. People who are still using traditional lighting are urged to replace it as soon as possible and switch to more energy-saving and durable LED lighting. This year, five TLFEA member manufacturers jointly participated in the event, offering giveaways with purchases, discounts, and

lucky draws to encourage people to replace their old lighting equipment with new ones, while also promoting the recycling of waste lighting sources.

Hsu Chih-Lun, deputy director general of the RECA, said that it takes the joint efforts of both government and industry to promote recycling and the circular economy. In addition to establishing a system through the recycling fund, the industry is brought in to give people more environmentally friendly choices in their daily consumption and recycling. The main purpose of this event is to encourage people to choose environmentally friendly, energy-saving, and energy-efficient lighting when exchanging old lights for new ones, while promoting the recycling of old lights, thereby achieving energy conservation, carbon reduction, and resource circulation.

This year marks the third year of the event, and the scope of cooperation has been further expanded to include four chain retail channels, including Kuang Nan Fashion Shop, Zhen Yu Hardware, TLW, and A.Mart, and five lighting brands such as DanceLight, TOA Lighting, Dr. Light, Happy Bright LED, and Philips. For the first time, three online shopping platforms, PChome, Momo, and ETmall, are incorporated to give people more options to participate in the trade-in program, through either physical or online channels. At the launch press conference, the RECA also commended participating businesses, thanking them for their joint investment in the recycling of lighting sources and the promotion of resource recycling.

Old lamps are not trash; over 100,000 tons have been recycled

The RECA pointed out that more than 100,000 tons have been recycled for a cumulative recycling rate of over 90% since Taiwan started recycling lighting sources in 2002 and it is expected to reach 95% this year. Once recycled, the waste lighting sources are subject to crushing, sorting and other processing for reclaimed materials such as glass, iron, aluminum and plastics, which then re-enter the circulation system.

Deputy Director-General Hsu Chih-Lun also reminded the public that retired light bulbs and tubes should be placed in new product packaging or existing cardboard boxes at home before handing them over to retailers or recycling trucks. They should not be mixed with general garbage, or they may shatter and cause harm to frontline recycling workers.

Replacement with LEDs to save energy and reduce CO₂ emissions may save up to NT\$2,000/year

The RECA explained that LED lighting features energy saving, longer lifespan, and carbon reduction over traditional lighting. For example, by replacing a 23W energy-saving light bulb with a 16W LED one, it is estimated to save up to NT\$100 of power bill and reduce CO₂ emissions by 10 kg per year. For a household using 20 LED bulbs, this would translate into annual savings of approximately NT\$2,000 in electricity costs and a reduction of approximately 200 kg in carbon emissions. This would not only improve both energy efficiency and CO₂ reduction but also reduce household power bills and lighting replacement costs, while reducing the amount of waste lighting sources generated by 75%.

The RECA said that this year's "Long-lasting Lighting, New Life with Waste Reduction" campaign will run from 9 September to 31 October 2026. Participating in businesses will offer various promotions, including lucky draws, product discounts, recycling discounts, and spending rewards. The public is invited to take advantage of the campaign to review their home lighting usage and seize the opportunity to "replace old lights with new ones" and put energy conservation, carbon reduction, and resource circulation into practice, and resource recycling in their daily lives.



Group photo at the launch ceremony. The RECA, working with TLFEA, chain retailers, lighting brands, and online shopping businesses, invites the public to participate in recycling and enjoy discounts. Lighting for a Brighter Future, Reducing Waste for a New Life.



In his speech, Deputy Director-General Hsu Chih-Lun of the RECA expressed his hope that people are encouraged to choose environmentally friendly, energy-saving, and power-efficient lighting sources when replacing their old light bulbs with new ones, while recycling their old bulbs for energy conservation, carbon reduction, and resource recycling.



Chairman David Lee of TLFEA giving his speech



Deputy Director-General Hsu Chih-Lun of the RECA expressed his gratitude to the green partners who have participated in the cooperation for three consecutive years (from left: Kuang Nan, TLW, A.Mart, and DanceLight)



Items on display; once lighting sources are recycled, the plastic can be reused for LED streetlight housings and raw materials for 3D-printing filament, etc.

10. Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming inspected the SERT of the Chemical Administration, affirming its integration with the needs of high-tech industries and its AI-powered intelligent response.

Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming visited the Southern Taiwan Toxic Substance Emergency Response Training Center of the Chemicals Administration (SERT Center) on 1 August 2026 to learn about the training facilities and programs customized for chemical disasters in high-tech industries, as well as the application of smart disaster prevention and relief. He expressed his hope that the Chemicals Administration would continue to strengthen public-private cooperation and technological disaster relief capabilities.

Dr. Jenq-Renn Chen of National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology pointed out in his briefing that the SERT Center is funded by the Ministry of Environment and operated by and on the property of Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology. It has a six-story building serving as the physical training space and has passed on-site verification by Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) for five consecutive years. The center provides practical drills, including chemical spill response, protective equipment, and tabletop exercises, covering three major scenarios:

incidents in high-tech industries, laboratories, and transportation. The program trains approximately 3,000 people annually, with customized training courses for 1,000 people per year (approximately 20 or more classes). Most of the trainees come from major semiconductor manufacturers and traditional manufacturing companies in Taiwan. Semiconductor manufacturers have high demand for response training, as they continue to expand their production capacity.

Minister Peng pointed out that the "National Chemical Safety Center," an administrative corporation scheduled for establishment in the near future, can deepen cooperation with semiconductor manufacturing and high-tech industries, institutionalize fee-based corporate emergency-response consulting and services, and establish independent financial resources by combining incentive mechanisms such as insurance premium discounts, thereby deepening the public-private partnership in a resilient disaster prevention system.

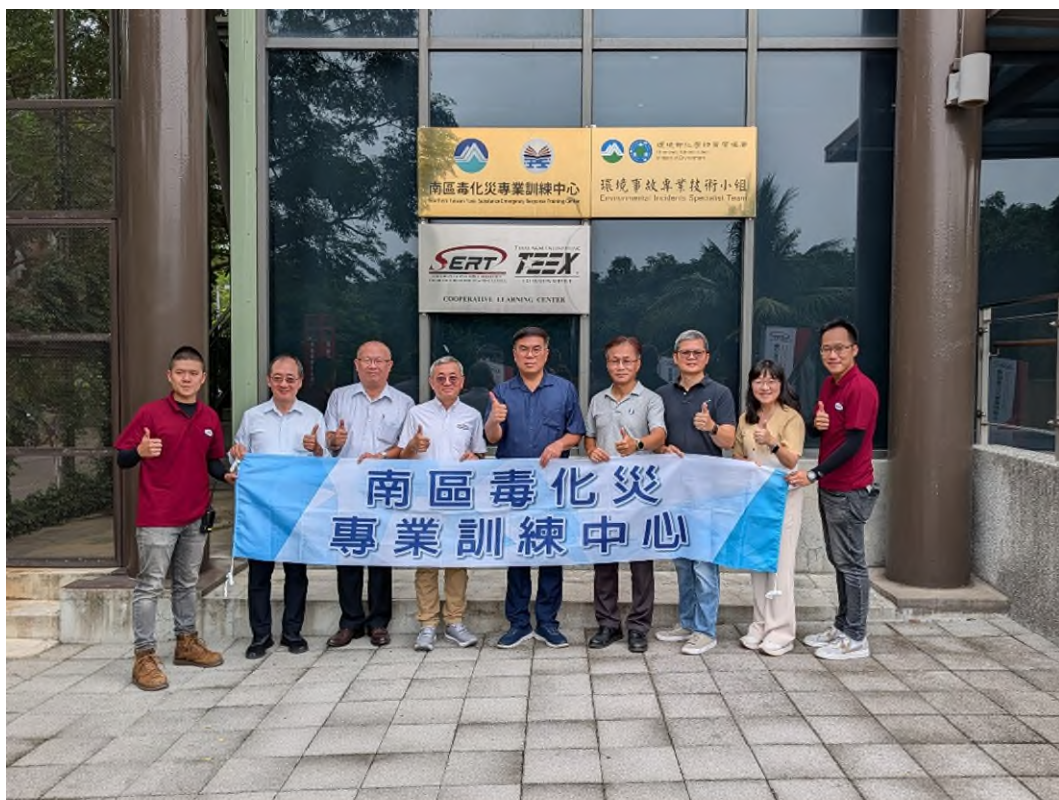
The Chemicals Administration then reported on the implementation of its intelligent chemical disaster response system. The report explained that, facing the challenges of disaster relief involving highly complex and diverse chemicals, the Administration has adopted AI technology, unmanned vehicles, and remote monitoring to gather disaster information and support rescue operations. This helps address the critical challenges of "rapid initial response" and "information blind spots" in chemical disaster response.

Minister Peng instructed that the core of digital transformation in disaster preparedness and response lies in breaking down "data silos" and the "silo effect." The Ministry of Environment and the National Fire Agency of the Ministry of the Interior are cooperating to connect "chemical cloud" data with the fire information system and organize complex data into simplified and summarized versions according to disaster relief needs. In the future, the "AI Smart Safety Officer" will be used to assess the dynamics and risks on-site in real time, provide critical response recommendations, and comprehensively improve disaster relief efficiency and responder safety, with the goal of ensuring that all rescue workers return home safely.

As his inspection came to an end, Minister Peng commended the SERT Center for its comprehensive facilities for emergency response for high-tech industry incidents, its robust training capacity, and its innovative approach to intelligent response systems. He encouraged the Chemicals Administration to represent the Ministry of Environment for the Executive Yuan's Government Service Award to showcase its achievements in technology-driven disaster prevention and the protection of lives.



Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming (4th from right) inspects the Southern Taiwan Toxic Substance Emergency Response Training Center of the Chemical Administration.



Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming (5th from right) inspects the Southern Taiwan Toxic Substance Emergency Response Training Center of the Chemical Administration.



Functional demonstration of the response training module for toxic gas cylinder supply system used in semiconductor manufacturing