

資源循環推動法

(Resource Circulation Promotion Act)

條文英譯(English Translation)	條文(Chinese Text)
Chapter I General Principles	第一章 總則
<p>Article 1</p> <p>This Act is specifically enacted to conserve natural resources, promote resource circulation, reduce the generation of waste, mitigate environmental burdens, and establish a circular society oriented toward sustainable development.</p>	<p>第一條</p> <p>為節約自然資源使用，促進資源循環，減少廢棄物產生，減輕環境負荷，建立永續發展之循環型社會，特制定本法。</p>
<p>Article 2</p> <p>The term “competent authority” in this Act means the Ministry of Environment, at the central government level, the municipal government in special municipalities and the county or city government in counties or cities.</p>	<p>第二條</p> <p>本法所稱主管機關：在中央為環境部；在直轄市為直轄市政府；在縣（市）為縣（市）政府。</p>
<p>Article 3</p> <p>The terms used in this Act are defined as follows:</p> <p>I. “Recycled resources” means substances that have lost their original usefulness, are economically and technologically feasible to circulate, and may be reused or recycled as announced or approved by this Act.</p> <p>II. “Circular utilization” means the act of reusing or recycling recycled resources.</p> <p>III. “Reuse” means the act of making direct, repeated use of recycled resources in their original form or using recycled resources after restoring some or all of their original functionality.</p> <p>IV. “Recycling” means the act of making recycled resources functional by altering the original form of substances, or combining them with other substances, so that they may serve as materials, fuel, fertilizers, animal feed, fillers, soil enhancers, or for other uses recognized by the relevant central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>V. “Enterprise” means companies, proprietorships, organizations, non-corporate bodies, and other entities as designated by the central competent authority, that are engaged in production, manufacturing, transportation, selling, education, research, training, engineering and construction or service activities.</p> <p>VI. “Recycled products” means a product made using at least a certain proportion of recycled resources as raw materials.</p>	<p>第三條</p> <p>本法用詞，定義如下：</p> <p>一、再生資源：指原效用減失之物質，具經濟及循環利用技術可行性，並依本法公告或核准再使用或再生利用者。</p> <p>二、循環利用：指再生資源再使用或再生利用之行為。</p> <p>三、再使用：指未改變原物質形態，將再生資源直接重複使用或經過適當程序恢復原功用或部分功用後使用之行為。</p> <p>四、再生利用：指改變原物質形態或與其他物質結合，供作為材料、燃料、肥料、飼料、填料、土壤改良等用途或其他經中央目的事業主管機關認定之用途，使再生資源產生功用之行為。</p> <p>五、事業：指凡從事生產、製造、運輸、販賣、教育、研究、訓練、工程施工及服務活動之公司、行號、機構、非法人團體及其他經中央主管機關指定者。</p> <p>六、再生產品：指以一定比例以上之再生資源為原料所製成之產品。</p>
Article 4	第四條

<p>Priority consideration shall be given to reducing waste generation during the use of substances to achieve resource sustainability insofar as is economically and technologically feasible. Priority consideration shall be given to the reuse, recycling, energy recovery, and appropriate disposal, in that order, of substances that have lost their original utility. However, methods that yield optimal overall environmental benefit based on lifecycle considerations shall not be subject to this restriction.</p>	<p>為達成資源永續利用，在可行之技術及經濟為基礎下，對於物質之使用，應優先考量減少產生廢棄物，失去原效用後應依序考量再使用，其次物質再生利用、能源回收及妥善處理。但經生命週期考量，可得最佳整體環境效益者，不在此限。</p>
<p>Article 5</p> <p>Enterprises shall comply with the following principles when engaging in industrial activities to reduce resource consumption, control waste generation, and promote resource circulation:</p> <p>I. Employ cleaner production technology.</p> <p>II. Adopt necessary measures to reduce waste generation when using raw materials.</p> <p>III. After raw materials lose their original utility, enterprises shall implement circular utilization thereof on their own or provide such materials for circular utilization; materials that cannot be circularly utilized shall be subject to energy recovery or appropriate disposal.</p> <p>IV. To prevent articles and containers from becoming waste, enterprises engaged in the manufacture and sale of articles or containers shall be responsible for increasing the usable life of such articles and containers and implementing repair services. Such enterprises shall also conduct product research, development, and design, and indicate the types of materials used, in a manner conducive to resource circulation.</p> <p>V. Online transaction platform service providers shall establish and implement relevant management mechanisms to encourage and guide enterprises or individuals using their platforms for transactions to implement packaging reduction and promote resource circulation.</p>	<p>第五條</p> <p>事業於進行事業活動時，應循下列原則，以減少資源之消耗，抑制廢棄物之產生，及促進資源循環：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 一、選用清潔生產技術。 二、對於原料之使用，應採取減少廢棄物產生之必要措施。 三、原材料失去原效用後，應自行或供循環利用；無法循環利用者，應進行能源回收或妥善處理。 四、從物品、容器之製造、販賣之事業，有責任提升產品耐用年限及落實修繕服務，以抑制該物品、容器成為廢棄物，並應朝促使該產品利於資源循環之方向進行產品之研發、設計及標示材質種類。 五、從事網路交易平台服務提供者應訂定並執行相關管理機制，促使並引導利用其平台進行交易之事業或個人，落實包裝減量及促進資源循環。
<p>Article 6</p> <p>Citizens shall reduce the consumption of resources, suppress the generation of waste, extend the useful life of products to the greatest extent possible, and use products or services that promote resource circular utilization.</p>	<p>第六條</p> <p>國民應減少資源之消耗，抑制廢棄物之產生，儘可能延長產品使用年限，使用促進資源循環之產品或服務。</p>
<p>Article 7</p> <p>The competent authority and the industry competent authority may delegate to their subordinate agencies (institutions), entrust, or commission other agencies (institutions), legal persons, or organizations to handle matters prescribed under this Act, including inspection, review, promotion, training, guidance, evaluation, incentives, subsidies, and related research.</p>	<p>第七條</p> <p>主管機關及目的事業主管機關得委任所屬機關（構）、委託或委辦其他機關（構）、法人或團體，辦理本法規定之查核、審查、宣導、訓</p>

	練、輔導、評鑑、獎勵、補助及研究相關事宜。
<p>Article 8</p> <p>The competent authority or the industry competent authority may dispatch personnel carrying identification documents to enter public or private premises to conduct inspections, as prescribed under this Act, regarding the manufacturing, importation, sale, and use of resource circulation-related products, items, packaging, and containers, as well as the provision of services and execution of construction works; inspections may also cover the handling of recycled resources and the implementation of innovative experiments, or may order the provision of relevant information. The party subject to inspection shall not evade, obstruct, or refuse such inspection.</p> <p>For the purpose of conducting the inspections referred to in the preceding paragraph, the competent authority or the industry competent authority may request relevant agencies (institutions), legal persons, or organizations to provide assistance or furnish necessary information.</p>	<p>第八條</p> <p>主管機關或目的事業主管機關得派員攜帶證明文件，進入公私場所，實施本法所定資源循環相關產品、服務、營建工程、物品、包裝、容器製造、輸入、販賣、使用情形及再生資源、創新實驗運作或執行之檢查，或令其提供有關資料，受檢查者不得規避、妨礙或拒絕。</p> <p>主管機關或目的事業主管機關為實施前項之檢查，得請求有關機關（構）、法人、團體協助或提供必要之資料。</p>
Chapter II Duties and Responsibilities of Government Authorities	第二章 政府機關權責
<p>Article 9</p> <p>The relevant central authorities shall promote resource circulation, and the allocation of their respective powers and responsibilities shall be as follows:</p> <p>I. Resource circulation matters in the energy, manufacturing, and commercial sectors: administered by the Ministry of Economic Affairs; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>II. Resource circulation matters in science parks: administered by the National Science and Technology Council; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>III. Resource circulation matters in the transportation sector: administered by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>IV. Resource circulation matters in the agricultural sector: administered by the Ministry of Agriculture; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>V. Resource circulation matters in the construction sector: administered by the Ministry of the Interior; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>VI. Resource circulation matters in the engineering sector: administered by the respective central industry competent authorities</p>	<p>第九條</p> <p>中央有關機關應推動資源循環，其權責事項如下：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 一、能源、製造及商業部門資源循環事項：由經濟部主辦；各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。 二、科學園區資源循環事項：由國家科學及技術委員會主辦；各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。 三、運輸部門資源循環事項：由交通部主辦；各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。 四、農業部門資源循環事項：由農業部主辦；各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。 五、建築部門資源循環事項：由內政部主辦；各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。 六、工程部門資源循環事項：由各工程中央目的事業主管機關主辦；各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。 七、環境部門資源循環事項：由環境部主辦；各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。

<p>for engineering; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>VII. Resource circulation matters in the environmental sector: administered by the Ministry of Environment; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>VIII. Resource circulation matters in the green finance sector: administered by the Financial Supervisory Commission and the Ministry of Environment; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>IX. Technological research and development and promotion matters relating to resource circulation: administered by the National Science and Technology Council and the Ministry of Environment; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>X. Resource circulation matters in the health and welfare sector: administered by the Ministry of Health and Welfare; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>XI. Other resource circulation matters: designated by the Executive Yuan upon submission by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>八、綠色金融資源循環事項：由金融監督管理委員會及環境部主辦；各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。</p> <p>九、科技研發及推動資源循環事項：由國家科學及技術委員會及環境部主辦；各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。</p> <p>十、衛生福利部門資源循環事項：由衛生福利部主辦；各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。</p> <p>十一、其他資源循環事項：由中央主管機關報請行政院指定之。</p>
<p>Article 10</p> <p>The industry competent authority shall provide guidance to enterprises in planning and introducing source reduction and resource circulation promotion mechanisms, and shall cultivate talent for research and development in resource circulation technologies and promote education and outreach.</p>	<p>第十條</p> <p>目的事業主管機關應輔導事業規劃導入源頭減量及資源循環推動機制，並培育資源循環技術研發人才及推廣教育。</p>
<p>Article 11</p> <p>The central competent authority shall, based on the national environmental conditions and resource circulation objectives, and with reference to international developments, domestic circumstances, and the division of responsibilities set forth in Article 9, in consultation with the central industry competent authorities, formulate a National Resource Circulation Plan (hereinafter referred to as the “Circulation Plan”). The Circulation Plan shall be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval, implemented accordingly, made publicly available, and reviewed at least once every five years.</p> <p>The central competent authority and the central industry competent authorities shall promote resource circulation in accordance with the Circulation Plan set forth in the preceding paragraph. The central competent authority shall consolidate the implementation status of each central industry competent authority and prepare an annual Resource Circulation Implementation Report, which shall be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval prior to being made publicly available.</p>	<p>第十一條</p> <p>中央主管機關應依我國環境狀況、資源循環目標，參酌國際現況與國內情勢變化及第九條分工事項，會商中央目的事業主管機關擬訂國家整體資源循環計畫（以下簡稱資源循環計畫），報請行政院核定後實施，並對外公開，且至少每五年檢討一次。</p> <p>中央主管機關及中央目的事業主管機關應依前項資源循環計畫推動資源循環，由中央主管機關綜整各中央目的事業主管機關推動情形，每年編寫資源循環推動成果報告，報請行政院核定後，對外公開。</p> <p>直轄市、縣（市）主管機關應依第一項資源循環計畫，擬訂資源循環</p>

<p>The special municipality, county or city competent authority shall formulate a Resource Circulation Action Plan (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan”) in accordance with the Circulation Plan referred to in Paragraph 1. The Action Plan shall be submitted to the central competent authority for approval, implemented accordingly, made publicly available, and reviewed at least once every five years.</p> <p>The special municipality, county or city competent authority shall prepare an annual report on the implementation of the Action Plan, which shall be made publicly available.</p>	<p>行動計畫(以下簡稱行動計畫)，報請中央主管機關核定後實施，並對外公開，且至少每五年檢討一次。</p> <p>直轄市、縣(市)主管機關應每年編寫行動計畫成果報告，對外公開。</p>
<p>Article 12</p> <p>For the purpose of exercising the powers and duties set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 3 of the preceding article, the central competent authority shall establish a Resource Circulation Promotion Council (hereinafter referred to as the “Promotion Council”), which shall be responsible for convening and supervising relevant ministries and agencies in conducting deliberation, coordination, assessment, integration, formulation, and promotion of the resource circulation policies and measures referred to in the preceding article.</p> <p>The Promotion Council shall have one convener, to be concurrently served by the Minister of Environment. The term of office for members shall be two years. Members shall consist of representatives from relevant government agencies, scholars, experts, and environmental protection organizations. Representatives from government agencies shall be officials at the deputy-head level or above. Scholars, experts, and representatives of environmental protection organizations shall account for no less than one-half of the total membership, and representatives of environmental protection organizations shall account for no less than one-fourth of the total membership of the Promotion Council.</p> <p>Minutes of meetings of the Promotion Council shall be made publicly available; provided, however, that matters involving state secrets or trade secrets shall not be subject to such requirement.</p>	<p>第十二條</p> <p>中央主管機關為執行前條第一項至第三項職權，應組成資源循環推動會(以下簡稱推動會)，負責召集、督導相關部會研議、協商、評估、整合、制定及推動前條資源循環政策、措施。</p> <p>推動會置召集人一人，由環境部部長擔任；委員任期二年，由相關政府機關、學者、專家及環境保護團體代表組成，其中政府機關代表應由副首長以上主管擔任，學者、專家及環境保護團體代表不得少於二分之一，環境保護團體代表不得少於推動會整體之四分之一。</p> <p>推動會之會議紀錄，應對外公開。但涉及國家機密或營業秘密者，不在此限。</p>
<p>Chapter III Circulation and Sustainable Management</p>	<p>第三章 循環永續管理</p>
<p>Section 1 Ecodesign</p>	<p>第一節 綠色設計</p>
<p>Article 13</p> <p>To enhance the sustainability of products and construction works, improve resource-use efficiency, and extend service life, the central competent authority shall formulate ecodesign principles for products and construction works, which shall include the following elements:</p> <p>I. Use of single materials or materials that are easily decomposable, dismantlable, or conducive to resource circulation.</p>	<p>第十三條</p> <p>為提升產品與營建工程永續性、資源使用效率及延長使用壽命，中央主管機關應規劃產品及營建工程之綠色設計原則，其內容包括下列項目：</p> <p>一、使用單一、易於分解、拆解或資源循環之材質。</p> <p>二、使用一定比率或數量之再生粒(材)料。</p>

<p>II. Use of a specified ratio or quantity of recycled aggregates or materials.</p> <p>III. Ease of repair, upgradability, or enhanced durability.</p> <p>IV. Prohibition or restriction on the use of environmentally hazardous substances.</p> <p>V. On-site sorting at source in construction works to reduce waste generation.</p> <p>VI. Other designs that conserve energy and resource consumption and reduce waste throughout the life cycle.</p> <p>The central competent authority shall prescribe ecodesign regulations with respect to the contents, items, and other related matters of the ecodesign principles referred to in the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>The central industry competent authorities shall, in accordance with the ecodesign principles set forth in Paragraph 1, review the relevant laws and regulations under their respective jurisdictions and provide guidance to enterprises for compliance therewith.</p>	<p>三、易維修、可升級或提升耐用性。</p> <p>四、禁止或限制使用有害環境物質。</p> <p>五、營建工程源頭現場分類減少廢棄物。</p> <p>六、其他於生命週期節約能資源使用及減少廢棄物之設計。</p> <p>中央主管機關應就前項綠色設計原則之內容、項目及其他相關事項，訂定綠色設計準則。</p> <p>中央目的事業主管機關應依第一項綠色設計原則，檢討所主管之相關法令，並輔導事業遵行。</p>
<p>Article 14</p> <p>Where the central competent authority designates and publicly announces that certain categories or scales of products shall comply with designated items under the ecodesign regulations, the manufacturers and importers of such products shall, within the period prescribed in the public announcement, submit product ecodesign documentation to the central competent authority to apply for approval of compliance with the ecodesign regulations and issuance of a Circular Label.</p> <p>For products not subject to the designation and public announcement referred to in the preceding paragraph, manufacturers and importers thereof may voluntarily comply with the ecodesign regulations and submit product ecodesign documentation to the central competent authority to apply for approval of compliance with the ecodesign regulations and issuance of a Circular Label.</p> <p>Where products designated and publicly announced pursuant to Paragraph 1 are required to use a specified ratio or quantity of recycled aggregates or recycled materials, the manufacturers and importers thereof shall submit data including the sources of recycled aggregates or recycled materials, total amount used, product output, and sales volume, which shall be verified through a verification method or by a verification institution recognized by the central competent authority before being submitted to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>Regulations governing the application procedures under Paragraphs 1 and 2, performance specifications and evaluation</p>	<p>第十四條</p> <p>中央主管機關得指定公告一定種類、規模之產品應遵行綠色設計準則指定項目，其製造、輸入業者應於公告所定期限檢具產品綠色設計文件向中央主管機關申請核定符合綠色設計準則及發給循環標誌。</p> <p>非屬前項指定公告之產品，其製造、輸入業者得自願遵行綠色設計準則，並檢具產品綠色設計文件向中央主管機關申請核定符合綠色設計準則及發給循環標誌。</p> <p>依第一項指定公告之產品應使用一定比率或數量再生粒（材）料者，其製造、輸入業者應提送再生粒（材）料來源、使用總量、產品產量及銷量等資料，經中央主管機關認可之驗證方式或機構查驗後，報中央主管機關備查。</p> <p>第一項、第二項之申請程序、綠色設計準則之性能規範與評估驗證機制、應遵循之原則項目、產品綠色設計文件應記載事項、審查、標</p>

<p>and verification mechanisms for ecodesign regulations, principle items to be complied with, required contents of product ecodesign documentation, review procedures, labels, approved matters, modifications, inspections, random sampling inspections, revocation, submission of data for recordation referred to in the preceding paragraph, and other compliance matters shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>誌、核定事項、變更、查核、抽樣檢驗、廢止，與前項資料備查及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 15</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce construction works of a certain scale for which the project executing agency of a construction project or the project initiator shall comply with the designated items under the ecodesign regulations during the planning, design, and construction stages.</p> <p>Each central industry competent authority for engineering shall, in accordance with the designated items referred to in the preceding paragraph, review the relevant provisions concerning construction design, construction techniques, and operational standards for construction works.</p>	<p>第十五條</p> <p>中央主管機關得指定公告一定規模之營建工程，其工程主辦機關或起造人應於規劃設計及施工階段遵行綠色設計準則指定項目。</p> <p>各工程中央目的事業主管機關應依前項指定項目，檢討營建工程設計施工技術及作業規範相關規定。</p>
<p>Section 2 Source Reduction</p>	<p>第二節 源頭減量</p>
<p>Article 16</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce targets and methods for the reuse of articles or their packaging and containers. Manufacturers, importers, or sellers thereof shall, within the period prescribed in the public announcement, submit a reuse plan to the central competent authority for approval and shall submit implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>For articles or their packaging and containers not subject to the designation and public announcement referred to in the preceding paragraph, manufacturers, importers, or sellers thereof may voluntarily submit a reuse plan to the central competent authority for approval and submit implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>Regulations governing the required particulars to be included in the reuse plan referred to in the preceding two paragraphs, required application documents, review procedures, approved matters, administration, modifications, revocation, submission of implementation results for recordation, and other compliance matters shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>第十六條</p> <p>中央主管機關得指定公告物品或其包裝、容器重複使用目標及方式，其製造、輸入或販賣業者應於公告所定期限檢具重複使用計畫申請中央主管機關核准，並應提送執行成果報中央主管機關備查。</p> <p>非屬前項指定公告之物品或其包裝、容器，其製造、輸入或販賣業者，得自願檢具重複使用計畫，送中央主管機關核准，並提送執行成果報中央主管機關備查。</p> <p>前二項重複使用計畫應記載事項、申請應備文件、審查、核准事項、管理、變更、廢止、執行成果備查及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 17</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce targets and methods for the reduction of articles or their packaging and containers. Designated enterprises shall, within the period prescribed in the public announcement, submit a reduction plan to the central competent authority for approval and shall submit implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p>	<p>第十七條</p> <p>中央主管機關得指定公告物品或其包裝、容器減量目標及方式，指定事業應於公告所定期限檢具減量計畫申請中央主管機關核准，並應提送執行成果報中央主管機關備查。</p>

<p>For articles or their packaging and containers not subject to the designation and public announcement referred to in the preceding paragraph, manufacturers, importers, or sellers thereof may voluntarily submit a reduction plan to the central competent authority for approval and submit implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>Regulations governing the required particulars to be included in the reduction plan referred to in the preceding two paragraphs, required application documents, review procedures, approved matters, administration, modifications, revocation, submission of implementation results for recordation, and other compliance matters shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>非屬前項指定公告之物品或其包裝、容器，其製造、輸入或販賣業者，得自願檢具減量計畫，送中央主管機關核准，並提送執行成果報中央主管機關備查。</p> <p>前二項減量計畫應記載事項、申請應備文件、審查、核准事項、管理、變更、廢止、執行成果備查及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 18</p> <p>Where any article or its packaging or container falls under any of the following circumstances, the central competent authority may prohibit or restrict its manufacture, import, sale, or use; enterprises engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, or use thereof that are subject to such restrictions shall regularly submit relevant data on business volume, production volume, import volume, sales volume and sales recipients, usage volume, and sources of raw material supply to the central competent authority for recordation:</p> <p>I. Excessive consumption of energy or resources.</p> <p>II. Containing components that are not readily biodegradable over the long term.</p> <p>III. Containing hazardous substances.</p> <p>IV. Likely to present difficulties in recycling or interfere with recycling systems.</p> <p>V. Likely to cause serious environmental pollution.</p> <p>The methods and scope of prohibitions or restrictions applicable to the articles or their packaging or containers referred to in the preceding paragraph, the determination criteria for the circumstances set forth in each subparagraph, submission of data for recordation, and other compliance matters shall be publicly announced by the central competent authority.</p> <p>The special municipality, county or city competent authority may, based on differing environmental governance conditions, prescribe self-government ordinances or control measures more stringent than the public announcements referred to in the preceding paragraph with respect to the regulated entities, regulated items, implementation periods, reduction measures, or methods restricting the use of articles or their packaging or containers, and shall submit the same to the central competent authority for approval.</p>	<p>第十八條</p> <p>物品或其包裝、容器有下列情形之一者，中央主管機關得禁止或限制製造、輸入、販賣、使用；經限制製造、輸入、販賣或使用業者，其製造、輸入、販賣或使用業者應定期提送營業量、生產量、進口量、銷售量及銷售對象、使用量、原料供應來源相關資料，報中央主管機關備查：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 一、過度耗用能資源。 二、含長期不易腐化之成分。 三、含有害物質之成分。 四、有回收困難或干擾回收體系之虞。 五、有嚴重污染環境之虞。 <p>前項物品或其包裝、容器禁止、限制之方式與範圍、各款所定情形之認定、資料備查及其他應遵行事項，由中央主管機關公告之。</p> <p>直轄市、縣（市）主管機關得視環境治理條件差異，就限制製造、輸入、販賣、使用物品或其包裝、容器之管制對象、項目、期限、減量、限制使用方式，訂定較前項公告更加嚴格之自治法規或管制措施，報請中央主管機關核定。</p> <p>物品或其包裝、容器不符合第二項公告、前項自治法規或管制措施，直轄市、縣（市）主管機關得令產品之製造、輸入、販賣及使用業</p>

<p>Where any article or its packaging or container fails to conform to the public announcements referred to in Paragraph 2, or the self-government ordinances or control measures referred to in the preceding paragraph, the special municipality, county or city competent authority may order the manufacturer, importer, seller, or using enterprise of the product to remove the product from shelves, destroy it, re-export it, or take other appropriate actions.</p>	<p>者，將產品下架、銷毀、退運或為其他適當處置。</p>
<p>Article 19</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce reduction targets, spatial ratios, number of layers, and the types and quantities of materials used in the transport or sales packaging of designated articles. Manufacturers, transport operators, and sellers thereof shall comply with the matters specified in such public announcements.</p> <p>The enterprises referred to in the preceding paragraph shall submit reports on reduction implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation. The procedures for recordation, methods and deadlines for submission of reduction implementation reports, required particulars to be included therein, and other compliance matters shall be publicly announced by the central competent authority.</p> <p>Where importers import articles designated and publicly announced pursuant to Paragraph 1, the packaging used at the time of sale of such articles shall comply with the provisions set forth in such public announcements.</p>	<p>第十九條</p> <p>中央主管機關得指定公告物品之運輸或販賣包裝之減量目標、空間比例、層數、使用材質之種類及數量，其製造、運輸、販賣業者應依公告事項辦理。</p> <p>前項業者應將辦理減量成果報告報中央主管機關備查；其備查程序、減量成果報告提報方式、期限、應記載事項及其他應遵行事項，由中央主管機關公告之。</p> <p>輸入業者輸入第一項指定公告物品者，其於銷售該物品時之包裝應符合該項公告之規定。</p>
<p>Article 20</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce objectives and methods for the extended use of designated articles. Enterprises engaged in the manufacture, import, or sale of such articles shall implement the designated methods set forth below and establish the necessary facilities; implementation results thereof shall be submitted to the central competent authority for recordation:</p> <p>I. Provision of collection services for used articles.</p> <p>II. Refill and reuse.</p> <p>III. Provision of leasing, deposit refund, or buy-back services.</p> <p>IV. Provision of repair services and establishment of repair stations.</p> <p>V. Provision of a specified warranty period.</p> <p>VI. Other methods approved by the central competent authority.</p> <p>Regulations governing the methods for establishment of necessary facilities referred to in the preceding paragraph, submission of implementation results for recordation regarding</p>	<p>第二十條</p> <p>中央主管機關得指定公告物品之延長使用目標及方式，其製造、輸入或販賣該物品之業者，應以下列指定方式辦理，並設置必要設施；其執行成果應報中央主管機關備查：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 一、提供使用過之物品回收服務。 二、重複填充。 三、提供租賃、押金回收或回購服務。 四、提供維修服務及設置維修站點。 五、提供一定保固年限。 六、其他經中央主管機關認可之方式。 <p>前項必要設施設置方式、物品延長使用執行成果備查及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>

<p>extended use of articles, and other compliance matters shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	
<p>Section 3 Sustainable Consumption</p>	<p>第三節 永續消費</p>
<p>Article 21</p> <p>Enterprises that manufacture, import, sell, or provide the following products or services may apply to the central competent authority for approval to use the Circular Label and shall use the Circular Label on their products, packaging, or service locations in accordance with the approved matters:</p> <p>I. Circular products: Products that promote resource circulation by incorporating materials conducive to resource circulation, a specified proportion of recycled materials, or conformity with the ecodesign regulations.</p> <p>II. Circular services: Services that promote resource circulation by enabling the reuse or extended use of articles or their packaging and containers.</p> <p>Regulations governing the application conditions for the use of the Circular Label referred to in the preceding paragraph, required documents, review procedures, approved matters, administration of use and labeling, modifications, inspections, random sampling inspections, revocation, and other compliance matters shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p> <p>Enterprises engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, or provision of products or services that have not been approved by the central competent authority for the use of the Circular Label shall not unauthorizedly use, alter, or improperly use the Circular Label referred to in Paragraph 1.</p>	<p>第二十一條</p> <p>製造、輸入、販賣、提供下列產品、服務之業者，得向中央主管機關申請核准使用循環標誌，並應依核准事項使用循環標誌於其產品、包裝或服務場所：</p> <p>一、循環產品：使用易於資源循環材質、一定比率再生材料或符合綠色設計準則等促進資源循環特性之產品。</p> <p>二、循環服務：提供物品或其包裝、容器重複或延長使用等促進資源循環方式之服務。</p> <p>前項循環標誌使用之申請條件、應備文件、審查、核准事項、使用與標示之管理、變更、查核、抽樣檢驗、廢止及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p> <p>未經中央主管機關核准使用循環標誌之產品或服務，其產品製造、輸入、販賣或服務提供業者，不得擅自使用、變造或不當使用第一項之循環標誌。</p>
<p>Article 22</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce certain articles or their packaging or containers for which manufacturers, importers, or sellers shall disclose and label the following information in accordance with the deadlines and methods specified in such public announcements:</p> <p>I. The materials used and the percentage of recycled materials (including recycled aggregates).</p> <p>II. The packaging materials and weight.</p> <p>III. Repairability, durability, and methods of repair.</p> <p>IV. Methods of recycling, disassembly, and reuse.</p> <p>V. Recycling classification labels.</p> <p>VI. Where a unique product identification code is used, enterprises shall dynamically update traceability and quality verification information.</p>	<p>第二十二條</p> <p>中央主管機關得指定公告物品或其包裝、容器，其製造、輸入或販賣業者應依公告所定期限、方式揭露及標示下列資訊：</p> <p>一、使用之材質及再生粒（材）料比率。</p> <p>二、包裝材質及重量。</p> <p>三、可維修性、耐用性及維修方式。</p> <p>四、回收、拆解及再利用方式。</p> <p>五、分類回收標誌。</p> <p>六、使用具唯一產品識別碼者，應動態更新流向追溯及品質驗證資訊。</p> <p>七、其他經中央主管機關指定之事項。</p>

<p>VII. Other matters designated by the central competent authority.</p> <p>For articles or their packaging or containers not designated and publicly announced under the preceding paragraph, manufacturers, importers, or sellers thereof may voluntarily disclose and label the information set forth in each subparagraph of the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>Regulations governing the methods for calculating information relating to the articles or their packaging or containers referred to in the preceding two paragraphs, assessment methods for repairability and durability, label designs, contents and methods of disclosure and labeling, management, and other compliance matters shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>非屬前項指定公告之物品或其包裝、容器，其製造、輸入或販賣業者，得自願揭露及標示前項各款資訊。</p> <p>前二項物品或其包裝、容器資訊之計算方式、可維修性、耐用性評估方式、標誌圖樣、揭露及標示內容與方式、管理及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 23</p> <p>Enterprises engaged in the manufacture, import, or sale of products, or the provision of services, may apply to the central competent authority for the right to use the Eco-label. Enterprises that pass the review conducted by the central competent authority and are issued certificates therefor shall affix the Eco-label to their products, packaging, or service locations.</p> <p>Enterprises that obtain the right to use the Eco-label pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall submit to the central competent authority, for recordation, information concerning the use of the Eco-label, product output, sales volume, and other relevant information. Where necessary, the central competent authority may conduct random sampling inspections of products.</p> <p>Regulations governing the application conditions for the right to use the Eco-label referred to in the preceding two paragraphs, required documents, review procedures, classification, labeling, use, administration, modifications, inspections, random sampling inspections, revocation, submission of information, and other compliance matters shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>第二十三條</p> <p>製造、輸入、販賣產品或提供服務業者得向中央主管機關申請環保標章使用權；經中央主管機關審查通過並發給證書者，應將環保標章標示於產品、包裝或服務場所。</p> <p>依前項規定取得環保標章使用權之業者，應提送環保標章使用情形、產品產量、銷售量等資料，報中央主管機關備查；必要時，中央主管機關得抽樣檢驗產品。</p> <p>前二項環保標章使用權之申請條件、應備文件、審查、分類、標示、使用、管理、變更、查核、抽樣檢驗、廢止、資料提報及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 24</p> <p>Enterprises that have not obtained the right to use the Eco-label, and are engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, or provision of services, shall not engage in any of the following acts:</p> <p>I. Unauthorized use of the Eco-label on products, packaging, or any other documents or information accessible to consumers.</p> <p>II. Unauthorized use of the Eco-label, certificates, certificate numbers, or related wording for labeling, promotion, advertising, or any other external representations.</p> <p>III. Alteration or falsification of Eco-label certificates or label designs.</p>	<p>第二十四條</p> <p>未取得環保標章使用權之製造、輸入、販賣或提供服務業者，不得有下列行為：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 一、擅自使用環保標章於產品、包裝或其他消費者能取得之文件或資訊。 二、擅自使用環保標章、證書、證號或文字進行標示、宣傳、廣告或其他對外之表示。 三、變造環保標章使用證書或標章圖示。

<p>IV. Any other acts deemed by the central competent authority to constitute improper use of the Eco-label.</p>	<p>四、其他經中央主管機關認定不當使用環保標章之情形。</p>
<p>Chapter IV Operational Management of Recycled Resources</p>	<p>第四章 再生資源運作管理</p>
<p>Article 25</p> <p>The central competent authority shall publicly announce the categories of recycled resources eligible for reuse.</p> <p>Regulations governing the collection, transport, and storage methods, facility standards, reuse standards, recordkeeping, administration, and other compliance matters concerning the reuse of recycled resources shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p> <p>The central industry competent authority shall publicly announce the categories of recycled resources eligible for recycling.</p> <p>Regulations governing the collection, transport, and storage methods, facility standards, recycling standards, recordkeeping, administration, and other compliance matters concerning the recycling of recycled resources shall be prescribed by the central industry competent authority.</p> <p>For items not publicly announced as recycled resources, enterprises may submit reuse or recycling plans and apply to the central competent authority or the central industry competent authority, respectively, for approval as recycled resource items.</p> <p>The required particulars to be included in the reuse or recycling plans referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be publicly announced by the central competent authority or the central industry competent authority, respectively.</p>	<p>第二十五條</p> <p>得再使用之再生資源項目，由中央主管機關公告之。</p> <p>再生資源再使用之清運、貯存方法、設施規範、再使用規範、紀錄、管理及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p> <p>得再生利用之再生資源項目，由中央目的事業主管機關公告之。</p> <p>再生資源再生利用之清運、貯存方法、設施規範、再生利用規範、紀錄、管理及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央目的事業主管機關定之。</p> <p>未經公告為再生資源項目者，事業得檢具再使用、再生利用計畫，分別向中央主管機關或中央目的事業主管機關申請核准為再生資源項目。</p> <p>前項再使用、再生利用計畫書應載明事項，分別由中央主管機關或中央目的事業主管機關公告之。</p>
<p>Article 26</p> <p>Where recycled resources consist of discarded articles, packaging, or containers, the central competent authority may designate the manufacturers, importers, sellers, or using enterprises thereof to jointly establish or join an existing Producer Responsibility Organization (hereinafter referred to as a “PRO”) to assume the financial and operational responsibilities for the collection, clearance, and circular utilization of such recycled resources.</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate that the PRO referred to in the preceding paragraph shall, in accordance with designated circular utilization targets, methods, and necessary facilities, formulate a circular utilization plan and submit such plan to the central competent authority for review within the prescribed time period, and shall implement the plan in accordance with the approval granted by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>第二十六條</p> <p>再生資源為廢棄物品、包裝或容器者，中央主管機關得指定其製造、輸入、販賣或使用業者，共同成立或加入既有生產者責任組織（以下簡稱生產者責任組織），負擔再生資源之回收、清除及循環利用之財務與實際執行責任。</p> <p>中央主管機關得指定前項生產者責任組織應依指定之目標、循環利用方式及必要設施，規劃循環利用計畫，並於公告期限內檢具該計畫送請中央主管機關審查，並依中央主管機關核准之計畫辦理。</p>

<p>The PRO shall regularly report the status of circular utilization in accordance with the data transmission methods designated by the central competent authority.</p> <p>The circular utilization targets, methods, and facility establishment requirements to be complied with by the PRO referred to in Paragraph 2, the required contents of the circular utilization plan, and the reporting methods and frequency referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p> <p>Where recycled resources consist of articles, packaging, or containers generated from business activities, the review and approval of the circular utilization plan referred to in Paragraph 2, as well as the supervision and evaluation of the implementation status of such plan, shall be conducted by the central industry competent authority.</p>	<p>生產者責任組織應依中央主管機關指定之資料傳輸方式定期申報循環利用情形。</p> <p>第二項生產者責任組織應遵循之循環利用目標、方式、設施設置，循環利用計畫應有之內容及前項申報方式及頻率，由中央主管機關定之。</p> <p>再生資源為事業活動產生之物品、包裝或容器者，則第二項循環利用計畫的審查與核准，以及循環利用計畫執行情形之監督與考核，由中央目的事業主管機關為之。</p>
<p>Article 27</p> <p>Recycled products shall comply with national standards. Where no national standards exist, the central industry competent authority may publicly announce the applicable standards.</p> <p>The assistance and incentive measures set forth in Chapter 5 shall not apply to recycled products that fail to comply with the standards referred to in the preceding paragraph.</p>	<p>第二十七條</p> <p>再生產品應符合國家標準；無國家標準者，得由中央目的事業主管機關公告其標準。</p> <p>再生產品不符合前項標準者，不適用第五章輔導獎勵措施之規定。</p>
<p>Article 28</p> <p>To effectively facilitate the circular utilization of domestic recycled resources, the central competent authority may restrict or prohibit the import or export of recycled resources. Where the import or export of recycled resources is subject to restriction, such import or export shall not be conducted unless a permit has been obtained from the special municipality, county or city competent authority.</p> <p>Regulations governing the restriction or prohibition on the import or export of recycled resources referred to in the preceding paragraph, as well as the qualifications for permit applications, required documents, review procedures, permit matters, permit validity periods, revocation, and other compliance requirements, shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>第二十八條</p> <p>為有效循環利用國內再生資源，中央主管機關得限制或禁止再生資源之輸入或輸出；經限制輸入或輸出者，應申請直轄市、縣（市）主管機關許可後，始得輸入或輸出。</p> <p>前項再生資源輸入或輸出之限制、禁止、申請許可之資格、應備文件、審查、許可事項、許可期限、廢止及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 29</p> <p>Enterprises designated and publicly announced by the central competent authority shall, in accordance with the format, items, content, and frequency prescribed by the central competent authority, report to the central competent authority, via electronic transmission over the Internet, the status of the generation, storage, collection and transport, reuse, recycling, import, export, transit, or transshipment of recycled resources. However, where approval is granted by the central competent authority, reporting may be made by means other than Internet transmission.</p>	<p>第二十九條</p> <p>經中央主管機關指定公告之事業，應依中央主管機關規定之格式、項目、內容、頻率，以網路傳輸方式，向中央主管機關申報其再生資源之產出、貯存、清運、再使用、再生利用、輸入、輸出、過境或轉口情形。但經中央主管機關同意</p>

	者，得以網路傳輸以外之方式申報。
<p>Article 30</p> <p>Recycled resources that are not circularly utilized in accordance with applicable regulations shall be deemed waste and shall be recycled, cleared, and disposed of in accordance with the Waste Disposal Act.</p> <p>Where recycled resources can no longer be reused or recycled, they shall be cleared and disposed of in accordance with the Waste Disposal Act.</p>	<p>第三十條</p> <p>再生資源未依規定循環利用者，視為廢棄物，應依廢棄物清理法規定回收、清除、處理。</p> <p>再生資源無法再使用、再生利用時，應依廢棄物清理法規定清除、處理。</p>
<p>Article 31</p> <p>Where recycled resources are recyclable waste publicly announced pursuant to the Waste Disposal Act, the collection, storage, and payment of recycling, clearance, and disposal fees thereof shall be governed by the Waste Disposal Act.</p>	<p>第三十一條</p> <p>再生資源屬依廢棄物清理法公告之應回收廢棄物者，其回收、貯存及回收清除處理費用之繳納，依廢棄物清理法之規定辦理。</p>
<p>Chapter V Assistance and Incentive Measures</p>	<p>第五章 輔導獎勵措施</p>
<p>Article 32</p> <p>Government agencies, public schools, state-owned enterprises or institutions, military authorities, and non-departmental public bodies shall give priority to the procurement of the following products or services, and the central competent authority shall conduct performance evaluations on such procurement:</p> <p>I. Eco-label products;</p> <p>II. Circular products or circular services approved for the use of the Circular Label pursuant to Article 21;</p> <p>III. Other environmentally preferable products and products or services with green attributes.</p> <p>Regulations governing the categories of products or services subject to prioritized procurement under the preceding paragraph, performance evaluation operations, and other related matters shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p> <p>The competent authority and each industry competent authority shall conduct education and outreach activities relating to technologies for product recycling and extended use, as well as prioritized procurement of the products or services referred to in Paragraph 1.</p> <p>Where private enterprises or organizations give priority to the procurement of the products or services referred to in Paragraph 1 and demonstrate outstanding performance, the central competent authority may grant awards or incentives.</p>	<p>第三十二條</p> <p>政府機關、公立學校、公營事業或機構、軍事機關、行政法人應優先採購下列產品或服務，並由中央主管機關辦理績效評核：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 一、 環保標章產品。 二、 依第二十一條核准使用循環標誌之循環產品或循環服務。 三、 其他環境保護產品及具綠色意涵之產品或服務。 <p>前項應優先採購之產品或服務種類、績效評核作業及其他有關事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p> <p>主管機關及各目的事業主管機關應辦理促進產品回收及延長使用技術、優先採購第一項之產品或服務相關之教育推廣活動。</p> <p>民間企業或團體優先採購第一項之產品或服務，績效優良者，中央主管機關得予獎勵。</p>
<p>Article 33</p>	<p>第三十三條</p>

<p>To promote resource circulation, where an enterprise voluntarily provides services relating to source reduction, reuse, extended use, or other services conducive to resource circulation with respect to articles or their packaging or containers, and demonstrates outstanding performance, the central competent authority may grant awards or subsidies.</p>	<p>為促進資源循環，事業自願提供物品或其包裝、容器之源頭減量、重複使用、延長使用或其他有利資源循環服務，績效優良者，中央主管機關得予獎勵或補助。</p>
<p>Article 34</p> <p>Where enterprises or individuals demonstrate outstanding performance in the development of technologies, talent cultivation, practical implementation, and management relating to ecodesign, source reduction, sustainable consumption, reuse, or recycling, the central competent authority may grant awards or subsidies.</p> <p>To promote the development of the resource circulation industry, expenditures incurred by enterprises for research and development, talent cultivation, and equipment procurement relating to circular utilization and circular sustainability management may be eligible for tax incentives or tax reductions and exemptions in accordance with relevant tax laws, the Statute for Industrial Innovation, or other applicable laws.</p> <p>The competent authority may, in consideration of the needs of remote areas, Indigenous regions, and offshore islands, formulate guidance or subsidy plans.</p> <p>Regulations governing the conditions, methods, review procedures, revocation, and other related matters concerning the awards or subsidies under Paragraph 1 of this Article, Paragraph 4 of Article 32, and the preceding Article shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>第三十四條</p> <p>事業或個人辦理綠色設計、源頭減量、永續消費、再使用、再生利用之相關技術開發、人才培訓、實際運用執行與管理，績效優良者，中央主管機關得予獎勵或補助。</p> <p>為促進資源循環產業發展，事業投資於循環利用及循環永續管理之研究發展、人才培育及設備購置支出金額，得依有關稅法、產業創新條例或其他法律規定減免稅捐。</p> <p>主管機關得考量偏遠、原住民族地區及離島地區之需要，訂定輔導、補助計畫。</p> <p>第一項、第三十二條第四項及前條獎勵或補助之條件、方式、審查程序、廢止及其他有關事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 35</p> <p>The central competent authority may coordinate with relevant authorities, financial institutions, and credit guarantee institutions to accord priority in providing financing channels and credit guarantees to enterprises investing in various resource circulation measures under this Act.</p>	<p>第三十五條</p> <p>中央主管機關得協調有關機關、金融機構及信用保證機構，針對事業投資於本法資源循環各項措施，優先給予融資管道及信用保證。</p>
<p>Article 36</p> <p>To promote resource circulation, attract technologies and talents, and encourage the research, innovation, and development of domestic environmental protection industry technologies, the competent authority or the industry competent authority may, in accordance with the land demands of resource circulation industries in various regions, plan and establish dedicated zones for environmental science and technology or resource circulation.</p> <p>Where the dedicated zones and lands for environmental science and technology or resource circulation referred to in the preceding paragraph involve amendments to urban planning, the competent authority may prepare a feasibility planning report and, jointly with the urban planning competent authority, process such</p>	<p>第三十六條</p> <p>為促進資源循環，引進技術及人才，激勵國內環保產業技術之研究創新與發展，主管機關或目的事業主管機關得依各地區資源循環產業之土地需求，規劃設置環保科技或資源循環專用區。</p> <p>前項專用區及環保科技或資源循環之用地，涉及都市計畫變更者，主管機關得擬具可行性規劃報告，會同都市計畫主管機關，依都市計畫</p>

<p>amendments pursuant to Article 27 of the Urban Planning Act. Where non-urban land use is involved, the competent authority shall process the matter in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Spatial Planning Act and the Regional Planning Act.</p> <p>Where the dedicated zones and lands referred to in the preceding paragraph have been approved for amendment or use by the competent authorities for urban planning, spatial planning, or regional planning, and such lands are publicly owned, they may be allocated or leased to developers and shall not be subject to the restrictions prescribed in Article 25 of the Land Act.</p> <p>Where the dedicated zones and lands referred to in Paragraph 2 are no longer used for purposes of environmental science and technology or resource circulation, the competent authority or the industry competent authority may notify the land administration authority to terminate the lease, and shall also notify the competent authorities for urban planning, spatial planning, and regional planning to process the matter in accordance with the Urban Planning Act, the Spatial Planning Act, and the Regional Planning Act.</p> <p>When planning and developing industrial parks, the competent authority may, based on the land demands for resource circulation in the area, require industrial park developers to reserve land for resource circulation purposes.</p>	<p>法第二十七條規定辦理變更；涉及非都市土地使用者，主管機關應依國土計畫法、區域計畫法相關規定辦理。</p> <p>前項專用區及用地經都市計畫、國土計畫或區域計畫主管機關同意變更或使用後，屬公有土地者，得辦理撥用或出租予興辦人，不受土地法第二十五條規定之限制。</p> <p>第二項專用區及用地，如不為環保科技或資源循環之用途者，主管機關或目的事業主管機關得通知土地主管機關終止租約，並通知都市計畫、國土計畫、區域計畫主管機關，依都市計畫法、國土計畫法、區域計畫法相關規定辦理。</p> <p>產業園區規劃開發時，主管機關得依該地區興辦資源循環之土地需求，要求產業園區開發單位應預留資源循環用地。</p>
<p>Article 37</p> <p>For the purpose of promoting the development of resource circulation technologies or digital governance technologies, an enterprise may submit a Resource Circulation Innovative Experiment Plan to the central competent authority for approval to conduct a resource circulation innovative experiment, and shall submit the implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>When reviewing an Innovative Experiment Plan, the central competent authority shall take into consideration its innovativeness, necessity, feasibility, risk control measures, and environmental impacts. The central competent authority may, upon approving the Innovative Experiment Plan, impose ancillary conditions relating to the experimental period, scope, scale, methods, monitoring, reporting, return of awards or subsidies, improvement within a specified period, suspension of the experiment, revocation of approval, and other ancillary conditions, all of which shall be incorporated into the approved matters. The enterprise shall implement the experiment in accordance with the approved contents.</p> <p>After consulting with relevant central and local authorities, the central competent authority may approve the exclusion, during the experimental period of the innovative experiment, of the application of all or part of the following laws and regulations. However, the scope of such exclusion shall be limited to what is</p>	<p>第三十七條</p> <p>為促進資源循環技術或數位科技治理發展之目的，事業得檢具資源循環創新實驗計畫，向中央主管機關申請核准辦理資源循環創新實驗，並應提送執行成果報中央主管機關備查。</p> <p>中央主管機關審查創新實驗計畫時，應審酌其創新性、必要性、可行性、風險控管、環境影響；中央主管機關核准創新實驗計畫得附加實驗期間、範圍、規模、方法、監測、通報、返還獎勵或補助、限期改善或停止實驗、廢止核准及其他附款一併納入核准事項，事業應依核准內容執行。</p> <p>中央主管機關應會商中央及地方有關機關後，核准創新實驗計畫於創新實驗期間內，排除下列法律全部或一部之適用。但排除法律適用範圍應以達成實驗目的為必要且相當者為限，且不得排除涉及人體健</p>

<p>necessary and proportionate for achieving the purpose of the experiment, and shall not exclude mandatory provisions concerning human health, public safety, or other significant environmental risks, nor provisions governing civil or criminal liability or emergency measures that administrative authorities are required by law to undertake:</p> <p>I. Articles 25 and 27 of this Act; II. Article 12, Article 14, Paragraph 1 of Article 18, Subparagraph 1 of Paragraph 1 of Article 31, Article 36, Paragraph 1 of Article 39, and Paragraph 1 of Article 41 of the Waste Disposal Act.</p> <p>After approving an Innovative Experiment Plan, the central competent authority shall disclose on a designated website the name of the enterprise, the content, duration, scope, provisions excluded from application, and other related information concerning the innovative experiment. The same shall apply where the Innovative Experiment Plan is extended, modified, revoked, or rescinded.</p> <p>Regulations governing the application, review, approval, administration, modification, extension, submission and recordation of implementation results, information disclosure, risk control, monitoring, reporting, return of awards or subsidies, improvement within a specified period or suspension of experiments, revocation or rescission of approvals, and other compliance matters concerning the Resource Circulation Innovative Experiment Plans referred to in the preceding four paragraphs shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>康、公共安全或其他重大環境風險之強制規定與民事、刑事責任及行政機關依法應採取之緊急處置措施規定：</p> <p>一、第二十五條、第二十七條。 二、廢棄物清理法第十二條、第十四條、第十八條第一項、第三十一條第一項第一款、第三十六條、第三十九條第一項、第四十一條第一項。</p> <p>中央主管機關於核准創新實驗計畫後，應將事業名稱、創新實驗內容、期間、範圍、排除適用之規定及其他相關資訊揭露於指定網站；創新實驗計畫經展延、變更、撤銷或廢止者，亦應揭露之。</p> <p>前四項資源循環創新實驗計畫之申請、審查、核准、管理、變更、展延、執行成果提送與備查、資訊公開、風險控管、監測、通報、返還獎勵或補助、限期改善或停止實驗、撤銷或廢止核准及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Chapter VI Penal Provisions</p>	<p>第六章 罰則</p>
<p>Article 38</p> <p>Any person falling under any of the following circumstances shall be subject to a fine of not less than NT\$6,000 and not more than NT\$300,000 imposed by the central competent authority, and shall be notified to make improvements within a specified period. Failure to complete such improvements within the prescribed period shall result in penalties being imposed consecutively for each violation:</p> <p>I. Failure to apply, within the period prescribed in the public announcement under Paragraph 1 of Article 14, for approval of a product as complying with the ecodesign regulations.</p> <p>II. Where a manufacturer or importer of designated products violates the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article 14 with respect to approved matters, modifications, inspections, random sampling and testing, or submission of information for recordation.</p> <p>Where the project executing agency of a construction project or the project initiator violates the provisions of the public announcement prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 15</p>	<p>第三十八條</p> <p>有下列情形之一者，由中央主管機關處新臺幣六千元以上三十萬元以下罰鍰，並通知限期改善，屆期仍未完成改善者，按次處罰：</p> <p>一、未依第十四條第一項公告所定期限申請核定產品符合綠色設計準則。 二、指定產品之製造、輸入業者，違反依第十四條第四項所定辦法有關核定事項、變更、查核、抽樣檢驗或資料備查之規定。</p> <p>營建工程之工程主辦機關或起造人違反依第十五條第一項所定公告有關綠色設計準則指定項目之規定者，處新臺幣六萬元以上三十萬元以下罰鍰；其尚未施工者，並通知</p>

<p>regarding designated items under the ecodesign regulations, a fine of not less than NT\$60,000 and not more than NT\$300,000 shall be imposed. Where construction has not yet commenced, the offender shall additionally be notified to submit an improvement plan within a specified period. Failure to implement such plan in accordance with the approved schedule and contents within the prescribed period shall result in penalties being imposed consecutively for each violation. Where necessary, an order for suspension of construction may be imposed.</p>	<p>限期提出改善計畫，屆期未依改善計畫核定期程、內容執行者，按次處罰；必要時，得令其停工。</p>
<p>Article 39</p> <p>Any person falling under any of the following circumstances shall be subject to a fine of not less than NT\$60,000 and not more than NT\$300,000 where the violator is a manufacturer or importer, and a fine of not less than NT\$1,200 and not more than NT\$60,000 where the violator is a seller or using enterprise, and shall be notified to make improvements within a specified period. Failure to complete such improvements within the prescribed period shall result in penalties being imposed consecutively for each violation:</p> <p>I. Violation of the provisions of the public announcement prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 18 regarding methods or scope of prohibition or restriction, or submission of information for recordation.</p> <p>II. Violation of stricter self-government ordinances or control measures prescribed by the special municipality, county or city competent authority pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 18.</p> <p>III. Failure to comply with a disposition imposed by the special municipality, county or city competent authority pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article 18.</p>	<p>第三十九條</p> <p>有下列情形之一者，處製造、輸入業者新臺幣六萬元以上三十萬元以下罰鍰，處販賣、使用業者新臺幣一千二百元以上六萬元以下罰鍰，並通知限期改善，屆期仍未完成改善者，按次處罰：</p> <p>一、違反依第十八條第二項所定公告有關禁止或限制方式、範圍或資料備查之規定。</p> <p>二、違反第十八條第三項有關直轄市、縣（市）主管機關所定加嚴自治法規或管制措施規定。</p> <p>三、不遵行直轄市、縣（市）主管機關依第十八條第四項規定所為之處置。</p>
<p>Article 40</p> <p>Any person falling under any of the following circumstances shall be subject to a fine of not less than NT\$12,000 and not more than NT\$150,000 imposed by the competent authority or the industry competent authority, and shall be notified to make improvements within a specified period. Failure to complete such improvements within the prescribed period shall result in penalties being imposed consecutively for each violation. Where the circumstances are serious, an order for suspension of work or business for a period of not less than one month and not more than one year may be imposed:</p> <p>I. Evading, obstructing, or refusing inspections conducted by the competent authority or the industry competent authority pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 8, or refusing an order requiring the provision of relevant information.</p> <p>II. Violation of the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 4 of Article 25 regarding methods of collection, transportation, and storage, facility standards, reuse or recycling specifications, recordkeeping, or management.</p>	<p>第四十條</p> <p>有下列情形之一者，由主管機關或目的事業主管機關處新臺幣一萬二千元以上十五萬元以下罰鍰，並通知限期改善，屆期仍未完成改善者，按次處罰；情節重大者，得處一個月以上一年以下停工或停業處分：</p> <p>一、規避、妨礙或拒絕主管機關或目的事業主管機關依第八條第一項所為之檢查或要求提供資料之命令。</p> <p>二、違反依第二十五條第二項或第四項所定辦法有關清運、貯存方法、設施規範、再使用或再生利用規範、紀錄或管理之規定。</p>

<p>III. Violation of the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 28 regarding restrictions, prohibitions, permit matters, or permit validity periods.</p> <p>IV. Violation of the reporting requirements under Article 29.</p>	<p>三、違反依第二十八條第二項所定辦法有關限制、禁止、許可事項或許可期限之規定。</p> <p>四、違反第二十九條申報規定。</p>
<p>Article 41</p> <p>Any person falling under any of the following circumstances shall be subject to a fine of not less than NT\$10,000 and not more than NT\$150,000 imposed by the central competent authority, and shall be notified to make improvements within a specified period. Failure to complete such improvements within the prescribed period shall result in penalties being imposed consecutively for each violation:</p> <p>I. Violation of the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 21 regarding approved matters for the Circular Label, management of use and labeling, modifications, inspections, or random sampling and testing.</p> <p>II. Violation of Paragraph 3 of Article 21 by unauthorized use, alteration, or improper use of the Circular Label.</p> <p>III. Where a manufacturer, importer, or seller of designated articles or their packaging or containers fails to disclose or label information within the period prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 22, or violates the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the same Article regarding the contents or methods of disclosure or labeling.</p> <p>IV. Violation of the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 23 regarding labeling, use, management, modifications, inspections, random sampling and testing, or submission of information relating to the Eco-label.</p> <p>V. Commission of any of the acts prescribed in the subparagraphs of Article 24.</p>	<p>第四十一條</p> <p>有下列情形之一者，由中央主管機關處新臺幣一萬元以上十五萬元以下罰鍰，並通知限期改善，屆期仍未完成改善者，按次處罰：</p> <p>一、違反依第二十一條第二項所定辦法有關循環標誌之核准事項、使用與標示之管理、變更、查核、抽樣檢驗之規定。</p> <p>二、違反第二十一條第三項規定，擅自使用、變造或不當使用循環標誌。</p> <p>三、指定物品或其包裝、容器之製造、輸入或販賣業者，未依第二十二條第一項所定期限揭露或標示資訊，或違反依同條第三項所定辦法有關揭露或標示內容、方式之規定。</p> <p>四、違反依第二十三條第三項所定辦法有關環保標章之標示、使用、管理、變更、查核、抽樣檢驗、資料提報之規定。</p> <p>五、有第二十四條各款所定行為之一。</p>
<p>Article 42</p> <p>Any person falling under any of the following circumstances shall be subject to a fine of not less than NT\$6,000 and not more than NT\$150,000, and shall be notified to make improvements within a specified period. Failure to complete such improvements within the prescribed period shall result in penalties being imposed consecutively for each violation:</p> <p>I. Where a manufacturer or importer of designated articles or their packaging or containers violates the publicly announced targets, methods, or deadlines prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 16 regarding reuse, or violates the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the same Article regarding approved matters, management, modifications, or submission of implementation results for recordation.</p>	<p>第四十二條</p> <p>有下列情形之一者，處新臺幣六千元以上十五萬元以下罰鍰，並通知限期改善，屆期仍未完成改善者，按次處罰：</p> <p>一、指定物品或其包裝、容器之製造、輸入業者，違反依第十六條第一項所定公告有關重複使用目標、方式、期限之規定，或違反依同條第三項所定辦法有關核准事項、管理、變更或執行成果備查之規定。</p>

<p>II. Violation of the publicly announced reduction targets, methods, or deadlines prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 17, or violation of the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the same Article regarding approved matters, management, modifications, or submission of implementation results for recordation.</p> <p>III. Where a manufacturer or transporter violates the publicly announced packaging reduction targets, spatial ratios, number of layers, or the types and quantities of materials used prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 19, or violates the publicly announced requirements prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the same Article regarding the reporting methods, deadlines, or required particulars of reports on reduction implementation results; or where an importer violates Paragraph 3 of the same Article.</p> <p>IV. Where a manufacturer or importer violates the publicly announced targets or methods for extended use prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 20, or violates the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the same Article regarding methods for establishing necessary facilities or submission of implementation results for recordation concerning the extended use of articles.</p>	<p>二、違反依第十七條第一項所定公告有關減量目標、方式、期限之規定，或違反依同條第三項所定辦法有關核准事項、管理、變更或執行成果備查之規定。</p> <p>三、製造、運輸業者違反依第十九條第一項所定公告有關包裝減量目標、空間比例、層數、使用材質種類、數量之規定，或違反依同條第二項所定公告有關減量成果報告提報方式、期限、應記載事項之規定；輸入業者違反同條第三項規定。</p> <p>四、製造、輸入業者違反依第二十條第一項所定公告有關延長使用目標、方式之規定，或違反依同條第二項所定辦法有關必要設施設置方式、物品延長使用執行成果備查之規定。</p>
<p>Article 43</p> <p>Any person who violates the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Article 37 regarding approved matters, modifications, management, deadlines for submission of implementation results, or submission for recordation shall be subject to a fine of not less than NT\$6,000 and not more than NT\$150,000 imposed by the central competent authority, and shall be notified to make improvements within a specified period. Failure to complete such improvements within the prescribed period shall result in penalties being imposed consecutively for each violation.</p>	<p>第四十三條</p> <p>違反依第三十七條第五項所定辦法有關核准事項、變更、管理、執行成果提送期限或備查之規定，由中央主管機關處新臺幣六千元以上十五萬元以下罰鍰，並通知限期改善，屆期仍未完成改善者，按次處罰。</p>
<p>Article 44</p> <p>Any person falling under any of the following circumstances shall be subject to a fine of not less than NT\$1,200 and not more than NT\$60,000, and shall be notified to make improvements within a specified period. Failure to complete such improvements within the prescribed period shall result in penalties being imposed consecutively for each violation:</p> <p>I. Where a seller of designated articles or their packaging or containers violates the publicly announced targets, methods, or deadlines regarding reuse prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 16, or violates the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the same Article regarding approved matters, management, modifications, or submission of implementation results for recordation.</p>	<p>第四十四條</p> <p>有下列情形之一者，處新臺幣一千二百元以上六萬元以下罰鍰，並通知限期改善，屆期仍未完成改善者，按次處罰：</p> <p>一、指定物品或其包裝、容器之販賣業者違反依第十六條第一項所定公告有關重複使用目標、方式、期限之規定，或違反依同條第三項所定辦法有關核准事項、管理、變更或執行成果備查之規定。</p> <p>二、販賣業者違反依第十九條第一項所定公告有關包裝減量目標、空間比例、層數、使</p>

<p>II. Where a seller violates the publicly announced packaging reduction targets, spatial ratios, number of layers, or the types and quantities of materials used prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 19, or violates the publicly announced requirements prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the same Article regarding the reporting methods, deadlines, or required particulars of reduction implementation results.</p> <p>III. Where a seller violates the publicly announced targets or methods for extended use prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 20, or violates the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the same Article regarding methods for establishing necessary facilities or submission of implementation results for recordation concerning the extended use of articles.</p>	<p>用材質種類、數量之規定，或違反依同條第二項所定公告有關減量成果報告提報方式、期限、應記載事項之規定。</p> <p>三、販賣業者違反依第二十條第一項所定公告有關延長使用目標、方式之規定，或違反依同條第二項所定辦法有關必要設施設置方式、物品延長使用執行成果備查之規定。</p>
<p>Article 45</p> <p>Where an enterprise that voluntarily discloses and labels information concerning articles or their packaging or containers pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 22 violates the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the same Article regarding the content or methods of disclosure or labeling, the central competent authority shall impose a fine of not less than NT\$1,200 and not more than NT\$60,000, and shall notify such enterprise to make improvements within a specified period. Failure to complete such improvements within the prescribed period shall result in penalties being imposed consecutively for each violation.</p>	<p>第四十五條</p> <p>依第二十二條第二項規定自願揭露及標示物品或其包裝、容器資訊之業者，違反依同條第三項所定辦法有關揭露或標示內容、方式之規定，由中央主管機關處新臺幣一千二百元以上六萬元以下罰鍰，並通知限期改善，屆期仍未完成改善者，按次處罰。</p>
<p>Article 46</p> <p>The term “serious circumstances” as referred to in Article 40 means any of the following circumstances:</p> <p>I. A person who violates Paragraph 1 of Article 8, Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 4 of Article 25, the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 28, or Article 29, and who, after having twice been ordered within one year to make improvements within a specified period, continues to violate the same provision.</p> <p>II. Failure to circularly utilize recycled resources in accordance with Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 4 of Article 25, resulting in serious environmental pollution.</p> <p>III. Submission of false or inaccurate application, reporting, or recordkeeping documents.</p> <p>IV. Other circumstances as determined by the competent authority or the industry competent authority.</p>	<p>第四十六條</p> <p>第四十條所稱情節重大，指有下列情形之一者：</p> <p>一、違反第八條第一項、第二十五條第二項、第四項、第二十八條第二項或第二十九條規定，一年內經二次限期改善，仍繼續違反同一規定。</p> <p>二、未依第二十五條第二項或第四項規定循環利用再生資源，嚴重污染環境。</p> <p>三、申請、申報或記錄之文件虛偽不實。</p> <p>四、其他經主管機關或目的事業主管機關認定情形。</p>
<p>Article 47</p> <p>Unless otherwise provided in this Act, the penalties prescribed herein shall be imposed by the special municipality, county or city competent authority.</p>	<p>第四十七條</p> <p>本法所定之處罰，除另有規定外，由直轄市或縣（市）主管機關為之。</p>
<p>Article 48</p>	<p>第四十八條</p>

<p>Regulations governing the criteria for the imposition of administrative fines and other related matters under this Act shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>依本法所定罰鍰裁罰基準等相關事項之準則，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions</p>	<p>第七章 附則</p>
<p>Article 49</p> <p>The competent authority or the industry competent authority shall collect review fees, certificate fees, or other regulatory fees for the review of applications submitted pursuant to this Act.</p> <p>The fee standards referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the central competent authority or the central industry competent authority.</p>	<p>第四十九條</p> <p>主管機關或目的事業主管機關依本法規定受理各項申請之審查，應收取審查費或證書費等規費。</p> <p>前項收費標準，由中央主管機關或中央目的事業主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 50</p> <p>Where any of the circumstances specified in Article 38, Article 39, Subparagraphs 2 and 4 of Article 40, Subparagraphs 1 through 3 and Subparagraph 5 of Article 41, Article 42, or Article 44 occurs, the competent authority may disclose, on a website designated by the central competent authority, the name, address, and details of the violations committed by the non-compliant enterprise.</p>	<p>第五十條</p> <p>有第三十八條、第三十九條、第四十條第二款、第四款、第四十一條第一款至第三款、第五款、第四十二條、第四十四條所定情形之一者，主管機關得於中央主管機關指定之網站，公開違規業者之名稱、地址及違法情形。</p>
<p>Article 51</p> <p>The Enforcement Rules of this Act shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>第五十一條</p> <p>本法施行細則，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 52</p> <p>This Act shall enter into force on the date of promulgation; provided that Article 14 and Paragraph 1 of Article 38 shall enter into force two years after the date of promulgation.</p>	<p>第五十二條</p> <p>本法除第十四條及第三十八條第一項規定自公布後二年施行外，自公布日施行。</p>