

General Statement on the Draft Amendments to the Resource Recycling Act

The Resource Recycling Act (hereinafter referred to as “this Act”) was enacted and promulgated on July 3, 2002, and came into effect one year after promulgation. It was subsequently amended and enforced on January 21, 2009. In view of the severe challenges posed by the current global resource crisis and climate change, the international community generally regards “resource circulation” as a key approach to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and fulfilling net-zero emission commitments. Notably, in 2020, the European Union announced the “New Circular Economy Action Plan,” which explicitly emphasizes that the circular economy must transcend the traditional waste management mindset and advocates for the establishment of a sustainable product policy framework that integrates considerations of product sustainability and circularity at the design stage.

In order to align with international standards and address the needs of sustainable development, it is deemed necessary for Taiwan to establish an enabling environment for the promotion of resource circulation and to improve the relevant legal framework. The policy objective is to shift from the current focus on end-of-pipe waste recycling and treatment toward full life-cycle resource circulation, thereby achieving “maximization of resource circulation benefits and minimization of final waste disposal.” The specific directions of this amendment include: formulating a national integrated resource circulation plan; establishing a Resource Circulation Promotion Council; setting forth green design guidelines; promoting the use of recycled materials (including recycled aggregates) in products and construction; implementing source reduction measures and restrictions or bans on certain materials; extending product lifespan; introducing digital product tracking; prioritizing green procurement by public agencies; providing incentives and subsidies; designating land for resource circulation purposes; promoting circular

financing and investment mechanisms; and establishing a resource circulation experimental sandbox. Accordingly, this draft amendment to the Act has been prepared, and the title of the Act is proposed to be revised as the “Resource Circulation Promotion Act.” The main points of the proposed amendments are as follows:

- I. To add provisions stipulating that the relevant central competent authorities shall promote resource circulation and delineating their respective powers and responsibilities. (Amended Article 9)
- II. To add provisions stipulating that the central competent authority shall formulate a national integrated resource circulation plan; that the special municipality, city or county competent authority shall, based on such plan, formulate a resource circulation action plan; and that the central competent authority shall establish a Resource Circulation Promotion Council to provide advisory opinions. (Amended Articles 11 and 12)
- III. To add provisions stipulating that the central competent authority may establish ecodesign guidelines for products and construction works, and may publicly announce that products or construction works of specified scale or category shall comply with such ecodesign guidelines and utilize recycled materials (including recycled aggregates). (Amended Articles 13 to 16)
- IV. To add provisions stipulating that the central competent authority may designate and publicly announce the targets and methods for the reuse of packaging and containers for specified items, and require designated enterprises to submit packaging and container reuse plans. (Amended Article 17)
- V. To add provisions stipulating that the central competent authority may designate and publicly announce the targets and methods for the reduction of specified items or their packaging and containers, and require designated enterprises to submit reduction plans. (Amended Article 18)

- VI. To add provisions stipulating that the central competent authority or the central competent authority for the relevant industry may designate specified items or their packaging and containers, and impose prohibitions or restrictions on their manufacture, import, sale, or use. (Amended Article 19)
- VII. To add provisions stipulating that the central competent authority may designate and publicly announce the packaging reduction targets for specified items, and that enterprises shall submit the implementation results for record in accordance with such reduction targets. (Amended Article 20)
- VIII. To add provisions stipulating that the central competent authority may designate and publicly announce the targets and methods for extending the use of specified items, and that enterprises shall submit the implementation results. (Amended Article 21)
- IX. To add provisions concerning the application, approval, and use of the Circular Label. (Amended Article 22)
- X. To add provisions stipulating that the central competent authority may designate and publicly announce that specified items and their packaging or containers shall disclose and indicate, through digital means, product information conducive to repair or circular utilization. (Amended Article 23)
- XI. To add provisions stipulating that government agencies, public schools, and state-owned enterprises shall give priority to the procurement of eco-label products, circular products, or circular services, and that the central competent authority may provide incentives or subsidies to private enterprises or organizations engaging in such priority procurement. (Amended Article 32)
- XII. To add provisions stipulating that agencies, enterprises, schools, organizations, or individuals with outstanding performance in promoting resource circulation may be eligible for incentives, subsidies, tax

reductions or exemptions, as well as priority access to financing channels and credit guarantees. (Amended Articles 33 to 35)

- XIII. To add provisions concerning the application for, and submission of implementation results from, innovative experimental projects, and to stipulate that, for the purpose of promoting technological innovation and development in resource circulation, relevant permits under this Act and the Waste Disposal Act may be exempted during the experimental period. (Amended Article 37)

Comparison Table of the Provisions of the Draft Amendments to the Resource Recycling Act

Amended Title	Current Title	Explanation
Resource Circulation Promotion Act	Resource Recycling Act	In order to align with the international circular economy and to respond to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, this amendment expands the scope of promotion to include ecodesign, source reduction, sustainable consumption, and the guidance and incentivization of circular innovation. It aims to establish a full life-cycle resource circulation and utilization system. Accordingly, the title of this Act is proposed to be amended to the Resource Circulation Promotion Act.
Amended Article	Current Article	Explanation
Chapter I General Principles	Chapter 1 General Principles	Chapter Title Unamended.
Article 1 This Act is specifically enacted to promote resource circulation, conserve the use of natural resources, reduce the generation of waste, mitigate environmental burdens, and establish a circular society oriented toward sustainable development.	Article 1 This Act is formulated to conserve natural resources, reduce waste, promote recycling and reuse of materials, mitigate environmental loading, and build a society in which resources are used in a sustainable manner. The regulations of other laws shall apply to those matters not regulated by this Act.	I. In order to implement resource circulation and establish a circular society oriented toward sustainable development, thereby achieving the objectives of reducing waste generation and realizing zero waste, the legislative purpose is hereby amended. II. The relationship between this Act and other laws shall be determined based on the specific circumstances; accordingly, in line with the current legislative framework, the latter part of the provision is deleted.
Article 2	Article 3	I. Amendment of article numbering.

<p>The term “competent authority” in this Act means the Ministry of Environment, at the central government level, the municipal government in special municipalities and the county or city government in counties or cities.</p>	<p>The term “competent authority” in this Act means the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan, at the central government level, the municipal government in special municipalities and the county or city government in counties or cities.</p>	<p>II. In response to the government organizational restructuring, the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan has been reorganized as the Ministry of Environment; accordingly, the name of the central competent authority in this Act is amended.</p>
<p>Article 3</p> <p>The terms used in this Act are defined as follows :</p> <p>I. “Recycled resources” means substances that have lost their original usefulness, are economically and technologically feasible to circulate, and may be circulated or reused as announced or approved by this Act.</p> <p>II. “Circular utilization” means the act of reusing or recycling recycled resources.</p> <p>III. “Reuse” means the act of making direct, repeated use of recycled resources in their original form or using recycled resources after restoring some or all of their original functionality.</p> <p>IV. “Recycling” means the act of making recycled resources functional by altering the original form of substances, or combining them with other substances, so that they may serve as materials, fuel, fertilizers, animal</p>	<p>Article 2</p> <p>The terms used in this Act are defined as follows.</p> <p>I. “Recycled resources” means substances that have lost their original usefulness, are economically and technologically feasible to recycle, and may be recycled or reused as announced or approved by this Act.</p> <p>II. “Recycling and reuse” means the act of reusing or recycling recycled resources.</p> <p>III. “Reuse” means the act of making direct, repeated use of recycled resources in their original form or using recycled resources after restoring some or all of their original functionality.</p> <p>IV. “Recycling” means the act of making recycled resources functional by altering the original form of substances, or combining them with other substances, so that</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. Textual revisions to the preamble in alignment with the current legislative framework.</p> <p>III. In accordance with the expansion of this Act from “Recycling and reuse” to overall resource circulation, Subsections 1 and 2 are amended by replacing “Recycling and reuse” with “Circular utilization.”</p>

<p>feed, fillers, soil enhancers, or for other uses recognized by the central industry competent authority.</p> <p>V. “Enterprise” means companies, proprietorships, organizations, non-corporate bodies and other entities as designated by the central competent authority engaged in production, manufacturing, transportation, selling, education, research, training, engineering and construction or service activities.</p> <p>VI. “Products made from recycled materials.” means a product made using at least a certain proportion of recycled materials as raw materials.</p>	<p>they may serve as materials, fuel, fertilizers, animal feed, fillers, soil enhancers, or for other uses recognized by the central industry competent authority.</p> <p>V. “Enterprise” means companies, proprietorships, organizations, non-corporate bodies and other entities as designated by the central competent authority engaged in production, manufacturing, transportation, selling, education, research, training, engineering and construction or service activities.</p> <p>VI. “Products made from recycled materials.” means a product made using at least a certain proportion of recycled materials as raw materials.</p>	
<p>Article 4</p> <p>Priority consideration shall be given to the use of substances that reduce waste production to achieve resource sustainability insofar as is economically and technologically feasible. Priority consideration shall be given to the reuse, recycling, energy recovering, and appropriate disposal, in that order, of substances that have lost their original utility. However, methods that yield optimal overall environmental benefit based on lifecycle considerations shall not be subject to this restriction.</p>	<p>Article 6</p> <p>Priority consideration shall be given to the use of substances that reduce waste production to achieve resource sustainability insofar as is economically and technologically feasible. Priority consideration shall be given to the reuse, recycling, energy recovering, and appropriate disposal, in that order, of substances that have lost their original utility. However, a waste utilization method that yields optimal overall environmental benefit based on lifecycle considerations</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. As this Act is primarily intended to promote resource circulation, and waste management is to revert to regulation under the Waste Disposal Act, corresponding textual revisions are made.</p>

	shall not be subject to this restriction.	
<p>Article 5</p> <p>Enterprises shall comply with the following principles when engaging in industrial activities to reduce resource consumption, control waste production, and promote resource circular utilization:</p> <p>I. Employ cleaner production technology.</p> <p>II. Adopt necessary measures to reduce waste production when using raw materials.</p> <p>III. Implement circular utilization of raw materials after they lose their original utility or provide said materials for circular utilization, and bear responsibility for energy recovering or appropriate disposal of materials that cannot be circularly utilized.</p> <p>IV. To prevent articles and containers from becoming waste, enterprises engaged in the manufacture and sale of articles or containers are responsible for increasing the usable life of such articles and containers and implementing the repair and maintenance thereof. Said enterprises shall also endeavor to conduct product research, development, and design so as to facilitate circular utilization and shall indicate the types of materials used.</p>	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Enterprises shall comply with the following principles when engaging in industrial activities to reduce resource consumption, control waste production, and promote resource recycling and reuse:</p> <p>I. Employ cleaner production technology.</p> <p>II. Adopt necessary measures to reduce waste production when using raw materials.</p> <p>III. Implement recycling and reuse of raw materials after they lose their original utility or provide said materials for recycling and reuse, and bear responsibility for the appropriate disposal of materials that cannot be recycled or reused.</p> <p>IV. To prevent articles, and containers from becoming waste, enterprises engaged in the manufacture and sale of articles, or containers are responsible for increasing the useable life of such articles, and containers and implementing the repair and maintenance thereof. Said enterprises shall also endeavor to perform product research, development, and design so as to facilitate recycling and reuse and shall indicate</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. In line with the expansion of this Act from the original concept of “Recycling and reuse” to overall resource circulation, the terminology in the preamble, Subsection 3, and Subsection 4 is revised to “resource circular utilization,” replacing “Recycling and reuse” with “circular utilization,” along with corresponding textual adjustments.</p> <p>III. Pursuant to the priority order for material use set forth in Article 4, the phrase “conduct energy recovering” is newly added to Subsection 3 to meet practical needs.</p>

	the types of materials used.	
<p>Article 6</p> <p>Citizens shall reduce the consumption of resources, suppress the generation of waste, extend the useful life of products to the greatest extent possible, and use products or services that promote resource circular utilization.</p>	<p>Article 10</p> <p>Citizens shall have the duty and be responsible for abiding by the principles of reducing resource consumption, controlling waste production, and promoting resource recycling and reuse, and, to the greatest extent possible, extend the usable life of articles,, use recycled products, and sort recyclable resources to prevent articles, from becoming waste and appropriately recycle and reuse articles, and recycled resources.</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. In response to the amendment of this Act expanding its scope to encompass overall resource circulation, the provisions regarding the obligations of citizens are revised accordingly, along with corresponding textual adjustments.</p>
<p>Article 7</p> <p>The competent authority and the industry competent authority may delegate their subordinate agencies (institutions), entrust, or commission other agencies (institutions), legal persons, or organizations to handle matters prescribed under this Act, including inspection, review, promotion, training, guidance, evaluation, incentives, subsidies, and related research.</p>	<p>Article 4</p> <p>The competent authority shall designate a dedicated unit or personnel to formulate renewable resource recycling and reuse policies, and perform relevant auditing, public awareness, training, guidance, evaluation and research matters. When necessary, the competent authority may delegate or commission a relevant agency or organization to perform such tasks.</p> <p>The industry competent authority may, as required, designate a dedicated unit or personnel to perform the tasks in the foregoing paragraph, and, when necessary, may commission a relevant agency or organization to perform such tasks.</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. Considering that the designation of dedicated units or personnel pertains to internal organizational matters or the allocation of duties within an agency, it is deemed unnecessary to explicitly provide for such in a functional statute; accordingly, the provisions set forth in the Paragraph 1 and the preceding part of the Paragraph 2 of the current article are deleted.</p> <p>III. In response to the amendment of this Act expanding its scope to encompass overall resource circulation, and recognizing the necessity of integrating public sector and</p>

		<p>private sector resources to assist in relevant matters, the provisions of the Paragraph 1 and the latter part of the Paragraph 2 are consolidated and revised with reference to Article 7 of the Climate Change Response Act, thereby expressly stipulating the entities and scope of affairs that the competent authority and the industry competent authority may delegate, entrust, or commission.</p>
<p>Article 8</p> <p>The competent authority or the industry competent authority may dispatch personnel carrying identification documents to enter public or private premises to conduct inspections, as prescribed under this Act, regarding the manufacturing, import, sale, and use of resource circulation-related products, services, construction works, items, packaging, and containers, as well as the operation or execution of recycled resources and innovative experiments, or may order the provision of relevant information. The party subject to inspection shall not evade, obstruct, or refuse such inspection.</p> <p>For the purpose of conducting the inspections referred to in the preceding paragraph, the competent authority or the industry competent authority may request</p>	<p>Article 21</p> <p>The competent authority and industry competent authority, or a commissioned professional organization, may dispatch personnel bearing identification documents to enter enterprise or renewable resource recycling and reuse operational, working, or business premises to perform inspection and request relevant information.</p> <p>Relevant businesses may not evade, obstruct, or refuse any inspections or requests in the foregoing paragraph.</p> <p>Before commissioning a professional organization to independently perform the inspection in Paragraph 1, the competent authority and industry competent authority shall announce the</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. In response to the amendment of this Act expanding its scope to encompass overall resource circulation, and with reference to Article 40 of the Climate Change Response Act, the provisions of the current first and Paragraph 2 are consolidated and revised to clarify the subjects and scope of administrative inspections to be conducted by the competent authority and the industry competent authority. Furthermore, as Article 7, as revised, already encompasses the delegation of administrative inspection matters, the procedures for the transfer of such powers</p>

<p>relevant agencies, legal persons, or organizations to provide assistance or furnish necessary information.</p>	<p>commissioned tasks and basis for such inspection and shall notify the premises to be inspected.</p>	<p>shall revert to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act; accordingly, the provisions in the Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 3 concerning the entrustment of professional agencies to conduct inspections and related procedures are deleted.</p> <p>III. A new Paragraph 2 is added to explicitly provide for the obligations of relevant agencies, legal persons, or organizations to assist or provide information.</p>
<p>Chapter II Duties and Responsibilities of Government Authorities</p>		<p><u>Addition of Chapter Title</u></p>
<p>Article 9</p> <p>The relevant central authorities shall promote resource circulation, and the allocation of their respective powers and responsibilities shall be as follows:</p> <p>I. Resource circulation matters in the energy, manufacturing, and commercial sectors: administered by the Ministry of Economic Affairs; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>II. Resource circulation matters in science parks: administered by the National Science and Technology Council; coordinated by the respective</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. Given that the issue of resource circulation spans across disciplines and government sectors, and with reference to Article 8 of the Climate Change Response Act as well as the “Waste Resource Management and Resource Utilization Action Plan” approved by the Executive Yuan in September 2022, this article expressly stipulates the powers and responsibilities of the relevant central authorities for promoting resource circulation.</p> <p>III. With respect to the powers and responsibilities under</p>

<p>central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>III. Resource circulation matters in the transportation sector: administered by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>IV. Resource circulation matters in the agricultural sector: administered by the Ministry of Agriculture; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>V. Resource circulation matters in the construction sector: administered by the Ministry of the Interior; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>VI. Resource circulation matters in the engineering sector: administered by the respective central industry competent authorities for engineering; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>VII. Resource circulation matters in the environmental sector: administered by the Ministry of Environment;</p>		<p>Subparagraph VIII, except for the green finance measures related to promoting resource circulation as set forth in the “Green and Transition Finance Action Plan,” which are administered by the Financial Supervisory Commission, the Ministry of Environment shall serve as the administering authority.</p>
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<p>coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>VIII. Green finance matters relating to resource circulation: administered by the Financial Supervisory Commission and the Ministry of Environment; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>IX. Technological research and development and promotional matters relating to resource circulation: administered by the National Science and Technology Council and the Ministry of Environment; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p> <p>X. Resource circulation matters in the medical sector: administered by the Ministry of Health and Welfare; coordinated by the respective central industry competent authorities.</p>		
	<p>Article 7</p> <p>The central competent authority and central industry competent authority shall, in accordance with their duties and powers, formulate and implement relevant policies, laws, and regulations governing the reduction of</p>	<p>I. Deletion of this article.</p> <p>II. As the responsibilities of the relevant central authorities in promoting resource circulation, as well as the matters to be handled by the industry competent authorities, have been expressly stipulated in the</p>

	resource consumption, control of waste production and promotion of resource recycling and reuse.	amended Articles 9 and 10, this article is hereby deleted.
Article 10 The industry competent authority shall provide guidance to enterprises in implementing source reduction and resource circular utilization initiatives, offer policy incentives, cultivate talent for research and development in resource circulation technologies, and promote education and outreach.		I. Addition of this article. II. In coordination with the provisions set forth in the amended Article 9, which specify the powers and responsibilities of the respective central ministries and agencies, this article is added to stipulate that the industry competent authority shall be responsible for providing guidance, offering incentives, cultivating talent, and promoting outreach.
Article 11 The central competent authority shall, based on the national environmental conditions and resource circulation objectives, and with reference to international developments, domestic circumstances, and the division of responsibilities set forth in Article 9, consult with the central industry competent authorities to formulate a National Resource Circulation Plan (hereinafter referred to as the “Circulation Plan”). The Plan shall be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval, implemented accordingly, made publicly available, and reviewed at least once every five years. The central competent authority and the central industry competent		I. Addition of this article. II. Considering that the promotion of resource circulation requires an overarching policy framework, Paragraph 1 expressly stipulates that the central competent authority shall assess relevant domestic and international factors and formulate a National Resource Circulation Plan. It further provides that the Plan shall be made publicly available and periodically reviewed to facilitate public participation and ensure alignment with practical needs. III. To enhance public understanding of the progress made in promoting resource circulation, Paragraph

<p>authorities shall promote resource circulation in accordance with the Circulation Plan set forth in the preceding paragraph. The central competent authority shall consolidate the implementation status of each central industry competent authority and prepare an annual Resource Circulation Implementation Report, which shall be made publicly available.</p> <p>The special municipality, city or county competent authority shall formulate a Resource Circulation Action Plan (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan”) in accordance with the Circulation Plan referred to in Paragraph 1. The Action Plan shall be submitted to the central competent authority for approval, implemented accordingly, made publicly available, and reviewed at least once every five years. The special municipality, city or county competent authority shall prepare an annual report on the implementation of the Action Plan, which shall be made publicly available.</p>		<p>2 stipulates that the central competent authority shall consolidate the implementation status of the central industry competent authorities and prepare an annual report on the results, which shall be made publicly available.</p> <p>IV. In view of the necessity for local governments to cooperate with central policies and promote resource circulation measures in accordance with local conditions, Paragraphs 3 and 4 stipulate that the special municipality, city or county competent authority shall formulate Action Plans, conduct periodic reviews, and prepare annual reports on implementation, all of which shall be made publicly available.</p>
	<p>Article 8</p> <p>The local competent authority and all local industry competent authorities shall, in addition to performing pursuant to regulations determined by the central competent authorities pursuant to the foregoing article, be responsible for reducing resource consumption,</p>	<p>I. Deletion of this article.</p> <p>II. As the powers and responsibilities of the special municipality, city or county competent authority have been incorporated into Paragraph 3 of the amended Article 11, this article is hereby deleted.</p>

	controlling waste production, and promoting resource recycling and reuse. Local competent authorities shall formulate consistent policies within their jurisdictions and implement said policies in accordance with governmental division of duties and powers.	
<p>Article 12</p> <p>To execute the respective duties set forth in the preceding article, the central competent authority may establish a Resource Circulation Promotion Council (hereinafter referred to as the “Promotion Council”) to provide advisory opinions.</p> <p>The Promotion Council shall have one convener, who shall be appointed by the Minister of Environment from among the Deputy Ministers of the Ministry of Environment. The term of office for the members shall be two years. Members shall be composed of representatives from relevant government agencies, scholars and experts, and representatives of environmental protection organizations. Scholars and experts, as well as representatives of environmental protection organizations, shall account for no less than one-third of the total number of Promotion Council members.</p>	<p>Article 5</p> <p>The central competent authority shall establish a Renewable Resource Recycling and Reuse Promotion Committee (herein referred to as “the Committee”) that shall be responsible for the review of major policies and measures on the recycling and reuse of recycled resources as drafted by the competent authority and industry competent authority and the coordination and assessment of implementation and operational matters as related to items officially announced and designated in each article of the Source Management Chapter of this Act.</p> <p>The Committee shall have one chairman; which shall be the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration. Committee members shall be appointed for a period of two years, and shall consist of relevant government agency representatives, scholars, experts and environmental protection group representatives. Scholars,</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. To provide a legal basis for the establishment of the Resource Circulation Promotion Council and to clarify its functional role, the Paragraph 1 is revised accordingly.</p> <p>III. In line with the establishment of the Promotion Council, the composition of its members is specified. In consideration of the Council’s advisory nature and the absence of any decision-making authority, the latter part of the current Paragraph 2 concerning conflict-of-interest avoidance is deleted.</p> <p>IV. As the Promotion Council is organized on a task-oriented basis, its establishment may be determined by the central competent authority pursuant to its authority and need not be expressly stipulated in this Act; accordingly, the Paragraph 3 is deleted.</p>

	<p>experts and environmental protection group representatives may not constitute less than one-half of the total number of committee members. Committee members, their spouses, and their direct blood relatives shall avoid implementation and operational duties in the renewable resource recycling and reuse industries under review by the Committee during the appointment period of said member and for three years thereafter.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Administration shall determine the organizational rules, which shall be promulgated after approval by the Executive Yuan.</p>	
Chapter III Circulation and Sustainable Management	Chapter 2 Source Management	<p>I. Amendment of chapter numbering.</p> <p>II. To reflect the addition of resource circulation promotion measures under this chapter—such as ecodesign, source reduction, and sustainable consumption—aimed at enhancing the circularity and sustainability of products, services, and construction works while reducing waste generation, the chapter title is revised accordingly.</p>
Section 1 Ecodesign		<p>I. Addition of this section title.</p> <p>II. This addition is made in response to the expansion of this Act</p>

		to comprehensively encompass the resource circulation framework, and is aligned with international development trends.
<p>Article 13</p> <p>The central competent authority may prescribe ecodesign regulations for products and construction works, which may incorporate the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Use of single materials or materials that are easily decomposable, dismantlable, or suitable for circular utilization. II. Use of a specified ratio or quantity of recycled aggregates or materials. III. Ease of repair, upgradability, or enhanced durability. IV. Prohibition or restriction on the use of environmentally hazardous substances. V. On-site sorting at source in construction works to reduce waste generation. VI. Other design elements that reduce energy and resource consumption and minimize waste throughout the product life cycle. <p>The central industry competent authority may, in accordance with the ecodesign regulations set forth in the preceding paragraph, review the</p>	<p>Article 12</p> <p>The industry competent authority shall provide guidance to enterprises on the recycling and reuse of recycled resources.</p> <p>The central industry competent authority may, depending on the state of industrial development, officially announce and designate that certain products, construction and engineering, or enterprise types and scale shall comply with the following specified items during the research, development, design, manufacturing, production, sale, and construction stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Use of materials, specifications, or designs that facilitate decomposition, demolition, or recycling and reuse. II. Use of certain proportions or quantities of recycled resources. III. Use of refillable containers. IV. Other items specified by the central competent authority in consultation with the central industry competent authority. <p>The central industry competent authority in</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Amendment of article numbering. II. The responsibilities of the industry competent authority in providing guidance have been expressly stipulated in Article 10 of the amended provisions and are therefore deleted from this article. III. The Paragraph 2 is renumbered as the Paragraph 1. To enhance the sustainability of products and construction works, improve resource efficiency, and extend product lifespans—and with reference to the European Union’s 2024 Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)—the basic principles to be included in Taiwan’s ecodesign regulations for products and construction works are specified and delegated to the central competent authority for enactment. Details are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To facilitate material recycling and remanufacturing, the first subparagraph adds a provision on the use

<p>relevant laws and regulations under its jurisdiction and provide guidance to enterprises to ensure compliance.</p>	<p>consultation with the central competent authority shall determine the specified products, construction processes, types of industries, materials, specifications, certain proportions or quantities, and their implementation methods, etc. officially announced and designated in the foregoing paragraph.</p>	<p>of single materials. Other provisions relating to technical specifications and design elements are addressed in Subparagraphs 2 to 6 of the amended text and are therefore deleted.</p> <p>ii. In line with current product manufacturing practices, Subparagraph 2 is revised by replacing “recycled resources” with “recycled aggregates or materials,” along with corresponding textual adjustments.</p> <p>iii. In coordination with the new regulatory mechanisms in Article 17 regarding the promotion of container reuse, the original Subparagraph 3 is deleted.</p> <p>iv. To enhance product repairability and durability, a new Subparagraph 3 is added, introducing design requirements that extend product lifespans.</p> <p>v. To align with international regulations on the prohibition or restriction of environmentally hazardous substances, a new Subparagraph 4 is added.</p> <p>vi. To promote circular utilization of construction waste, a new Subparagraph 5 is added, incorporating</p>
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		<p>source separation management at construction sites.</p> <p>vii. The current Subparagraph 4 is renumbered as Subparagraph 6 and revised to serve as a general provision for other designs that aim to reduce energy and resource consumption and minimize waste, such as requirements for minimum energy efficiency in electrical and electronic products or the adoption of standardized specifications to enhance interoperability in line with international standards.</p> <p>IV. Provisions concerning the mandatory implementation of ecodesign for products and construction works are already expressly stipulated in Articles 15 and 16 of the amended provisions and are therefore deleted from this article.</p> <p>V. A new Paragraph 2 is added, stipulating that the central industry competent authority may, in accordance with the ecodesign regulations, review relevant laws and regulations and provide guidance to enterprises.</p>
<p>Article 14</p> <p>Manufacturers or importers of products that comply</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. In order to encourage manufacturers and importers of products</p>

<p>with the ecodesign regulations set forth in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article may, on a voluntary basis, apply to the central competent authority for approval, and shall implement such ecodesign in accordance with the approved matters.</p> <p>The qualifications, conditions, required documents, review procedures, approved matters, revocation, modification, management, and other compliance requirements for voluntary application of ecodesigned products under the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the central competent authority in the regulations.</p>		<p>to voluntarily implement ecodesign, Paragraph 1 stipulates that their products may be submitted for approval as being in compliance with ecodesign.</p> <p>III. Paragraph 2 delegates authority to the central competent authority to prescribe regulations governing the voluntary implementation of product ecodesign. Where implementation is not conducted in accordance with the approved matters under Paragraph 1, the approval document shall be revoked in accordance with said regulations.</p>
<p>Article 15</p> <p>Where the central competent authority announces that certain categories or scales of products shall comply with designated items under the ecodesign regulations, the manufacturers and importers of such products shall, within the prescribed time period, apply to the central competent authority for approval, and shall implement such matters in accordance with the approved contents.</p> <p>Where products announced pursuant to the preceding paragraph are designated to comply with the ecodesign regulations regarding the use of a specified ratio or</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. The Paragraph 1 authorizes the central competent authority to publicly announce that certain designated products shall be subject to mandatory implementation of ecodesign, whereby enterprises shall apply for approval within the prescribed period and act in accordance with the approved content.</p> <p>III. To ascertain the use of recycled materials (including recycled aggregates) in designated products, the Paragraph 2 stipulates that enterprises shall submit relevant data to the central competent</p>

<p>quantity of recycled materials (including recycled aggregates), the manufacturers and importers thereof shall submit data including the sources of recycled materials (including recycled aggregates), total amount used, product output, and sales volume to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>Regulations governing the application, review, matters for approval, revocation, modification, methods and deadlines for submitting data for recordation, administration, and other compliance matters for approvals under the preceding two paragraphs shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>		<p>authority for recordation; the scope of such data may include third-party certification documents issued domestically or internationally.</p> <p>IV. The Paragraph 3 authorizes the central competent authority to prescribe regulations governing the mandatory implementation of product ecodesign and the recordation requirements for the use of recycled materials (including recycled aggregates).</p> <p>V. This article constitutes a new mandatory regulatory measure aimed at promoting the circular use of product resources. As it may impact downstream products and upstream and downstream supply chains both domestically and internationally, it is subject to the World Trade Organization (WTO) notification procedures and is intended as a national uniform standard.</p>
<p>Article 16</p> <p>For construction works of a certain scale or above publicly announced by the central competent authority, the responsible authority for the construction project or the project initiator shall, during the planning, design, and construction stages, comply</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. In view of the fact that newly constructed construction works consume a large amount of resources, have life cycles of 40 to 50 years after completion and use, and generate substantial waste upon</p>

<p>with the designated items specified under the ecodesign regulations.</p> <p>The designated items referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be publicly announced by the central competent authority.</p> <p>Each central industry competent authority shall, in accordance with the designated items set forth in the first paragraph, review the relevant provisions concerning construction design, technical specifications, and operational standards for construction works.</p>		<p>demolition, it is necessary to enhance the circular utilization of resources in construction works. To this end, the promotion of ecodesign in construction works should begin with specific types of projects (e.g., public works), which shall be subject to mandatory regulations in the Paragraph 2 to lead and encourage adoption by private sector enterprises.</p> <p>III. Paragraph 2 authorizes the central competent authority to announce the scale and items of construction works that shall mandatorily implement ecodesign. In accordance with current operational practices, priority will be given to promoting items such as “use of a certain ratio of recycled materials (including recycled aggregates)” and “on-site source separation to reduce the generation of construction waste.”</p> <p>IV. To ensure the implementation of the designated items under the ecodesign regulations for construction works and to integrate such requirements with the various stages of project activities, Paragraph 3 specifies that each central</p>
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		industry competent authority shall review relevant provisions on design, construction techniques, and operational standards for construction works accordingly.
Section 2 Source Reduction		<p>I. Addition of this section title.</p> <p>II. This addition is made in response to the expansion of this Act to comprehensively encompass the resource circulation framework, and is aligned with international development trends.</p>
<p>Article 17</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce the targets and methods for the reuse of packaging and containers for specified articles. Manufacturers, importers, or sellers of such articles shall, within the designated period, submit a packaging and container reuse plan to the central competent authority for approval, and shall implement such plan in accordance with the approved contents, and submit the implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>For articles not included in the preceding paragraph, manufacturers, importers, or sellers may voluntarily submit a packaging and container reuse plan to the</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. In order to reduce the generation of waste and the associated resource wastage resulting from the single-use of packaging and containers, Paragraph 1 authorizes the central competent authority to designate and publicly announce specific articles whose packaging and containers shall be subject to mandatory reuse requirements. Examples include food containers and beverage containers, as well as glass containers for cleaning products. Manufacturers, importers, or sellers of such designated articles shall be required to propose a packaging and container reuse plan in</p>

<p>central competent authority for approval, and shall implement such plan in accordance with the approved contents, and submit the implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>The required particulars to be included in the packaging and container reuse plan as referred to in the preceding two paragraphs, the required documents, deadlines, procedures for review, approval contents, amendments, revocation, submission of implementation results for recordation, administration, and other compliance matters shall be prescribed by the central competent authority in regulations.</p>		<p>accordance with the announced targets and methods, submit it for approval, and submit the implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>III. To provide a regulatory framework for enterprises that voluntarily implement packaging and container reuse, Paragraph 2 stipulates the applicable provision accordingly.</p> <p>IV. Paragraph 3 authorizes the central competent authority to prescribe relevant administrative regulations governing the packaging and container reuse plan and the submission of implementation results for recordation.</p>
<p>Article 18</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce target quantities and methods for the reduction of enterprises, articles, or their packaging and containers. Enterprises shall, within the designated period, submit a reduction plan to the central competent authority for approval, implement the plan in accordance with the approved items, and submit the implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>The matters to be recorded in the reduction plan set forth in the preceding</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. In order to promote the reduction in the use of single-use articles or their packaging and containers by enterprises, Paragraph 1 authorizes the central competent authority to designate and publicly announce specific enterprises required to implement mandatory reduction measures for designated articles or their packaging and containers. For example, wholesale retailers and the hospitality industry may be required to reduce the use of single-use articles;</p>

<p>paragraph, the required documents, deadlines, review procedures, items for approval, amendments, revocation, submission of implementation results for recordation, administrative management measures, and other compliance requirements shall be prescribed by the central competent authority through regulations.</p>		<p>government agencies and schools may be required to reduce the use of disposable tableware and bottled water. Enterprises so designated shall propose a reduction plan in accordance with the announced targets and methods, submit such plan to the central competent authority for approval, implement the plan accordingly, and submit the implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>III. Paragraph 2 authorizes the central competent authority to prescribe regulations governing reduction plans and the submission of implementation results for recordation.</p>
<p>Article 19</p> <p>Where any article or its packaging or container meets one of the following conditions, the central competent authority or central industry competent authority may prohibit or restrict its manufacture, import, sale, or use:</p> <p>I. Excessive consumption of energy or resources;</p> <p>II. Containing components that are not readily biodegradable over the long term;</p> <p>III. Containing hazardous substances;</p>	<p>Article 13</p> <p>The central competent authority may officially announce and designate the restriction or prohibition of the use of articles, packaging, or containers as designated by the central competent authority on public or private premises.</p> <p>The central competent authority in consultation with the central industry competent authority shall determine the specified materials, specifications, and method of restricting or prohibiting the use of articles, packaging, or</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. In reference to Article 21 of the Waste Disposal Act concerning the prohibition or restriction on the manufacture, import, sale, or use of articles or their packaging or containers, and Article 15 of the same Act regarding the nature of such articles or packaging or containers, Paragraph 1 is amended for the following reasons:</p> <p>1. To specify that, where articles or</p>

<p>IV. Presenting difficulties in recycling or likely to interfere with recycling systems;</p> <p>V. Likely to cause serious environmental pollution.</p> <p>Designated enterprises shall submit relevant data on business volume, production volume, import volume, sales volume, sales targets, usage volume, and sources of raw material supply to the competent authority or industry competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>The scope of enterprises, materials, specifications, raw materials, methods of restriction or prohibition, recordation of information, management, and other compliance matters concerning the articles or their packaging or containers as referred to in the preceding two paragraphs shall be publicly announced by the central competent authority or central industry competent authority.</p> <p>Where an article or its packaging or container does not conform to the provisions publicly announced under the preceding paragraph, the competent authority or industry competent authority may order the manufacturer, importer, vendor, or user of the product to remove the product from shelves, destroy it, re-export it, or</p>	<p>containers in the foregoing paragraph.</p>	<p>their packaging or containers meet particular conditions, the manufacture, import, sale, or use thereof may be prohibited or restricted.</p> <p>2. Considering that agricultural films or fishing nets under the authority of agricultural agencies may contain components that are either not readily biodegradable over the long term or are hazardous substances (e.g., polyvinyl chloride), a legal basis is hereby provided to the central industry competent authority to impose regulatory controls as required by practical needs.</p> <p>3. The term “interference with recycling systems” in Subparagraph 4 refers to circumstances where the material or components of certain articles damage, hinder, or reduce the efficiency or effectiveness of overall recycling systems.</p> <p>III. To monitor actual implementation of prohibitions or restrictions on manufacture, import, sale, or use, a new Paragraph 2 is added</p>
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<p>take other appropriate actions.</p> <p>The special municipality, city or county competent authority may, based on differing environmental governance conditions, propose more stringent control measures, which shall be submitted to the central competent authority or central industry competent authority for approval and public announcement.</p>		<p>requiring enterprises to submit relevant product production and distribution data to the competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>IV. The current Paragraph 2 is amended and relocated to become Paragraph 3, thereby authorizing the central competent authority or central industry competent authority to publicly announce the scope of regulated articles or their packaging or containers, the applicable enterprises, recordation requirements, and related administrative measures.</p> <p>V. A new Paragraph 4 is added to specify that the central competent authority or central industry competent authority may order compulsory measures such as product removal from shelves.</p> <p>VI. A new Paragraph 5 is added to stipulate that the special municipality, city or county competent authority, taking into account differing environmental governance conditions-such as demographic characteristics or local industrial features-may propose and implement more stringent regulatory measures upon approval by the</p>
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		central competent authority or central industry competent authority.
<p>Article 20</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce reduction targets, spatial ratios, number of layers, and the types and quantities of materials used in the transport, display, or sales packaging of designated articles.</p> <p>Manufacturers, importers, or vendors of the articles or their packaging as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall, in accordance with the reduction targets, submit the results of implementation to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>The scope of enterprises referred to in the preceding paragraph, the recordation of implementation results, administrative measures, and other compliance requirements shall be prescribed by the central competent authority in regulations.</p> <p>Importers of articles designated under Paragraph 1, or articles possessing the same or similar functionality, shall comply with the provisions of Paragraph 1 at the time of sale.</p>	<p>Article 14</p> <p>The production and sale of products shall avoid excessive packaging to reduce waste production and mitigate environmental loading. The central competent authority in consultation with the central industry competent authority may officially announce and designate enterprises as being subject to restrictions on packaging volume ratio, number of packaging layers, and types or quantity of materials used in the packaging of specified products after a specified deadline.</p> <p>When importing the specified products in Paragraph 1 or products possessing similar or identical performance, importers shall comply with the regulations of Paragraph 1 at the time of sale.</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. In order to reduce waste generation and mitigate environmental impact, the transport, display, and sales processes of articles shall avoid excessive packaging—such as gift box packaging, bundled or unbundled product packaging. Accordingly, Paragraph 1 is amended to authorize the central competent authority to designate and publicly announce specific articles subject to mandatory packaging reduction, with textual refinements made. In addition, “consultation with the central industry competent authority” pertains to the administrative procedure for formulating or amending regulations and need not be expressly stipulated; it is therefore deleted.</p> <p>III. To enable the central competent authority to ascertain the implementation status of packaging reduction, Paragraph 2 is newly added to impose an obligation on enterprises to submit implementation results for recordation.</p>

		<p>IV. Paragraph 3 is newly added to authorize the central competent authority to prescribe administrative regulations governing packaging reduction.</p> <p>V. The current Paragraph 2 is renumbered as Paragraph 4 and revised accordingly.</p>
<p>Article 21</p> <p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce specific articles subject to extended use objectives and methods. Manufacturers, importers, vendors, or providers of such articles shall, in accordance with the designated methods listed below, submit implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation and establish the necessary facilities:</p> <p>I. Provision of collection services for used articles;</p> <p>II. Refill and reuse;</p> <p>III. Provision of leasing, deposit refund, or buy-back services;</p> <p>IV. Provision of repair services and establishment of repair stations;</p> <p>V. Provision of a minimum warranty period;</p> <p>VI. Other methods approved by the central competent authority.</p> <p>The regulations governing the submission for recordation of implementation results for</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. To extend the lifespan of articles and enhance the efficiency of resource utilization, Paragraph 1 authorizes the central competent authority to designate and publicly announce articles subject to extended producer responsibility. It stipulates that enterprises shall provide services such as repair, leasing, extended warranty, buy-back, or implement circular utilization through repeated refilling and remanufacturing, and shall submit implementation results accordingly. The term "providers of use" refers to parties such as leasing companies or service providers that enable product use; the term "necessary facilities" refers to infrastructure such as collection facilities.</p> <p>III. Paragraph 2 authorizes the central competent authority to prescribe regulations governing the administration of</p>

<p>extended use, establishment of necessary facilities, administration, and other compliance requirements referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>		<p>matters related to extended use of articles.</p> <p>IV. This article constitutes a new mandatory regulatory measure aimed at promoting the circular use of product resources. As it may impact downstream products and upstream and downstream supply chains both domestically and internationally, it is subject to the World Trade Organization (WTO) notification procedures and is intended as a national uniform standard.</p>
<p>Section 3 sustainable consumption</p>		<p>I. Addition of this section title.</p> <p>II. This addition is made in response to the expansion of this Act to comprehensively encompass the resource circulation framework, and is aligned with international development trends.</p>
<p>Article 22</p> <p>Enterprises that manufacture, import, sell, or provide the following products or services may apply to the central competent authority for the use of the Circular Label. Upon approval by the central competent authority, such enterprises shall use the Circular Label in accordance with the approved particulars on their products, packaging, or service locations:</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. In order to enhance the market penetration and competitiveness of circular products and circular services, and to prevent greenwashing practices, thereby achieving the objectives of promoting resource circulation, this article establishes a mechanism for the approval and review of</p>

<p>I. Circular products: Products that promote resource circulation by incorporating materials that are readily recyclable, a certain proportion of recycled materials, or conforming to the ecodesign regulations.</p> <p>II. Circular services: Services that promote resource circulation by enabling the reuse or extended use of products or their packaging and containers.</p> <p>The regulations governing the application, required documents, review, approval, labeling, use, modification, revocation, management, and other compliance requirements for circular products and circular services under the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p> <p>Products or services that have not been approved by the central competent authority for the use of the Circular Label shall not use, alter, or misuse such label without authorization by the enterprises that manufacture, import, sell, or provide such products or services.</p>		<p>the use of the Circular Label.</p> <p>III. Paragraph 1 provides that enterprises engaged in circular products or circular services may apply for the use of the Circular Label; the manner of labeling may be implemented through digital means. Circular products refer to, for example, products that conform to the ecodesign regulations, products made from recycled marine debris (e.g., mobile phone cases), oyster shell slippers, and various types of second-hand goods. Circular services refer to, for example, services that support packaging and container rental and cleaning, product repair, item exchange, and other activities that enhance resource sharing and extend the useful life of products, packaging, and containers.</p> <p>IV. Paragraph 2 authorizes the central competent authority to prescribe regulations governing the management of circular products, circular services, and the Circular Label, in order to establish a sound administrative framework.</p> <p>V. Paragraph 3 specifies the prohibited acts.</p>
Article 23	Article 11	I. Amendment of article numbering.

<p>The central competent authority may designate and publicly announce certain articles and their packaging or containers, for which manufacturers, importers, or sellers shall disclose and label the following information in a digital format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The materials used and the percentage of recycled materials (including recycled aggregates); II. The packaging materials and weight; III. Repairability, durability, and methods of repair; IV. Methods of recycling, disassembly, and reuse; V. Recycling classification labels; and VI. Other matters as designated by the central competent authority. <p>For articles and their packaging or containers not designated under the preceding paragraph, manufacturers, importers, or sellers may voluntarily disclose and label the information listed in each subparagraph of the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>The methods for calculating the information of the aforementioned articles and their packaging or containers, the assessment methods for repairability and durability, the format of</p>	<p>Enterprises as officially announced and designated by the central competent authority shall comply with the following designated items from the designated date onward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Types of recycled resources recycled and recycling method II. Labels listing materials used in products and proportion of recycled resources III. Classification and recycling marks on products IV. Other items as specified by the central competent authority in consultation with the central industry competent authority <p>The central competent authority in consultation with the central industry competent authority shall determine industry classifications, the designated dates, and other binding matters in the foregoing paragraph. When importing products possessing similar or identical performance as those produced or manufactured by the designated industries in Paragraph 1, importers shall comply with the regulations of Paragraph 1 at the time of sale.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> II. In order to promote consumer selection of products that provide full information disclosure and facilitate repairability or material recovery and recycling, and with reference to the European Union’s Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) regarding the “Digital Product Passport” mechanism, Paragraph 1 has been amended to impose an obligation on businesses to disclose product information in a digital format. The amendments are explained as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Considering that existing practices do not yet include mandatory regulations specifying the types of recyclable resources recovered by designated enterprises and their recycling methods—and that such matters must still be assessed based on economic feasibility and technical viability—the original Subparagraph 1 has been deleted, as its nature differs from the revised article, which solely imposes an obligation of information disclosure. ii. The original Subparagraph 2 is renumbered as
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<p>labeling graphics, the content and method of disclosure and labeling, as well as management and other compliance requirements shall be prescribed by the central competent authority through regulations.</p> <p>Manufacturers, importers, or sellers shall not use, alter, or misuse the label referred to in subparagraph 5 of paragraph 1 without authorization.</p>		<p>Subparagraph 1, with minor textual revisions.</p> <p>iii. Subparagraph 2 is newly added to require the labeling of packaging materials and weight, to facilitate subsequent inspection and verification.</p> <p>iv. Subparagraph 3 is newly added to require businesses to calculate and disclose product repairability and durability according to prescribed methods, and to make repair manuals and related information publicly available to enhance product longevity.</p> <p>v. Subparagraph 4 is newly added to require disclosure of methods for recycling, disassembly, and reuse, in order to facilitate material recovery and circular use.</p> <p>vi. The original Subparagraph 3 is renumbered as Subparagraph 5, with minor textual revisions.</p> <p>vii. The original Subparagraph 4 is renumbered and revised as Subparagraph 6. Additionally, as consultation with the central industry competent authority is an administrative procedure inherent in</p>
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		<p>regulatory drafting, it is not necessary to stipulate such consultation explicitly in the text and is therefore deleted. Other matters subject to designation, such as requirements derived from the EU Battery Regulation to disclose the composition and percentage of 17 hazardous or substances of concern (e.g., polychlorinated biphenyls, vinyl chloride, benzene, and asbestos fiber), are also clarified herein.</p> <p>III. A new Paragraph 2 is added to provide a basis for businesses that voluntarily choose to disclose product information in digital form.</p> <p>IV. The current Paragraph 2 is renumbered as Paragraph 3, authorizing the central competent authority to prescribe regulations governing the disclosure of product information. The requirement for consultation with the central industry competent authority is an administrative drafting procedure and has been deleted accordingly.</p> <p>V. As Paragraph 1 already includes importers, the current Paragraph 3—which separately regulates imported products—is deemed</p>
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		<p>redundant and thus deleted.</p> <p>VI. A new Paragraph 4 is added as a prohibition clause to prevent the occurrence of greenwashing.</p> <p>VII. This article constitutes a new mandatory regulatory measure aimed at promoting the circular use of product resources. As it may impact downstream products and upstream and downstream supply chains both domestically and internationally, it is subject to the World Trade Organization (WTO) notification procedures and is intended as a national uniform standard.</p>
<p>Article 24</p> <p>Businesses engaged in the manufacturing, importation, or sale of goods, or the provision of services, may apply to the central competent authority for the right to use the Eco-label. Upon passing the review conducted by the central competent authority in accordance with the Eco-label specifications and standards, the Eco-label shall be affixed to the product, its packaging, or the place of service provision in accordance with the applicable provisions.</p> <p>Enterprises granted the right to use the Eco-label as set forth in the preceding paragraph shall submit to the central competent authority,</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. The Eco-label represents a significant milestone in the transition toward green industries. To establish a comprehensive review mechanism, the existing Eco-label regime is hereby elevated from administrative directions to statutory status.</p> <p>III. Paragraph 1 provides that enterprises engaged in the manufacture of goods or the provision of services, whose products or services conform to the relevant specifications and standards, may voluntarily apply for</p>

<p>for recordation, information concerning their use of the Eco-label, product output, and sales volume. Where necessary, the central competent authority may conduct random sampling and testing of the products.</p> <p>The application procedures for the right to use the Eco-label as mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, the required documents, review process, classification, labeling, usage, terms of approval, modifications, audits, random sampling and testing, revocation, data submission, management, and other compliance requirements shall be prescribed by regulations formulated by the central competent authority.</p> <p>The specifications and standards for the Eco-label referred to in Paragraph 1 shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.</p>		<p>the use of the Eco-label. Upon approval, the Eco-label shall be affixed in accordance with the applicable provisions.</p> <p>IV. Paragraph 2 stipulates the obligations of enterprises granted the right to use the Eco-label to submit relevant data, in order to strengthen the administration of label usage and enable cross-checking of product data via reported output figures. Furthermore, it authorizes the central competent authority to conduct random product testing to ensure the credibility of the Eco-label.</p> <p>V. Paragraph 3 authorizes the central competent authority to prescribe regulations governing the administration of the Eco-label, thereby establishing a sound regulatory framework.</p> <p>VI. Paragraph 4, modeled after Article 3, Paragraph 2 of the Health Food Governing Act, authorizes the central competent authority to prescribe the applicable specifications and standards, thereby elevating their legal status.</p>
<p>Article 25</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article. II. With reference to common types of violations relating to</p>

<p>A manufacturer, importer, seller, or provider of services that has not obtained the right to use the Eco-label shall not engage in any of the following acts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Unauthorized use of the Eco-label on products, packaging, or any other documents or information accessible to consumers. II. Unauthorized use of the Eco-label, certificate, certificate number, or related wording for labeling, promotion, advertising, or any other external representations. III. Alteration or falsification of the Eco-label usage certificate or label design. IV. Any other improper use of the Eco-label as determined by the central competent authority. 		<p>the use of the Eco-label in current practice, this article stipulates prohibited acts to prevent consumer confusion or misjudgment. Penal provisions have been added under Article 43 to deter unlawful conduct.</p>
<p>Chapter IV Operational Management of Recycled Resources</p>	<p>Chapter 3 Operational Management</p>	<p>Amendment of chapter numbering. Minor textual revision of the chapter title.</p>
<p>Article 26</p> <p>The central competent authority shall announce renewable resource items that must be reused.</p> <p>The central competent authority shall determine the methods for collection, transport, and storage; facility standards; reuse standards; recordkeeping requirements; and other binding matters concerning the reuse of recycled resources.</p>	<p>Article 15</p> <p>The central competent authority shall announce renewable resource items that must be reused.</p> <p>The central competent authority in consultation with the central industry competent authority and reuse industry competent authority shall determine collection, transport, and storage methods, facilities standards, reuse standards, records, and other binding matters with</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Amendment of article numbering. II. The phrase “consultation with the central industry competent authority and recycling industry competent authority” in Paragraph 2 pertains to the administrative procedure for amending regulations and, as such, does not require explicit inclusion in the legal text; it is therefore deleted, and the

<p>The central industry competent authority shall announce renewable resource items that must be recycled.</p> <p>The central industry competent authority in consultation with the central competent authority and recycling industry competent authority shall determine collection, transport, and storage methods, facilities standards, recycling standards, records, and other binding matters with regard to the recycling of recycled resources.</p> <p>Enterprises may submit reuse or recycling plans for items not yet officially announced as recycled resources and apply to the central competent authority or central industry competent authority for approval as renewable resource items.</p> <p>The central competent authority or central industry competent authority shall determine the format and content of the reuse or recycling plans in the foregoing paragraph.</p>	<p>regard to the reuse of recycled resources.</p> <p>The central industry competent authority shall announce renewable resource items that must be recycled.</p> <p>The central industry competent authority in consultation with the central competent authority and recycling industry competent authority shall determine collection, transport, and storage methods, facilities standards, recycling standards, records, and other binding matters with regard to the recycling of recycled resources.</p> <p>Enterprises may submit reuse or recycling plans for items not yet officially announced as recycled resources and apply to the central competent authority or central industry competent authority for approval as renewable resource items.</p> <p>The central competent authority or central industry competent authority shall determine the format and content of the reuse or recycling plans in the foregoing paragraph.</p>	<p>wording has been revised accordingly.</p> <p>III. In Paragraph 4, the phrase “consultation with the central industry competent authority and recycling industry competent authority” is likewise deleted, for the same reason set forth in Point 2.</p> <p>IV. Paragraphs 1, 3, 5, and 6 remain unchanged.</p>
<p>Article 27</p> <p>Recycled resources and recycled products shall meet national standards. The central industry competent authority in consultation with the central competent authority shall announce</p>	<p>Article 16</p> <p>Recycled resources and recycled products shall meet national standards. The central industry competent authority in consultation with the central competent authority shall announce</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. To align with the adjustment of chapter numbering, the referenced chapter number is revised accordingly, and the</p>

<p>standards for items for which there are no national standards.</p> <p>Regulations in Chapter 5 Assistance and Incentive Measures shall not apply if recycled resources or recycled products fail to meet standards pursuant to the foregoing paragraph.</p>	<p>standards for items for which there are no national standards.</p> <p>Regulations in Chapter 4 Assistance and Incentive Measures of this Act are not applicable if recycled resources or recycled products fail to meet standards pursuant to the foregoing paragraph.</p>	<p>wording is modified as appropriate.</p>
<p>Article 28</p> <p>The central competent authority may restrict or prohibit the import or export of recycled resources to effectively enable the circular utilization of domestic recycled resources.</p> <p>The central competent authority shall determine the restriction, prohibition, and related management of the import or export of recycled resources as set forth in the foregoing paragraph.</p>	<p>Article 17</p> <p>The central competent authority in consultation with the central industry competent authority may restrict or prohibit the import or export of recycled resources so as to effectively recycle and reuse domestic recycled resources.</p> <p>The central competent authority in consultation with relevant agencies shall determine the restriction, prohibition, and related management of the import or export of recycled resources in the foregoing paragraph.</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. The first paragraph is revised in accordance with the updated terminology defined under this Act; furthermore, the phrase “in consultation with the central industry competent authority” pertains to the administrative procedure for amending regulations and thus need not be explicitly stated. Accordingly, the provision is deleted and the wording adjusted.</p> <p>III. The phrase “in consultation with relevant agencies” in the second paragraph likewise pertains to the administrative procedure for amending regulations and is therefore deleted.</p>
<p>Article 29</p> <p>Enterprises officially announced and designated by the central competent authority shall report to the central</p>	<p>Article 18</p> <p>Enterprises officially announced and designated by the central competent authority shall report to the central competent authority</p>	<p>Amendment of article numbering; the content remains unchanged.</p>

<p>competent authority their production, storage, collection, transport, reuse, recycling, import, export, transit, or transshipment of recycled resources via the Internet and in accordance with the format, items, content, and frequency required by the central competent authority. If authorized by the central competent authority, however, enterprises may report by some means other than the Internet.</p>	<p>their production, storage, collection, transport, reuse, recycling, import, export, transit, or transshipment of recycled resources via the Internet and in accordance with the format, items, content, and frequency required by the central competent authority. If authorized by the central competent authority, however, enterprises may report by some means other than the Internet.</p>	
<p>Article 30</p> <p>Any recycled resources are not subject to circular utilization in accordance with applicable regulations shall be considered waste, and shall be recycled, cleared, and disposed of pursuant to the Waste Disposal Act.</p> <p>Any recycled resources that cannot be reused or recycled shall be cleared and disposed of pursuant to the Waste Disposal Act.</p>	<p>Article 19</p> <p>Any recycled resources not recycled or reused in accordance with regulations shall be considered waste, and shall be recycled, cleared, and disposed of pursuant to the Waste Disposal Act.</p> <p>Any recycled resources that cannot be reused or recycled shall be cleared and disposed of pursuant to the Waste Disposal Act.</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. The wording of Paragraph 1 has been revised in accordance with the amendments to the definitions set forth in this Act.</p> <p>III. Paragraph 2 remains unchanged.</p>
<p>Article 31</p> <p>For waste that is required to be recycled pursuant to the Waste Disposal Act and that is also a renewable resource as officially announced pursuant to this Act, recycling, storage, and the collection, safekeeping and utilization of recycling, clearance and disposal fees shall be subject to the regulations of the Waste Disposal Act.</p>	<p>Article 20</p> <p>For waste that is required to be recycled pursuant to the Waste Disposal Act and that is also a renewable resource as officially announced pursuant to this Act, recycling, storage, and the collection, safekeeping and utilization of recycling, clearance and disposal fees shall be subject to the regulations of the Waste Disposal Act.</p>	<p>Amendment of article numbering; no substantive revision to the content.</p>
<p>Chapter 5</p>	<p>Chapter 4</p>	<p>Amendment of chapter numbering.</p>

Assistance and Incentive Measures	Assistance and Incentive Measures	
<p>Article 32</p> <p>Government agencies, public schools, state-owned enterprises or institutions, and military authorities shall give priority to the procurement of the following products or services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Eco-label products; II. Circular products or circular services approved pursuant to Article 22; III. Other products or services with green attributes. <p>The categories of products or services subject to prioritized procurement under the preceding paragraph, and other compliance matters, shall be prescribed by the central competent authority in the form of regulations.</p> <p>The central competent authority shall conduct performance evaluations regarding the prioritized procurement referred to in Paragraph 1. The evaluation methodology shall be publicly announced by the central competent authority.</p> <p>The competent authority and each industry competent authority shall promote education and outreach activities related to technologies for product recycling and extended use, and the prioritized procurement of products or</p>	<p>Article 22</p> <p>To promote the recycling and reuse of resources, government agencies, public schools, public enterprises and organizations, and military authorities shall preferentially procure government-recognized Eco-products, recycled resources produced within the national territory, or recycled products in which at least a certain proportion of recycled resources as raw materials are used.</p> <p>The central competent authority in consultation with relevant agencies shall determine the environmentally preferable products, recycled resources, and certain proportion of recycled resources that recycled products must contain.</p> <p>The central competent authority and all industry competent authorities shall themselves perform, or commission a professional organization or enterprise to perform educational and sales promotion activities for recycling technology, renewable resource, recycled product, and environmentally preferable products.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Amendment of article numbering. II. In reference to international practices whereby the public sector leads the private sector in the procurement of ecologically sustainable products to guide industrial development toward a circular economy and to enhance incentives for product durability, this Article is amended to promote prioritized procurement by Taiwan’s public sector of eco-label products, circular products, circular services, and other products or services possessing green attributes, including but not limited to reduction in quantity, reusability, recyclability, low pollution, energy conservation, resource efficiency, and environmental friendliness. III. Paragraph 2 is revised to include explicit authorization provisions in accordance with the principle of clarity in delegated legislation; in addition, the phrase “in consultation with relevant agencies” is an administrative procedure involved in the enactment of regulations and

<p>services referred to in Paragraph 1.</p> <p>Where private enterprises or organizations give priority to the procurement of products or services as set forth in Paragraph 1, the central competent authority may provide incentives or subsidies.</p>		<p>therefore need not be explicitly stipulated.</p> <p>IV. In coordination with the prioritized procurement policy in Paragraph 1, Paragraph 3 is added to provide the legal basis for authorizing the methodology of performance evaluation in prioritized procurement.</p> <p>V. To align with the revision of Paragraph 1, Paragraph 4 is amended to clarify the scope of activities to be undertaken by the competent authority and the respective industry competent authorities.</p> <p>VI. To encourage private sector participation in circular procurement, Paragraph 5 is added to provide that the central competent authority may grant rewards or subsidies to private enterprises or organizations that prioritize procurement of the products or services listed in Paragraph 1.</p>
<p>Article 33</p> <p>The central competent authority may grant rewards or subsidies to enterprises that provide services which promote the circular use of resources, such as those involving the repeated or extended use of products or their packaging or containers, and that</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. This article is newly added to promote the development of the circular service industry and to provide rewards or subsidies to enterprises with outstanding performance in such services. However, manufacturers,</p>

<p>demonstrate outstanding performance.</p>		<p>importers, or sellers of packaging or containers of designated products announced pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 17 of this Act, as well as manufacturers, importers, sellers, or providers of designated products announced pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 21 of this Act, which are already subject to administrative regulatory measures, shall not be eligible for the rewards or subsidies provided under this article.</p>
<p>Article 34</p> <p>The central competent authority shall, based on the actual benefits generated by reuse and recycling technologies, periodically conduct selection processes to recognize excellence in the development of reuse and recycling technologies, as well as outstanding performance in actual reuse and recycling implementation, and may grant rewards accordingly.</p> <p>The central competent authority may provide rewards or subsidies to agencies, enterprises, schools, organizations, or individuals with outstanding achievements in the development, talent cultivation, practical implementation, and management of technologies related to</p>	<p>Article 23</p> <p>The central competent authority shall regularly select and hold awards, or assign or commission a relevant agency or organization to regularly select and hold awards, for excellence in reuse and recycling technological developments and actual reuse and recycling achievements. The central competent authority in consultation with relevant agencies shall determine award money, grant, and commendation rules.</p> <p>Enterprises engaged in recycling and reuse shall be granted tax incentives for the cost of investment in recycling and reuse research, facilities, tools, and equipment. The central tax competent authority in consultation with the central industry competent authority and</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. In coordination with the amendment to Article 7, the provision authorizing delegation or commission in Paragraph 1 is deleted; the latter part authorizing the central competent authority to prescribe regulations governing rewards and subsidies is revised and relocated to Paragraph 4, with the phrase "in consultation with relevant agencies" removed.</p> <p>III. A new Paragraph 2 is added to specify that the central competent authority may grant rewards or subsidies to those with outstanding performance in the development, implementation, or management of</p>

<p>ecodesign, source reduction, and sustainable consumption under the circular and sustainable product management framework.</p> <p>To promote the development of the resource circulation industry, expenditures made by enterprises on research and development, talent cultivation, and equipment acquisition for circular utilization and source management may be eligible for tax incentives in accordance with relevant tax laws, the Statute for Industrial Innovation, or other applicable legal provisions.</p> <p>The qualifications, conditions, methods, review procedures, revocation, and other related matters for the rewards or subsidies under Paragraph 5 of Article 32, the preceding article, and Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be prescribed by the central competent authority in the regulations.</p>	<p>central competent authority shall determine tax deduction items, their amounts, and other binding matters.</p>	<p>technologies related to ecodesign, source reduction, and sustainable consumption.</p> <p>IV. The current Paragraph 2 is amended and relocated to Paragraph 3, and the authorization for the central fiscal authority to prescribe regulations concerning tax incentives is deleted. It is clarified that enterprises investing in matters related to resource circulation may enjoy tax incentives in accordance with other applicable provisions.</p> <p>V. Paragraph 4 is newly added to provide the legal basis authorizing the central competent authority to prescribe regulations governing rewards or subsidies.</p>
<p>Article 35</p> <p>The central competent authority may coordinate with relevant authorities, financial institutions, and credit guarantee institutions to prioritize the provision of financing channels and credit guarantees for enterprises investing in various resource circulation measures under this Act.</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. In order to promote the development of the resource circulation industry, this article stipulates that the central competent authority may assist enterprises in obtaining financial resources and providing credit guarantees. The term “various resource circulation measures under this Act” refers</p>

		<p>to measures implemented by enterprises concerning ecodesign, source reduction, sustainable consumption, operational management of recycled resources, and the promotion of resource circulation.</p>
<p>Article 36</p> <p>To promote the circular utilization of recycled resources, attract advanced technologies and talents related to the circular utilization of recycled resources, and incentivize the research, innovation, and development of domestic environmental protection industry technologies, the competent authority or the industry competent authority may, in accordance with the land requirements of recycled resource enterprises in various regions, plan and establish dedicated zones for environmental science and technology or for the circular utilization of recycled resources.</p> <p>Where the dedicated zones and lands for environmental science and technology or for the circular utilization of recycled resources as referred to in the preceding paragraph involve changes to urban planning, the competent authority may prepare a feasibility planning report and jointly process such changes with the urban planning competent authority pursuant to Article 27 of the Urban Planning Act.</p>	<p>Article 24</p> <p>To promote the recycling and reuse of recycled resources, acquire advanced renewable resource recycling and reuse technology and talent, and encourage innovative technology research and development by the domestic environmental protection industry, the competent authority or industry competent authority may plan and establish dedicated areas for environmental protection science and technology or renewable resource recycling and reuse depending on the land needs of renewable resource enterprises in each area.</p> <p>If the land used for dedicated areas and environmental protection science technology or renewable resource recycling and reuse purposes in the foregoing paragraph entails changes to the urban plan, the competent authority may draw up a feasibility plan and, in conjunction with the competent urban planning authority, implement</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. In line with the scope of this Act expanding from the original “recycling and reuse” to the broader concept of overall resource circularity, the terminology in Paragraphs 1, 2, 4, and 5 is amended to “circular utilization of resources.”</p> <p>III. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Spatial Planning Act, the provisions concerning land use changes and utilization in Paragraphs 2 to 4 are amended accordingly.</p>

<p>Where the use involves non-urban land, the competent authority shall handle the matter in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Spatial Planning Act.</p> <p>Where the aforementioned dedicated zones and lands have been approved for change of use by the competent authority under the urban planning, spatial planning, or regional planning systems, and the land is publicly owned, it may be allocated or leased to developers and shall not be subject to the restrictions under Article 25 of the Land Act.</p> <p>Where the lands and zones referred to in Paragraph 2 are no longer used for purposes of environmental science and technology or circular utilization of recycled resources, the competent authority or industry competent authority may notify the land administration authority to terminate the lease, and also notify the competent authorities for urban or regional planning to process the matter in accordance with applicable land-related laws and regulations.</p> <p>When planning and developing industrial zones, the competent authority may, based on the land demands for recycled resource circular utilization in the area, require the industrial zone development entity to reserve land specifically for the circular utilization of recycled resources.</p>	<p>changes pursuant to the regulations of Article 27 of the Urban Planning Act; for non-urban land use changes, the competent authority shall implement the changes pursuant to the Regional Planning Act and non-urban land use control regulations.</p> <p>After the completion of dedicated area and land change and rezoning in the foregoing paragraph in accordance with law, publicly-owned land may be appropriated for use by or leased to developers, and shall not be subject to the restrictions of Article 25 of the Land Act.</p> <p>If the dedicated areas and land in Paragraph 2 are not used for environmental protection science and technology or renewable resource recycling and reuse purposes, the competent authority or industry competent authority may notify the land competent authority to terminate the lease contract, and may notify the urban planning competent authority or regional planning competent authority to restore the original zoning of the land, or change it to another appropriate zoning.</p> <p>When an industrial park is developed, the competent authority may, in accordance with the local need for land for renewable resource recycling and reuse purposes, request the industrial park development</p>	
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	unit to set aside land for said purposes.	
<p>Article 37</p> <p>An enterprise may submit a resource circularity innovation experiment plan to the central competent authority for approval to conduct an innovation experiment. Upon completion of the plan, the applicant shall submit documentation of the implementation results to the central competent authority for recordation.</p> <p>An approved innovation experiment may, during its implementation period, be exempted from the application of all or part of specific statutory provisions, as designated in the approval decision issued by the central competent authority.</p> <p>The statutory provisions referred to in the preceding paragraph include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Articles 26 to 30 of this Act; II. Articles 12, 14, 18 paragraph 1, 31 paragraph 1, 36, 39 paragraph 2, and 41 paragraph 1 of the Waste Disposal Act; <p>Other environmental protection laws the application of which must be excluded due to the research, development, and application of resource circularity technologies.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Addition of this article. II. To promote the development of resource circularity technologies and digital governance, this article grants enterprises the right to apply for approval to conduct innovation experiment plans. The subjects of such experiment plans may include natural resources, recycled resources, and waste. III. To prevent applicants from being penalized for potential violations of relevant environmental protection laws during the experiment period, or in cases where certain provisions are evidently inapplicable to resource circularity experiments, Paragraphs 2 and 3 are enacted with reference to Article 22 of the Unmanned Vehicles Technology Innovative Experimentation Act, specifying the legal provisions that may be exempted during the experiment period. IV. Paragraph 4 authorizes the central competent authority to prescribe regulations governing matters related to the experiment plans.

<p>This shall not include provisions governing civil or criminal liabilities.</p> <p>The qualifications and procedures for applying for a resource circularity innovation experiment plan under paragraph 1, as well as regulations governing review, approval content, modification, revocation, submission of implementation results for recordation, management, and other matters to be complied with, shall be prescribed by the central competent authority by regulations.</p>		
<p>Chapter VI Penal Provisions</p>	<p>Chapter 5 Penal Provisions</p>	<p>Amendment of chapter numbering.</p>
<p>Article 38</p> <p>A person who, contrary to the provisions of this Act, with knowledge of the falsity, applies or reports false information, or makes false entries in documents prepared in the course of business, shall be subject to imprisonment for a term of not more than three years, short-term imprisonment, or a fine of not less than NT\$200,000 and not more than NT\$5,000,000, or both imprisonment and a fine.</p>	<p>Article 25</p> <p>Those having reporting or recording obligations pursuant to Article 15 and Article 18 of this Act that knowingly report false information or keep false records of their operations shall be punished by a maximum of three years imprisonment, detention and/or a fine of a maximum of NT\$1.5 million.</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. In order to ensure that obligated parties duly fulfill their application and reporting obligations, the penal provisions have been amended with reference to Article 54 of the Air Pollution Control Act. The amount of the applicable fine has been adjusted accordingly, and a new penal provision concerning false applications has been added.</p>
<p>Article 39</p> <p>Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be subject to a fine of not less than NT\$6,000 and not more than NT\$300,000, and shall be notified to make</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. In coordination with the amendments to Articles 15 and 16, which introduce regulatory provisions governing ecodesign for products and</p>

<p>improvements within a specified period; failure to complete such improvements within the prescribed period shall result in successive penalties for each instance of non-compliance. Where necessary, an order for suspension of work or business may be imposed:</p> <p>I. Failure to apply for the approval of product compliance with ecodesign within the designated period, in violation of Paragraph 1 of Article 15.</p> <p>II. Violation of the regulations promulgated under Paragraph 3 of Article 15 regarding approval matters, submission of information for recordation, or management.</p> <p>Where the competent agency of a construction project or the project owner violates the designated items under the ecodesign regulations as stipulated in Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 16, a fine of not less than NT\$60,000 and not more than NT\$300,000 shall be imposed. If construction has not yet commenced, the offender shall be notified to submit an improvement plan within a specified period; failure to implement such plan in accordance with the approved schedule and content shall result in successive penalties. Where necessary, an order for</p>		<p>construction works, corresponding penal provisions are hereby stipulated to address violations of such requirements.</p> <p>III. Considering that, during the planning and design stage of a construction project, violations of designated items under the ecodesign regulations specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 16 may be rectified by amending the relevant planning and design documents prior to construction, Paragraph 2 specifically provides for notification to undertake corrective actions within a prescribed period.</p>
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suspension of construction may be imposed.		
<p>Article 40</p> <p>Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be subject to an administrative fine of not less than NT\$60,000 and not more than NT\$300,000 imposed by the competent authority or the industry competent authority; where the violator is a vendor or user, a fine of not less than NT\$1,200 and not more than NT\$60,000 shall be imposed, and the violator shall be notified to undertake corrective actions within a prescribed period. If the correction is not completed within such period, the fine may be imposed on a per-violation basis:</p> <p>I. Violation of restrictions, prohibitions, submission of data for recordation, or management regulations as publicly announced in accordance with Paragraphs 3 or 5 of Article 19;</p> <p>II. Failure to comply with any disposition made by the competent authority or the industry competent authority pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article 19.</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. This Article is added in coordination with the amendments to Article 19 regarding the regulatory provisions governing the prohibition or restriction of the manufacture, importation, sale, or use of designated items, packaging, or containers, and is intended to establish penalty provisions for relevant violations.</p> <p>III. Considering the disparity in scale among operators, the statutory ranges for administrative fines are differentiated based on the type of violator, i.e., manufacturers and importers versus vendors and users.</p>
<p>Article 41</p> <p>Any person who commits any of the following acts</p>	<p>Article 26</p> <p>The competent authority or industry competent</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. Amendment to the penal provisions under</p>

<p>shall be subject to an administrative fine of not less than NT\$30,000 and not more than NT\$150,000, imposed by the competent authority or the industry competent authority, and shall be notified to make corrections within a specified period; those who fail to complete such corrections within the prescribed period shall be fined successively for each violation. Where the circumstances are serious, the person may be subject to an order for suspension of work or business for a period of not less than one month and not more than one year:</p> <p>I. Evading, obstructing, or refusing the inspection or request made by the competent authority or the industry competent authority pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 8.</p> <p>II. Violating the regulations concerning methods of collection, transportation, and storage; facility standards; reuse or recycling specifications; recordkeeping; or other management matters prescribed in the regulations enacted under Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 4 of Article 26.</p> <p>III. Violating the restrictions, prohibitions, or</p>	<p>authority may issue a fine of NT\$30,000 to NT\$150,000 to those to whom any one of the following situations applies. Those notified to make corrections or improvements within a limited time period that have still failed to make corrections or complete improvements by the deadline shall be issued consecutive daily fines. Serious violators may be ordered to suspend work for one month to one year, or suspend business. When necessary, violators may be ordered to terminate business.</p> <p>I. A manufacturing enterprise or importer that has violated any of the items requiring compliance in Article 11, Paragraph 1 or announced items in Paragraph 2.</p> <p>II. Failure to comply with specifications or use restrictions or prohibitions concerning the articles,, packaging, containers, and materials thereof specified by the central competent authority pursuant to Article 13.</p> <p>III. A manufacturing enterprise or importer that has violated the regulations of Article 14 concerning product packaging.</p> <p>IV. Violation of management regulations in Article</p>	<p>Paragraph 1 is summarized as follows:</p> <p>i. The introductory phrase “subject to a daily fine” is amended to “subject to a fine for each instance,” in order to align with the legislative style of other environmental protection statutes. The wording is also revised accordingly.</p> <p>ii. Subparagraph 1 concerning violations has been renumbered as Article 23, and the relevant penalties are now expressly stipulated under Article 42, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the amended provisions; therefore, this subparagraph is deleted.</p> <p>iii. Subparagraph 2 concerning violations has been renumbered as Article 19, and the relevant penalties are now expressly stipulated under Article 40 of the amended provisions; therefore, this subparagraph is deleted.</p> <p>iv. Subparagraph 3 concerning violations has been renumbered as Article 20, and the relevant penalties are now expressly stipulated under Article 43, Subparagraph 3 and Article 44, Subparagraph 2 of the</p>
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<p>management regulations prescribed under the regulations enacted pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 28.</p> <p>IV. Violating the reporting obligations under Article 29.</p>	<p>15, Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 4.</p> <p>V. Violation of restrictions or prohibitions on the import or export of recycled resources specified pursuant to Article 17, Paragraph 1.</p> <p>VI. Violation of reporting regulations in Article 18.</p> <p>VII. Evasion, obstruction, or refusal of inspection by or requests made by the competent authority or industry competent authority pursuant to Article 21.</p> <p>If an enterprise fails to comply with an order to suspend work or suspend business made in accordance with this Act, the local competent authority may make a report to the central competent authority, which shall request the industry competent authority to order the enterprise to terminate business.</p>	<p>amended provisions; therefore, this subparagraph is deleted.</p> <p>v. The current Subparagraph 7 is moved to Subparagraph 1, with adjustments made to reflect the updated article numbering and revisions to the wording.</p> <p>vi. The current Subparagraphs 4 to 6 are renumbered as Subparagraphs 2 to 4, with the wording revised accordingly.</p> <p>III. The latter part of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 concerning the disposition of business suspension are deleted. The handling of such matters shall revert to the respective central industry competent authorities in accordance with their governing legislation.</p>
<p>Article 42</p> <p>Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be subject to a fine of not less than NT\$10,000 and not more than NT\$150,000, imposed by the central competent authority, and shall be notified to make improvements within a prescribed period. If the person fails to complete the improvements within such period, the fine may be</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. In coordination with the amendments to Articles 22, 23, 24, and 25 concerning the management of digital product information disclosure and Eco-label regulations, this article is newly added to stipulate penalties for corresponding violations.</p> <p>III. In order to deter unscrupulous business conduct and to protect</p>

<p>imposed repeatedly for each instance of violation:</p> <p>I. A manufacturer, importer, seller of products, or service provider who violates the provisions regarding approval, labeling, use, modification, or management of the Circular Label, as prescribed in the regulations enacted under Paragraph 2, Article 22, or who contravenes the prohibitions prescribed in Paragraph 3 of the same Article.</p> <p>II. A manufacturer, importer, or seller of products who violates the provisions regarding content, format, or management of disclosure labeling, as prescribed in the regulations enacted under Paragraph 3, Article 23, or who contravenes the prohibitions prescribed in Paragraph 4 of the same Article.</p> <p>III. Any person who violates the provisions regarding labeling, use, consent items, modification, verification, sampling inspection, data submission, or management of the Eco-label, as prescribed in the regulations enacted under Paragraph 3, Article 24.</p>		<p>the rights and interests of consumers from potential harm, Paragraph 2 explicitly authorizes the central competent authority to publicly disclose the violation-related information of non-compliant enterprises.</p>
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<p>IV. Any person who contravenes the prohibitions related to the Eco-label as set forth in Article 25.</p> <p>In the event of any of the circumstances described in the preceding paragraph, the central competent authority may publicly disclose the name, address, product, and details of the violation of the non-compliant entity.</p>		
<p>Article 43</p> <p>Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be subject to an administrative fine of not less than NT\$6,000 and not more than NT\$150,000, and shall be notified to make corrections within a specified period; failure to make such corrections within the prescribed period shall result in consecutive penalties for each instance of non-compliance:</p> <p>I. A manufacturer or importer of designated items who fails to submit a packaging and container reuse plan in accordance with Article 17, Paragraph 1, or who violates the provisions of the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the same Article regarding approval matters, submission of implementation results for recordation, or management requirements.</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. This article is newly added to supplement the amended provisions of Articles 17, 18, 20, and 21 concerning the management of designated items and the reuse, reduction, and extended use of packaging and containers, by establishing corresponding penalty provisions for violations of such regulatory requirements.</p>

<p>II. A designated enterprise that fails to submit a reduction plan for items or their packaging or containers in accordance with Article 18, Paragraph 1, or who violates the provisions of the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the same Article regarding approval matters, submission of implementation results for recordation, or management requirements.</p> <p>III. A manufacturer or importer of designated items who violates the packaging reduction targets, spatial ratios, number of layers, or types and quantities of materials announced pursuant to Article 20, Paragraph 1; who violates the provisions of the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the same Article regarding submission of implementation results for recordation or management requirements; or an importer who violates the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the same Article.</p> <p>IV. A manufacturer or importer of designated items who violates the usage extension targets or methods announced pursuant to Article 21, Paragraph 1, or who</p>		
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<p>violates the provisions of the regulations prescribed pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the same Article regarding the methods for establishing necessary facilities, submission of implementation results for recordation, or management requirements.</p>		
<p>Article 44</p> <p>Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be subject to an administrative fine of not less than NT\$1,200 and not more than NT\$60,000, and shall be notified to make improvements within a prescribed period; failure to complete such improvements within the time limit shall result in consecutive fines for each instance of non-compliance:</p> <p>I. A seller of designated items who fails to submit a packaging and container reuse plan in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 1, or who violates the provisions prescribed in the regulations under paragraph 3 of the same article concerning approval matters, submission of implementation results for recordation, or management requirements.</p> <p>II. A seller of designated items who violates the requirements publicly</p>		<p>I. Addition of this article.</p> <p>II. In consideration of the fact that sellers or providers of designated items for use are predominantly small-scale enterprises, this Article is newly added to prescribe penalty provisions specifically applicable to such entities in the event of violations of the management requirements regarding packaging and container reuse, reduction, and extended use of designated items, as stipulated in the amended provisions of Articles 17, 20, and 21. This is intended to ensure consistency with the principle of proportionality in administrative penalties.</p>

<p>announced pursuant to Article 20, paragraph 1 regarding packaging reduction targets, spatial ratio, number of layers, types and quantity of materials used, or who violates the provisions prescribed in the regulations under paragraph 3 of the same article concerning submission of implementation results for recordation or management requirements.</p> <p>III. A seller or provider of designated items for use who violates the requirements publicly announced pursuant to Article 21, paragraph 1 regarding extended use targets and methods, or who violates the provisions prescribed in the regulations under paragraph 2 of the same article concerning the installation of necessary facilities, submission of implementation results for recordation, or management requirements.</p>		
<p>Article 45 “Severe circumstances” in the foregoing paragraph means those to whom any one of the following situations applies:</p> <p>I. Continuing violation of the same regulation of this Act after being ordered twice in one year to make</p>	<p>Article 27 “Severe circumstances” in the foregoing paragraph means those to whom any one of the following situations applies:</p> <p>I. Continuing violation of the same regulation of this Act after being ordered twice in one year to make</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering. II. In coordination with the relocation of the current Article 26 to Article 41 in the revised provisions, the wording is accordingly amended.</p>

<p>improvements within a designated time period.</p> <p>II. Failure to circularly utilize recycled resources in accordance with regulations, resulting in serious environmental pollution.</p> <p>III. Submission of false applications, reports, or records.</p> <p>IV. Other situations as recognized by the competent authority.</p>	<p>improvements within a designated time period.</p> <p>II. Failure to recycle and reuse recycled resources in accordance with regulations, and seriously polluting the environment.</p> <p>III. Submission of false application, reports, and records.</p> <p>IV. Other situations as recognized by the competent authority.</p>	
	<p>Article 28</p> <p>Failure to pay fines issued pursuant to this Act by the deadline shall be referred for compulsory enforcement in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>I. Deletion of this article.</p> <p>II. The compulsory execution on obligatory payment under public law shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Administrative Execution Act; as explicit stipulation is unnecessary, this article is hereby deleted.</p>
<p>Article 46</p> <p>Unless otherwise provided in this Act, the imposition of penalties prescribed herein shall be administered by the special municipality, city or county competent authority.</p>	<p>Article 29</p> <p>The competent authority or industry competent authority shall carry out interdiction, evidence collection, and enforcement referral matters in accordance with to this Act. Unless implemented by the industry competent authority, the special municipality, city or county competent authority shall implement penalties designated in this Act.</p>	<p>I. Amendment of article numbering.</p> <p>II. In consideration that the revised provisions of Article 8 have already specified the authority responsible for administrative inspections, the original paragraph 1 is hereby deleted.</p> <p>III. As the enforcement authorities responsible for the imposition of penalties under this Act have been stipulated in the revised provisions of Articles 40 to 42, other penalties shall be imposed by the special</p>

		municipality, city or county competent authority; the current paragraph 2 is therefore amended accordingly.
Article 47 Regulations governing the criteria for imposing fines and other related matters under this Act shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.		I. Addition of this article. II. To ensure the appropriateness of administrative penalties, this article provides the legal basis authorizing the central competent authority to prescribe the regulations governing the criteria for imposing such penalties.
Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions	Chapter 6 Supplementary Provisions	Amendment of chapter numbering.
Article 48 The competent authority or the industry competent authority shall collect review fees, certificate fees, or other regulatory fees for the review of applications submitted in accordance with this Act. The fee standards referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the central competent authority or the central industry competent authority.		I. Addition of this article. II. To align with the newly added application items under this amendment, Paragraph 1 is added to provide for the collection of fees. III. Paragraph 2 is added to authorize the central competent authority or the central industry competent authority to prescribe the standards for such fees.
Article 49 The central competent authority shall determine the enforcement rules of this Act.	Article 30 The central competent authority shall determine the enforcement rules of this Act.	Amendment of article numbering.
Article 50 This Act shall take effect from the date of promulgation, except for Article 15, which shall take effect two years after promulgation.	Article 31 This Act shall take effect one year after promulgation.	I. Amendment of article numbering. II. In consideration of the time required to implement supporting measures for the mandatory regulatory provisions under the amended Article 15

		concerning the promotion of product resource circulation, the effective date of said article is set with a two-year grace period. All other provisions shall take effect from the date of promulgation.
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