Major Environmental Policies

March 2026

1. MOENV Ready for EU CBAM by Working with MOEA and Verification Bodies

As the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is scheduled for launch in 2026, all regulated products to be imported to the EU will be mandated to declare their carbon contents. Declarations will be examined by EU-approved verification bodies, which calculate and readjust carbon fees, before the CBAM certification fee is paid in 2027. The MOENV Minister Peng Chi-Ming invited the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and 20 domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emission verification bodies over a discussion 13 February 2026, stressing that Taiwan is "One Team" facing the CBAM challenge. With well-rounded mechanism and capability on GHG verification, the government and verification bodies will be prepared and lower the cost on verifications for Taiwan's enterprises exporting products to the EU.

The EU has promulgated a series of CBAM regulations, where the verification bodies approved by the EU or its member states are responsible for the verification of carbon contents in products. A verification body outside the EU will have to submit its application to the National Accreditation Bureau (NAB) of an EU member state. The application procedure is tedious since documents proving the complete technical capability are required with the NAB conducting onsite field examinations and reviewing applicants' verification staff's actual performance and professional capabilities. However, the EU is yet to release instructions or guidelines detailing executions on verification, nor has any verification body submitted applications In Taiwan, those susceptible to the CBAM are approximately 2,600 steel product manufacturers, which puts Taiwan at the 13th place in the top 20 CBAM importing countries released by the EU at the end of 2025 with the total product weight up to 3.74 million tons.

The MOENV conducted a survey on 20 approved GHG verification bodies in Taiwan for their preparation for the EU's CBAM and found that they are still studying the details even already with personnel capable of CBAM execution. In addition, during the talk these bodies pointed out several major issues, such as excessively frequent changes of EU regulations, lack of official EU-approved training materials, and unclear review procedures and evaluation items concerning application and certification.

Addressing the comments from the verification bodies, Minister Peng emphasized that the MOENV is in partnership with 20 verification bodies and more than 200 verification specialists, fully supporting corporate carbon reduction efforts with expertise and fairness. As a result, further instructions are in place for the Climate Change Administration to collaborate with the Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) of the MOEA and Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF) to have regular discussions with verification bodies to improve their verification capacity. A work group on CBAM issues

will be set up with these verification bodies to stay in line with international regulations and meet corporate needs. Meanwhile, the government will talk to the EU on the front line and provide vital information to domestic verification bodies and enterprises immediately, allowing enterprises to remain their edge in the global green competition while ensuring Taiwan's role at the core of global supply chain.

Minister Peng (middle) and verification bodies

2. MOENV Announces Amended Standards for Development Activities Requiring EIAs and EIA Enforcement Rules

The MOENV released on 5 February 2026 the amended Article 29, Article 42, and Appendix 6 of Article 46 of the *Standards for Determining Specific Items and Scope of Environmental Impact Assessments for Development Activities* (開發行為應實施環境影響評估細目及範圍認定標準). The revisions are in response to the Legislative Yuan's approval on 14 November 2025 of the new provisions requiring environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for installation of solar power generation systems in *Paragraph 3 and 4, Article 5 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act* (環境影響評估法) after three readings. The provisions were subsequently promulgated by the President on 28 November 2025, and Article 29 and Appendix 6 of Article 46 of the Standards underwent review and amendment. Together, Paragraph 7, Article 42 of the Standards was amended and added as well to avoid environmental impacts caused by CO_2 capture and storage sites.

In response to the aforementioned revision of the Standards, Appendix 1 of Article 12 of the *Environmental Impact Assessment Enforcement Rules* (環境影響評估法施行細則) was also amended, adding CO_2 capture and storage sites as a new type of development activity, for which the MOENV will serve as the competent authority for EIAs.

3. MOENV Announces Amended Fee Collection Standards Regarding Environmental Agents

The MOENV announced the amended Article 2 and Article 7 of the *Fee Collection Standards for Environmental Agents Permission Applications and Testing* (環境用藥各項許可申請及檢驗收費標準) to ensure the user-pays principle. The revisions were conducted by referring to the price index and evaluating the document review procedures, required manpower, and equipment costs concerning applications and inspections under the *Environmental Agents Control Act* (環境用藥管理法).

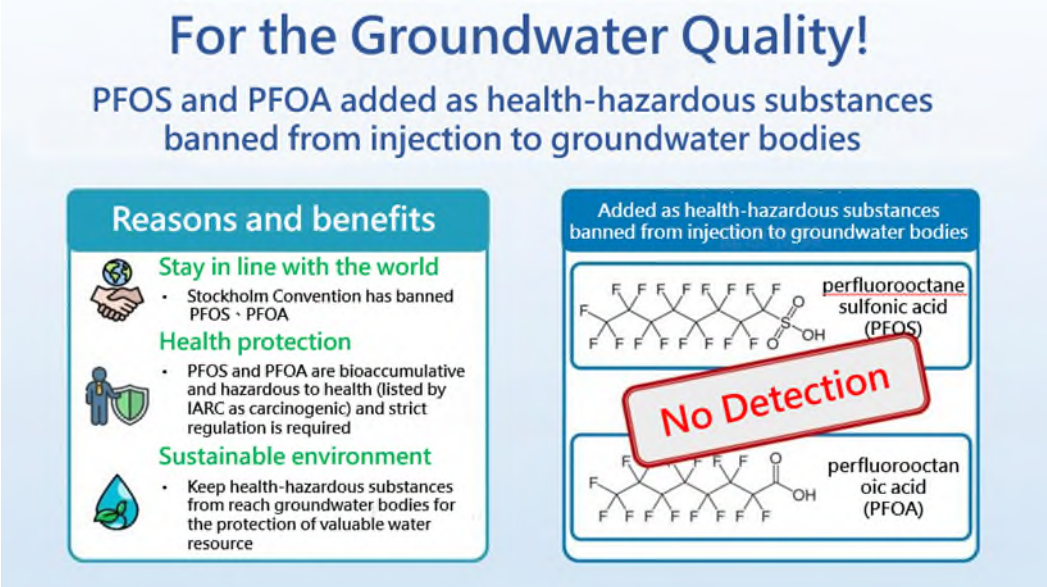
The MOENV stated the amendments' major points, including evaluating the review fees for current permits and licenses, as well as reviewing procedures, review staff, inspection staff and equipment costs based on the price index. Revisions have also covered implementing the user-pays principle by adding review fees for applications for approval, documents used for extension of approval, and applications for approval of registration samples regarding natural substances manufactured, repackaged, or mixed under commissions as environmental agents as well as substances used for environmental pest control, rodent control, or to lure rodents.

4. MOENV Announces Amended Types and Limits of Hazardous Substances Banned from Groundwater Injections

The MOENV announced the amended Table of Point 1 of the *Types and Limits of Health-Hazard Substances Prohibited From Injection Into Groundwater Bodies* (禁止注入地下水體之有害健康物質種類、限值) on 23 February 2026. Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) are added to the list of hazardous substances that are prohibited from being injected into groundwater, with the limit set as "not detectable."

The MOENV pointed out that PFASs are difficult to degrade in environment and hazardous to health and environment, not to mention being classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as carcinogenetic substances along with PFOS. To achieve protection on water resources as well as prevention, this amendment was conducted as authorized by Paragraph 4, Article 36 of the *Water Pollution Control Act* (水污染防治法), and will serve as references for law enforcement to ensure safety of groundwater bodies.

The MOENV reminded that the *Water Pollution Control Act* has fully banned injection of any wastewater (sewage) into groundwater bodies. Injection of wastewater containing any health-hazard substances included in this amendment will result in criminal prosecution.



Protect the groundwater! PFOS and PFOA are now classified as health-hazard substances banned from injection into groundwater bodies.

5. Committee of Carbon Fee Rate Review Recognizes Reduction Results

Taiwan's own carbon fee system was launched in 2025. The Carbon Fee Rate Review Committee had a hearing on 12 February 2026 on the principles for reviewing enterprises with high carbon leakage risks, as well as cost-effectiveness analysis of the voluntary carbon reduction plans submitted by those subjects to the carbon fees. All the committee members acknowledged the carbon fee system's expected reduction results.

The MOENV said that 430 voluntary reduction plans were submitted by those subjects to carbon fee collection in 2025, all under review now. A total of 190 of these plans have been approved by the review committee, while 24 have been withdrawn. In the hearing, the MOENV explained to the committee the *"Directions for Reviewing Applications by Entities Subject to Carbon Fees for Classification as Having High Carbon Leakage Risks"* (碳費徵收對象申請認定屬高碳洩漏風險者審核原則) promulgated in January 2026 and the current status of applications. MOENV's statistics indicate that there are 234 businesses eligible for application, including 212 across 17 listed enterprise categories and 22 on an ad-hoc basis. The MOENV and the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) will assemble a team to jointly review all the applications by the end of April 2026, as those subjects to carbon fee collection are scheduled to pay the fees in May.

Regarding cost-effectiveness analysis of the voluntary reduction plans, statistics showed that 2,781 reduction measures were proposed in these voluntary reduction plans, which are expected to contribute reductions of approximately 47.45 million tons of CO_2e per year by 2030. The MOENV added that the initial assessment of the carbon fee system indicated a reduction of 37 million tons of CO_2e. Therefore, all those subject carbon fee collection proposed conservative estimates that met the reduction targets specified in Appendix 2. In the end, 67 enterprises chose the stricter reduction targets

in Appendix 1, hence expecting to achieve higher reductions. Further analysis of the reduction resulted from various types of measures revealed that switch to low-carbon fuels accounts for 55%, process improvement and energy efficiency enhancement 40%, and use of renewable energy (including self-generation and self-consumption and purchased green electricity) 5%. The committee members suggested collecting and disclosing relevant cases to the public in a timely manner to encourage Taiwan's industries to participate in carbon reduction and transition.

In addition, the MOENV further broke the reduction costs down for voluntary reduction plans and found that some of the proposed reduction measures still achieve negative costs as an economic benefit; that is, the energy expenditure saved by amortization is greater than installation and maintenance costs. These are mainly due to improvement on energy efficiency and process, which shows that the carbon fee system does drive industries to take more initiatives to adopt reduction measures that can bring long-term economic benefits.

The committee members at this meeting were very concerned about disclosure of information on the voluntary reduction plans. The MOENV is expected to disclose the approved plans in the system by the end of March 2026, including their emission reduction targets and reduction measures adopted.

Finally, all committee members highly acknowledged and appreciated the rate of those subjects to carbon fee collection that have proposed voluntary reduction plans and the results that exceeded expectations. In addition, most members emphasized the proposed rate increase put forward by the committee in 2024, which is to increase the fee rate in stages over two years until 2030, and the regulations that the adjustment coefficient will be raised in stages in the future regarding emissions with high carbon leakage risks. Industries are urged to start reductions as soon as possible to adapt to the medium- and long-term planning of the carbon fee system.

6. MOENV Includes Energy and Resource Reutilization for Wastewater in Technical Certification

I. Environmental governance enhancement for full support for green industry

The MOENV has released the amended *Directions for Review and Management of Effectiveness Certificate for Soil and Groundwater Pollution Remediation Technologies* (土壤及地下水污染整治技術有效性證明申請審查管理作業要點), renamed *Operation Directions for Application Review and Management of Effectiveness Certification for Sustainable Environmental Management Techniques* (永續環境治理技術有效性證明申請審查管理作業要點), on 25 February 2026 to achieve Taiwan's net-zero emission and circular economy. The most significant breakthrough in this amendment is the formal inclusion of "wastewater energy and resource reutilization technology" under certification, aiming to help Taiwan's environmental protection industry transition from "end-of-pipe treatment" to "sustainable governance."

II. From "waste removal" to "sustainability": Turning wastewater into green gold

is now the mainstream

MOENV stated that governance has evolved with the times as the MOENV was restructured to become a ministry as it is today. Past technical certification focused only on remediation of soil and groundwater pollution. Now, the new system has been expanded to cover "sustainable environmental governance technologies" to align with international trends.

It is particularly worth the attention that the newly added "wastewater energy and resource reutilization technology" is defined as a technology (including construction methods, equipment, or materials) applied to industrial wastewater improvement to turn pollutants into energy or resources. Once a business generates biogas through anaerobic fermentation or recovers valuable substances such as nitrogen and phosphorus from wastewater, the technology will be reviewed and approved with a "Certificate of Validity" issued by the MOENV. This is an official certification of technical capabilities, but also a sustainable key for enterprises in the industries to demonstrate their technology in “turning wastewater into gold” and creating green business opportunities.

III. Streamlined and convenient administration: Validity extended to five years with limit on the number of extensions removed

This amendment significantly relaxes regulations regarding certification validity and extension as an encouragement for domestic development of superior technologies and reduces the administrative burden on businesses

i. Validity period extended: The valid period of the certificate of validity is extended from originally 3 years to 5 years.

ii. No more limits: The previous limit on the number of extensions has been removed, and businesses are now allowed to maintain their certification status through extensions.

The MOENV emphasized that the government can assist in ensuring the quality of technology and its theoretical basis and eliminate exaggerated and false commercial claims by establishing a rigorous "technical validity certification" system. This will protect users’ interests but also facilitate enhancement and globalization of Taiwan's environmental technology industry. Enterprises and academic institutions possess innovative technologies for turning wastewater into energies or resources or soil and water remediation are welcome to submit applications.

Soil and groundwater remediation and wastewater energy and resource reutilization – Validity certificate for sustainable environmental governance technologies

7. Ministry of Environment Provides Subsidies to Encourage Replacement of Older Vehicles with Electric Ones

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) continues to promote the " Vehicle Replacement and Matching" program, with the aim of reaching the target of national net-zero emissions. As the Lunar New Year approached and people were busy cleaning and decorating, the MOENV urged owners with older cars and motorcycles to take this opportunity and replace their old gasoline-powered vehicles with electric ones. Not only would this reduce CO_2 emissions and air pollution, but a generous rebate of up to NT$16,000 was offered to encourage carbon reduction. All citizens of Taiwan are eligible.

MOENV stated that the replacement of an old motorcycle with an electric one is eligible for incentives of at least NT$3,300 per vehicle, which includes a CO_2 reduction rebate of up to NT$2,000 per motorcycle and a scrap vehicle recycling bonus of NT$300,

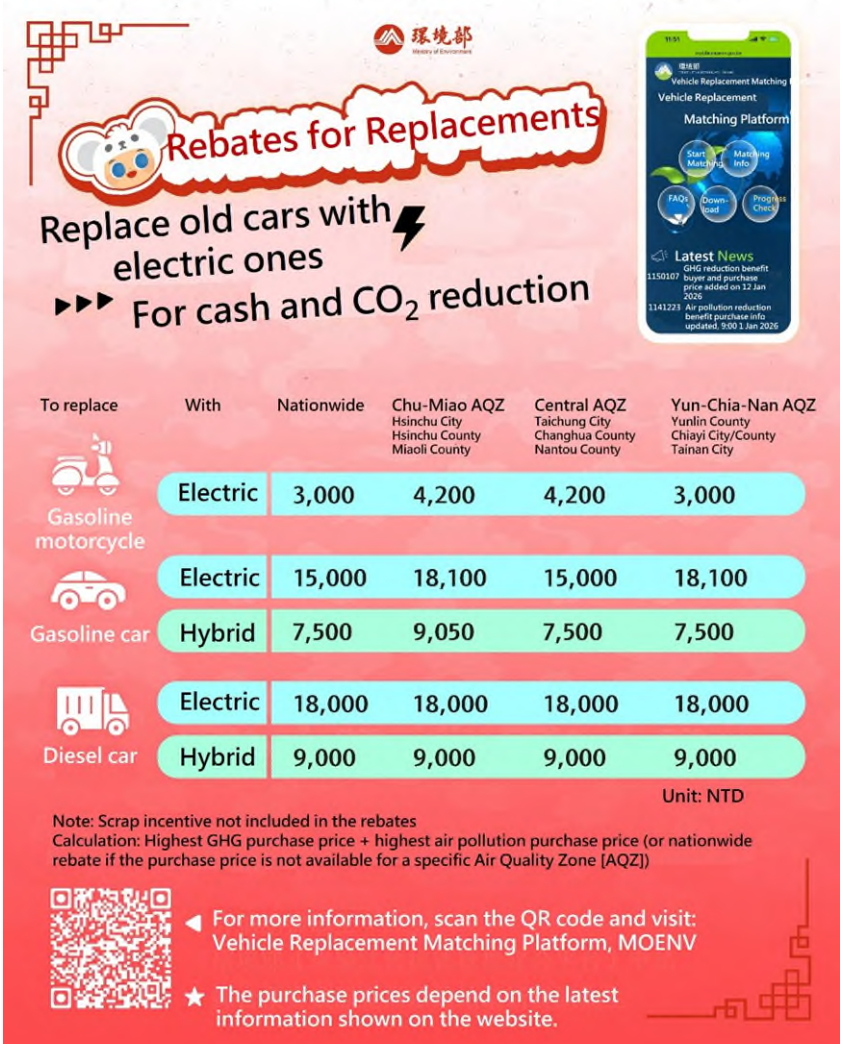
along with a NT$1,000 air pollution reduction subsidy from the MOENV. As for replacing old cars with electric ones, each vehicle is eligible to receive a CO_2 reduction rate of up to NT$16,000 with a car recycling incentive of NT$1,000 per vehicle. At the core of this program is a matchmaking platform, launched in 2022, that matches entities seeking carbon offsets with owners of older, higher carbon-emitting vehicles. Entities looking to acquire carbon offset credits can do so by helping take old vehicles off the road and thus reducing overall CO_2 emissions. These include operators of development projects and local governments, for example, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Tainan City Government, and the Kaohsiung City Government.

The MOENV further explained that the carbon reduction rebate scheme varies depending on the vehicle type. In addition to this rebate, is an air pollution reduction rebate that ranges from NT$2,000 to NT$5,100, depending on the county or city where the new vehicle purchase takes place. Eligible vehicle owners may submit their applications. More details are below:

I. Replacement of diesel passenger (cargo) vehicles with electric ones: up to NT$16,000 rebate on purchase price; for hybrid vehicles, up to NT$8,000 rebate on purchase price.

II. Replacement of gasoline passenger (freight) vehicles with electric ones: a maximum rebate of NT$13,000; replacement with hybrid vehicles: a maximum rebate of NT$6,500.

The MOENV pointed out that since the matchmaking mechanism was launched in 111 (2022), as of the end of 2025, it has successfully matched 124,798 owners looking to replace their old vehicles with new electric vehicles with entities seeking carbon offsets. These replacements resulted in an estimated cumulative reduction of 529,212 tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e), demonstrating significant effectiveness in emission reduction. Currently, operators of 51 development projects across Taiwan are required to implement greenhouse gas offsetting, and more developers are expected to join the vehicle acquisition process in the future.



MOENV offers rebates to incentivize replacement of old vehicles with new electric ones.

8. MOENV's AI-driven Governance Efforts Receive 2026 Smart City Innovation Award; Mobile "Green Living Map" Facilitates Environment-friendly Travel

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) won the "2026 Smart City Innovation Award" for its project "From Green Living at Fingertips to AI-Powered Smart Warnings: Creating Healthy and Livable Cities Together." This honor marks not only Taiwan's official entry into the era of AI for environmental governance, but also the arrival of technological applications the public can easily put to practical use, leading to substantial CO_2 reduction actions. With the Lunar New Year travel and tourism rush, the MOENV particularly recommended the award-winning core tool – the "Environment Info Push App." Through its powerful built-in "Green Living Map" function, this app integrates five types of information – on water dispensers, public restrooms, eco-label hotels, eco-friendly restaurants, and reusable cup rental service outlets – making it the best digital assistant to help people enjoy environment-friendly tourism during the busy Lunar New Year period.

The award-winning "Environment Info Push App" not only provides real-time air quality information, but its "Green Living Map" is also a "hidden gem" for travelers, especially useful during the Lunar New Year period. The precise navigation and digital solutions it provide to crowds and for daily life during the Lunar New Year period include the following:

I. **Smart tech to locate drinking water dispensers reduces plastic waste:** Smart positioning technology helps people locate tens of thousands of places where they can access free drinking water across Taiwan. Statistics show that millions of plastic waste items can be reduced daily across Taiwan if every traveler during the Lunar New Year period uses this function to buy one less bottle of water.

II. **Smart navigation to alleviate anxiety (public restrooms):** This feature accurately shows locations of high-quality public restrooms throughout Taiwan, with a new user evaluation mechanism. Seniors and children can enjoy a clean and convenient restroom environment when traveling during busy times such as the Lunar New Year period.

III. **Green dining with big data (environment-friendly restaurants):** This app feature carefully highlights restaurants that are committed to good ingredient selection, reducing food waste and minimizing other waste, allowing users to support a low-carbon transition during holiday gatherings.

IV. **Digital guide to low-carbon accommodation (eco-label hotels):** This guide collects information on high-quality accommodations that practice energy and water saving, and that do not automatically supply disposable amenities, thus helping travelers choose high-quality sustainable accommodations even during the Lunar New Year peak season.

V. **Circular economy at the fingertips (reusable cup loaning outlets):** Information provided by the app on reusable cup loaning locations such as convenience stores and fast-food restaurants across Taiwan allows people to easily borrow and return reusable cups by simply scanning a QR code through the app, enjoying CO_2 reduction benefits.

The MOENV stated that 2026 is a crucial year as Taiwan strives toward net-zero emissions by 2050, and this award indicates the government's determination to promote a "digital and green dual-axis transformation." As the Year of the Horse begins, MOENV sincerely invites everyone to download the "Environment Info Push App" and make good use of this award-winning intelligent technology to plan technologically advanced, convenient, and environment-friendly Lunar New Year travels.

9. High-horsepower Protection of Food Safety Starting at the Source of Products

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) is committed to food safety during the Lunar New Year period. From legal, regulatory, and prevention perspectives, the ministry continuously upgrades the management of toxic and concerned substances that

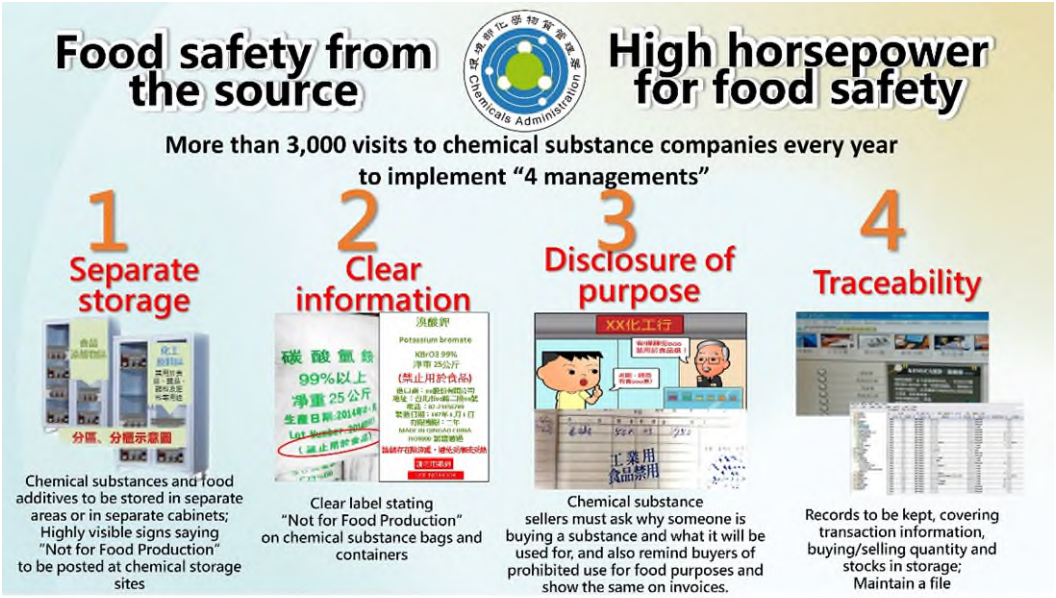
pose high food safety risks. The central government cooperates with local governments to conduct 3,000 field visits to chemical substance suppliers every year. By combining the efforts of both central and local entities responsible for environmental protection, health, and agriculture, "full horsepower" is used for food safety inspections and food chain monitoring.

The MOENV stated that its Chemicals Administration (CHA) continuously assesses potentially hazardous chemicals. In 2017 and 2018, 20 substances, including Rong alite and Sudan Red, were classified as Category IV toxic chemicals. In 2023, lead monoxide and four other substances were classified as chemicals of concern, and thus their manufacture, import, sale, use, and storage were listed for monitoring. A valid license, registration document, or approval document is required before using such chemicals; furthermore, operational records, containers, packaging, signage at sites, and the provision of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be managed according to regulations. In addition, an annual "Toxic and Concerned Chemicals Operation and Flow Audit Plan" is implemented, whereby local environmental protection agencies conduct audits and provide guidance to operators within their jurisdiction to strengthen the management of substances that may pose food safety risks.

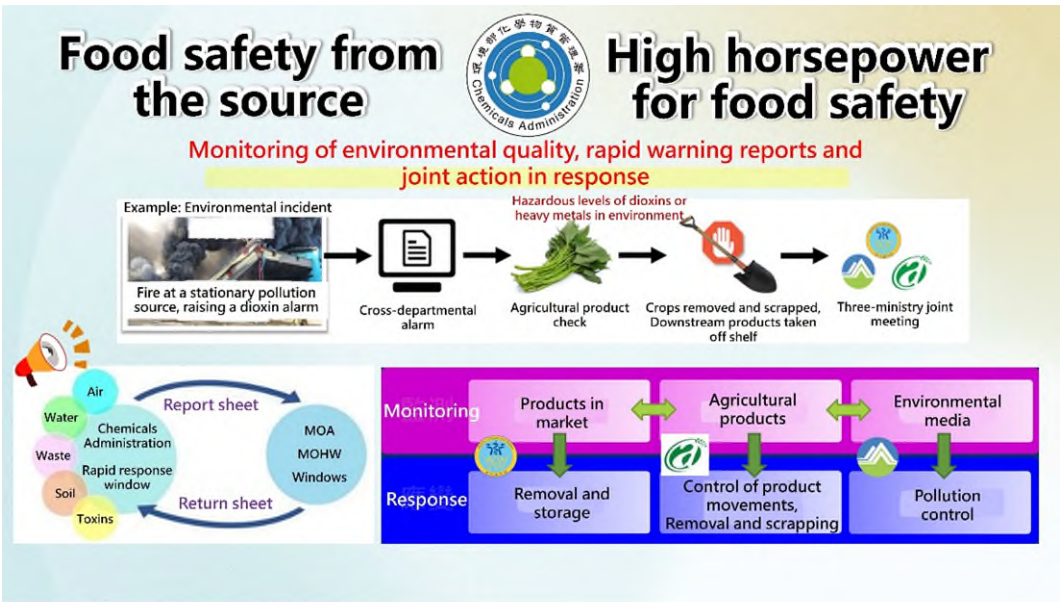
In addition to regulating chemical substances, the MOENV pointed out that since 2017, it has inspected or advised chemical substance companies over 3,000 times per year in conjunction with local governments to prevent raw chemical materials from entering the food supply. MOENV also cooperates with health authorities to conduct special comprehensive inspections during the Lunar New Year period, reinforcing investigations into toxic chemicals to prevent them from entering the food chain.

The MOENV added that it will continue to work with the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to monitor the food supply chain in a cross-ministerial effort. Once a concern arises about the contamination of commercially available food, agricultural products, or environmental media, an inter-ministerial notification and response mechanism will be activated immediately, with health authorities removing the suspected food from shelves, agricultural authorities implementing control over movement of the chemicals, and environmental protection authorities implementing pollution control. The MOENV also continuously monitors environmental quality. Upon the detection of high concentrations of pollutants in the air, soil, or water, an inter-ministerial notification will be circulated immediately, and agricultural and health authorities will investigate nearby crops and food to ensure complete data tracking.

The MOENV emphasized that central and local government agencies will continue to accelerate their efforts in the Year of the Horse through regulatory management, preventive guidance, and inter-ministerial response mechanisms, maintaining food safety for the public "from farm to table."



High horsepower "Four Managements" to maintain food safety starting from the source.



High horsepower maintenance of food safety starting from the source: Environmental monitoring, rapid warning, and response to hazards.

10. New Era of Resource Circulation: MOENV Presents Innovation Results and their Practical Benefits, from AI-powered Waste Sorting to Greater Self-reliance for Key Semiconductor Materials

On 9 February 2026, the Resource Circulation Administration (RECA) under the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) held the "2025 Resource Circulation Scientific Research and Innovation Results Presentation" at the Ministry of Environment Conference Center, showcasing achievements along three major themes: resource circula-

tion, resource recovery, and sustainable consumption. Various posters were on display and 63 projects were presented. More than 300 people from industry, government, academia, and research institutions were invited to participate in discussions, strengthen cross-domain dialogue, and promote the accelerated application of R&D results in industry. The aim was to establish an internationally competitive resource circulation system for Taiwan through investment in forward-looking technologies.

In his address to the conference, MOENV Minister Peng Chi-Ming pointed out that Taiwan's green technology industry exports reached nearly NT$200 billion in 2024, while creating an additional spin-off value of NT$512.3 billion and employing 380,000 people. Among these numbers, the circular economy accounted for the highest proportion and had an average annual growth rate of 9% over the past five years, demonstrating the sector's high growth potential. In the future, the two existing resource circulation laws will be amended to improve the foundation for industrial transformation. In addition, a "Circular Economy Advisory Committee" will be established to focus on four major areas: precious and rare metals, industrial circulation, biomass circulation, and business models, to strengthen Taiwan's resource resilience.

The RECA explained that subsidy programs are provided to accelerate the development and application of resource circulation technologies in Taiwan and encourage public and private universities, research institutions, and industries to invest in innovative, scalable, and verifiable research and development. The programs cover all stages—from product design, material selection, recycling, and reuse to end-of-life treatment—all of which are fully included in the scope of the research and development subsidies. From 2012 to 2025, 287 innovative projects have been funded, such as the projects presented at this event, which included: "Assessment of CO_2 reduction benefits from adding resin to recycled asphalt concrete combined with a smart site monitoring system", "Development of AI-assisted sorting technology for waste LED lighting devices and low-carbon high-value application of technology for waste aluminum", and "Development of a smart IoT-enabled machine to recycle used clothing". The project areas ranged from sustainable product design and high-value reuse of waste to key material circulation technologies and process optimization; all aimed at encouraging diversified circular operation models and promoting the development of the resource circulation industry.

In terms of economic benefits, the subsidy program over the past two years has facilitated 15 industrial-academic collaborations, which encouraged businesses and their supply chains to expand or improve equipment and production lines, thus facilitating investments of approximately NT$200 million and cumulatively increasing revenue streams by over NT$70 million. Furthermore, 40 innovative circular products were also developed, demonstrating that the subsidy program has played a role in gradually increasing the commercialization and industrial scaling up of R&D results.

The event featured a session that displayed solid R&D results. Strong and Wise Material Tech Company developed co-extrusion technology, which involves mixing recycled waste plastic textiles with wood-core pellets to produce three types of co-extruded textile fiber: solid, square-holed, and round-holed. Pade Technology Co., Ltd. developed an IoT-enabled machine to recycle used clothing, which has been piloted at Far

Eastern SOGO Department Store. One such machine can process more than 100,000 pieces of used clothing per year under normal operating conditions.

The RECA stated that this event served not only as a platform for showcasing the year's R&D achievements but also provided an important venue for policy feedback and cross-domain collaboration. The RECA will continue to strengthen the connection between technology R&D and industrial needs through subsidy mechanisms and by incentivizing the attainment of practical results, continuing to work cooperatively according to its "dual-track" science and technology policy, thus facilitating Taiwan's progress toward net-zero and sustainable development.

Over 300 people from industry, government, academia, and research institutions participated in the 2025 Resource Circulation Scientific Research and Innovation Results Presentation.

MOENV Minister Peng Chi-Ming formed the Circular Economy Advisory Committee to help develop more resilient and sustainable supply chains for Taiwan.

11. MOENV Joins Forces with Ministry of Agriculture and Private Businesses to Reach New Milestone for Carbon Footprint Labeling of Agricultural Products

The Ministry of Environment (MOENV) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) held a joint press conference on 25 February 2026 in Taipei City, entitled *"A New Milestone in Agricultural Product Carbon Footprinting and the Green Transition for Sustainable Living"* (農產品碳足跡新里程，永續生活綠轉型). The event officially showcased material results of inter-ministerial cooperation in promoting carbon footprint labeling for agricultural products, thereby deepening the transformation toward sustainable living in Taiwan. The central government is guiding the transition of the agricultural sector toward low-carbon production through three major actions: streamlining processes, introducing digital tools, and providing subsidies. It was also announced that, starting in 2026, products with carbon footprint labels will be officially included in the "Government and Corporate Green Procurement" category, incentivizing carbon reduction and governance from the start of production chains and encouraging all citizens to practice sustainable living.

I. Carbon labeling is an information bridge connecting production and consumption, driving billions of dollars in business opportunities by encouraging green procurement.

MOENV Chief Secretary, Ms. Chen Shu-Ling, stated in her remarks that both the MOENV and the MOA are promoting the carbon footprint system for agricultural products, aiming to build a certification environment and procedures that are "affordable and workable." Currently, approximately 100 agricultural products have

obtained carbon labels, including rice, eggs, vegetables, and fruits. However, determining carbon footprints for agricultural products is more complicated than for industrial products due to the high diversity and small production scales. To address this, the Product Category Rules (PCR) for "grains and vegetables" have been simplified, and digital verification from the MOA has been incorporated into lower barriers to entry for businesses. Carbon footprint labels provide specific emissions information, helping consumers compare and prioritize local low-carbon products, thus linking low-carbon production with sustainable consumption.

II. Beyond sufficient and safe food, to sustainability and high quality

More importantly, MOENV announced that "carbon footprint labeled products" will be officially included in the scope of green procurement starting in 2026. MOENV statistics show that in 2024, green procurement reached NT$89 billion, of which agricultural products accounted for less than 1%, indicating significant room for future growth. "We will leverage the strong purchasing power of government agencies and NGOs to drive market demand for carbon-labeled products, allowing environmental and agricultural policies to complement each other and achieve a win-win situation for carbon reduction and economic development," emphasized Chief Secretary Chen.

The press conference featured two pioneering companies sharing their experiences. Q-Yo Biotechnology shared how smart production management is used to verify and track low-carbon production from the source, while Leezen Company Ltd. demonstrated how green marketing guides consumers to choose carbon-labeled products. Their practical experiences fully demonstrate the feasibility of Taiwan's agricultural supply chain cooperating to reduce carbon emissions.

The MOENV and MOA emphasized that "low-carbon production" and "green consumption" are inevitable in the face of global climate change and pressures to reduce carbon emissions. The government will continue to optimize the voluntary product carbon footprint system. Inter-ministerial collaboration will not only enable the public to better understand carbon information but also build consensus among industry, government, academia, and the public to create a resilient and sustainable homeland.

Ms. Chen Shu-Ling, Chief Secretary of the MOENV (center); Mr. Chang Gen-Mu, Deputy Director-General (third from left); Mr. Chen Junne-Jih, Minister of Agriculture (third from right); Mr. Chuang Lao-Ta, Director-General (second from right); Mr. Fang Shao-Yu, Deputy General Manager of Q-Yo Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (first on left); and Ms. Chen Mei-Tzu, Marketing Manager of Leezen Co., Ltd. (first on right).

MOENV Chief Secretary Chen Shu-Ling (left) and Agriculture Minister Chen Junne-Jih (right) attach carbon footprint labels to agricultural products, symbolizing that more carbon-labeled agricultural products will be available to consumers in the marketplace.