Major Environmental Policies

December 2025

1. MOENV Reveals Taiwan's 2035 NDC 3.0 and establishes the COP30 War Room

The 30th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP30) will be held in Belém, Brazil, from November 10 to 21. Taiwan just announced the 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) in alignment with international efforts. Despite not being a UNFCCC party, Taiwan is still committed to the Convention and determined to show the world what Taiwan has done for CO_2 reduction and sustainable transformation. This action echoes the COP30 spirit, " Global Mutirão", as part of the collaboration toward net-zero sustainability.

The MOENV held a press conference on 7 November, announcing Taiwan's 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 and the establishment of the COP 30 War Room. Minister Peng Chi-Ming delivered a speech in both Chinese and English, stating that Taiwan has experienced a series of extreme weather events in recent years, indicating that climate risks are becoming increasingly severe and that carbon reduction and adaptation work are imminent. Led by Vice Premier Cheng, the Executive Yuan designed the cross-ministerial action plan for Taiwan's overall carbon reduction. The new version of Taiwan's NDC 3.0 was officially approved by Premier Cho on 3 November after the review by the National Climate Change Committee and extensive communications with the public. With 2005 as the benchmark, the targets are 28±2% reduction by 2030 and 38±2% reduction by 2035, second only to Japan in Asia and like South Korea's targets. Such immensely challenging targets require joint efforts from the central and local governments as well as industries and society.

Minister Peng pointed out that Taiwan has done remarkably well in greenhouse gas reduction in recent years. Emissions decreased by 1.77% in 2022 and 4.64% in 2023 as opposed to the benchmark year. The latest data has projected emission decrease could be as much as 6.7% in 2024, a 2.15% drop compared with the previous year (2023). This marks the third consecutive year of significant reduction as well as an achievement only second only to that of Japan in Asia all thanks to citizens' efforts. At this year's COP30 in Brazil, Taiwan will showcase its efforts to the world with the approved version of NDC 3.0. Minister Peng stressed that, despite being unable to attend the conference as Taiwan is not a convention member, Taiwan faces the same threat of extreme weather and therefore will contribute and demonstrate its will and actions to the international community via diverse channels.

The MOENV explained that NDC) is a mechanism required by the Paris Agreement for countries to submit. It is to include climate actions beyond 2020, disclosing actions including reduction measures, reduction targets, and adaptation of climate change, and be updated and enhanced at least every five years. As submission of the 2035 NDC,

i.e., NDC 3.0, is required before the COP 30 this year, and as of 6 November a total of 72 signing parties have done so, accounting for approximately 62% of global emissions.

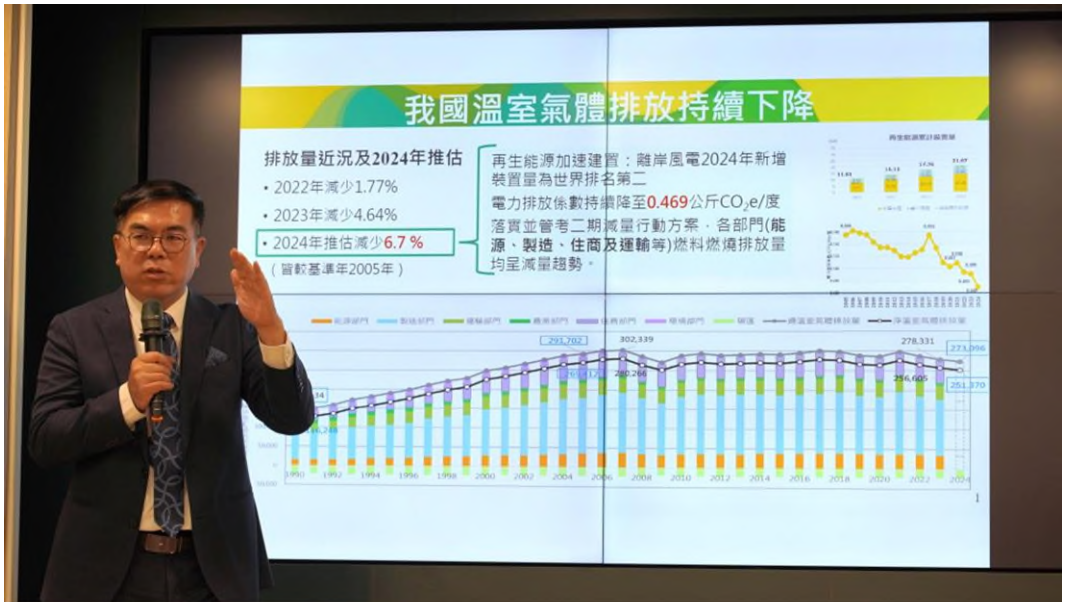
The MOENV emphasized that since 2020 Taiwan has been submitting and updating NDCs in alignment with the global community. The NDC 3.0 (version beta), proposed by the National Climate Change Committee in January this year, sets national reduction targets with 2005 as the benchmark year, including a 28±2% drop by 2030, a 32±2% drop by 2032, and a 38±2% drop by 2035. Afterwards the Committee held talks with the public and collected opinions from industries, governmental agencies, academia, research community, and civil organizations before the Executive Yuan officially approved the NDC 3.0 on 3 November. Taiwan's 2035 target, a 38±2% decrease compared to the benchmark year, covers ten fields such as equity and ambition, domestic legal framework and climate governance in Taiwan, strategies regarding energy transition and smart green energy, dual transition on digitization and green industry, green finance and carbon pricing, net-zero sustainable green living and community-driven action, just transition and green talents, global cooperation, climate change adaptation, human rights, gender equality, and the rights for children and youth. Besides displaying actual climate efforts, the NDC 3.0 also serves as Taiwan's core actions toward global climate cooperation.

With "Global Mutirão" as the event theme, the COP30 was to emphasize comprehensive promotion of the Paris Agreement across different levels and departments, focus on each country's newly submitted NDCs, and discuss follow-up actions and support mechanisms based on the inventory results. Being professional, pragmatic, and contributive, this year Taiwan will take part in the global climate efforts to stay updated on the global climate talks as well as keep searching opportunities to join international inter-governmental organizations. This year the Youth Billions Overseas Dream Fund under the Ministry of Education is being brought in, with youth representatives openly selected to go to the COP30 for exchanges with other attendees. Additionally, there will be think tanks, NGOs, and enterprises actively participating in other COP30 events, which is a display of joint energy from the civil and government sectors on climate efforts. Meanwhile, Taiwan will voluntarily disclose UNFCCC-related documents for the first time, including the 2035 NDC 3.0, the first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), and the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NIR). Moreover, a Memorandum of Cooperation on the Paris Agreement is to be signed between Taiwan and its diplomatic ally, Paraguay as an outward gesture of Taiwan's climate actions and commitment. It is hoped that Taiwan can keep sharing experiences on climate change and response with other countries to embody the Paris Agreement's spirit of fairness and global cooperation.

In response to international climate actions, the MOENV's Climate Change Administration has established a "Participating in International Climate Actions" section on its official website (https://gov.tw/dQK). This section provides comprehensive information on the UNFCCC's recent progress, Taiwan's active participation in the UNFCCC (including information from previous war rooms, downloads of Taiwan's voluntary compliance documents in Chinese and English: the NDC3.0, the BTRs, the NIRs), and results on comparisons and exchanges of international climate actions. The Administration invites all sectors to stay updated on the global trends and participate in

global climate actions together with the government.

COP30 War Room established under the MOENV



Minister Peng Chi-Ming explains Taiwan's outstanding performance in greenhouse gas reduction

Director General Ling-Yi Tsai briefs Taiwan's NDC3.0

2. Amendment Preannounced for *"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 4 November, the MOENV has preannounced listing methoxychlor, decachlorotricyclooctadecadiene (Dechlorane Plus), and 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4,6-di-tert-pentylphenol (UV-328) as toxic chemical substances and specified their control concentrations and relevant handling regulations. At the same time, management regulations for mercury and tetrachloroethylene was tightened, thereby improving Taiwan's management of toxic chemical substances.

The MOENV stated that persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are characterized by difficulty in decomposition, long-distance migration, and bioaccumulation, which pose a risk to the health of organisms. Therefore, the United Nations formulated the Stockholm Convention to eliminate, limit, and reduce POPs and protect human health and the environment. This preannouncement corresponds with the Stockholm Convention by adding methoxychlor, Dechlorane Plus, and UV-328 to the list of toxic chemical substances, bringing them in line with international regulatory standards.

Methoxychlor has been added to the list of Class I, Class III, and Class IV toxic chemical substances due to it bioconcentrating properties, non-degradability, and acute ecotoxicity. The bioconcentrating and non-degradable Dechlorane Plus has been added to the list of Class I and Class IV toxic chemical substances. The prescribed concentration for both substances is set at 0.1%, and in accordance with the Convention they are completely banned except for research, testing and education purposes. UV-328, on the other hand, has been added as a Class I and Class IV toxic chemical substance for its bioconcentration and non-degradability. The controlled concentration covers the entire spectrum of concentration, the permitted uses are specified, and the threshold

requirements have been added in accordance with the EU's Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation, which is consistent with the international scope.

Mercury was declared a Class I toxic chemical substance in 1991. This preannouncement revises bans on mercury and permitted uses in response to the management trend of the UN Minamata Convention on Mercury. Tetrachloroethylene was classified as a Class I and Class II toxic chemical substance in 1997. Based on the U.S. Final Rules for risk management and the actual operation in Taiwan, tetrachloroethylene is now banned from use in cleaning agents. However, those that have obtained registration or permits for use in cleaning agents may use the substance until it runs out in the circulation of dry-cleaning machines.

MOENV emphasized that the preannouncement takes into consideration current usage in Taiwan in response to addition of toxic chemical substance regulations. The regulations involve permit application, labeling, transportation, detection and alarm equipment, professional technical personnel, and deployment of professional response personnel. Therefore, existing operators are given a grace period of 12 to 18 months for sufficient time to respond. Businesses are also encouraged to look for alternatives to reduce the impact on the domestic environment and public health.

3. *"Draft Amendment Preannounced for Fee Standards Governing Permit Applications"* for Environmental Analysis Organizations

The MOENV stated that the *"Fee Standards Governing Permit Applications for Environmental Analysis Organizations"* (檢驗測定許可申請收費標準) have been in effect for more than 13 years since their implementation in May 2003 and have undergone three amendments, the most recent on 5 December 2016. Such practices are to reflect actual operating costs, ensure sound finance, and maintain the quality of inspection and testing services. Due to the significant increase in personnel and material costs in recent years, the current fees are no longer sufficient to cover the actual costs of government services. A draft amendment to the standards is hereby preannounced for financial balance.

The purpose of this amendment is in accordance with changes made to relevant regulations, such as listing Paragraph 2 Article 61 of the *Climate Change Response Act* (氣候變遷因應法) as a legal basis and also adjusting relevant regulations including the *Air Pollution Control Act* (空氣污染防制法) and the *Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act* (毒性及關注化學物質管理法) for a sound regulatory framework. Meanwhile, certain fees are increased to reflect the actual administrative and operational costs of processing applications for testing, inspection, and permits, including raising document review fee from NT$10,000 per case to NT$13,000, system evaluation review fee from NT$12,000 per testing category to NT$14,500, and fees for reviewing and evaluating approvals by the test report signatories from NT$2,900 per applicant to NT$4,600. Other fees such as for performance reviews and relevance test reviews are also increased reasonably based on the actual personnel and material costs calculated in recent years.

This amendment includes a new implementation period stipulating that it will officially take effect on 1 July 2026, giving testing and analysis organizations sufficient time for internal planning and adjustments, The MOENV emphasized that such adjustment regarding fee collection standards were made based on a comprehensive cost analysis and legal reviews, aiming to ensure the stability of the inspection and permit system and service quality as well as applicants' rights and the government's financial balance. In addition, the environmental monitoring and management system is adjusted to meet the needs of current environmental policies and sustainable development by newly listing more regulations as a climate-change-related legal basis.

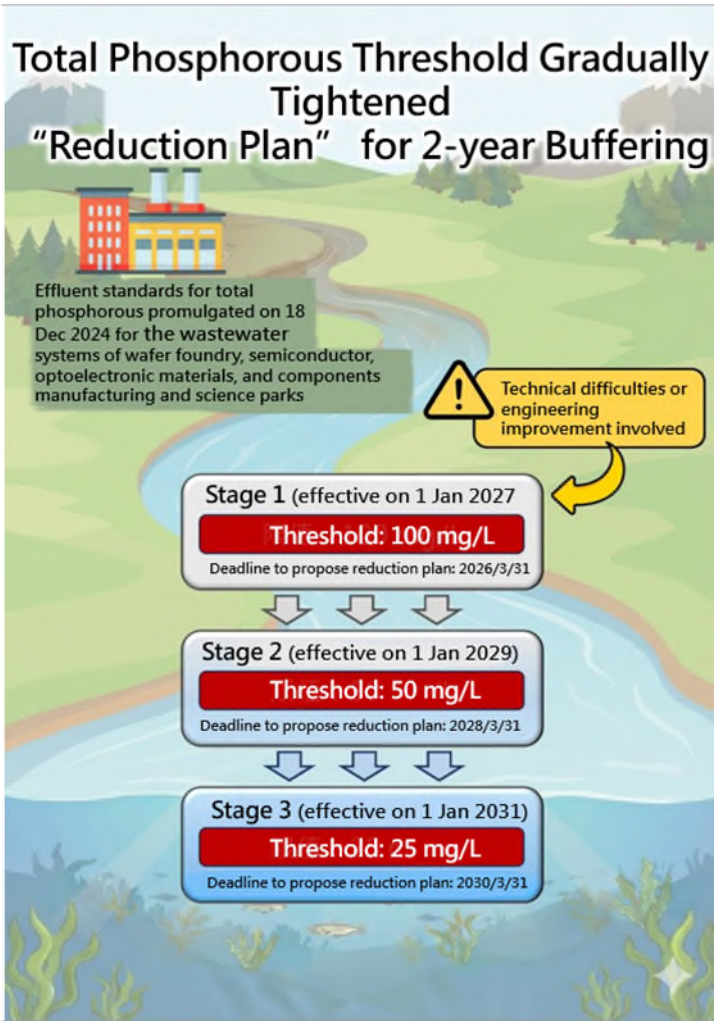
4. 2-Year Buffer Granted for Reduction Plan to Tighten Total Phosphorous Limits

The MOENV has promulgated the *"Guidelines for Reviewing Effluent Pollutant Reduction Management Plans"* (放流水污染物削減管理計畫審核作業要點) on 27 November 2025 to assist businesses in successful adaptation to the stricter standards for total phosphorus in effluent. For the wastewater systems of manufacturing wafers, semiconductors, and optoelectronic materials and parts as well as those in science parks, a "reduction management plan" may be submitted in accordance with the guidelines starting the promulgation date if criteria cannot be met immediately due to technical bottlenecks or required construction time. Once the plan is approved by local governments, businesses will be granted a two-year extension to ensure sufficient time for improvement.

The MOENV released the standards for total phosphorus in effluent on 18 December 2024, Implementing total phosphorus control measures in three phases on wastewater sewage systems of manufacturing of wafers, semiconductors, and optoelectronic materials and parts, and those in science park wastewater systems. The criteria and phases are 100 mg/L in 2027, 50 mg/L in 2029, and 25 mg/L in 2031. However, most disposal of phosphorus in wastewater is through coagulation and sedimentation, which generates a large amount of sludge. When the aforementioned standards were issued, there may be enterprises affected that are unable to meet the control limits within the specified period before the implementation deadlines specified in the Guidelines (the first phase by 31 March 2026, the second by 31 March 2028 for the second phase, and the third by 31 March) due to technical difficulties or time required for improvement constructions. To allow reasonable time for improvement, these enterprises are submitting to local governments reduction and control plans regarding effluent pollutants. Once the plan is approved, control limits for effluents may be taken effect two years after the control period for the specific phase.

Phosphorus is an important nutrient in aquatic ecosystems; however, too much phosphorus will cause negative impacts on water quality if it finds its way into water bodies. In addition to pushing for domestic wastewater phosphorus recycling through regulations, the MOENV is also subsidizing research and development of technology for phosphorus crystallization and concentration and energy conservation with the Water Pollution Control Fund and under the Forward-Looking Infrastructure Development

Program. It is hoped to guide the green transformation to industrial wastewater treatment from conventional technologies and jointly achieve the sustainable goal of net-zero reduction and resource circulation.



Effluent standards for total phosphorus

5. MOENV Held on New Carbon Pricing Thinking Under Geopolitics

The MOENV held a forum, "Taiwan's Net-Zero Transition and Carbon Pricing Governance: New Policy Thinking under Geopolitical Impacts", on 27 November in the face of challenges of global geopolitical developments and international carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM). Foreign and domestic experts and scholars invited included Professor Wen-Chen Shih of the Department of International Business, National Chengchi University; Josh Burke, Distinguished Policy Fellow at the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE); Luca Taschini, professor and chair of climate finance, University of Edinburgh; and Victor Alejandro Ortiz Rivera, Manager at Adelphi in the field of carbon markets and pricing. The event focused on the contexts of Taiwan's carbon pricing development, the key role the carbon pricing plays in the global net-zero transition, emission trading and climate policies, and the latest CBAM development. Nearly 1,000 people, either in person or online, participated in in-

depth interactions and discussions.

Taiwan Guides Industries Toward Low-Carbon Transition with Carbon Pricing in Alignment with the World

The forum started with the opening speech given by MOENV's Deputy Minister Yen-Ju Hsieh, who pointed out that climate change has become a major topic of global concern with carbon pricing considered around the world as the most effective tool for CO_2 reduction. Taiwan just launched its carbon fee system earlier this year, and approximately 90% of carbon fee payers have proposed their voluntary reduction plans for a premium rate, suggesting carbon fee has started to urge domestic enterprises to lower emissions. At the same time, MOENV is encouraging the market for trading voluntary reduction credits and exploring international cooperation. The Green Growth Alliance has been established to promote a sound carbon pricing system with collaboration between the private and public sectors, deepen international reduction cooperation, and build a green industry chain.

Professor Wen-Chen Shih started with the talk, "Taiwan's Carbon Pricing Development", walking all participants through the evolution from the *"Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act"* (溫室氣體減量及管理法) to the *"Climate Change Response Act"* (氣候變遷因應法). She emphasized that Taiwan's carbon fee system aims at reduction and to encourage businesses to cut down emissions through a voluntary reduction plan mechanism to gradually connect to the upcoming cap-and-trade system. Josh Burke broke down the global implementation of carbon pricing, including revenue expenditure, reduction effectiveness, and economic impacts and growth, to demonstrate the importance of carbon pricing for net-zero transition. He points out specifically that carbon fee mechanisms have had a significant effect on reduction in Asian countries. And Rivera cautioned that transition to a low-carbon economy is complex and difficult to plan precisely. The emission trading system (ETS) must be combined with additional policy tools to form a "policy mix" when used as a core tool. Decision makers are to watch closely and manage effectively the interactions between different tools, while maintaining flexibility for dynamic adjustments to maximize policy benefits. Luca Taschini, on the other hand, analyzed that CBAM brings both risks and opportunities and can be used for low-carbon business to increase market shares. Meanwhile, carbon-intensive enterprises will risk loss of competitive edges if they do not accelerate the process of transition. He suggested all countries as well to actively strengthen their own carbon pricing mechanisms as the best strategy against CBAM challenges.

Deepen International Cooperation and Ensure Climate-Resilient Systems

The MOENV stated that the in-depth interactions with international experts in this forum have helped Taiwan stay aligned with international carbon pricing trends. Moving forward, use of carbon fees collected will be optimized toward the net-zero targets by 2050 with practical approaches for reduction tasks for 2030 and 2035. The MOENV will maintain a flexible and resilient policy approach to help industries respond to the challenges of international CBAMs and realize the vision of net-zero transition.

Deputy Minister Hsieh (4th from right) and speakers

Deputy Minister Hsieh (middle) in a talk with speakers

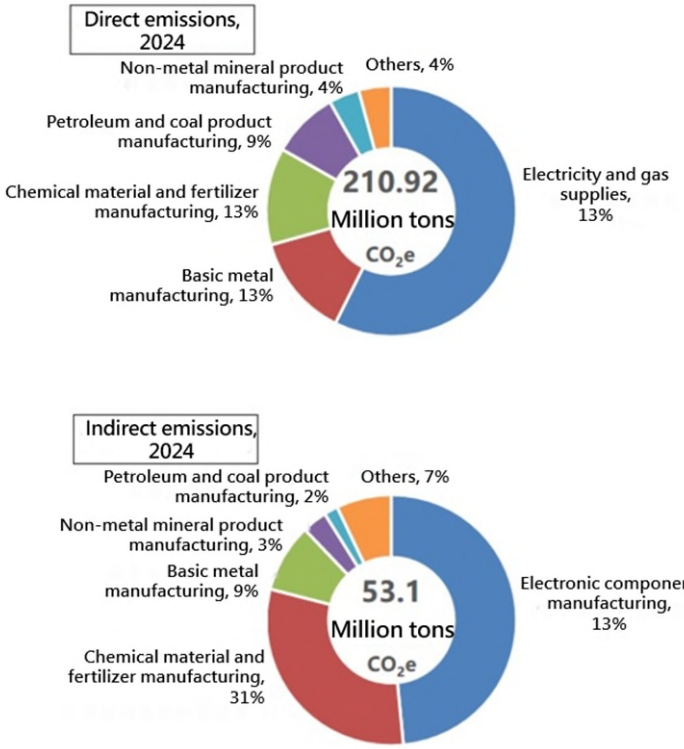
6. MOENV Publishes 2024 Emission Results of Listed Enterprises

The MOENV indicated on 26 November that in 2024 there were 303 enterprises (including 562 factories) listed for controls under the *"Regulations for Management of Inventory, Registration and Verification of Greenhouse Gases "* (溫室氣體排放量盤查登錄及查驗管理辦法). All of them have completed the annual greenhouse gas emission inventory, registration and verification as scheduled. The direct emissions

by these regulated enterprises in 2024 decreased by 1.7% as compared to that in 2023; and the indirect ones due to energy use (mainly electricity) decreased by 2.7% also compared to that in 2023.

The MOENV explained that the number of listed factories increased by nine (15 new ones and six removed) in 2024 because some factories experienced increased operation and hence increased emissions that exceeded regulatory threshold, in addition to newly opened factories. For industry categories of emissions from listed enterprises in 2024, direct emissions came mostly from manufacturing processes and burning fuels, and the power generation and gas supply industries were the largest contributors of all categories (accounting for 57%). For the manufacturing category, major sources came from basic metal manufacturing (13%), chemical materials and fertilizer manufacturing (13%), and petroleum and coal product manufacturing (9%). On the other hand, indirect energy-based emissions reflect mostly use of electricity use, and major contributors were electronic component manufacturing (accounting for 48% of the total indirect emissions), chemical materials and fertilizer manufacturing (31%), and basic metal manufacturing (9%).

The MOENV pointed out that the 2025 inventory data will serve as the basis for carbon fee collection. Likewise, an enterprise's emission inventory and verification results for 2025 will be used to determine the carbon fees to be paid in 2026, and the fees will be collected according to the applicable carbon fee rate. Still, those who will be subject to carbon fees depend on the inventory results next year. A total of 465 factories (under 247 enterprises) would make the list of those subject to carbon fees per the *"Regulations Governing the Collection of Carbon Fees"* (碳費收費辦法) in accordance with evaluation based on inventory, registration and verification results of 2024. All regulated businesses are urged to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the inventory data submitted as this is important for the applicability and calculation of carbon fees. The MOENV will ensure full implementation by working with local environmental protection bureaus with continuous document reviews, field surveys and in-depth audits.



Enterprises listed for control in 2024 contributing direct and indirect emissions by industrial category

Number of regulated businesses, number of emission sources and quantity of emissions in 2023 and 2024

Year	Number of regulated businesses	Number of regulated emission sources (factories)	Emissions (Million tons CO_2e)	
			Direct emissions	Energy indirect emissions
2023	302	553	214.48	54.57
2024	303	562	210.92	53.10
Difference between both years	1	9	-3.56 (-1.7%)	-1.7 (-2.7%)

Note: difference between both years =(2024 - 2023)/2023

Number of listed enterprises, number of emission sources, and quantity of emissions in 2023 and 2024

7. The MOENV “Life Carbon Footprint Calculator” Optimized and Launched to Assist Public with Accurate Carbon Reduction Analysis

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) continues to optimize the “carbon footprint calculator” to help all citizens live a net-zero green life. The second phase, launched in October, introduced a new “food and dining” category and improved calculation

methods for “housing” and “transportation”. These will provide both more accurate and more intuitive analysis of CO_2 emissions.

Stage 2 covers 4 major areas:

I. The “food and dining” group has been added and consists of the “Fast Mode” and “Personalized Mode”. It allows users to calculate emissions based on dietary patterns (regular, lacto-ovo-vegetarian and vegan), guiding the public toward a low-carbon diet.

II. Personalized input selections have been added in the “housing” category for calculation of emissions based on electricity, gas and water usage, or for quick estimation based on national averages.

III. The “Fast Mode” has been added in the “transportation” category, featuring a dropdown menu has been provided for the selection of, for example, vehicle energy efficiency levels. The “Personalized Mode”, on the other hand, is kept for precise data inputs.

IV. The modes are renamed as “fast mode” and “personalized mode” for easier-to-understand and more intuitive operations.

The MOENV pointed out that the second phase continues with the concepts of “Carbon Awareness” and “carbon knowledge” and “Carbon Reduction”. The public can use visual data to understand differences in life-related carbon emissions and recognize the real impact of behavioral changes, such as choosing a low-carbon diet, replacing high-energy-consuming appliances, and taking public transportation to reduce carbon emissions.

In addition, the system has been linked to the " Green Point " app account and the " MOENV LINE@”, allowing users to quickly log in to the calculator. The new user manual and promotional materials are also available on the " Net-Zero Green Lifestyle" platform at https://greenlifestyle.moenv.gov.tw/CarbonPublicPage, promoting public participation in low-carbon living.

MOENV calls on the public to adopt low-carbon choices regarding energy, transportation, diet, and other consumption behaviors through the calculator, for all to work together towards reaching the net-zero emissions target by 2050.

8. MOENV and Ministry of Sports Partner with the European Economic and Trade Office for the First Mountain Cleanup Collaboration

On 29 November 2025, the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) invited Taiwan’s Ministry of Sports and the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) to participate in the " Low-Carbon Hiking for an Environmentally Friendly, Healthy, and Sustainable Future" event at Mount Guanyin (Guanyinshan), an important natural scenic spot in northern Taiwan. Vice President Bi-Khim Hsiao led the hikers and took part in the

event alongside other central government ministers, including Minister of Environment Chi-Ming Peng, Minister of Sports Yang Lee, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chia-Lung Lin. The event brought together more than 200 hikers from the representative offices of nine EU member states in Taiwan, central government ministries and local governments, who climbed to the top of Yinghan Peak, one of Taiwan's "Small 100 Peaks" to model a net-zero green lifestyle and jointly protect the natural environment.

In her remarks, Vice President Hsiao expressed her delight at being able to be a part of this green hike with partners from Europe and Taiwan, showcasing the core values of sustainability, health, and environmental friendliness by getting close to nature. She also shared how she had just returned to Taiwan from a trip to Brussels, during which she had extensive talks with European friends on issues such as the environment, climate, health, and sustainability. The vice president mentioned the Dutch concept of "gezellig," which she learned from European friends, symbolizing warmth, friendliness, and solidarity. It shares a similar meaning with the Amis concept of "salikaka mapolong," indicating that everyone's common goal is to create a more sustainable planet for the next generation regardless of cultural background. The vice president also thanked the EU for its long-term support, which has allowed Taiwan-EU environmental cooperation to expand from many years of beach clean-ups into the mountains and forests, further deepening the environmental partnership between both sides.

In his remarks, Mr. Lutz Güllner, Director of the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO), stated that this hiking and cleanup event was not only a healthy activity but also had symbolic significance, as it was meant to " send a signal" and show society how important it is to protect the environment. He pointed out that many environmental protection policies and goals begin with small and steady steps, and the fact that this event's participants acted together in a low-carbon and sustainable way that respects the environment was a fine embodiment of this spirit. He emphasized that the EU, its member states, and Taiwan have long been working closely in the environmental field, advancing common values and visions.

The MOENV emphasized that net-zero emissions need to be practiced in daily life, and carbon reduction should be promoted in all six aspects of daily life: food, clothing, housing, transportation, education, and entertainment. The 3.5-km hike encouraged participation to engage in cleanup activities along the hiking route and demonstrate sustainability through practical actions, as well as modelling the use of public transportation or carpooling to reduce carbon footprints from commuting. Meanwhile, adhering to the principles of "carbon reduction and waste reduction," there was no large stage set up for the event, promotional materials were reduced, hikers were asked to bring their own eco-friendly cups, no bottled water was provided, and disposable items were replaced with recyclable and washable tableware, reducing waste at source and fully embodying the concrete practice of a net-zero green lifestyle.

MOENV Minister Peng Chi-Ming stated that the day's activities—hiking, carbon reduction, and waste reduction—were a direct demonstration of a net-zero green lifestyle. He expressed hope that this inter-ministerial participation with international partners would help the public recognize that low-carbon living can be further deepened, more

people can be encouraged to join in the efforts for sustainability, and net zero can become a common lifestyle for all.

Participants of the "Low-Carbon Hiking in the Mountains, Environmental Protection, Health and Sustainability" event

Dignitaries and officials at the summit of Yinghan Peak during the "Low-Carbon Hiking in the Mountains, Environmental Protection, Health and Sustainability" event.

9. MOENV Receives "Award of Excellence" for Outstanding

Occupational Health and Safety Performance

The MOENV approaches occupational health and safety through four core strategies: "improving regulatory plans, optimizing work environments, implementing rigorous supervision, and promoting cross-domain cooperation." Following its reorganization in 2023, a ministerial level "Occupational Health and Safety Promotion Group." Minister Peng Chi-Ming appointed Political Deputy Minister Jiunn-Horng Yeh as the convener to lead this group, coordinating all departments and affiliated agencies to build a centralized yet horizontally cooperative safety governance system. Since 2015, the Ministry has consistently improved its performance, progressing from multiple "Good Awards" in previous years to this year's top-tier "Award of Excellence."

Occupational safety issues in the environmental protection system are diverse and intertwined. The MOENV has identified positions involving high occupational safety risks and subsequently established corresponding safety protection mechanisms. To create an age-friendly workplace for local cleaning teams, the MOENV continues to fund the purchase of mechanized equipment and promotes the reduction of weight of disinfection equipment to alleviate risks involving human factors. The MOENV has helped local government sanitation teams install safety rails and 6-to-8-lens camera systems on garbage collection trucks, resulting in a decrease in the occupational accident rate for sanitation workers, from 1.673‰ in 2021 to 1.264‰ in 2023.

Smart technologies have been introduced to improve the occupational safety of environmental inspectors and technical teams. Drones, thermal imaging cameras, and acoustic cameras (sound-imaging) are utilized, while smart smoke detection technology is used to improve the efficiency of environmental inspections. As technology develops, more is being adopted for emergency response. For example, robotic dogs have been introduced for prevention, detection and rescue in response to toxic and chemical incidents, helping to reduce exposure to hazards for environmental system workers and build a more resilient and safe working environment. MOENV also collaborates with central government ministries such as the National Fire Agency, the Ministry of Labor, and Ministry of Education, and works with local environmental protection bureaus and NGOs to expand the coverage and depth of occupational safety policies.

The MOENV emphasizes that it will focus continuously on the core vision of "Zero Hazards, Zero Injuries", strengthen risk identification, improve disaster prevention mechanisms, and combine smart technology and health promotion strategies to build a safe, healthy, and sustainable workplace.

Deputy Director General Po-Tsou Lu of the Chemicals Administration (right) accepts the 2025 Award of Excellence for Occupational Health and Safety on behalf of the MOENV's Chemicals Administration, presented by Political Deputy Minister Chien-Hung Lee of the Ministry of Labor (left), at the Five-Star Awards Ceremony for Government Agencies and Departments

Award-winning central government agencies: Deputy Director General Po-Tsou Lu of the Chemicals Administration (2nd from left) and Political Deputy Minister Chien-Hung Lee of the Ministry of Labor (5th from left)

Colleagues of the four administrations and one academy under the MOENV, with Deputy Director General Po-Tsou Lu of the Chemicals Administration (3rd from right) and Political Deputy Minister Chien-Hung Lee of the Ministry of Labor (4th from right)

10. MOENV's "Rainwater Garden" Website Officially Launched to Integrate Climate Adaptation Efforts from Schools in the US and Taiwan

The upgraded "Rainwater Garden" website has been officially launched under the Ministry of Environment's (MOENV) Climate Change Administration (CCA) website. The project integrates monitoring data with environmental education efforts, showcasing the water conservation and cooling achievements of rainwater gardens, thus creating a green learning platform for all. The CCA hosted an online exchange in collaboration with Rutgers University on "Promoting Rainwater Gardens on Campuses in the United States and Taiwan," connecting teachers and students in both countries and allowing them to cooperate in learning how to use rainwater gardens to cope with extreme rainfall and enhance the resilience of school premises.

In October 2025, the CCA worked closely with Rutgers University on an online seminar, which brought together teachers and students from seven schools in the United States

and Taiwan, namely: Xinjie Elementary School and Zhongfu Elementary School in Taoyuan, Dazhi Elementary School in Taichung, Datong Elementary School in Kaohsiung, and The Albrook School, Bartle Elementary School, and Frances S. DeMasi School in New Jersey, USA, with a total of 117 participants. The event allowed teachers and students from these schools to cooperatively learn how to promote rainwater gardens on school grounds and explore how to address climate challenges such as extreme rainfall. This international event not only strengthened cooperation between the two countries in the field of climate adaptation but also gave students international experience and allowed them to share their concerns and actions regarding climate with peers in another country.

The CCA stated that climate change brings challenges such as extreme rainfall and heat waves, and it is now important to improve the resilience of schools and communities. A rainwater garden serves both educational and adaptation functions, and school campuses are a starting point for cultivating environmental awareness. The vibrant outdoor learning environment of a rainwater garden plants the seeds of "Dealing with Climate Change and Protecting the Planet Together" in children's hearts. The CCA invites everyone to act, starting with learning about rainwater gardens, practicing environmental protection in daily life, and working together to create a greener and more sustainable future.

The “Rainwater Garden” homepage

Multimedia materials provided on the Rainwater Garden

School pupils from the US and Taiwan met in an online seminar

11. MOENV and Ministry of Sports Sign MOU on “Vitality and Sustainability” to Build a New Joint Paradigm for Sports and Environmental Protection

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) and the Ministry of Sports signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 25 November 2025, entitled "Vitality and Sustainability," to promote public fitness and environmental sustainability in tandem. The MOU was signed by Minister Peng Chi-Ming of the Ministry of Environment and Minister Lee Yang of the Ministry of Sports, formalizing the establishment of a cross-ministerial cooperation mechanism between the two ministries. The MOU aims to promote a new national sustainability movement that is low-carbon, energy-saving,

and circular by combining "sports power × environmental protection power."

Earlier this year, the MOENV signed an MOU with the Chinese Professional Baseball League on the "Love Baseball, Support Sustainability" initiative. This MOU signed with the Ministry of Sports is themed "Vitality and Sustainability", which aims to integrate sports and environmental protection policies and resources, and promote healthy exercise and sustainability in tandem through cross-ministerial cooperation mechanisms, to create a shared vision of "health for all × environmental sustainability". Both ministries agreed to take solid actions to implement the spirit of "carbon reduction, energy conservation, and circulation," promote green sports events and sustainable venues, and play sports not only for health and vitality, but also to harness the energy around sporting events as an important force in protecting the planet.

In his speech, Minister Peng Chi-Ming pointed out: "People who love sports will definitely love protecting the environment." Over the past year, MOENV has invested in many large-scale sporting events, introduced green measures, and promoted initiatives such as recycled cups, local ingredients, electronic billboards, and medals made of recycled materials to make sporting events more energy-efficient, carbon-reducing, and plastic-reducing. The MOENV has published the *"Environment-Friendly Guidelines for Sports Events"* (體育賽事環境友善指引) to assist the Ministry of Sports in incorporating environmental management and green design into sports events, making sustainability a standard feature of sports culture. Both ministries will continue to expand the scope of cooperation based on the MOU. In addition to integrating environmental education, resource recycling and energy conservation and carbon reduction concepts into more events and activities, relevant technical resources will also be introduced, such as building management and technology applications to help the Ministry of Sports become more environmentally friendly and transform it into an "environment-friendly ministry".

In addition to the collaborations above, both ministries will work together to promote related Earth-friendly activities. For example, the MOENV held a "Low-Carbon Hiking in the Mountains, Environmental Protection, Health and Sustainability" cleanup event on 29 November. The European Economic and Trade Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Sports also took part in the hike. The event emphasized that "vitality and sustainability" symbolizes the official launch of the three major directions of inter-ministerial cooperation, as well as policy enhancement and public participation. MOENV will continue to work with the Ministry of Sports to make every event more sustainable, every venue more energy-efficient, and every citizen more engaged, to jointly create healthy, low-carbon, and sustainable new lifestyles.

An MOU was signed between the Ministry of Sports and the MOENV

Officials at the press conference on cooperation between the Ministry of Sports and the MOENV

Minister Lee Yang and Minister Peng Chi-Ming speak about possible future directions for sustainability work