



## Major Environmental Policies

April 2026

### **1. Executive Yuan approved the “Phase III Greenhouse Gas Reduction Action Plan” for six major sectors to achieve Taiwan’s 2030 periodic regulatory goals through concrete five-year decarbonization actions**

On February 26, 2026, the Executive Yuan approved the *Phase III Greenhouse Gas Reduction Action Plan* for six major sectors: energy, manufacturing, residential and commercial, transportation, agriculture, and environment. The implementation period runs from 2026 to 2030. Relevant central government agencies will carry out sector-specific mitigation strategies and 20 flagship decarbonization initiatives in accordance with the *Phase III Action Plan*. These efforts will be supported by regular monitoring and evaluation, information disclosure, and public participation, with all stakeholders contributing jointly to the achievement of Taiwan’s Phase III periodic regulatory goals for 2030.

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) stated that, in May 2025, the Executive Yuan approved the *Phase III Greenhouse Gas Periodic Regulatory Goals* (第三期溫室氣體階段管制目標) in accordance with the *Climate Change Response Act* (氣候變遷因應法). In November, in accordance with the *United Nations Paris Agreement* (巴黎協定), it further approved the “*Republic of China (Taiwan) Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)*.” These set new national emissions reduction targets for 2030, 2032, and 2035 at 28% ( $\pm 2\%$ ), 32% ( $\pm 2\%$ ), and 38% ( $\pm 2\%$ ), respectively, relative to the baseline year of 2005. The competent ministries—the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Environment—overseeing the six major sectors are advancing implementation in accordance with the governance framework established under the *Climate Change Response Act* and the *Phase III Greenhouse Gas Reduction Action Plan* approved in this round.

The MOENV explained that the Phase III Greenhouse Gas Reduction Action Plan for the six major sectors is formulated in compliance with Article 11 of the Climate Change Response Act. Based on the “*National Climate Change Action Guidelines*” (國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領) and the “*Phase III Greenhouse Gas Periodic Regulatory Goals*” approved by the Executive Yuan, the plans incorporate a review and analysis of the implementation of the *Phase II Action Plan*. They also establish sector-specific periodic regulatory goals and evaluation indicators. The proposed strategies and measures encompass sectoral voluntary reduction action plans aligned with the implementation timeline of the “*Taiwan Overall Decarbonization Action Plan*” (臺灣總體減碳行動計畫) as well as 20 flagship decarbonization action programs. In addition, the plans include expected benefits, impact assessments, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and comply fully with statutory requirements for information disclosure and public participation. The approved Phase III Action Plans for the six major sectors have

been published in full on the Climate Information Disclosure Platform (<https://www.cca.gov.tw/info/>).

The MOENV noted that, to achieve the 2030 Greenhouse Gas Periodic Regulatory Goals for the six major sectors, the approved action plan clearly sets out Phase III policy priorities for each sector. In the energy sector, efforts focus on restructuring the energy mix and improving energy efficiency, with a 2030 periodic target to reduce the electricity emission factor to 0.319 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per kWh (a decrease of nearly 32% from 0.469 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per kWh in 2024). The manufacturing sector will leverage the carbon fee system and voluntary reduction plans to drive emissions reductions, guided by three key strategies: process optimization, energy transition, and the circular economy, while fostering low-carbon supply chains through large enterprises leading smaller firms. The residential and commercial sector centers on “near-zero-carbon buildings” and “deep energy efficiency” as core approaches to advance the transition to low-carbon lifestyles. The transportation sector is promoting a dual-track transformation focused on public transit and vehicle electrification. The agriculture sector adopts a two-pronged strategy of emissions reduction and carbon sequestration, actively expanding natural carbon sinks. In the environmental sector, greenhouse gas emissions have already been reduced by more than 70% compared to the baseline year. In addition to continuing efforts to reduce emissions from pollution sources, the sector has incorporated two flagship decarbonization initiatives—resource circulation and net-zero sustainable green living—to support emissions reductions across other sectors.

The MOENV further noted that, during the implementation of the *Phase III Greenhouse Gas Reduction Action Plan*, the competent authorities for the six major sectors will, in accordance with Article 12 of the *Climate Change Response Act*, prepare and publicly release annual performance reports. These reports will include itemized assessments of progress toward sectoral targets and evaluation indicators, accompanied by corrective measures and rolling reviews to ensure continuous improvement. All this information will be disclosed to the public.

The MOENV emphasized that achieving the nation’s new carbon reduction targets requires joint efforts by the central government, local governments, and the public at large. In accordance with Article 15 of the *Climate Change Response Act*, each local government must, within eight months of the approval of the Phase III sectoral reduction action plan, prepare and widely solicit public input on a draft “*Phase III Greenhouse Gas Reduction Implementation Plan*” (第三期溫室氣體減量執行方案 (草案)). The MOENV has already initiated support measures for local governments through central–local coordination meetings and by providing drafting guidelines. Through strengthened collaboration between central and local authorities, it aims to ensure the effective implementation of the Taiwan Overall Decarbonization Action Plan, while enabling local governments to develop context-specific mitigation strategies tailored to their unique conditions. Together with broad public participation, these efforts are intended to achieve the nation’s 2030 periodic regulatory goals.

## **2. The MOENV amends the Water Pollution Control Measures and Permit Application Review Management Regulations; major**

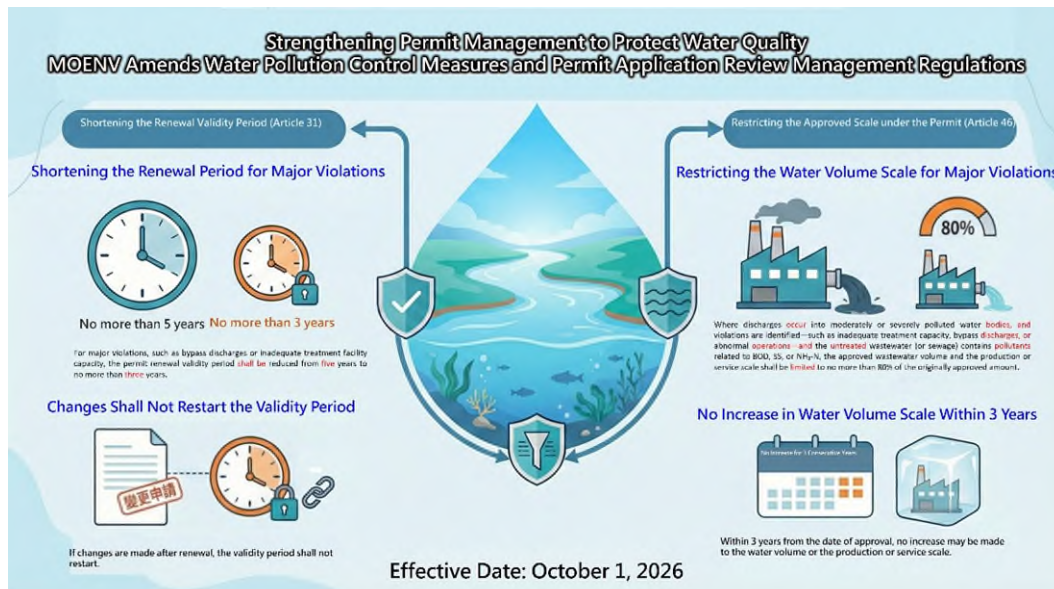
## **violations will result in shortened permit terms and reduced discharge volumes**

**To strengthen the management of water pollution control permits (and related documentation), the MOENV promulgated amendments on March 24, 2026, to the Regulations Governing the Review and Management of Water Pollution Control Measures Plans and Permit Applications (hereinafter, the “Permit Regulations”). The amendments introduce two key changes targeting serious violations: (1) provisions allowing for the shortening of permit renewal terms, and (2) restrictions on wastewater discharge volumes, as well as on the scale of production or services. These measures are intended to safeguard water quality.**

MOENV explained that permits (and related documentation) issued to enterprises or sewerage systems are valid for a period of five years. However, during the validity period, the permit term will be limited to no more than three years if a permittee commits major violations of the *Water Pollution Control Act* (水汚染防治法) (hereinafter, the “Act”), including illegal bypass discharge, inadequate wastewater treatment capacity or equipment, or failure to maintain normal operation of treatment facilities. Furthermore, where a permit has been renewed and subsequently amended, the validity period may not be reset or recalculated.

For impaired water bodies with elevated River Pollution Index (RPI) levels, the MOENV has strengthened discharge controls. Where an enterprise’s wastewater contains parameters associated with the RPI, and the enterprise is found, during the permit validity period, to be in violation of the *Water Pollution Control Act* (i.e., having inadequate treatment capacity or equipment, engaging in illegal bypass discharge, or failing to maintain normal operation of treatment facilities), the permitted maximum daily wastewater generation volume, as well as the scale of production or services, will be reduced to no more than 80% of the originally approved levels. Moreover, no increases may be approved for a period of three years from the date of approval. These measures are intended to reduce river pollution and provide impaired water bodies with an opportunity to recover.

The MOENV emphasized that these amendments are intended to strengthen the management of permits (and related documentation), encourage regulated entities to enhance compliance awareness, and safeguard the aquatic environment. Where a permittee’s permit (or related documentation) has been subject to a shortened renewal term or reduced approved maximum daily wastewater discharge volume and production or service scale, and no further major violations occur during the permit’s validity period, the original five-year renewal term and approved production or service scale may be restored.



## MOENV Amends Water Pollution Control Measures and Permit Application Review Management Regulations

### 3. Ensuring testing quality while reflecting administrative costs:

#### **MOENV issues amendments to the “Fee-Charging Standards Governing Application for Environmental Analysis Organization Permit” (檢驗測定許可申請收費標準)**

To uphold the “user-pays” principle and reflect actual administrative costs, the MOENV issued amendments to the Fee-Charging Standards Governing Application for Environmental Analysis Organization Permit on March 20. In addition to incorporating legal authority under the Climate Change Response Act, the amendments adjust various review and certificate fees based on cost analysis. These changes aim to maintain the quality of inspection and testing services while ensuring sound fiscal management.

The MOENV stated that the current fee standards have been in effect since May 21, 2003, with the most recent amendment on December 6, 2016. It has been over nine years since any adjustment. Considering that personnel, materials, and administrative management costs have risen significantly in recent years, the current fees no longer reflect the actual cost of government-provided services. To achieve a balance between fee revenue and expenditures, a cost analysis was conducted in accordance with the *Charges and Fee Act* (規費法). After completing the public notice and consultation process at the end of 2025, the fee adjustments were finalized and implemented.

The current fee adjustments primarily reflect the actual costs of administrative review and evaluation. Specifically, the document review fee has been adjusted to NT\$13,000; the system evaluation review fee is now NT\$14,500 per testing category; the approval review fee for signatories of testing reports has been set at NT\$4,600 per person per instance; and the permit certificate fee has been adjusted to NT\$1,000. In addition, to

further strengthen and refine the regulatory framework, the amendments incorporate changes to the legal basis. The adjustments add Article 61, Paragraph 2 of the *Climate Change Response Act* as a statutory authority for these fee standards and update relevant provisions under the *Air Pollution Control Act* and the *Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act* accordingly.

The National Environmental Research Academy (NERA) of the MOENV emphasized that establishing fair and reliable environmental testing data depends on a robust management system for testing institutions. The current fee adjustments are intended to reasonably reflect government service costs, ensuring the continued provision of high-quality review and evaluation services, and thereby safeguarding the credibility of environmental testing data. The related regulatory amendment orders and revised provisions have been published in the Executive Yuan Gazette and on the MOENV's website for public reference.

#### **4. The MOENV updates the “*Surface Water Classification and Water Quality Standards*” (地面水體分類及水質標準) to protect water environments**

**To keep pace with current needs, improve the quality of water bodies nationwide, safeguard public water safety, and respond to societal expectations for high-quality, accessible aquatic environments, the MOENV has revised and reissued the “*Surface Water Classification and Water Quality Standards*.”**

The amendments reflect two major new governance objectives for water environments. First, the water quality standards are updated to include per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), and to revise the ammonia nitrogen criteria. Second, the designated uses of water bodies are expanded to include “aquatic recreation.”

The *Surface Water Classification and Water Quality Standards* are divided into two main categories of environmental criteria: protection of human health, and protection of living environments. Regarding the protection of human health, PFAS have received significant international attention in recent years because of their persistence in the environment and potential health risks, prompting proactive preventive management by the Ministry. This revision establishes a combined standard of 50 ng/L for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) for Class A and B waters, consistent with current drinking water quality standards. This ensures safety at the source of the water body. Regarding the protection of living environments, the existing indicator for coliform bacteria has been refined to *E. coli* to more accurately reflect fecal contamination in water bodies, enhancing public health relevance and aligning with international testing practices. Additionally, to ensure consistency between water use and applicable standards, the ammonia nitrogen criterion for Class C waters has been revised to match the drinking water source quality standard.

Moreover, as domestic river pollution has been significantly reduced, public interest in accessing waterfronts and participating in water-based recreational activities has

grown, increasing demand for water quality suitable for aquatic recreation. To advance the policy vision of “understand water, protect water, approach water, and love water,” the current revision specifically adds “aquatic recreation” as an applicable use for Class C and higher waters, aligning with clear objectives for sustainable water resource management.

**iwaterTaiwan**

環境部 廣告  
Ministry of Environment

## Amended Surface Water Classification and Water Quality Standards Promulgated

### Protecting the Living Environment

- **Adding E. coli Standards**  
The fecal coliform indicator is refined to E. coli, making it more meaningful for public health and more aligned with international trends.
- **Adjusting the Ammonia Nitrogen Standard Value**  
The ammonia nitrogen standard value for Class C water bodies is revised to align with drinking water source quality standards.
- **Adding Water-Based Recreation as a Designated Beneficial Use**  
Class A, B, and C water bodies will be designated for “water-based recreation,” taking into account public demand for waterside activities.

### Protecting Human Health

- **Adding PFAS Standards**  
Collectively Known as PFAS  
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)  
CCCCCCCC(=O)O  
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)  
CCCCCCCC(S(=O)(=O)O)F  
**≤ 50 ng/L**

### Revision and Reissuance of the Surface Water Classification and Water Quality Standards

## 5. Minister of MOENV meets with a delegation from “Saint Kitts and Nevis, led by the Minister of Public Infrastructure, Energy, and Utilities and the Minister of Sustainable Development and Environment,” aiming to deepen bilateral environmental cooperation

On March 12, 2026, Minister Peng Chi-ming of the MOENV met a visiting delegation from Saint Kitts and Nevis, led by the Minister of Public Infrastructure, Energy, and Utilities and the Minister of Sustainable Development and Environment. Minister Peng emphasized the longstanding friendship between the two countries and noted their shared goals in environmental protection. He expressed interest in exploring the signing of a memorandum of understanding to strengthen bilateral cooperation,

**with the aim of completing preliminary consultations by the end of 2026. To implement this cooperative framework, both sides agreed to establish a technical working group, coordinated by Taiwan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The group will focus on concrete planning for collaboration in renewable energy, carbon credits, and the circular economy, particularly in alignment with EU recycling standards and digital product passports.**

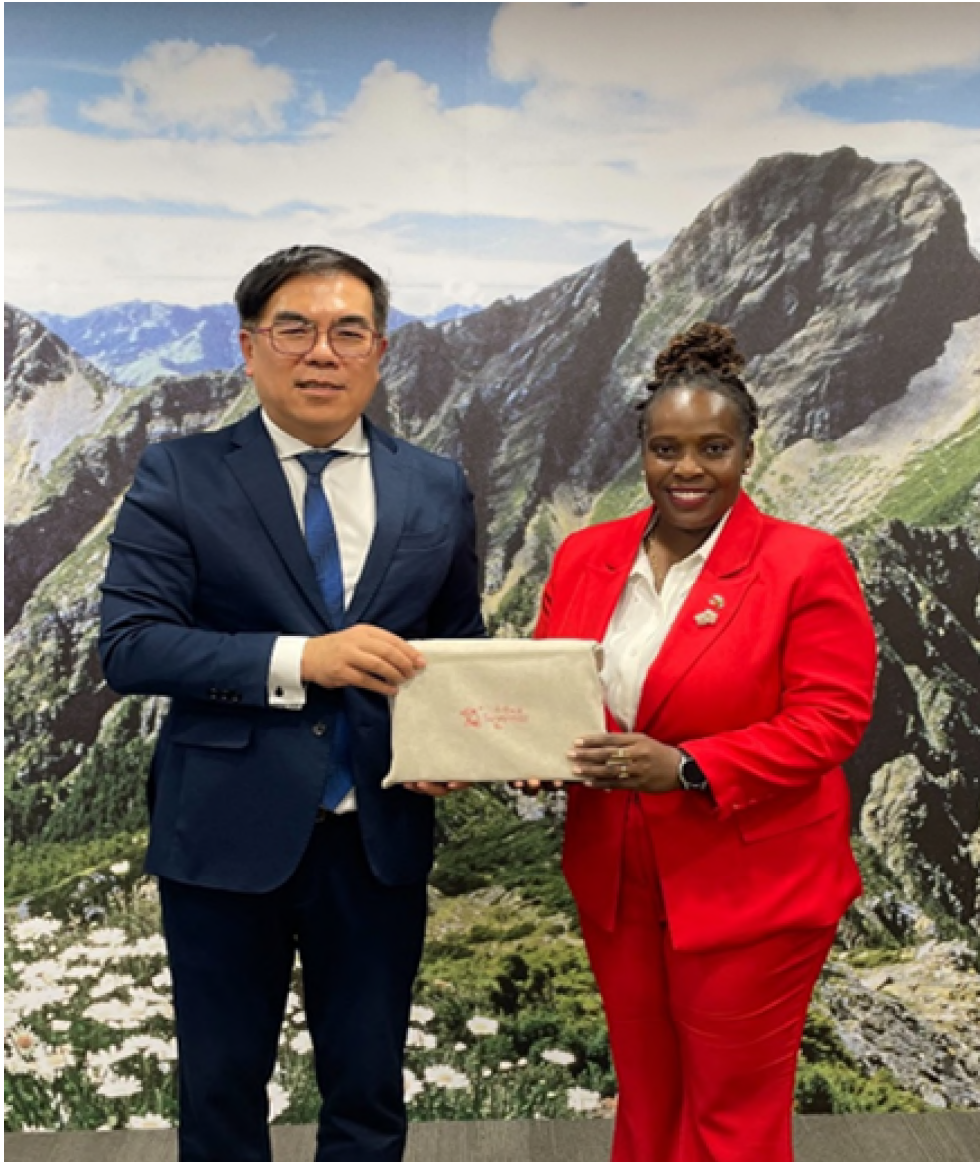
Minister of Public Infrastructure Konris Maynard, representing the government and people of Saint Kitts, expressed sincere gratitude for Taiwan’s longstanding cooperation across various fields. He emphasized that the strong partnership between the two countries has helped Saint Kitts achieve significant progress in national infrastructure and related development, and he looks forward to deepening bilateral cooperation and exchanges of experience on the foundation of this relationship.

Minister of Sustainable Development and Environment Dr. Joyelle Clarke expressed hope for deepening the Taiwan–Saint Kitts sustainable partnership and emphasized that Saint Kitts’ current environmental policies focus on six key areas: energy, water resources, food security, sustainable settlement, sustainable industries, and the circular economy. Regarding practical cooperation, she suggested prioritizing collaboration in the circular economy and critical minerals sectors and expressed the expectation that both sides will strengthen dialogue to present tangible results of their cooperation at COP31.

Minister Peng expressed gratitude for Saint Kitts’ longstanding support and advocacy for Taiwan in the international arena. He noted that the MOENV will continue to advance the Environmental Partnership Agreement, focusing on climate change adaptation, the circular economy, and sustainable development. These efforts aim to help Saint Kitts strengthen climate resilience and response capacity, while fulfilling shared responsibilities and the spirit of cooperation in global climate action.



**Minister Peng Presents a Gift to Minister Maynard**



**Minister Peng Presents a Gift to Minister Clarke**

**6. EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) takes effect:  
Minister Peng leads MOENV delegation to Europe to prepare  
through multifaceted measures**

The EU's CBAM officially takes effect in 2026. Starting this year, regulated products imported into the EU must report their carbon content, undergo verification by EU-recognized inspection bodies, and have carbon price adjustments calculated. CBAM certificate fees will then be paid to the EU the following year. According to MOENV, in response to the impacts of CBAM, enterprises must be able to track their product carbon emissions and reduce emissions accordingly. Taiwan has already implemented a carbon fee system and will establish a CBAM response service platform to help businesses lower administrative costs. In February, Minister Peng personally led a delegation to Europe to engage in exchanges and stay abreast of the latest devel-

**opments. The Ministry aims to work alongside enterprises to address these challenges and enhance international competitiveness.**

To achieve its carbon reduction targets, the European Union has tightened its total emissions cap under the Emissions Trading System (ETS) and simultaneously implemented the CBAM on regulated imported goods, ensuring they bear the same carbon costs as products produced within the EU. The period from 2023 to 2025 serves as a transitional phase, with full implementation scheduled for 2026. The EU has gradually released CBAM-related secondary legislation, although guidance on carbon price adjustments and verification procedures has not yet been issued. According to the European Commission's list of the top 20 CBAM-regulated import countries during the transitional period, Taiwan ranks 13th, with a total import volume of 3.74 million metric tons. Many of these products are steel-related, including fasteners, stainless steel, and carbon steel products.

The European Union emphasizes that CBAM is company-focused, not country-focused—each enterprise should strive to reduce the carbon emissions of its products. When calculating CBAM certificate fees, companies may deduct the actual carbon costs already paid in the country of production, including carbon fees. The MOENV noted that, although Taiwan is not among the EU's largest CBAM-regulated importers, the production of these goods is dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises, numbering approximately 2,600 companies. For these businesses, navigating the complex procedures for reporting, verification, and carbon cost deductions represents a significant administrative burden.

In February of this year, Minister Peng led a delegation from the MOENV to Brussels, Belgium, to engage with EU officials on CBAM-related issues. Minister Peng presented "Green Strategies in Taiwan," outlining Taiwan's net-zero, carbon pricing, and climate governance strategies, and discussed three key issues with the EU:

- I. Carbon cost deduction calculations and documentation: Taiwan's carbon fee is recognized by CBAM as an eligible carbon price. Since the EU has not yet issued secondary legislation specifying the calculation of carbon cost deductions or the required documentation, Taiwan proposed that the EU clarify these methods and requirements to reduce administrative burdens for enterprises.**
- II. Accreditation mechanism for inspection bodies: Taiwan's accreditation and inspection management aligns with international practice, but CBAM requires that verification be conducted only by inspection bodies accredited by the European Union or its member states, which imposes high administrative costs on enterprises. The EU noted that many countries have raised similar concerns. In response, it is drafting inspection guidelines and amending legislation to include provisions for mutual recognition of certified inspection bodies.**
- III. Strengthening technical-level dialogue: Taiwan and the EU agreed to enhance exchanges and discussions on product carbon emission default values and other CBAM implementation details.**

The MOENV stated that, with the EU's CBAM taking effect this year, Taiwan's steel

manufacturing sector will be the most directly affected. Because many CBAM regulations are still under consultation between the EU and its member states and remain complex and difficult to interpret, the Ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, has established a CBAM response service platform. This platform will provide businesses with necessary information, as well as guidance and support, using a multipronged approach to ensure the international competitiveness of Taiwan's industries.

## **7. Minister Peng Explores New Opportunities in Green Intelligent Technology with Indo-Pacific Partners at Yushan Forum**

**The 9<sup>th</sup> Yushan Forum was held in Taipei City on 16-17 March 2026. President Lai gave opening remarks at the ceremony, noting that the theme of this year's forum, "Indo-Pacific Partnership Prospects: Taiwan's Values, Technology and Resilience," emphasizes Taiwan's concrete determination to continue deepening exchanges and cooperation with New South-bound Policy partners, Indo-Pacific countries, and global democratic partners based on existing policies. Later that afternoon, Minister of Environment Peng Chi-Ming chaired a session to discuss with Indo-Pacific partners ways of using innovative green and intelligent technologies to drive the transformation to net-zero, strengthen supply chain stability, and enhance regional resilience under the stresses arising from both geopolitical risks and climate challenges.**

Organized by the Taiwan-Asia Exchange Foundation (TAEF) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the forum, named after Taiwan's highest mountain, serves as a platform for advancing regional dialogue and Taiwan's New Southbound Policy. The 9th Yushan Forum brought together several officials for in-depth dialogue and the sharing of forward-looking observations from multiple perspectives on issues including policy governance, supply chain layouts, and regional cooperation. This year's forum was honored to have as special guests former Fijian Prime Minister Mahendra Chaudhry, as well as Lech Wałęsa, the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize laureate and former President of Poland, who played a key role in the democratization of his country. Other attendees included: Mr. Lee Jun-Seok, Chairman of the Reform Party of South Korea; Ong Kian Ming, former Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry of Malaysia; Jonathan Fried, Chairman of the National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation of Canada; as well as local industry representatives Mona Yang, Sustainability Manager at Delta Electronics; Steven Wu, Senior Vice President of UMC; and Hsieh Chi-Yeh, Chairman of Fengyu Group.

While chairing the third discussion session, entitled "Technology Innovation Partnerships — Green and Smart Technology Incubation Hubs," Minister Peng pointed out that the net-zero transition is closely linked to technological innovation, economic security, industrial competitiveness, and regional cooperation within the context of global political and economic restructuring, supply chain reorganization, and escalating climate risks. Most importantly, innovation in green technology is the driving force behind the net-zero transition.

Minister Peng further emphasized that Taiwan is working to elevate climate governance to the level of a national strategy in full swing, with Taiwan's President personally leading the "National Climate Change Countermeasures Committee" and proposing the "Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0)," which set a target of reducing carbon emissions by 38%±2% by 2035. Taiwan launched a carbon fee system in 2025 to steer companies toward investing in voluntary emission reduction and low-carbon development and is planning for a carbon emissions trading system in line with international standards. The policy-driven net-zero transition has motivated the gradual reshaping of industry and employment. Studies show that the added economic benefits spinning off from Taiwan's green technology industry have exceeded NT\$500 billion accounting for about 2% of GDP and creating 380,000 jobs. Among these benefits, the circular economy, renewable energy systems, and energy efficiency account for more than 70%, indicating that the green transition has been an integral part of industrial upgrading, investment planning, and talent development.

Minister Peng summarized that integration, trust and resilience, and regional partnerships are the three pillars of a green transition. To meet imminent risks and challenges, the power of innovation can be transformed into a driving force for regional prosperity only by integrating technology, institutions, and talent, and by deepening cooperation with like-minded partners. Taiwan has a solid foundation in both manufacturing and technology and will further explore cooperation opportunities in the future to make green and smart innovative technologies an important force contributing to the sustainable development of the Indo-Pacific region.



**Key speakers at the opening ceremony of the 2026 Yushan Forum.**



**MOENV Minister Peng (center) with speakers at the 2026 Yushan Forum's third discussion session on "Technology Innovation Partnerships."**



**Minister Peng (first on right) in dialogue with international guests.**

## **8. MOENV Leads 2026 Net-Zero City Expo with Display on "AI Environmental Technology Management"**

The 2026 Smart City Expo & Net Zero City Expo was held from 17-20 March 2026 at the Taipei Nangang Exhibition Center. Representatives from cities around the world, as well as experts and businesses from industry, government, academia, and research institutions, were in attendance to exchange ideas and discuss the future development of smart cities and the net-zero transition.

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) had an exhibit at the Expo this year under the

theme of "AI Environmental Technology Management," which showcased the innovative applications of artificial intelligence and digital technology in environmental governance, and how technology can be used to propel Taiwan toward net-zero emissions by 2050.

The MOENV stated that this exhibition focused on governance using environmental technology, in line with the national policy direction of promoting net-zero and digital "bi-axial transition." It showed how artificial intelligence and smart technology can help improve the efficiency of environmental management, promote industrial transformation, and promote green living.

The Expo covered three themes: "Smart Management," "Net Zero Transition," and "Circular Economy," comprehensively show-casing the innovative achievements of environmental technology and sustainable development, from lifestyle transformation and environmental monitoring to resource circulation.

### **Three Exhibition Themes: The Integration of Technology and Sustainability**

#### **I. Smart Management: Creating a New Model for AI-based Smart Environmental Management**

Smart Management exhibits showcased how AI and digital technology can enhance environmental management capabilities. This area featured an "acoustic camera" system that combines acoustic recognition and image analysis technology to accurately identify noisy vehicles and improve the efficiency of enforcement, thus helping to maintain peace and quiet in urban environments. The demonstration also showed smart fencing and environmental monitoring technologies, using IoT sensors and remote monitoring equipment to instantly identify and manage pollution hotspots. The area also featured smart devices such as robodogs and unmanned boats, assisting personnel in entering high-risk or inaccessible environments for patrols and monitoring, thereby improving operational safety and efficiency. In addition, MOENV is promoting the transition to digital administration and has now achieved 100% electronic verification of documents. It is estimated that this will reduce paper use by about 3.2 million sheets per year. The next plan is to introduce AI-powered smart documents, moving toward a low-carbon digital office.

#### **II. Net Zero Transition: Low-carbon Actions from Daily Life to Urban Life**

Net-Zero Transition exhibits showcased how environmental technology can be integrated into daily life and urban governance to promote public participation in the transition to low-carbon. Exhibits displayed various environmental data applications and smart warning systems, enabling the public to access real-time air quality and environmental information and strengthening their capability to reduce exposure to environmental risks. It also showcased real-world examples of net-zero living, from monitoring the quality of the living environment to urban low-carbon management, demonstrating how technology can help create a healthier and more friendly living environment.

Through interactive displays and data visualizations, viewers learned about the

key role of technology in the net-zero transition process and were encouraged to start adopting low-carbon practices in their daily lives.

### **III. Circular Economy: Resource Reuse Creates Sustainable Value**

Circular Economy exhibits focused on resource circulation and regeneration applications, showcasing Taiwan's innovative achievements in the field. The display area featured various waste recycling technologies and products, including examples of recycled coffee grounds and seashell calcium recycling, demonstrating how waste products can be technologically converted into new sustainable materials. In addition, the area showcased smart recycling and material identification, where AI is used for identification and classification, thereby improving recycling efficiency and driving industry toward a circular economy. Real-world examples and interactive exhibits illustrated how resource circulation—from reduction at the source to reuse—is becoming an important part of building a sustainable society.

The "Net Zero Transition Forum II" was held on the afternoon of 18 March, themed "Green Technology." Guests from industry, government, academia, research, and NGOs were invited to explore development trends, strategic layouts, and governance. These cross-ministerial and cross-sectoral dialogues connected action paths across policy, R&D, finance, and industry, inspiring participants to act toward a net-zero future.

In addition to cutting-edge technologies, the "AI Environmental Technology Management" display featured interactive experiences, including an electronic stamp collection activity, motion-sensing games, and quizzes with prizes. Furthermore, the booth itself was a net-zero practice, built with "rent-to-own" materials, digital billboards, and recycled materials, avoiding designs that lead to unnecessary waste.

MOENV hoped this exhibition would help more people understand environmental technology and promote participation in the net-zero transition. The exhibition offered interactive activities and Green Point rewards, inviting everyone to explore a future where technology and the environment coexist harmoniously.



**Deputy Minister Hsieh Yein-Rui and MOENV colleagues invited the public to view the exhibit for "AI Environmental Technology Management."**



**The MOENV's "AI Environmental Technology Management" exhibit featured interactive games that allowed visitors to learn more about environmental technology applications through engaging and fun activities.**



The MOENV's "AI Environmental Technology Management" exhibit showcased a robodog for the first time, fully integrating and utilizing environmental governance with technology.

## 9. Ministry of Environment Launches “Rebag” Matching Program to Revitalize Hidden Re-sources

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) announced on 26 March 2026 an extended promotional campaign for the “Rebag” program, encouraging citizens to donate stockpiled unused paper and reusable bags. These items will be redistributed to

**shopping districts and markets through a matching platform. The MOENV will provide official graphics for free download, enabling businesses, markets, and merchants to build recycling stations at a "low cost." This second-hand bag recycling mechanism aims to turn idle resources into social wealth, demonstrating Taiwan's social resilience in promoting resource circulation.**

Minister Peng Chi-Ming pointed out that many shopping bags accumulate at home unnoticed, eventually becoming waste if not disposed of regularly. "The MOENV hopes to revitalize these hidden resources and channel them to business districts and traditional markets through the 'Rebag' matchmaking platform," stated Minister Peng. He emphasized that the ministry would provide a program logo for free download, inviting companies to participate in this "circle of kindness" as the MOENV facilitates the matching of supply and demand.

### **I. Corporate Responses Visible at Jianguo Flower Market**

Minister Peng explained that while past plastic reduction relied heavily on rigorous restrictions, practical implementation had its limits. MOENV has now shifted its focus to field interaction, establishing convenient alternative mechanisms that guide behavioral changes.

Using the Jianguo Flower Market as an example, the proportion of plastic-free shopping increased from 1.5% to 10% following the introduction of second-hand bag recycling. Due to recent international trends, plastic bags have become more expensive; therefore, the Resource Circulation Administration (RECA) is further promoting the "Rebag" platform to connect businesses with markets, revitalizing idle materials and fostering a nationwide plastic-reduction culture.

### **II. Sharing of Practical Experience**

Mr. Chang Hsueh-Tan (President of the Jianguo Holiday Flower Market Association): Noted that the use of second-hand or self-provided bags reached 10%, with a future goal of 20–30%. Mr. Wang Chuan-Kuo (Chairman of the Nanmen Market Association): Pointed out that over half of their shoppers have developed the habit of bringing their own bags. Leezen Company: Shared their successful internal recycling model and expressed support for the MOENV's national expansion. Japan Airlines (JAL) & ADATA Technology: Announced that they have integrated bag donation into their ESG initiatives, mobilizing employees to contribute to the flower market's reduction efforts.

### **III. Creating the "Rebag" Matching Platform and Establishing "Low Threshold" Recycling Stations**

To improve resource utilization, the MOENV launched the "Rebag: Second-hand Bag Recycling Platform" (<https://sup.moenv.gov.tw/Page/rebag>). The platform offers: Seamless Matching: Initial registration via digital forms to connect supply and demand efficiently. Standardized Templates: Free downloads of the "Rebag" logo and professional layouts. Zero-Capital Setup: Businesses can create professional recycling bins by simply attaching printed labels to existing cardboard

boxes. The MOENV also urged participants to implement a "dedicated maintenance" mechanism to ensure bags remain clean and tidy, thereby building consumer trust and preventing site clutter.

#### IV. Circle of Kindness: Corporate ESG Contributions Commended

The MOENV stated that companies actively participating in collection efforts and partners setting up recycling points will be commended. This recognizes their environmental contributions and turns Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) into visible, sustainable results. As the global environment remains turbulent, the MOENV hopes "Rebag" will become a vital force for environmental and economic stability, inviting more retailers to help build a resilient Taiwan.



The MOENV's Resource Circulation Administration (RECA) is promoting the "Rebag" matchmaking platform to connect businesses and the market; from left to right: Takashi Fujita (Director, JAL); Lan Shu-Fang (Manager, ADATA); Lai Ying-Ying (Director-General, RECA); Peng Chi-Ming (MOENV Minister); Chang Hsueh-Tan (Chairman, Jianguo Flower Market); Wang Chuan-Kuo (Director, Nanmen Market); and Chou Yu-Ying (Manager, Leezen).



The MOENV announced the expansion of its "Rebag" program, inviting participating companies and stores to share their experiences.

## 10. MOENV Marks World Meteorological Day by Launching Public Learning Platform with Prizes for Completing Lessons

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) launched the public learning platform "Clean Air, Better Future" on 23 March 2026 to mark 2026 World Meteorological Day, themed "Observing Today, Protecting Tomorrow." The MOENV stated that the day focuses on the importance of observing and understanding climate and environmental change, noting that meteorological conditions have a significant influence on air quality. With global climate change and urbanization, air quality management has gradually shifted from focusing primarily on end-of-pipe pollution control to a "net-zero win-win" approach that combines carbon reduction and pollution reduction. The platform combines professional air quality knowledge with everyday content, providing digital learning and public participation opportunities. Learners are eligible for prizes by completing a quiz. It is hoped the platform will elevate public awareness from mere "understanding" to "taking action," guiding citizens to work together to protect clean blue skies.

The platform is centered on a "General Knowledge Course on Air Quality" in which experts from various fields share their in-sights, illuminating the close relationship between air quality and quality of life. The digital course consists of 6 units and 11 lessons, covering topics such as: Meteorology and air quality. Air pollution sources. Atmospheric chemistry and pollutants. Health risks. Air quality forecasting technology. Air pollution control policies and the net-zero transition.

The MOENV explained that the prizes for taking the quiz are divided into two learner categories: "General Public" and "Youth." Interested individuals may sign up on the

platform website and engage with the online course. After completing 50% of the lessons, they can participate in the "Knowledge Challenge" activity. Fifty random questions will be selected for the test; those who answer 35 questions correctly (a score of 70 points or more) by 31 May 2026 will be eligible for the prize draw. The total prize value is NT\$350,000 in electronic gift vouchers, with a grand prize of NT\$10,000. All are encouraged to improve their knowledge of air quality issues through these lessons.

In addition, to encourage youth involvement in environmental issues, those who complete all digital courses will receive a digital learning certificate to serve as evidence of self-directed learning in their learning portfolios. A special "Letter of Love to the Future Blue Sky" campaign has also been launched. Students from high schools, vocational schools, and junior colleges across Taiwan are invited to share their visions for clean air in a handwritten letter of no more than 500 words. Twenty students will be selected to receive a scholarship of NT\$10,000 and a certificate of honor. They will also be invited to an "Air Quality Salon with the MOENV Minister" for face-to-face dialogue, promoting intergenerational exchange on environmental governance.

MOENV invites everyone to participate, learn, and take action to protect the blue sky, realizing the vision of "breathing comfortably and living well for generations to come."

## **11. Initial Class of MOENV's "Net Zero Green Collar Talent Training Program" for Laborers Held, Assisted by Tuition Subsidies**

**The National Environmental Research Academy (NERA) of the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) and the Workforce Development Agency (WDA) of the Ministry of Labor worked together with National Yunlin University of Science and Technology (YunTech) to launch Taiwan's first "Net Zero Green Collar Talent Training Program" specifically for laborers on 21 March 2026. Acting NERA President Wu Yueh-Chuen stated that this program demonstrates the government's de-termination to promote industrial net-zero transition. While the tuition fee is NT\$12,000 per person, laborers who meet certain requirements are eligible for a full government subsidy.**

Professor Chiang Hung-Lung of YunTech, the designer of this labor training program, noted its immense popularity. The 40 enrollment spots were filled in less than a week after registration opened, suggesting a high demand among grassroots laborers to upgrade their net-zero policy knowledge and professional skills. Statistics show that this year's participants come from various backgrounds and are of high quality, with more than 50% coming from the manufacturing and construction industries. The average age is 42, with an equal gender ratio. Notably, 30% of the trainees hold postgraduate degrees or higher, indicating that the net-zero transition has become a core issue of concern for professionals with cross-disciplinary skills.

Acting NERA President Wu stated that central Taiwan has long been an important manufacturing hub for Taiwan, with well-developed industrial clusters in precision machinery, petrochemical products, and construction engineering. While most trainees came from manufacturing and construction, the class also included professionals from finance, healthcare, transportation, and fisheries. This highlights that green skills have

steadily become a standard requirement for laborers to enhance their workplace competitiveness and successfully transition across industries amid the net-zero trend.

To meet the demand for net-zero transition talent, the NERA has collaborated with 36 universities to establish the "Ministry of Environment's Net-Zero Green Collar Talent Cultivation Alliance," setting up centers in northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan. The Central Taiwan Training Center, led by YunTech, is responsible for Miaoli, Taichung, Nantou, Changhua, and Yun-lin. YunTech's pioneering establishment of this laborers' program demonstrates the center's proactive approach to addressing the local industry's need for a sustainable workforce.

The NERA stated that the training program consists of 48 hours of coursework with a tuition fee of NT\$12,000. The curriculum covers policy trends, greenhouse gas inventorying, voluntary reductions, and product carbon footprints, helping trainee's systematically build a professional foundation ranging from policy understanding to practical application. To alleviate the financial burden on workers, the WDA provides subsidies covering 80% of the tuition. Full subsidies are available for socially disadvantaged groups, including those from low- and middle-income households, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Details can be found on the WDA's website at <https://reurl.cc/j6k7K1>.

Given the enthusiastic response, YunTech plans to offer two more similar programs this year. Interested workers may check availability on the WDA's "Taiwan Jobs" platform at <https://ojt.wda.gov.tw/ClassSearch>.

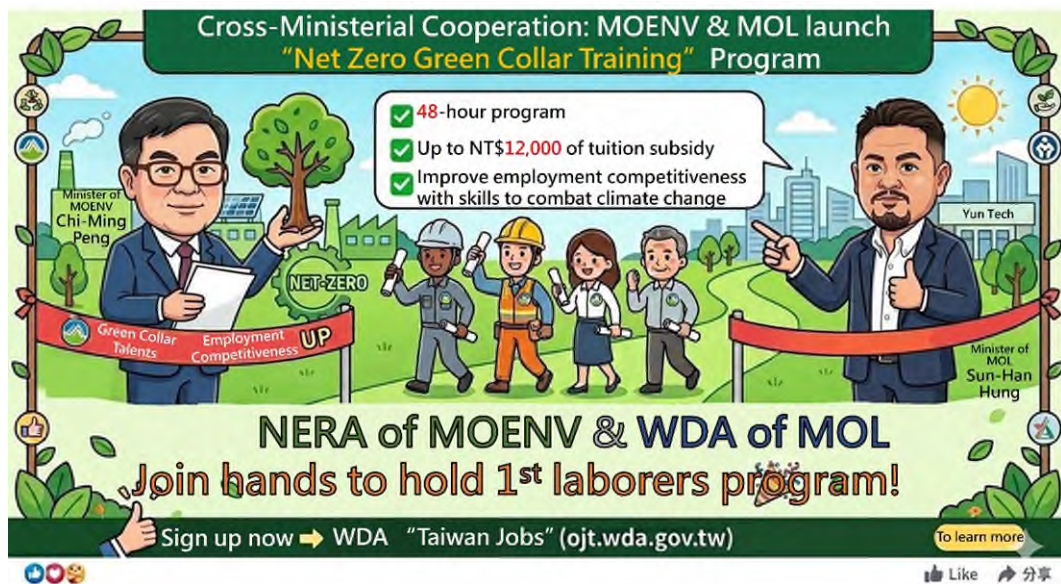
In addition to the YunTech class, these alliance courses are being launched nationwide and are open to all majors. To encourage youth participation, students under 30 (excluding part-time students) are eligible for a NT\$6,000 discount upon passing the required test, while those from low-income households or with disabilities may apply for a full NT\$12,000 tuition waiver. More information is available at the "Green Collar Talent Information Platform" (<https://reurl.cc/AbvZk3>).



The first class of the "Net Zero Green Collar Talent Training Program" for laborers.



The MOENV and YunTech worked together to launch Taiwan's first "Net Zero Green Collar Talent Training Program" for laborers. The 40 available spots were filled in less than a week.



The NERA and the WDA jointly created Taiwan's first "Net Zero Green Collar Talent" program specifically for laborers, launched at YunTech to enhance the workplace competitiveness of green-collar workers.