Major Environmental Policies
Ministry Of Environment, R. O. C (Taiwan)
https://www.moenv.gov.tw/

Air Quality

Air Quality Policy White Paper Released as Roadmap to Clean Air

The MOENV has released the Air Quality Policy White Paper after six months of a series of activities including "wish making, citizen cafés, expert platform and technology forums" A total of 570 suggestions from the public and experts were collected, which focus on 42 key issues and were consolidated into 62 tasks . With the vision of "health and sustainability", it is specified that the average annual concentration of fine particulate matters ($PM_{2.5}$) shall drop below 10 μg/m³ by 2030 and 8 μg/m³ 的 by 2035. This will take Taiwan's air quality governance to a brand-new milestone.

The MOENV indicated that this white paper came into shape through four stages. First was a series of "wish-making" events launched at the end of 2024, where 319 comments were collected from the public and NGOs in four weeks, followed by three sessions of citizen cafés that collected 253 suggestions in face-to-face in-depth dialogues. Then, seven meetings took place to gather and refine experts' ideas. Finally, six speeches by international experts and four seminars were held in the two-day "AIR 2025: Smart Cities – Sustainable and Clean Air Technology Innovation Forum", focusing on future governance and technological development.

"What people cares the most is not just the improvement of monitoring numbers," said Minister Peng, "but also what they really "feel" in their daily life. This is where the white paper focuses on, to create air quality policies with a vision close to people that is based on science and centered on public opinions."

Director General Huang Wei-Ming of Department of Atmospheric Environment pointed out that air pollution governance has entered deep water as the marginal benefits of $PM_{2.5}$ reduction gradually decrease. In addition to continual increase of regulatory efforts, it is also necessary to combine it with the task of net-zero emissions. The white paper will be carried out in two approaches, to serve as a guide for top-level plans and as part of the amendments to the Air Pollution Control Act

(**空氣污染防制法**) and relevant sub-laws.

The MOENV pointed out that the public cares the most about three pollution issues, transportation sources (switch to electric transportation vehicles and limitations in certain areas), industrial sources (control on odors and illegal discharges), and fugitive sources in daily life (open-air burning). To respond to public expectations, the white paper consists of four chapters including improvement of sustainability and health for the public, enhancement of key pollution improvements. co-benefits of net zero and pollution reduction, and technological application and public participation. Each chapter corresponds to the challenges and opportunities for the current air pollution governance in Taiwan. In the chapter of sustainability and health, the focus is on the rights to clean air for children, teenagers, and vulnerable and sensitive groups as well as on indoor air quality management as the policy core. As for pollution control, the emphasis is placed on reducing fugitive pollution from transportation and household sources, which is what most people are concerned about during wish-making events.

Regarding policy tools, the white paper mentions introduction of technical means, such as artificial intelligence management, big data analysis and technological monitoring to improve odor detections and pollution improvement. At the same time, the MOENV also established the Air Quality Monitoring and Forecasting Center to bring the public and air quality closer through mechanisms such as multiple information platforms and interactions on environmental information The center will also help foster the next-generation professionals for air pollution prevention and control and sustain resources of human talents.

In addition, the white paper also specifically proposes approaches able to mutually benefit from both pollution and carbon for sectors such as transportation, energy, housing, commerce and residence, and agriculture to connect to the 2050 net zero policy. It includes increasing electric vehicles, building power supply facilities at ports, promoting energy-conserving and low-carbon methods for building constructions, and developing vegetations to purify air quality. The aim is to create a low-pollution lifestyle from the source and achieve green transition.

Experts participating the four-stage events also attended the press conference of the Air Quality Policy White Paper including Professor Lin Neng-Hui and Chang Moo-Been of National Central University, Professor Lai Hsin-Chih of Chang Jung Christian University, and Researcher Chen Yu-Cheng of the National Health Research Institutes. They shared experiences of participating in the process and recognized MOENV's innovative actions to integrate public opinions.

Professor Chang Moo-Been said that future air pollution control must be coupled with the net-zero strategies. It is necessary to enhance reduction measures on the industries' side and rely on the public to conserve energy and lower emission in their daily lives. Professor Lin Neng-Hui added that through the four-stage series of activities the public now can rationally examine their own responsibilities in transportation and lifestyle besides looking at factory emissions. Professor Lai Hsin-Chih believes that the release of the white paper is a declaration of the government's policies and symbolizes the official launch of joint action with all citizens. And lastly Researcher Chen Yu-Cheng reminded that finer suspended particulate matter, PM1, will become the focus in the next stage and that it is required to continue

collecting scientific research results and keep up with international trends.

Finally, MOENV appreciated all the people and groups participating in the four-stage process for their valuable suggestions, which provided multi-faceted ideas for the white paper during its process and perfected its content. At the same time, it also emphasizes that the white paper's publication, but the beginning of a new stage. It will serve as the core guide for the third phase of the *Air Pollution Control Plan* and the future amendments of the *Air Pollution Control Act*. The MOENV will keep soliciting public ideas and look forward to the public participation in promoting air pollution control and creating a healthier and more accommodating Taiwan for the next generation.

■ *The launch ceremony*

■ *Minister Peng delivers speech*

■ *Guests of the press conference*

***C**limate **C**hange*

MOENV Announces Carbon Inventory Guidelines for 4 Industries

MOENV announced on July 14 the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory guidelines for four categories, the service industry, transportation, hospitals and colleges/ universities. The guidelines are designed to assist those added to the expanded list of mandatory inventory targets announced for 2025. A series of meetings is expected to be organized in mid-July in collaboration with the central competent authorities. The inventory reporting system is scheduled for trial in September to ensure that all enterprises listed for control can complete the GHG inventory for 2025 by 30 April 2026.

On 4 March 2025, the MOENV announced the *"Enterprise Emission Source Subject to Inventory and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emission*(**事業應盤查登錄溫室氣體排放量之排放源**)", mandating industries with high-energy-consuming electricity, gas, or other fossil fuels, such as the service industry, transportation, medical institutions, universities, and the manufacturing industry, to conduct GHG inventory and reporting. To assist these enterprises, whose estimated GHG emissions fall between 10,000 and 25,000 metric tons, inventory guidelines are set specifically for various industries, and simple calculation tools are also provided at the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting System. This tool, combined with the operation manual, allows enterprises to quickly estimate 80% to 90% of their GHG emissions based on their own annual electricity and fuel consumption. In addition, MOENV has reached an agreement with

TaiPower Company that it can provide enterprises with direct access to power consumption via the Mandatory Reporting System through the Mandatory Reporting System, if they submit authorization documents.

MOENV formulated guidelines specifically for these four categories, considering their distinct characteristics. For example, service enterprises aim often to expand by opening many branch stores: transportation enterprises rely on gas- and diesel-fueled fleets and focus on station operation, hospitals have high electricity consumption and possibly use special GHGs in anesthetics and medical procedures, and colleges/ universities run many laboratories for teaching and research. During the guideline formulation, opinions from various fields were gathered. With the service industry, templates are provided to department stores, hotels, convenience stores, supermarkets, wholesale stores, information services and telecommunications. Meetings of corporate inventory capacity coaching will be organized to explain in detail relevant regulations of the inventory methods, inventory guidelines, and system operation, which will effectively improve enterprise personnel's inventory capabilities and ensure that enterprises under the expanded control successfully complete inventory and reporting.

Carbon emission inventory is the cornerstone for carbon reduction as well as the foundation for implementing emission management and reduction measures. With the expanded list of targets subject to mandatory GHG inventory, the MOENV adopted four principles: no trouble, no need for outsourcing, no verification, and no collection of carbon fees. The complete inventory guidelines announced this time are available for download at the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting System. Moreover, the competent authorities for individual industries will provide guidance and update the information on the Mandatory System regularly.

■ *Presentation for assistance for GHG emission inventory*

■ *MOENV promulgates 4 categories of inventory guidelines*

***G**reen **L**ifestyle*

Redeemability of Green Points Expanded on Tenth Anniversary

To mark the 10th year of the "Green Points Collection System", a press confer-ence titled *"Your Green Points Are Redeemable – Upgrade of Green Points Collection"* (你的生活，綠點都能換－環保集點好用再升級) was held on 17 June 2025 in Taipei City. On this anniversary, the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) launched an upgrade to the Green Points Collection System, adding greater participation incentives and better system functionality. The new plan *"Upgraded and Expanded Green Point*

Application" **(綠點升級擴大應用) was launched with the aim of stimulating greater circulation of green points and driving a new wave of usage.**

On 17 June 2025, the redeemability of Green Points was expanded, making their use more flexible and practical for daily needs. Green Points collected through the dedicated app can now be redeemed for exclusive discounts at seven retail chains: 7-ELEVEN, Family Mart, Hi-Life, E-Life Mall, Tsannkuen 3C, Simple Mart and Leezen.

To publicize the expanded redeemability, the MOENV held the "Free Your Points" marketing campaign from 17 June to 20 July 2025. For every redemption for a dis-count on any product specified within a “time-limited event” using the Green Points app for the first time, 200 Green Points were awarded. Also, a bonus of 2,000 points were credited after amassing 5,000 points. In addition, by sharing news of purchases online on Facebook, Green Point app users were given opportunities to win prizes, such as a Green-Mark hotel accommodation voucher or an NT$1,000 gift voucher from a Green-Mark travel agency.

More than a million users have signed up for the Green Point collection system since its launch. These points are collected by using public transportation, making green purchases and participating in environmental protection events, further bringing the concept of "being environmentally friendly and enjoying good benefits" to life in daily practice. The system upgrade makes green actions easier, and the Green Points help people feel their money goes further when they shop at convenience stores, purchase 3C products or buy fresh food.

The MOENV warmly invites all citizens to participate by downloading and using the "Green Points Collection" App. Residents can do their part for the environment, earn green points and live a green life together.

■ *Press conference for “Your Green Points Are Redeemable – Upgrade”*

■ *Deputy Minister Shih Wen-Chen of MOENV speaks at the launch of the upgraded Green Points system.*

■ *Director General Hung Shu-Hsing of the Department of Comprehensive Planning explains the expansion of redeemability of Green Points.*

International Cooperation

European Energy Exchange and Taiwan Carbon Solution Exchange Sign MOU on Constructing Emissions Trading System for Taiwan

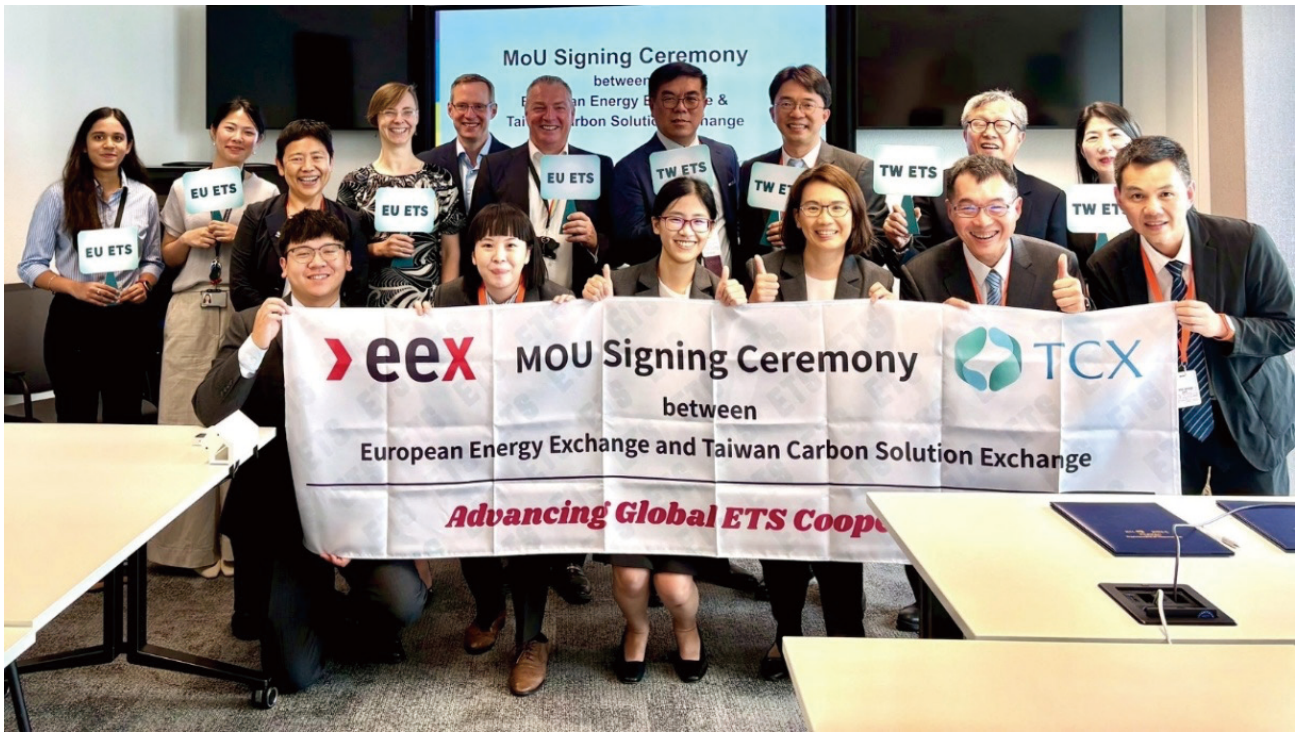
On 27 June 2025, the European Energy Exchange (EEX) and the Taiwan Carbon Solution Exchange (TCX) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in Leipzig, Germany, on establishing an Emissions Trading System (ETS) for Taiwan. Minister Peng Chi-Ming and Deputy Minister Shih Wen-Chen of the Ministry of Environment (MOENV), as well as Deputy Director General Chang Ken-Mu of the Climate Change Administration, MOENV witnessed the signing and visited the operations of the EEX's online simulation trading platform. EEX has promised to share its rich experience in the EU emissions trading system and its resources with Taiwan to provide relevant education and training resources to help Taiwan build capacity and establish market platforms for carbon trading.

At the signing ceremony, MOENV Minister Peng said that the establishment of a domestic total control and emissions trading system (ETS) is an important task of Taiwan's government now. The signing of the MOU between EEX and TCX allows Taiwan to learn from EEX's successful experience in helping other countries to establish ETS systems, including talent training, platform design and future operations. After the adoption of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, countries have been moving toward a single global carbon market. Given this trend, cooperation between EEX and TCX has become increasingly important and urgent. The MOENV will continue to cultivate close cooperation between EEX and TCX and work actively with all relevant ministries to promote the establishment of an ETS system and the improvement of regulations.

The MOENV noted that the EU is the first region in the world to implement an ETS with a complete regulatory system and framework. It is a pioneer model for an ETS system, with EEX being one of the main designated auction platforms for the EU ETS. With the pending launch of Taiwan's ETS system, the MOENV is overseeing necessary regulatory changes, while TCX oversees credit trading, among other matters. To this end, the MOENV will cooperate with the Financial Supervisory Commission and the Ministry of Economic Affairs to improve the regulatory environment as quickly as possible and provide full support for TCX. A preliminary consensus on public-private cooperation has been reached in Taiwan, and it is anticipated that Taiwan's ETS will be in operation soon.

MOENV is planning for an ETS trial in 2026 and hopes it will be fully launched in parallel with the carbon fee system sometime between 2027 and 2028. The signing of the MOU with EEX not only represents the deep cooperation between Germany and Taiwan in the construction of the carbon pricing system, but also the MOENV hopes that TCX will build a robust and transparent carbon emissions trading platform with the assistance of EEX, laying a solid foundation for the future trial and promotion of an ETS.

■ *Taiwan Carbon Solution Exchange (TCX) signed an MOU with the EU's EEX in Leipzig, Germany.*



■ *Taiwan Carbon Solution Exchange (TCX) signed an MOU with the EU's EEX in Leipzig, Germany.*

Climate Change

Latest National Emission Inventory Shows 4.64% drop in Taiwan's 2023 Net Emissions in 2023

The MOENV has taken references from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and compiled the National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Inventory (version 2025) jointly with other ministries based on Article 13 of the Climate Change Response Act (氣候變遷因應法). The Inventory is now published on the Climate Talks platform. Statistics have shown that Taiwan emitted a total of 278.63 million metric tons CO_2e of GHG in 2023, a 4.48% drop compared to the base year (2005). With 21.73 million metric tons of CO_2e of carbon sink deducted, the net emissions were 256.90 million metric tons of CO_2e, a 4.64% and 3.02% drop compared to the base year and the previous year (2022), respectively. Taiwan's overall GHG emissions have shown a decreasing trend year by year.

The MOENV pointed out that the UNFCCC requires the parties of its Annex 1 to propose an annual national inventory report (NIR) of the precious two years. A total of 40 countries has released their NIRs for 2023 online as of now this year. Though not a UNFCCC member, Taiwan is still willing to keep up with the global community, Having since 2015 compiled and published NIRs according to the Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Data provided in Taiwan's NIRs have been included by international organizations as well, such as Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). The MOENV said the complete report and execution summary of the 2025 National Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory have been published on Climate Talks (https://gov.tw/9EA), available for public viewing and download. Below are the key points:

I.Taiwan's GHG emissions display a downward slide after peaking in 2007. Despite the increase in 2021 as the world and Taiwan were reviving economically from the pandemic, the emissions in 2022 and 2024 showed steady decrease (see "Taiwan's GHG emission trends").

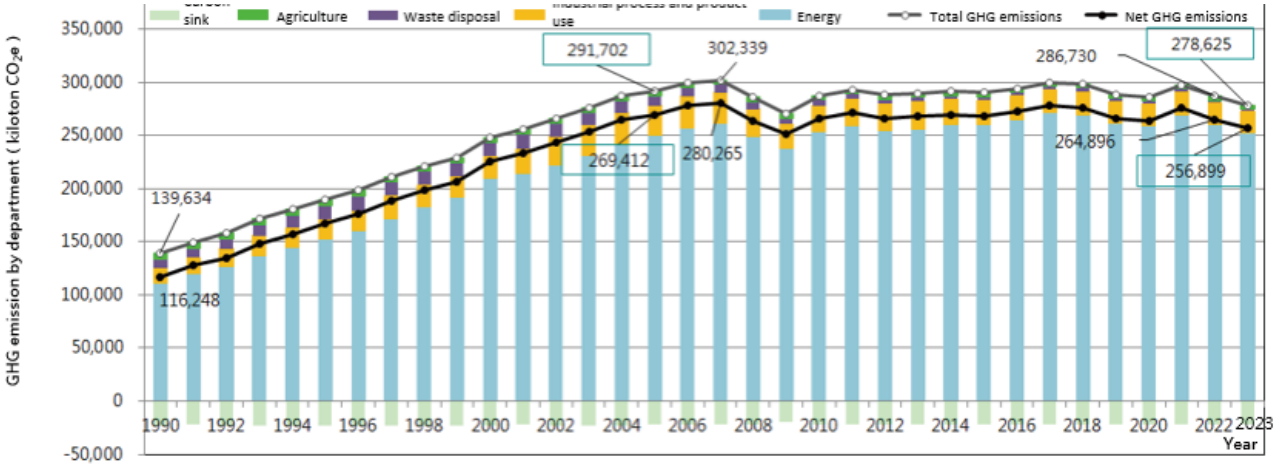
II.Analysis of the types of GHG emitted in 2023 shows that the highest percentage goes to carbon dioxide (95.86%), followed by methane (1.60%) and nitrous oxide (1.31%). Also, statistics by department indicate that CO_2 from burning fuels accounts for 90% of Taiwan's emissions.

III.The CO_2 emissions intensity, i.e. CO_2 emission per GDP (see "Taiwan's CO_2 emission intensity") is 0.01140 kgCO2/NT$ in 2023, a decrease by 4.14% compared to 2022 and 44.62% to the base year, indicating improvement of Taiwan's energy efficiency every year.

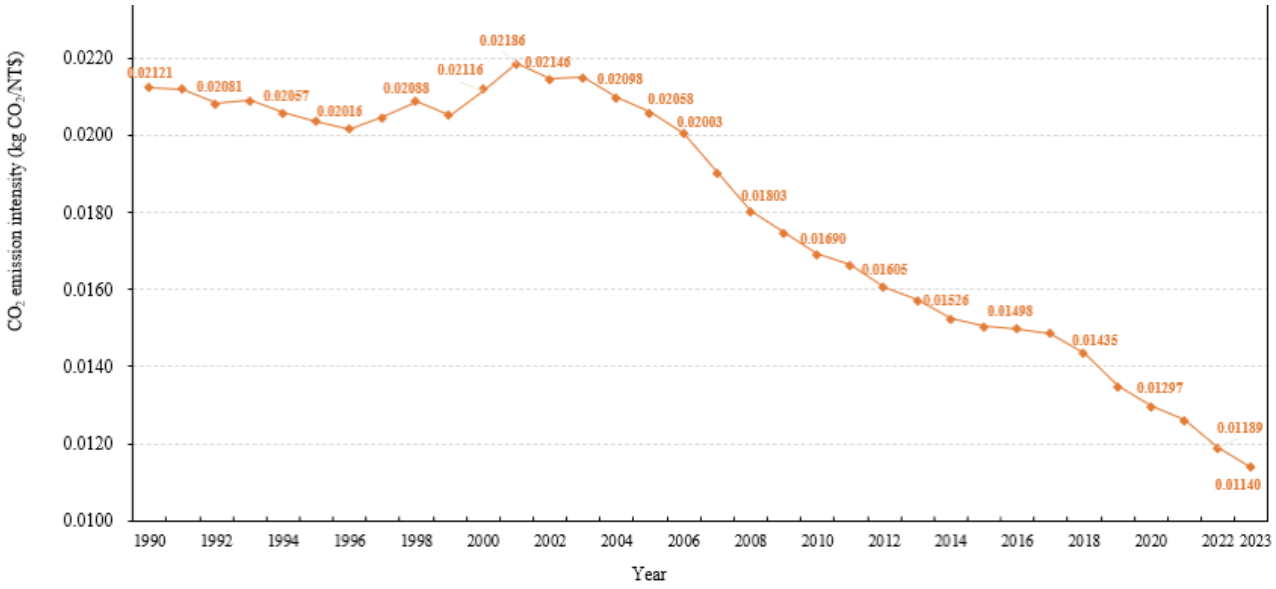
IV.Regarding global GHG emissions, data of Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) under EU's Joint Research Centre (JRC) indicate that the world emitted up to 53 billion metric tons of CO_2e in 2023, an increase by 1.9% compared to 2022,a new record high. In comparison, Taiwan's emissions showed a steady decrease in 2023, with both CO_2 emissions intensity and per capita emission improved. It is a clear reflection of Taiwan's efforts

in reduction in recent year and the decoupling of economic growth from GHG emissions.

The MOENV added that the inventory is what is used to examine whether the national emission reduction target has been met. As Taiwan is stepping into the third phase of control goals in 2026, the Executive Yuan has approved the *Phase III Periodic Regulatory Goals of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2026-2030)* on 6 May 2025. As required by the Climate Change Response Act, the ministries in charge of six major fields will develop their respective reduction action plans within six months, and so will local governments within eight months. Such plans above will be disclosed for public participation during their preparation as legally required. Information such as periodic goals above, draft action plans, and public hearings will be released at the "Climate Talks" platform. All parties may provide their opinions or sign up for the hearings online during the legal period. Opinions and suggestions collected will be incorporated in the plan revision and approval, encouraging the public to promote GHG reduction.



■ *Taiwan's GHG emission trends*



■ *Taiwan's CO_2 emission intensity*

Climate Change

MOENV Announces Regulations for Climate Change Risk Assessment

The MOENV released the *"Regulations for Climate Change Risk Assessment* (氣候變遷風險評估作業準則) " according to Article 18 of the *"Climate Change Response Act* (氣候變遷因應法) " to improve the climate adaptation capabilities of governments at all levels, in response to extreme weather events, and strengthen climate risk management. The regulations will serve as the basis for governments at all levels to carry out adaptation policies and action plans and establish a consistent climate risk assessment procedure.

The MOENV released the draft *"Regulations for Climate Change Risk Assessment"* for public feedback on April 9, 2025. Following workshops for discussion and revisions, and official promulgation was made on July 16, 2025, after thorough discissions and the integration of public opinions.

The MOENV pointed out that the regulations will help establish consistent procedures and operational guidelines for government departments' efforts in climate change risk assessment and adaptation solutions. Governments at all levels shall use the latest scientific reports on climate change to conduct systematic risk assessments based on these regulations when developing and implementing climate change adaptation programs and strategies. Additionally, they are to develop adaptation plans for fields susceptible to climate change impacts and local adaptation action plans to minimize climate impacts accordingly. Drawing on domestic and international experiences, a systematic framework has been designed, covering assessment principles, analysis methods, adaptation implementation, and a review and revision mechanism. Key points include:

I.Clearly define assessment principles: *Climate change risk assessment shall cover the scope definition, status, and future risk analysis, and incorporate levels of hazard, exposure, and vulnerability.*

II.Enhance adaptation and decision-making mechanisms: *Governments at all levels shall formulate adaptation options based on climate change risk assessment results and evaluate their feasibility and outcomes.*

III.Facilitate cross-departmental cooperation and public participation: *The government, private sector, and civil society are encouraged to participate in climate risk assessment and adaptation decision-making, mainstream climate adaptation policies, and facilitate social inclusion.*

IV.Establish a review and revision system on a rolling basis: *Adaptation plans are reviewed and revised in a timely manner based on the latest climate science reports and domestic and international development trends to enhance effectiveness and replicability of adaptation measures.*

The MOENV mentioned that the National Development Council held a special task

force meeting on Planning and Promotion of Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change in Taiwan and its Action Plans on 14 May 2025 to promote the new *"National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (2027-2030)* (**國家氣候變遷調適行動計畫**)"and to adjust areas under the Action Plan that are prone to climate change impacts. In addition to the five existing major areas, life-sustaining infrastructure, water resources, land use, energy supply and industries, and health, the Action Plan has been updated. "Oceans and coasts," formerly "coasts and oceans," is now managed by the Ocean Affairs Council. Meanwhile, "agricultural production and biodiversity" has been split into "agricultural production" and "ecosystems," bringing the total number of areas to eight.

In accordance with the Climate Change Response Act, all ministries will define the scope of assessment for their respective sectors that are vulnerable to climate change impacts. They will do this based on the latest climate science reports and the provisions of these guidelines and will initiate climate change risk assessments following established procedures. The MOENV will help the ministries introduce risk assessment procedures and enhance their capabilities in climate adaptation. Starting in August, the MOENV will collaborate with the National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction to organize workshops on climate risk assessments and applications. Experts from various adaptation sectors will be invited in these workshops to integrate and promote experiences and exchange research results, facilitate cross-departmental learning and cooperation, support ministries in strengthening their climate adaptation capabilities, and standardize climate risk assessments and operational procedures. The aim is to gradually build a forward-looking and resilient adaptation governance system and to integrate and enhance Taiwan's long-term adaptation capabilities to address climate risks.

W*aste* **M***anagement*

Fee Collection Starts for Recycling, Clearance and Disposal of Plastic Sheet Packaging Materials in July 2025

On 30 Jun 2025, the MOENV has promulgated the amended *Fee Rates for Container Recycling, Clearance and Disposal* (容器回收清除處理費費率), adding rates for recycling, clearance, and disposal of all sorts of plastic sheet packaging materials. The amendments were made as, starting from 1 July 2025, those who manufacture or import plastic sheet packaging materials are required to register the quantity of products manufactured, sold, or imported and then pay fees for recycling, clearance and disposal of these materials based on the rates for individual material category. Fees are collected to subsidize recycling, clearance, and disposal of these products, thus encouraging the circular use of plastic resources and lowering impacts to the environment.

The MOENV indicated that plastic lining and casing materials were already announced as recyclables on 19 May 2023 and considered a type of plastic sheet packaging materials. As the two-year buffering period, enterprises that manufacture or import such plastic lining and casing materials are now also required to register as responsible enterprises, declare operated quantities, and pay recycling, clearance and disposal fees starting from 1 Jul 2025.

Fee rates are newly added in the revision for recycling, clearance and disposal of different plastic sheet packaging materials. Since it costs more to recycle and dispose of PET-based plastic sheet packaging materials, the fee rates are different from PET-based containers such as bottles and cans. To minimize impacts on responsible enterprises, on the other hand, the fee rates are carried out in three stages over a period of 5 years, which are NT$10.2/kg for Stage 1 (from 1 Jul 2025 to 30 Jun 2028), NT$14/kg for Stage 2 (from 1 Jul 2028 to 30 Jun 2030), and NT$16.56 for Stage 3 (from 1 Jul 2030 onwards). For other types of plastic sheet packaging materials, fee rates are the same as those for containers of the same materials.

It is estimated that 68,000 metric tons of waste plastic sheet packaging materials are produced in Taiwan. The MOENV further stresses that lots of the plastic lining and casing used for product packaging were not recycled and disposed of effectively in the past due to the lack of subsidies as an incentive. To promote resource recycling, steps are being taken to gradually scale up recycling capacity for plastic sheet packaging materials, thus reducing plastic waste. Reasonable collection rates are carefully determined by requiring recycling of plastic packaging materials as well as considering the recycling and disposal costs and the affordability for manufacturers and importers, aiming to achieve both environmental protection and steady development of the industry.

■ *What is plastic sheet wrapping material?*

Environmental Info Push App Upgrades Help with Trip Planning

With summer here, people are still travelling around Taiwan. The "Environmental Info Push App" can be downloaded to make it easier to find information on air quality, weather forecasts, temperatures and environmental facilities in real time. The app provides convenience to travelers by combining a smart warning mechanism with the latest air quality standards, combined with a search service to find environmental facilities.

Aiming to provide a wider spectrum of public health protection, on January 1, 2025 the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) began to implement the latest *Air Quality Standards* (**空氣品質標準**), significantly increasing the stringency of AQI pollutant concentration thresholds to meet more rigorous air quality requirements. To strengthen protection for sensitive groups, a protection alert is posted on both the "Environmental Info Push App" and the "Air Quality Monitoring Network" when hourly concentrations of specific pollutants reach warning levels, sending immediate reminders to the public to take precautionary measures. As of 30 June 2025, a total of 7,378 such alerts have been issued, demonstrating the proactive efforts of the MOENV to provide timely air quality warnings and safeguarding public health.

The MOENV also takes protecting the respiratory health of school children very seriously. A real-time air quality monitoring station dashboard widget was launched on the "Air Quality Monitoring Network" to address the potential impact of air quality at schools on the development and learning of children. This service allows schools nationwide to embed real-time data widgets directly on their websites, accurately presenting the latest information on AQI, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, and O_3. This not only provides schools with an "eye in the sky" for monitoring air quality near schools, allowing teachers to flexibly adjust outdoor activities based on solid data, but also gives parents access to information at any time, providing greater peace of mind regarding their children's learning environment. To date there has been a high demand for this service, with 5,113 websites requesting to use it, demonstrating its usefulness.

The "Environmental Info Push App" not only provides local air quality information in real time but also serves as a valuable smart travel companion. Whether looking for a place for a good meal or a restroom, the app can immediately point users in the right direction. It provides nine types of convenient services: environmentally friendly restaurants, green-label hotels, places for borrowing reusable cups, restaurants serving food using environmentally friendly reusable containers, environmentally friendly shops, public restrooms, drinking fountains, agricultural/forest recreation sites and motorcycle inspection stations.

For anyone searching for information on air pollution plumes from factories in the vicinity

of their travels, the app also integrates a real-time information system that provides access to continuous monitoring data on emissions from controlled pollution sources. Thus, users can access the latest air pollution emission info at any time from any place with a cellphone.

The MOENV sincerely invites all citizens to download the "Environmental Info Push App" from Google Play (for Android) and App Store (for iOS) while enjoying their summer vacation. It can serve as a smart secretary that can be carried everywhere. No matter where you are, air quality information can always be accessed in real time, for safe and healthy travel in every corner of Taiwan, while helping to protect the environment and both the environment and your personal health.

■ *Environmental Info Push App: a smart secretary to help travelers in Taiwan*

MOENV Minister Attends Japan Energy Summit and Emphasized Taiwan's Steady Progress Toward Net Zero and Carbon Pricing

The MOENV Minister Peng Chih-Ming was invited to attend the 2025 Japan Energy Summit on 18 June to demonstrate Taiwan's determination and actions for net-zero emissions by 2050. He spoke with Nobuo Tanaka, former Executive Director Emeritus of the International Energy Agency (IEA) and explained to energy and climate leaders from around the world Taiwan's latest climate policies, progress in the carbon pricing system, and green transition strategies, and with global experts elaborated on Taiwan's active role in regional climate governance in Asia.

Minister Peng pointed out at the Summit that Taiwan's latest National Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) sets a goal of carbon reduction by 36% to 40% by 2035 compared to 2005, a high target in Asia second only to Japan. As unit 2 of the No. 3 Nuclear Power Plant was officially decommissioned on 17 May 2025, Taiwan can take steady steps toward energy transition and still maintain stable power supply. He emphasized that Taiwan is cautious in dealing with existing energy facilities during energy transition in line with the global community, in addition to keeping an open mind towards emerging energies but with strict evaluations. President Lai Ching-Te stressed in his inauguration anniversary on 20 May that Taiwan must be cautious with nuclear energy policies on "two musts" and "three principles" and find a carbon reduction pathway most suitable for Taiwan via learning from experiences of the international community.

In terms of climate policy tools, Minister Peng emphasized that Taiwan has entered the era of "carbon pricing" by launching a carbon trading trial from the second half of 2026 to 2028 and setting up a carbon pricing system with operation of both carbon fees and carbon trading. The nature of different industries is considered to set reduction targets and differentiated rates during the design of carbon fees. Businesses are encouraged to take green transitions through voluntary reduction plans and to align with international systems. He called on all Asian countries to cooperate and build a regional carbon reduction market and cooperation network.

When it came to energy transition, Minister Peng said that Taiwan is making all the efforts to develop net-zero technologies such as solar power, offshore wind power, geothermal energy, hydrogen energy supply chain, decarbonized hydrogen combustion, carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS), and energy storage technologies. He admitted that every energy source comes with its unique opportunities and challenges and hopes to accelerate layout of green energy and decarbonization process through experience exchanges with international partners.

Regarding changes in the global economy and trades, Minister Peng responded that Taiwan's net-zero commitment remains

unchanged despite the global challenges of carbon tariffs and climate policy fluctuations and that its strategies will remain flexible and readily adjustable to ensure steady progress in the changing situation.

Minister Peng and Tsai Ling-Yi, Director General of the Climate Agency Tsai Ling-Yi, interacted actively with senior energy department executives and important climate technology companies in many countries during the Summit to expand Taiwan's international cooperation. The MOENV stressed that the Ministry will continue to promote carbon pricing mechanisms, develop the trial system for product emission registration to gradually promote Taiwan's own carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM), assist enterprises in developing voluntary reduction plans, and facilitate carbon inventory assistance to comprehensively enhance industries' edges in net-zero competitions.

As the Summit came to an end, Minister Peng and Director-General Tsai were invited to visit University of Tokyo and important climate organizations to further deepen substantial cooperation between Japan and Taiwan on both green and digital transitions, thus injecting new energy into the regional sustainable development of Asia.

■ *The MOENV Miniter Peng has a dialogue with Nobuo Tanaka, former Executive Director Emeritus of IEA, in the 2025 Japan Energy Summit*

MOENV Promulgates Restrictions on Imports of Detergents Containing NP and NPEO

The MOENV just promulgated the *Restrictions on the Import of Detergents Containing Nonylphenol and Nonylphenol Polyethylene Glycol Ether* (限制含壬基酚及壬基酚聚乙氧基醇之清潔劑輸入) on 4 June 2025. This is to address the concern of harmful effects on the environment and human health due to distribution of nonylphenol (NP) and nonylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (NPEO) in the environment after using detergents containing these substances. Immediately in effect on the promulgation, the restrictions are set in place to limit imports of NP- and/or NPEO-containing detergents and will be implemented in two stages.

Known for their characteristics of endocrine disruption, NP and NPEO simulate natural hormones in the human body and disrupt physical health and normal development of children. They were listed as toxic chemical substances by the MOENV in 2007 and banned for making domestic detergents in 2008. In light of the international controls, the Chemicals Administration promulgated the amended *Categories and Management of Handling for Toxic Chemical Substances* (列管毒性化學物質及其運作管理事項) on 13 May 2025, banning NP and NPEO for their use in making detergents. At the same time, the Resource Circulation Administration came up with two-stage restrictions on importing NP- and NPEO-containing detergents under the authorization of Article 21 of the *Waste Disposal Act* (廢棄物清理法). The restrictions are placed upon detergents containing NP or NPEO at 5% or higher in weight for Stage 1, effective on 1 Dec 2026; and upon those containing NP or NPEO at 0.1% or higher in weight for Stage 2, effective on 1 Jun 2027.

MOENV reminds that enterprises operating with these products will be given a buffering period of 18 to 20 months to have enough time to take the necessary response and encouraged to source for alternatives to lower the impact on domestic environment and public health.