

2025[’] Annual Report on National Sustainable Development



National Council for Sustainable Development,
Executive Yuan



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Preface

In response to global trends in sustainable development, the Executive Yuan established the National Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Yuan (NCSD; hereinafter “the Council”) in 1997. It approved the Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals (T-SDGs) in December 2018, and further approved the corresponding sustainable development indicators in July 2019. In light of subsequent adjustments to relevant laws and systems, and in order to strengthen the effectiveness of goal implementation and make the indicators more ambitious, the Council launched its first rolling review of the T-SDGs in 2022. After deliberation at the 34th Council Meeting on July 29, 2022, the review was approved for implementation by the Executive Yuan. The current T-SDGs comprise 18 SDGs, 143 specific targets, and 337 corresponding indicators, serving as an important governance framework and action blueprint for advancing sustainable development in Taiwan.

Pursuant to the Climate Change Response Act promulgated and implemented on February 15, 2023, the Council is responsible for coordinating, assigning responsibilities, and integrating cross-ministerial climate change affairs concerning the nation's basic guidelines and major policies for responding to climate change. In addition, recognizing that the United Nations' biodiversity goals and strategic framework span diverse dimensions, including the environment, the economy, and society, the Council amended Point 5 of its Establishment Directions in July 2025 to add one Deputy Executive Officer position, to be concurrently held by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

To implement the five major strategies of “Green Growth and 2050 Net-Zero Transition” set forth in President Lai's “National Project of Hope,” and to align with the international Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), Taiwan announced its new NDC 3.0 targets and Taiwan's Comprehensive Carbon Reduction Action Plan in January 2025. These promote carbon reduction action plans across six major sectors, complemented by “Six Key Innovative Mechanisms,” to drive a comprehensive transformation of industry, society, and daily life. To continuously advance national sustainable development work, the Council regularly convenes Council Meetings and working conferences to strengthen cross-ministerial communication, coordination, and policy integration, and to conduct rolling reviews of the outcomes of sustainability policy. At the same time, through diverse means—such as building an official website, compiling annual sustainable development outcome reports, selecting and honoring recipients of the National Sustainable Development Awards, and holding sustainability and net-zero outreach activities—it deepens social communication and public participation, building consensus and momentum among all sectors for advancing sustainable development. It also continues to track the implementation of each SDG and its corresponding indicators, steadily advancing Taiwan's sustainable development process toward the 2050 net-zero emissions target.

Preface

The publication of the National Sustainable Development Annual Report aims to systematically present Taiwan's important achievements in advancing sustainable development, to enhance understanding among domestic and international audiences of Taiwan's sustainable development journey and results, and to encourage more people and organizations to engage in sustainable development actions and jointly realize the nation's sustainability vision. This annual report compiles the Council's important achievements in advancing sustainable development in 2025, including: the annual work overview of the National Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Yuan (Chapter 1); Taiwan's annual results in advancing the sustainable development goals (Chapter 2); sustainability policy focuses (Chapter 3); and a concluding outlook on future directions.

Sustainable development depends on the joint participation of all citizens. Through the publication of the National Sustainable Development Annual Report, we hope to give both the people of Taiwan and the international community a fuller understanding of Taiwan's sustainable development journey, achievements, and efforts, to further raise public awareness of sustainability, to build momentum for social participation, and to work together to create a sustainable future for Taiwan.



Chapter 1

Overview of NCSD's Annual Work

To strengthen the protection of the environment and ecology, reinforce social justice, promote economic development, safeguard national land resources, and build a healthy and sustainable homeland in pursuit of national sustainable development, the Executive Yuan established the National Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Yuan (hereinafter “the Council” or “this Council”) pursuant to Article 29 of the Basic Environment Act.

The Council's work in 2025 included appointing the 21st-term members and adjusting its organization by adding one Deputy Executive Officer; convening two working conferences (the 62nd and 63rd) and one Council Meeting (the 37th); and conducting the 2024 review of the implementation of the sustainable development goals and publishing the outcome report.

I. Organizational Adjustment

1. Appointment of the 21st-term Council members

Pursuant to Point 4 of the Council's “Establishment Directions for the National Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Yuan” (hereinafter “the Establishment Directions”), the Council “shall have 30 to 39 members, composed of one-third each from government agencies, scholars and experts, and civil society groups. Members are appointed after approval by the Chairman for a term of two years, renewable upon

expiry, but may be reappointed following a change in Chairman. The term of a supplementary (additional) appointment shall end on the date when the term of the incumbent members expires.”

In 2025, the Council appointed its 21st-term members, comprising 13 members each from government agencies, scholars and experts, and civil society groups, for a total of 39 members, with a term from April 26, 2025 to April 25, 2027. Subsequently, in order to add one government member, on November 14 the Council amended Point 4 of the Establishment Directions (Letter Yong-Xu No. 1146100037), raising the maximum number of members from 39 to 42. In accordance with the one-third proportionality principle, it simultaneously added one scholar/expert member and one civil society group member. The 21st-term Council currently has 42 members in total (Appendix).

2. Adding one Deputy Executive Officer to the Council's Green Environment Working Circle

Since its establishment in 1997, the Council has continually adjusted its working-group structure in response to national development needs and trends in sustainability governance. On November 11, 2021, four Deputy Executive Officers were added, concurrently held by deputy heads of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the National Development Council, and the Ministry of Environment, respectively, to oversee the operation of four major working circles. Together

Organizational chart of the National Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Yuan



▲ Figure 1-1 Organizational chart of the National Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Yuan

they comprehensively advance the implementation of the 18 SDGs of the T-SDGs, and two task forces—"Climate Change and Net-Zero Emissions Transition" and "Promotion of a Nuclear-Free Homeland"—were established to strengthen cross-ministerial policy coordination and implementation effectiveness.

To align with the international trend of jointly advancing climate change and biodiversity, the Council amended Point 5 of the Establishment Directions (Letter Yong-Xu No. 1146100019, July 25, 2025) to add one Deputy Executive Officer, to be concurrently held by a deputy head of the Ministry of Agriculture, to assist the Executive in coordinating cross-ministerial work on

biodiversity issues and to advance related cooperation through the "Green Environment Working Circle," with the Ministry of Agriculture serving as the staff agency.

At present, five Deputy Executive Officers oversee the operation of the four major working circles: the Ministry of Health and Welfare oversees the "Social Inclusion Working Circle," advancing Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 16; the Ministry of Economic Affairs oversees the "Sustainable Economy Working Circle," advancing Goals 7, 8, and 18; the National Development Council oversees the "Land Resilience Working Circle," advancing Goals 9, 10, 11, and 17; and the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture

Environment Working Circle,” advancing Goals 6, 12, 13, 14, and 15 and coordinating biodiversity-related issues. The structures of the “Climate Change and Net-Zero Emissions Transition” and the “Promotion of a Nuclear-Free Homeland” task forces remain unchanged and continue to advance related policies and work.

II. Convening Meetings

In 2025, the Council convened two Working Conferences (the 62nd and 63rd) and one Council Meeting (the 37th). The three meetings mainly reported on Taiwan's national biodiversity strategy blueprint, the overall progress of Taiwan's Comprehensive Carbon Reduction Action Plan, and matters concerning the review and revision of the T-SDGs.

1. The 37th Council Meeting

On August 28, 2025, the 37th Council Meeting was convened at the Executive Yuan, chaired by Deputy Chairman Cheng Li-chiun. The agenda mainly comprised two reports: the overall progress of “Taiwan's Comprehensive Carbon Reduction Action Plan” (reported by the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and the Ministry of Agriculture) and “Advancing the National Biodiversity Strategy Blueprint” (reported by the Ministry of Agriculture).

In the report on the overall progress of the “Taiwan's Comprehensive Carbon Reduction Action Plan,” Taiwan, with “Green Growth and 2050 Net-Zero Transition” as its vision, set a new national carbon reduction target of a $28\pm 2\%$ reduction in national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2030 relative to the baseline year. The “Taiwan's Comprehensive Carbon Reduction Action Plan” focuses, top-down, on “flagship carbon-reduction action plans” for the six major sectors, adding momentum to reduction efforts, while ministries and agencies propose “sector voluntary carbon reduction plans” bottom-up and make rolling adjustments to implementation strategies. This is complemented by Six Key Innovative Mechanisms—Technological Innovation, Financial Support, Carbon Pricing, Regulatory Adjustment, Green Collar Talent, and Community Driven—to systematically integrate carbon reduction measures across the six sectors and complete the necessary financial support planning.

The report “Advancing the National Biodiversity Strategy Blueprint” responds to the United Nations' “Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.” It is committed to achieving “Nature Positive” and 30% ecological restoration goals by 2030, and has launched a revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Building on the “National Ecological Conservation Green Network” and linking it with “Nature-based Solutions (NbS),” it advances five major pillars—maintaining and restoring diverse ecosystems, sustainably using

resources, and strengthening ecosystem services, among others—through cross-ministerial cooperation. Working with enterprises and local communities, it seeks to promote positive change in nature, share the benefits of ecosystem services, and jointly build a sustainable way of life in which people and nature coexist in harmony from forest to coast.

2. The 62nd Working Conference

On May 28, 2025, the Council convened its 62nd Working Conference at the National Development Council, chaired by then-Executive of the NCSD Liu Chin-ching. At the meeting, the Ministry of Agriculture reported on “Advancing the National Biodiversity Strategy Blueprint” as a preliminary discussion ahead of the Council Meeting on August 28, 2025; the Council's Secretariat also reported on the “Principles for the Review and Revision of the T-SDGs.”

Taiwan approved and announced the T-SDGs in 2019 and launched its first review in 2022. To strengthen international alignment and continuously improve the effectiveness of Taiwan's sustainable development efforts, the Council's 58th and 61st Working Conferences resolved that the sustainable development goals would be reviewed and revised every three to four years as needed. Accordingly, the Council's Secretariat drafted the “Principles for the Review and Revision of the T-SDGs,” and in January 2025 requested that each working circle launch the review and revision of the sustainable development goals in accordance with the planned schedule and revision principles. The Executive Yuan approval

process is expected to be completed in 2026, to continuously improve Taiwan's sustainable development governance.

3. The 63rd Working Conference

On November 24, 2025, the Council convened its 63rd Working Conference at the National Development Council, chaired on an acting basis by Deputy Executive Officer Kao Shien-quey. The meeting featured a special report on the progress of the Six Key Innovative Mechanisms of “Taiwan's Comprehensive Carbon Reduction Action Plan,” including a report by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) on the promotion of financial support and a report by the Ministry of Environment on the progress of the carbon pricing system; the Council's Secretariat also reported on the “2024 Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals Annual Review Report.”

Regarding financial support, the FSC continued to advance the “Green and Transition Finance Action Plan,” assisting enterprises in carbon reduction and sustainable transition through the three dimensions of funding, data, and disclosure. On the funding side, it directs financial resources toward low-carbon and transitioning industries, with the goal of exceeding NT\$6 trillion in green investment and financing by 2030. On the data and disclosure side, it promotes the disclosure of GHG inventory information and sustainability reports by listed companies to enhance corporate information transparency, while building an ESG database and a climate risk platform to strengthen risk assessment capabilities. In addition, through ESCO project loan



credit guarantees and insurance mechanisms, it reduces the financing risks of enterprises pursuing energy-saving transition.

Regarding the carbon pricing system, Taiwan's carbon fee system officially took effect in 2025. Those subject to the fee include electricity, gas supply, and manufacturing enterprises whose annual GHG emissions reach 25,000 metric tons of CO₂e or more. To encourage enterprises to propose voluntary reduction plans and actively reduce carbon, those meeting their reduction targets may qualify for preferential rates. In addition, enterprises that pass review and are classified as high carbon-leakage-risk industries

may apply an adjustment mechanism for the chargeable emissions, with an initial adjustment coefficient of 0.2.

Furthermore, according to the 2024 Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals Annual Review Report, among the 337 corresponding indicators included in the performance monitoring framework, after deducting the 22 indicators that had not yet reached their statistical cycle, 267 were progressing as expected, accounting for 84.76% of the total—a further increase from 83.89% in 2023—showing that the effectiveness of Taiwan's sustainable development efforts continues to improve steadily.



▲ Figure 1-2 The Council's 62nd Working Conference (left), 37th Council Meeting (center), and 63rd Working Conference (right)

III. Review of Sustainable Development Goal Implementation

The Council continues to carry out reviews of T-SDGs implementation. In addition to regularly conducting annual routine reviews, it has simultaneously launched the second revision of the sustainable development goals and indicators scheduled for 2026, as well as planning for the third national Voluntary National Review (VNR) report, to continuously refine Taiwan's sustainability governance framework and strengthen alignment with international sustainable development trends.

1. Annual review of the Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals

For the annual routine review, in 2025 the Council published the “2024 Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals Annual Review Report,” examining the annual management review and implementation status of the agencies responsible for each SDG and the agencies responsible for each indicator. The report covers the purpose of each SDG and its annual target, key annual policy measures, implementation results, and directions for the following year. It compares and measures the progress of each goal item by item according to the management review verification pathway map, as a basis for continued tracking and improvement.

A review of the implementation of each SDG shows that most goals are progressing as expected, with an overall achievement rate of

84.76%—a continued increase from 83.89% the previous year—demonstrating that Taiwan's sustainable development efforts have gradually begun to bear fruit and are steadily advancing toward each sustainable development goal.



▲ Figure 1-3 2024 Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals Annual Review Report

2. The second revision of the Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals and indicators

To actively advance Taiwan toward sustainable development and respond to global sustainable development trends and the need for international alignment, while also accounting for Taiwan's local development characteristics, the government launched the drafting of the “Taiwan



Sustainable Development Goals” in 2016. In December 2018, the 31st Council Meeting of the Council completed the formulation of the “Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals,” and in 2019 the corresponding sustainable development indicators were finalized. Subsequently, in response to changes in relevant laws, systems, and the policy environment, the Council launched its first rolling review in 2022 to enhance the effectiveness of goal implementation and make the indicators more challenging. After deliberation at the 34th Council Meeting in July 2022, it was approved for implementation by the Executive Yuan. The current T-SDGs comprise 18 SDGs, 143 specific targets, and 337 corresponding indicators.

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Council's 58th and 61st Working Conferences in 2023, in order to continuously align with international standards and enhance the effectiveness of sustainable development efforts, the T-SDGs will be reviewed and revised every three to four years as needed, with the second revision scheduled for completion in 2026. Accordingly, in January 2025 the Council's Secretariat, pursuant to the aforementioned resolutions, requested that each working circle launch the review and revision of the goals and indicators according to the planned schedule, and in May of the same year reported the revision principles to the members and relevant ministries at the 62nd Working Conference, including:

- (1) Referencing the spirit of the UN sustainable development goals to enhance international comparability.

- (2) Aligning with policy directions and Taiwan's national circumstances to strengthen policy linkage.

- (3) Setting target values that are both challenging and measurable.

The aforementioned review and revision principles aim to ensure that the process of revising Taiwan's sustainable development goals and corresponding indicators takes into account international standards, domestic policy directions, changes in laws and systems, and the needs of economic and social development, so as to continuously improve Taiwan's sustainable development governance and effectiveness.

In addition to proposing the review and revision principles, the Council's Secretariat also planned goal-and-indicator revision forms, providing each working group and working circle with a basis, according to the revision principles, to comprehensively review and assess the revised content of each indicator. It also requested that each working circle propose a first draft of the revised sustainable development goals and indicators, which will subsequently gather opinions and be discussed broadly through consultation meetings. The related revisions are expected to be submitted for deliberation at the 2026 Council Meeting and reported to the Executive Yuan for approval and announcement.

3.Planning for Taiwan's third Voluntary National Review (VNR)

In response to the UN's encouragement for countries to conduct periodic reviews of

sustainable development, and to strengthen the mechanisms for advancing sustainable development, Taiwan first published a “Voluntary National Review (VNR)” in 2017 and has actively responded to the international sustainable development agenda. It completed its second VNR in 2022, systematically reviewing Taiwan's progress, achievements, and challenges in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across the dimensions of economy, society, environment, governance, and global partnership.

Global sustainable development has entered a critical stage of accelerated action and verification of results, and countries are actively integrating the sustainable development goals into their national governance systems to respond to domestic and international socioeconomic conditions and changes in global trends. The Council plans to compile Taiwan's third VNR in 2026, and in 2025 first reviewed the compilation status of various countries and planned the overall report structure and implementation schedule.

To comprehensively present Taiwan's progress in sustainable development, in March 2025 the Secretariat requested that agencies launch review work, taking stock of implementation at the central and local levels. As of June 2026, 30 central ministries and agencies had submitted “Voluntary Department Reviews (VDR)”¹ and 18 local governments had

submitted “Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR).”² Consultation meetings were subsequently held to gather expert opinions and refine the VNR structure and content, with approval and publication expected by the end of 2026, demonstrating Taiwan's concrete results in steadily advancing sustainable development and aligning with international standards.

IV. The 2025 National Sustainable Development Awards Selection and Commendation

The 21st National Sustainable Development Awards in 2025 (hereinafter “the Sustainability Awards”) comprised four major categories: education, enterprise, civil society groups, and government agencies. Applications were accepted from March to June 2025, with a total of 147 entities participating—the second-highest number of entries in the awards' history—demonstrating the high value all sectors place on advancing sustainable development and their active engagement. After a rigorous three-stage selection process of preliminary, secondary, and final review, 43 entities received the Sustainability Awards and another 12 received Honorable Mention.

To commend the outstanding contributions of the winning entities in implementing sustainability

¹ Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Digital Affairs, National Development Council, National Science and Technology Council, Mainland Affairs Council, Financial Supervisory Commission, Ocean Affairs Council, Overseas Community Affairs Council, Veterans Affairs Council, Council of Indigenous Peoples, Public Construction Commission, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Executive Yuan), Directorate-General of Personnel Administration (Executive Yuan), Central Bank, National Palace Museum, Central Election Commission, Fair Trade Commission, National Communications Commission, and Nuclear Safety Commission.



principles, on December 8, 2025 the Council held an awards ceremony at the National Taiwan University Hospital International Convention Center. Vice Premier Cheng Li-chiun (who concurrently serves as Deputy Chairman of the Council) attended on behalf of Premier Cho Jung-tai, Chairman of the Council to present the awards, extending sincere congratulations and recognition to the winning entities and individuals. Vice Premier Cheng noted that every winning entity is a microcosm of Taiwan's efforts to advance sustainable development, including universities that incorporate the sustainable development goals (SDGs) into their institutional strategic planning, large enterprises actively building green low-carbon supply chains, small and medium-sized enterprises continuously advancing the circular economy and green innovation, financial institutions promoting

transition finance and supporting their clients in practicing sustainable development, and religious groups advocating low-carbon diets, ecological restoration, and environmental education. In addition, government agencies have incorporated environmental protection and energy-saving and carbon-reduction concepts into public works and policy planning, demonstrating the results of public-private collaboration in advancing sustainable development.

Through the practical experience and shared achievements of the various winning entities, in addition to highlighting the effectiveness of Taiwan's sustainable development efforts, we hope to inspire more members of the public to engage in sustainability action and jointly move toward a sustainable future that balances environmental, social, and economic development.

² Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Hsinchu City, Hsinchu County, Miaoli County, Taichung City, Changhua County, Nantou County, Yunlin County, Chiayi City, Chiayi County, Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County, Yilan County, Hualien County, Penghu County, and Lienchiang County.



▲ Figure 1-4 2025 National Sustainable Development Awards ceremony



▲ ▼ Figure 1-4 2025 National Sustainable Development Awards ceremony



▲ Figure 1-5 QR code for the 2025 National Sustainable Development Awards winners' album

Chapter 2

Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals: Annual Work Progress



SDG 1 Strengthen social care services and economic security for the disadvantaged

In 2025, the government continued to expand care and support for disadvantaged groups. Through diverse measures such as employment assistance, social housing, long-term care, pension insurance, and inclusive finance, it strengthened the social support and economic security of disadvantaged groups, improving their quality of life and opportunities for social participation.

1. Helping the economically disadvantaged escape poverty and providing employment support

To help the economically disadvantaged enhance their employability and achieve economic independence, public employment service agencies continued to use the One-Stop Employment Service, combining a joint interview mechanism among social workers, employment service staff, and clients. For those with the ability to work among low-income and middle-to-low-income households, they provide employment counseling, vocational training, and job matching. In 2025, they assisted with 22,167 job-seeking registrations and successfully referred 18,300 people to employment, for a job placement rate of 82.56%.

At the same time, the government subsidized local governments and civil society groups to advance diverse poverty-alleviation programs, providing support measures such as employment guidance,

financial literacy education, after-school tutoring, and job-seeking transportation subsidies through case management, to help economically disadvantaged families gradually escape poverty. In 2025, it subsidized 34 cases with a total of about NT\$39.4 million, achieving a self-reliance rate of 16.32%. In addition, to help people start businesses and become self-reliant, in 2025 it held 192 entrepreneurship training courses, provided 4,913 sessions of free entrepreneurship consulting, and approved 465 Micro Start-up Loans, helping to ease funding pressure in the early stages of entrepreneurship.

2. Continuing to promote microinsurance to strengthen basic protection for the economically disadvantaged

The Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) continued to promote microinsurance to enhance basic insurance coverage for the economically disadvantaged and minority groups. As of the end of 2025, the cumulative number of insured persons reached 1.982 million, surpassing the annual target of 1.92 million.

In addition, in August 2025 the FSC amended the “Directions for Insurance Companies to Engage in Microinsurance Business” to expand the scope of coverage, including persons who meet the requirements of Article 2, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the New Immigrants Basic Act and their family members, further enhancing the basic insurance coverage and risk-bearing capacity of new resident families.

3.Implementing economic security protection for the elderly

The government continued to improve the economic security system for the elderly. In 2025, 1,570,133 people received National Pension old-age pension benefits, with total benefits of about NT\$73.046 billion; 2,082,403 people received Labor Insurance pension benefits, continuing to provide the public with stable retirement security.

Regarding the Government Employee and School Staff Insurance, in 2025 the claim rate among those meeting the conditions for the old-age pension reached 90%, and 15 in-person and video briefing sessions were held to enhance understanding of the system and its benefits. In addition, to protect the occupational-accident rights of middle-aged and older workers, those who continue to work after receiving Labor Insurance old-age benefits or after reaching age 65 and receiving other social insurance old-age benefits, or who train at a government-registered vocational training institution, are all included in occupational accident insurance as required. The number of insured persons in 2025 was 606,591.

4. Expanding long-term care and remote-area care capacity

From July 2024 to June 2025, the total number of people receiving long-term care services nationwide was 829,982, with an estimated long-term care service coverage rate of 89.90%. Among them, 699,034 people received Long-Term Care 2.0 services, with a utilization rate of 93.91% among those assessed, continuing to enhance care capacity for the elderly and persons with functional impairment.

Regarding remote-area healthcare, in 2025 there were 204 townships and districts officially designated as having insufficient medical resources, of which 194 already provided mobile medical services, for an overall coverage rate of 95.1%, continuing to improve the accessibility of healthcare for residents of remote areas.

5.Advancing social housing and rent subsidies

The Ministry of the Interior continued to advance the “Support Program for One Million Renting Households,” expanding the supply of social housing step by step through measures such as directly building social housing, subleasing and property management programs, and rent subsidies, in coordination with regional development needs. As of the end of 2025, directly built social housing reached a cumulative total of 122,680 units, of which 12,807 units were provided to economically or socially disadvantaged households; sublet-and-management cumulatively matched 198,264 units, with 104,803 valid leases, of which economically or socially disadvantaged households accounted for 44,984.

In addition, to ease the housing burden on renting households, the Ministry of the Interior continued to advance the “Operation Directions of NT\$30 Billion Special Program for Expanded Rent Subsidies by the Central Government.” In 2025, the number of rent-subsidy applications exceeded 1.08 million households, with more than 910,000 households approved, of which 253,474 were economically or socially disadvantaged households, continuing to strengthen housing support and life stability for disadvantaged families.



▲ Figure 2-1 Joint interview of an employment service officer and social worker with a client from a low-income household at the Zhubei Employment Center



▲ Figure 2-2 Holding an entrepreneurship loan briefing



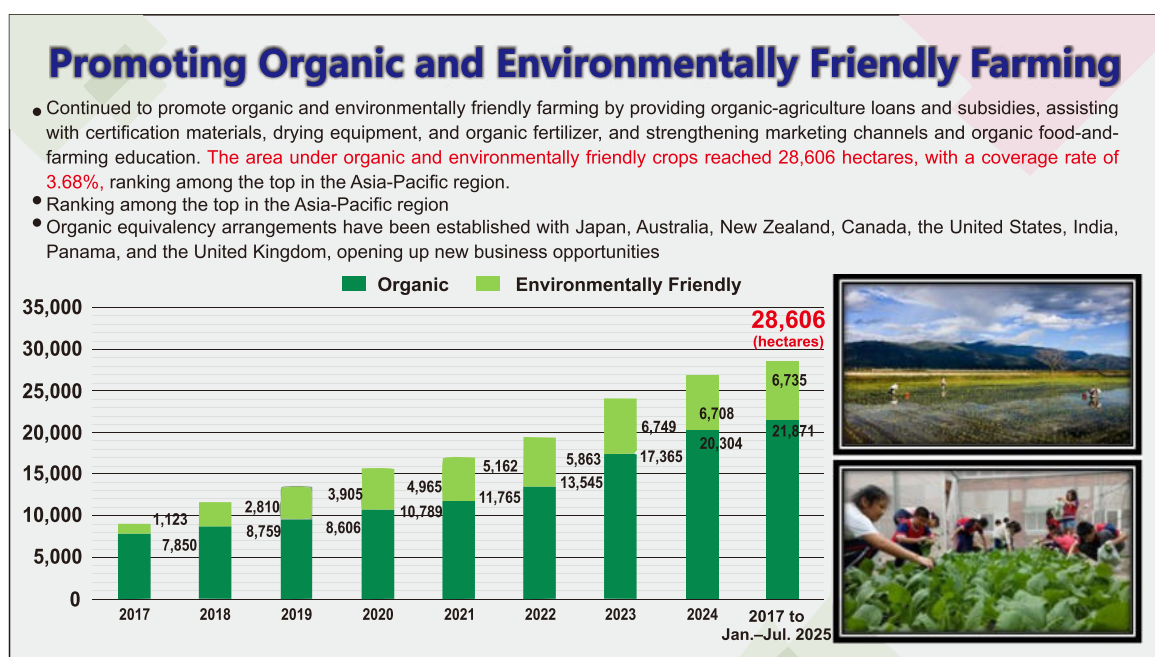
SDG 2 Ensure food security, eradicate hunger and promote sustainable agriculture

In 2025, Taiwan worked to build a resilient agricultural and stable food supply system. By strengthening domestic food reserves and production-and-marketing adjustment mechanisms, it ensured the food security and diversity of its people; it continued to promote environmentally friendly farming and organic agriculture, and combined smart technology with cross-domain cooperation to enhance the resilience of agricultural production in the face of climate change challenges. At the same time, it provided financial support to encourage young and middle-aged people to farm, thereby improving

the demographic structure of the agricultural workforce and promoting sustainable agricultural development.

1. Promoting healthy diets and increasing domestic coarse grain output

The Ministry of Agriculture continued to advance the Big Granary Project. Through workshops and demonstrations on field cultivation management, safe pesticide use, and machinery operation, it enhanced farmers' coarse grain-cultivation techniques; by subsidizing the purchase of production-and-marketing machinery and equipment (200 units), it established a custom-farming system to expand production scale; and by setting up large coarse grain sorting (collection) and post-harvest processing centers (19 sites), it increased the handling, transport, and marketing capacity for grain crops, thereby further expanding production scale. As of 2025, the grain production area had reached 84,838 hectares.



▲ Figure 2-3 Growth in the area under organic and environmentally friendly farming



2. Advancing organic farming and developing disaster-resistant facility agriculture

Pursuant to the Organic Agriculture Promotion Act, the Ministry of Agriculture continued to implement measures to promote organic agriculture. As of the end of 2025, the certified organic area was 21,871 hectares and the registered environmentally friendly farming area was 6,735 hectares, for a combined 28,606 hectares, accounting for 3.68% of Taiwan's cultivated land—among the leading levels among neighboring Asia-Pacific countries.

To reduce the impact of climate change on agricultural production, since 2017 the Ministry of Agriculture has advanced a facility agriculture program, guiding farmers to build structurally reinforced greenhouses and net houses and to introduce smart environmental control equipment, developing disaster-resistant facility agriculture. In 2025, it guided the vegetable, fruit tree, flower, and seedling industries in building 415 hectares of greenhouse and net-house cultivation facilities, strengthening crops' disaster-resistance and wind-resistance capabilities, stabilizing the quality of agricultural products and market supply, and promoting agricultural upgrading and industrial value-added.

3. Improving the demographic structure of the agricultural workforce and promoting sustainable agriculture

To encourage young and middle-aged people to engage in agricultural operations, the Ministry of

Agriculture continued to advance financial support measures for youth and middle-aged farmers, including a NT\$5 million interest-free loan over five years for the “Top 100 Young Farmers” and a NT\$2 million interest-free preferential loan over five years for general young farmers, to ease the funding burden in the early stages of farming and increase young people's willingness to enter agriculture. At the same time, to assist young and middle-aged farmers who have suffered agricultural losses due to major disasters or epidemics, it added a provision exempting those announced by the central competent authority from the cap on non-agricultural income. In 2025, loans to young and middle-aged farmers totaled NT\$5.1 billion, benefiting 3,072 farming households.

4. Promoting biological and safe agricultural materials

To encourage farmers to control pests and diseases in environmentally friendly ways, the Ministry of Agriculture provided subsidies for natural-enemy insects, biopesticides, and registration-exempt plant protection materials, reducing chemical pesticide use and protecting the agricultural ecological environment. In 2025, the promotion area for natural-enemy insects reached 434 hectares, benefiting 233 farmers; the promotion area for biopesticides was 7,891 hectares, benefiting 3,100 farmers; and the promotion area for registration-exempt plant protection materials was 17,976 hectares, benefiting 7,200 farmers.

5.Advancing rural production conditions and the creation of living environments

Taking into account rural areas' basic production conditions and living-function needs, the Ministry of Agriculture continued to help improve the industrial environment and public facilities. Under the principles of urgency, safety, and public benefit, it advanced improvement projects for industrial roads, drainage facilities, recreational spaces, and disaster-prevention-and-mitigation facilities. In 2025, it carried out 243 engineering projects, helping 222 villages improve

their overall industrial environment and living space.

At the same time, the government introduced concepts of environmental friendliness and ecological conservation, advancing the creation of friendly rural environments that balance natural ecology, cultural spaces, and improvements to residents' quality of life; it also continued to strengthen the carbon emissions management system for rural regeneration projects, gradually moving toward the goals of net-zero carbon reduction and sustainable rural development.

Implementation status of Loans for Young and Middle-Aged Farmers

In 2025, NT\$5.11 billion was disbursed to 3,072 households; cumulative disbursements through the end of 2025 reached NT\$38.27 billion to 26,719 households, providing farming capital for young and middle-aged farmers.

Period Category	2025 Disbursements		Cumulative Disbursements Since Program Launch Through End of 2025	
	Households	Amount	Households	Amount
Young Farmers (since Oct 2012)	2,654 households	NT\$4.64 billion	24,916 households	NT\$36.19 billion
Middle-Aged Farmers (since Aug 2021)	418 households	NT\$0.47 billion	1,803 households	NT\$2.08 billion
Total	3,072 households	NT\$5.11 billion	26,719 households	NT\$38.27 billion

Loan Inquiry Hotline

- Agricultural Bank of Taiwan: 0972-590951
- Farmers'/Fishermen's Association Credit Departments: 0963-619301
- Agricultural Finance Agency: 0933-239983

Online Loan Application Service

Apply via the Agricultural Bank of Taiwan's website or mobile app



農業部農業金融署

▲ Figure 2-4 Implementation status of loans for young and middle-aged farmers



SDG 3

Ensure promote healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

In 2025, Taiwan deepened its all-ages health care capacity. By refining cancer screening and chronic disease prevention, it raised the coverage of preventive health services. At the same time, addressing the health needs of each life stage, it strengthened mental health support services and actively deployed community-based medical networks to safeguard health equity for vulnerable groups and remote areas, building an inclusive environment for public health promotion.

1.Improving reproductive health and reducing child and neonatal mortality

To protect maternal and infant health, since July 1, 2021, prenatal examinations were increased to 14 visits, with the addition of gestational diabetes screening and anemia testing at weeks 24–28 and an increase in ultrasound examinations to three. In 2025, about 1.165 million prenatal-exam sessions, 290,000 ultrasounds, 93,000 gestational diabetes tests, and 98,000 anemia tests were provided, continuously improving maternal health care services.

At the same time, the Ministry of Health and Welfare advanced the “Second Phase of Children's Health Care Improvement Program (2025–2028),” subsidizing eight core hospitals and building a platform for difficult-to-diagnose diseases, and establishing 27 key hospitals across cross-county

living areas to improve the perinatal medical system. It also promoted a dedicated-physician system for infants under three years old and a home-care program for low- (and very-low-) birth-weight infants. As of the end of 2025, the case-acceptance rate for infants weighing 1,500 g or less was 97.4%, and for premature infants over 1,500 g with special health conditions it was 96.9%, effectively improving the quality and accessibility of children's health care.

2.Reducing the risk of death from major diseases

Since 2025, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has expanded free screening services for five cancers—cervical, oral, breast, colorectal, and lung—and added human papillomavirus (HPV) testing, providing approximately 6.049 million service visits, an increase of 25.7% over the same period the previous year, helping about 76,000 people detect abnormalities early and helping reduce the risk of severe cancer and death. It also promotes healthy lifestyles through diverse channels, uses adult preventive health services to detect early cases of the “three highs” (high blood pressure, high blood sugar, and high blood lipids), and advances a metabolic syndrome prevention program, working with National Health Insurance medical institutions to provide follow-up and health management for “three highs” cases.

3.Promoting the physical and mental health of the public

The government continued to strengthen the public mental health support system, establishing the 1925 Suicide Prevention Hotline, which

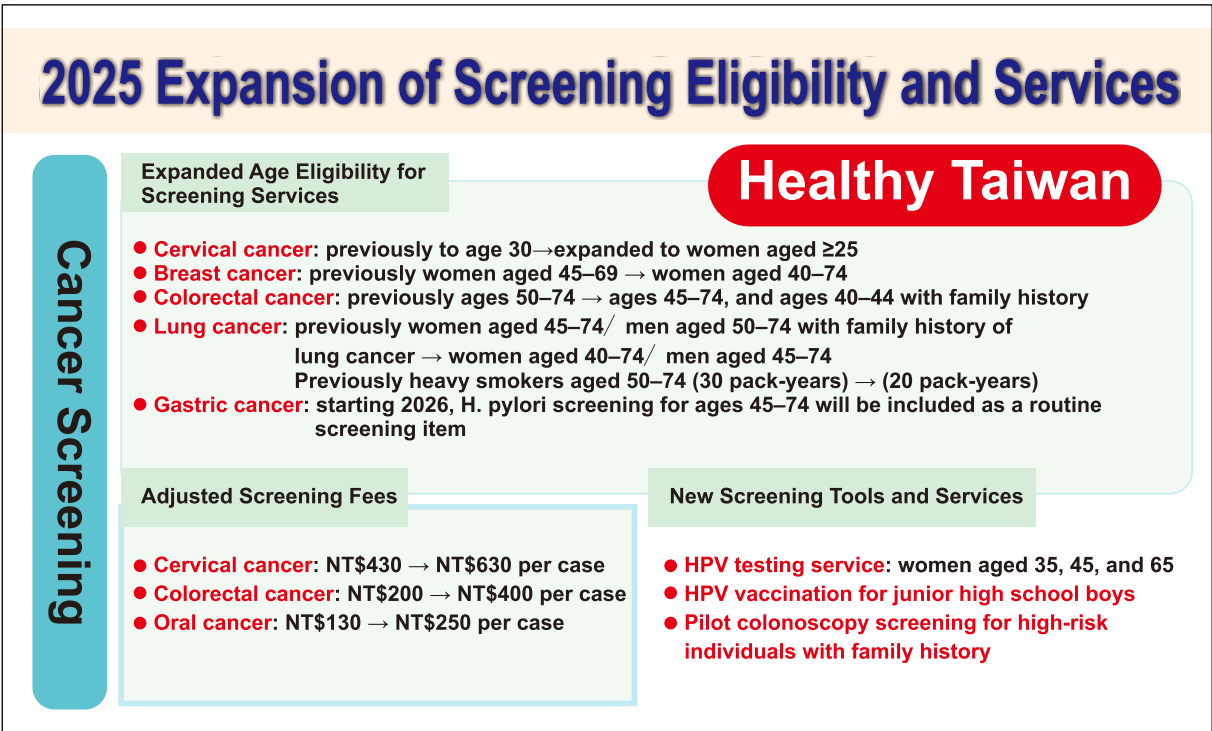
provides 24-hour free psychological counseling. In 2025, it served 120,055 service visits and promptly stopped 968 cases of attempted or in-progress suicide. It also subsidized civil society groups to run the “Thank You for Telling Me—Nationwide Lifeline Adolescent Mental Health Online Support Platform Program,” which served 4,643 service visits by the end of 2025; and, in partnership with community mental health centers and drug prevention centers, it held training for mental health first-aiders, with 169 people completing the training and obtaining certificates, to expand community mental-health support capacity.

At the same time, it advanced the “Mental Health Support Program for Young Adults Aged 15–45,” subsidizing three counseling sessions per person per year. From August 1, 2024 to the end of December 2025, it served 87,558 people. It also

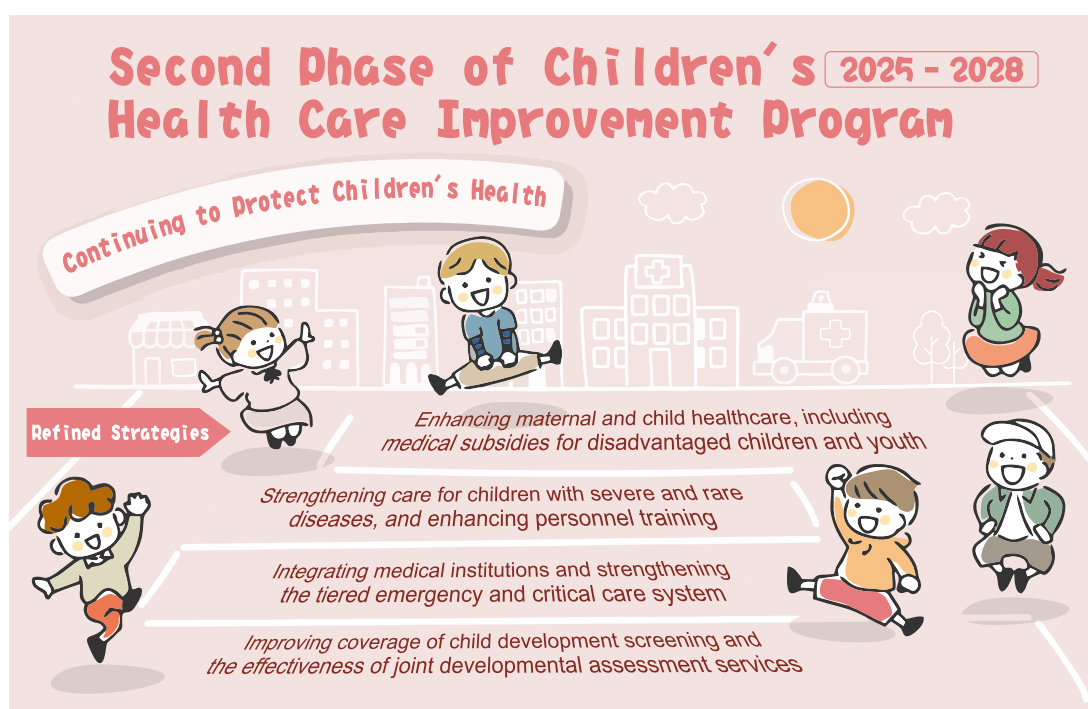
conducted depression screening for the elderly, screening 815,917 people in 2025, continuously improving the public's mental health care.

4.Raising treatment coverage for drug and alcohol addiction and public prevention awareness

The Ministry of Health and Welfare advanced subsidies for drug- and alcohol-addiction treatment costs, subsidizing 17,438 and 4,594 people respectively in 2025, and promoted a “Guest Dosing Service for Methadone,” in which 67 institutions across 21 counties and cities participated, improving the convenience and feasibility of treatment; it also subsidized eight medical institutions to promote their engagement in addiction medical services.



▲ Figure 2-5 Expanding cancer screening



▲ Figure 2-6 Second Phase of Children's Health Care Improvement Program (2025 to 2028)

To raise public awareness of drug abuse, the Ministry of Health and Welfare advanced the “Fun in Preventing Drug Abuse,” holding 359 mobile outreach sessions in 2025 and, in partnership with civil society groups, 262 outreach activities. According to the results of a survey on awareness of drug-abuse harm prevention, public awareness reached the target value of 83%.

5.Strengthening the financial resilience of National Health Insurance and increasing the public's use of health checkups

In 2025, National Health Insurance revenue-generating measures were implemented, including adjusting the first tier of the insured amount to NT\$28,590 and raising the salaries of military personnel, civil servants, and teachers by 3%, with the government's share of health insurance premiums limited to the scope set by the National

Health Insurance Act; cost-control measures were also advanced, such as continuing to promote tiered medical care and the family physician system and continuing to optimize the National Health Insurance cloud system. As of the end of 2025, the National Health Insurance safety reserve stood at NT\$207.8 billion, equivalent to about 2.99 months of insurance benefit expenditure.

To increase the public's use of health checkups, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, through diverse channels and cooperation with medical institutions, strengthened outreach to first-time and long-unscreened groups, held community-integrated screenings, increased subsidies and optimized examination items and result explanations, and strengthened the referral and follow-up mechanism for abnormal cases, promoting early intervention and improvement.



SDG 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

In 2025, Taiwan continued to advance educational equity, digital and lifelong learning, and strengthened support for disadvantaged education, while deepening humanistic literacy and multicultural education, gradually building an education system that balances equity, quality, and sustainability.

1.Expanding affordable childcare and educational opportunities and strengthening educational equity

The government continued to expand public and quasi-public childcare and education capacity. As of the end of 2025, 143 community public childcare homes and 387 publicly established, privately operated childcare centers had been set up nationwide, providing more than 17,000 places for infants and toddlers under age two; in addition, there were 23,529 quasi-public home-based childcare providers and 1,204 quasi-public childcare centers, together providing childcare services for nearly 98,000 infants and toddlers.

In preschool education, from 2017 to 2025 a cumulative total of 3,922 public preschool classes were added, and in 2025 there were 2,097 quasi-public preschools. Public and quasi-public preschools now provide more than 520,000

affordable places, and 89.5% of children needing help to enter affordable childcare institutions were assisted, continuing to reduce families' childcare burden.

In senior secondary education, since 2024 the tuition-free policy was expanded, benefiting 856,789 person-times in 2025; tuition and miscellaneous fee reductions for low-income and middle-to-low-income students benefited 47,414 person-times, and children and grandchildren of families in special circumstances benefited 2,131 person-times. In higher education, in 2025 students receiving various tuition subsidies at colleges and universities accounted for 43.93% of the total enrolled student population, continuing to enhance the accessibility and equity of education.

2.Strengthening digital and vocational skills to cultivate future talent

To respond to digital transformation and industrial needs, the promotion of information technology and cross-domain competency training continued. In 2025, the proportion of undergraduate students at colleges and universities nationwide taking programming-related courses reached 76.87%; the proportion of students in non-ICT departments of technical and vocational colleges taking digital-technology cross-domain programs reached 28%, exceeding the 2025 target of 15%. In addition, the 108 Curriculum Guidelines have listed “information technology” as a required course, with a 100% course-offering rate at senior secondary schools in 2025, and continued to promote the integration of

information technology into school-defined curricula, enhancing students' digital literacy and cross-domain learning abilities.

The Ministry of Labor conducted diverse vocational training based on industrial needs. In 2025, it trained 48,656 unemployed persons in pre-employment training; among those participating in ICT-related vocational training, 5,248 were unemployed persons and 3,563 were young people, strengthening digital skills such as cloud computing, the Internet of Things, and network setup, and enhancing employment competitiveness and industrial adaptability.

3. Deepening educational support for disadvantaged and diverse groups

In Indigenous education, in the 2024 academic year the gross enrollment rate of Indigenous students at colleges and universities reached 57.5%, exceeding the target of 54%; the overall gross enrollment rate of Indigenous students at all education stages reached 97.03%. Nationwide, 45 schools conducted Indigenous experimental education covering 12 ethnic groups, strengthening mother-tongue education and cultural inheritance.

Regarding counseling for dropout students, in the 2024 academic year the re-enrollment rate of Indigenous dropout students reached 88.6%. In special education, in the 2025 academic year the adaptive counseling and placement rate for students with disabilities reached 97.88%, and Individualized Education Programs (IEP) continued to be advanced, with the IEP participation rate for students with disabilities at schools below the

senior secondary level maintained at 80%, exceeding the annual target.

In addition, the Ministry of Education's vocational transition and counseling service centers provided transition services to 2,317 people, helping 1,703 person-times complete internship placements and 424 person-times obtain employment; the Ministry of Labor also helped 32,788 unemployed persons from disadvantaged groups participate in pre-employment training, enhancing employment opportunities and social participation through competency development.



▲ Figure 2-7 2025 academic year review meeting on adaptive counseling and placement for students with disabilities

4. Promoting lifelong learning and education for the elderly

To build a lifelong-learning society, the Ministry of Education advanced the "Lifelong Learning Voucher" program, using electronic vouchers to subsidize public participation in community colleges, senior citizens learning camps, and social education institution activities. In 2025,

770,000 people registered to enter the draw, and a lifelong-learning resource platform was built, enhancing the availability and accessibility of lifelong-learning resources for all.

In education for the elderly, in 2025 the government subsidized the establishment of 371 senior citizens learning centers nationwide, extending services to 3,118 villages and holding more than 110,000 activities; in addition, there were 83 senior citizens learning camps, 242 senior autonomous learning groups, and 38 universities offering “Third-Age University” credit programs, providing diverse learning channels. At the same time, the Ministry of Education advanced the “Active-Aging Lifelong Learning Digital Optimization and Innovation Program,” holding 901 digital courses to enhance the elderly’s digital application abilities and narrow the generational digital divide.

5.Promoting human rights, aesthetic, and multicultural education

In 2025, gender equality, human rights, and global citizenship education continued to be advanced. The Ministry of Education held six regional seminars, 14 workshops, and multiple teaching-material development projects, and through the senior high school gender equality education resource center, developed 41 lesson plans and 10 subject-area curriculum-map examples, enhancing teachers’ professionalism and curriculum-implementation abilities.

In aesthetic education, a medium- to long-term program was advanced with “aesthetics as life” as its core concept, with about 1.63 million person-times participating in 2025. Courses and

experiential activities covered 4,009 schools participated, and 31 schools were helped to improve their campus learning environments. In addition, the “Curriculum Reform and Innovation Today—Art and Aesthetic Design Education (CRIT-AADE)” project won the 2025 Good Design Award and was selected for the jury’s special exhibition “My Favorite Design—The Selection from Good Design Award.”

In environmental and cultural education, as of the end of 2025, 276 environmental education facilities and sites nationwide had passed certification, with more than 350,000 person-times participating in environmental education courses over the year. The Ministry of Culture continued to advance programs related to museums, local cultural centers, and multicultural and language-friendly initiatives, subsidizing 256 cases on multicultural topics over the year, for a cumulative total of 1,251 cases; visits to Sites of Injustice nationwide exceeded 1.12 million person-times, continuously deepening education in democracy, human rights, and cultural equity.



SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

In 2025, Taiwan actively implemented gender equality policies. Through women's participation in public affairs, it enhanced women's decision-making and entrepreneurial capacity, and strengthened the prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault, continuously building a fair and friendly society of gender equality.

1. Encouraging women's participation in public affairs

To expand women's influence in the field of public affairs, at the “Civil Affairs Bureau/Department Directors' Liaison Meeting” held in 2025, the Ministry of the Interior asked the directors of civil affairs bureaus (departments) of each special municipality and county (city) government to convey to their mayors/magistrates the need to continue promoting outstanding women; at the end of the year, it also asked the special municipality and county (city) governments to inform the newly elected mayors/magistrates that, when considering the appointment of new heads (supervisors) of first-level agencies, they should give priority to outstanding women where candidates have comparable qualifications.

At the same time, in 2025 the Ministry of the Interior attended four political-party founding conventions, promoting women's political participation at the meetings, and when disbursing

political-party subsidies in 2025, it asked the three parties qualified to receive subsidies to use the funds to enhance women's opportunities for political participation and women's empowerment.

2. Increasing the proportion of women in management positions in the public and private sectors

In the public sector, the promotion of police personnel is handled in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Promotion and Transfer of Police Personnel: the personnel unit submits a promotion-point roster to the Personnel Screening Committee, which selects the best-qualified personnel for promotion, and the relevant procedures do not differ by gender. In addition, as required, at least one of the captain and deputy captain of the women's and children's police corps of each special municipality and county (city) police bureau must be a woman. As of the end of 2025, women police officers (ranked “two-line, one-star” or above) accounted for 15.92% of all police officers, with women's participation in police management positions continuing to increase.

In the private sector, since 2020 the FSC has directed the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) and the Taipei Exchange (TPEX) to collect statistics on the gender of managers of listed companies according to a unified definition, in order to understand women's participation in corporate management. As of the end of 2025, Taiwan's listed and OTC companies had 35,041 managers, of whom 12,307 were women, accounting for 35.12% of all managers—a marked increase from 20.4% at the end of 2020.

In addition, the Ministry of Economic Affairs continued to advance the “Women Entrepreneurship Program,” providing customized and integrated services to women at different stages of entrepreneurship, creating a women-friendly entrepreneurship environment and enhancing women's economic strength and market competitiveness. In 2025, it trained 2,715 person-times of women entrepreneurs, provided 96 sessions of women's entrepreneurship consulting services, and selected 11 recipients of the Women Entrepreneur Awards, encouraging women to engage in innovation and entrepreneurship.

3.Strengthening the prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault

The Ministry of Health and Welfare continued to advance primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention of domestic violence. Through community-based domestic violence prevention, mandatory reporting, and danger-assessment mechanisms, as well as enriching social-work manpower and advancing a safety-protection network, it combined civil resources to provide diverse support services, helping victims recover and become self-reliant. In 2025, there were 65,194 reported victims of intimate-partner violence aged 18 and over, of whom 46,819 were women, accounting for 0.45% of the nation's female population aged 18 and over.

Taiwan actively advances three-level prevention of sexual assault, including promoting prevention outreach, setting up the 113 Protection Hotline to strengthen help-seeking channels, and requiring local governments to provide assistance

based on victims' needs, such as emergency placement, accompaniment during reporting and questioning, injury examination and treatment, and psychological treatment. In 2025, there were 9,565 reported victims of sexual assault, of whom 5,723 were women assaulted by someone other than a partner, an estimated 0.048% of the nation's female population.

The government will continue, through cross-ministerial cooperation and social support mechanisms, to strengthen the prevention of gender-based violence and victim-protection services, creating a safer, more equal, and friendlier living environment.



▲ Figure 2-8 The TWSE's bell-ringing event in response to gender equality on March 10, 2025



▲ Figure 2-9 2025 joint awards ceremony for the Rising Star Award, Business Startup Award, Taiwan SMEs Innovation Award, and Women Entrepreneur Awards

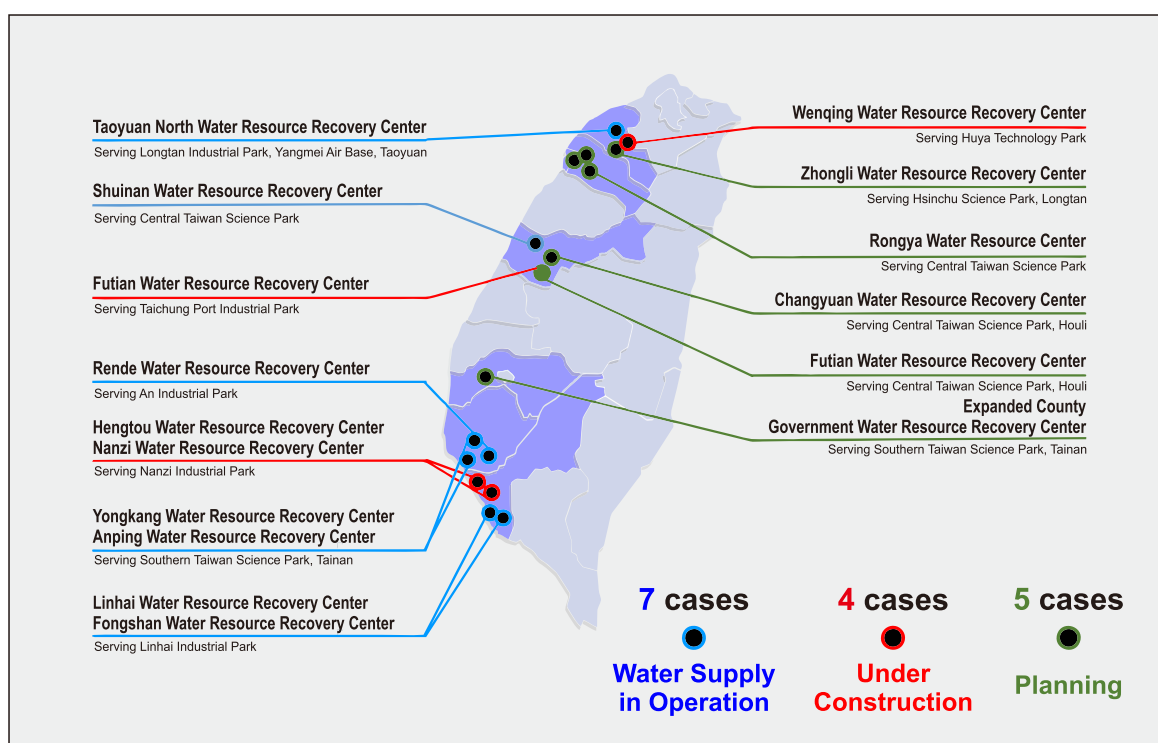


SDG 6 Ensure environmental quality and sustainable management of environmental resources

In 2025, Taiwan actively pursued the sustainable management of environmental resources. By improving water-use efficiency and strengthening water-environment governance, while advancing the proper treatment of waste and wastewater, the remediation of contaminated sites, air pollution control, and plastic reduction, it improved environmental quality and public health.

1.Improving water-use efficiency and stabilizing supply

To improve water-resource efficiency, the Ministry of Economic Affairs continued to advance the Water Conservation Label system. As of the end of 2025, 2,138 products had obtained Water Conservation Label licenses, with a cumulative total of 5,782 valid labeled products in the market. In addition, through water-use management training, water-conservation diagnostics, and water-recycling guidance, it helped 55 manufacturers enhance their water-use resilience, achieving an annual potential water saving of 2.398 million metric tons; the water recovery rate at industrial parks also rose to 74.2%. Furthermore, according to the Basic Plan for Water Resources Management in Every Region of Taiwan, in 2025 an additional daily water supply of 263,700 metric tons was achieved, including 220,000 metric tons from new water sources and 43,700 metric tons through water conservation measures.



▲ Figure 2-10 Results of reclaimed-water construction

2.Strengthening water-environment governance

The government continued to advance river water-quality improvement and water-environment governance. In 2025, the proportion of the length of severely polluted rivers nationwide had fallen from 14% in 2002 to 1.9%, and the number of severely polluted monitoring stations had fallen from 66 to 2; the average concentration of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) improved from 5.6 mg/L in 2002 to 2.7 mg/L in 2025; the average dissolved-oxygen concentration improved from 6.6 mg/L in 2002 to 7.7 mg/L in 2025; and the average ammonia-nitrogen concentration improved from 2.55 mg/L in 2002 to 0.89 mg/L in 2025, showing a long-term improving trend in river water quality.

3.Advancing the proper treatment of waste and wastewater and the remediation of contaminated sites

The Ministry of the Interior, together with county and city governments, continued to advance household-connection construction under the “The 6th Stage of the Sewer Construction Plan (2021–2026).” As of the end of 2025, the number of connected households nationwide reached 4,215,055, for a penetration rate of 42.88% and an overall wastewater treatment rate of 70.82%, with 158,660 households completed in 2025. Under the “Public Wastewater Treatment Plant Reclaimed Water and Diversified Reuse Program (2021–2026),” it continued to advance reclaimed-water construction, achieving a new daily supply of 30,000 metric tons of reclaimed water in 2025.

As of the end of December 2025, seven cases—including Kaohsiung Fengshan, Taoyuan Taobei, Taichung Shuinan, and Tainan Rende—were already supplying water, with a total supply capacity of up to 194,200 metric tons per day.

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Soil and Groundwater Pollution Remediation Act, the industry competent authorities for rivers, irrigation channels, lakes, and reservoirs must periodically test sediment quality. As of the end of 2025, sediment quality testing and reporting had been completed for a cumulative 1,635 water-body sites (instances), with sediment-quality testing data over the years published on the “Sediment Quality Testing Information Network.” In addition, to improve the performance of contaminated-site remediation, the Ministry of Environment actively advanced remediation work and improved remediation technology. As of the end of 2025, a cumulative 1,272 contaminated sites of factories and gas stations (hereinafter “business sites”) were under control, and a cumulative 1,020 business sites, covering about 1,780 hectares, had been delisted.

4.Improving air quality

The Ministry of Environment advanced the second-phase “Air Pollution Control Program” (2024–2027). Through diverse measures such as tightening emission standards, deep reductions at stationary sources, scrapping old diesel vehicles, and introducing particle-number (PN) testing technology for diesel vehicles, it continued to improve air quality: the national annual average concentration of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) was

12.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2025, an improving trend compared with 14.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2020.

5. Actively advancing the plastic-reduction transition

In 2025, the Ministry of Environment actively advanced the plastic-reduction transition in traditional markets and night markets nationwide, guiding and promoting 81 demonstration markets, and widely setting up 1,055 second-hand bag recycling boxes, reducing the use of 1,727,468 plastic shopping bags in total; it also promoted 40 eco-friendly night markets, with 55 second-hand bag recycling service points. By reducing the use of single-use tableware and establishing a reusable-

container lending system, it strengthened the sustainable image of night markets and shopping districts.

To align with the “Parties Subject to and Means for Single-Use Amenities Restrictions” policy implemented on January 1, 2025, it held 46 outreach sessions on reducing hotel amenities, reaching 202,292 person-times of the public and industry workers; and to ensure the policy was implemented, environmental units conducted 5,124 regulatory inspections; through measures such as subsidizing hotels to install water dispensers and provide glass-bottled water or reusable cups, it reduced the generation of 2,661,813 bottles of bottled water in total.



▲ Figure 2-11 The Parties Subject to and Means for Single-Use Amenities Restrictions policy takes effect



SDG 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

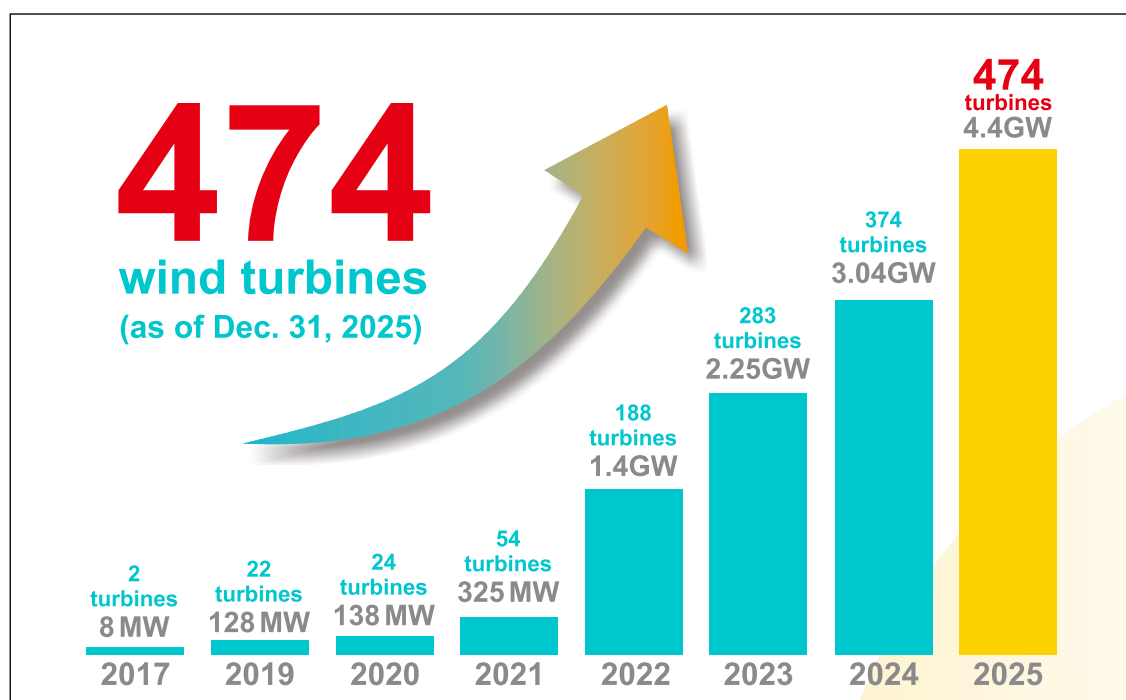
In 2025, Taiwan continued to advance its energy transition policy. By increasing the share of clean energy, expanding renewable energy deployment, advancing energy-saving measures, and improving energy efficiency, it balanced power stability, energy security, and net-zero transition goals.

1. Increasing the share of clean-fuel power generation and stabilizing power supply

To respond to growing electricity demand and advance a low-carbon transition, the government

continued to optimize the energy structure. In 2025, Taiwan Power Company's (Taipower) generation mix was 53.3% gas, 29.9% coal (including 3.3% coal-fired cogeneration), 12.7% renewable energy, 1.2% nuclear, and 2.9% other energy sources, with the energy structure continuing to develop toward low-carbonization and diversification.

At the same time, to align with the energy transition and future growth in electricity demand, Taipower continued to advance new gas-fired unit construction plans. In 2025, Datan Unit 7, Hsinta New Unit 1, and Sunba Unit 3 successively were commissioned, enhancing the stability of the overall power system and increasing the supply capacity of clean energy.



▲ Figure 2-12 Current status of offshore wind power

2.Expanding renewable energy deployment and accelerating green energy development

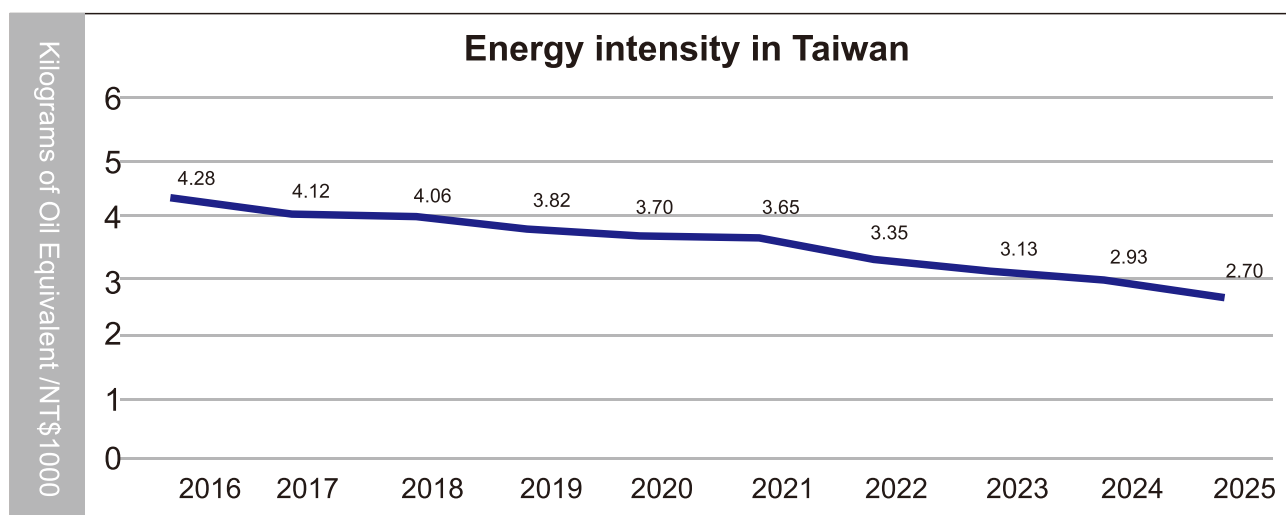
As of the end of 2025, Taiwan's offshore wind power and solar photovoltaic development continued to expand. Offshore wind power had a cumulative total of 474 wind turbines, with an installed capacity of 4.4 GW, ranking fifth in the world; solar photovoltaics had a cumulative installed capacity of 15.5 GW, of which 9.9 GW was rooftop and 5.6 GW was ground-mounted, with renewable energy development growing steadily.

In addition, the Ministry of Economic Affairs established a "Solar Photovoltaic Information Transparency Zone" and a "Photovoltaic Cross-Domain Integrity Cooperation Platform," disclosing site information, actual rents, and application procedures, and establishing 15 general case review criteria items to enhance information transparency and governance effectiveness, promoting the sound development of the green-energy industry.

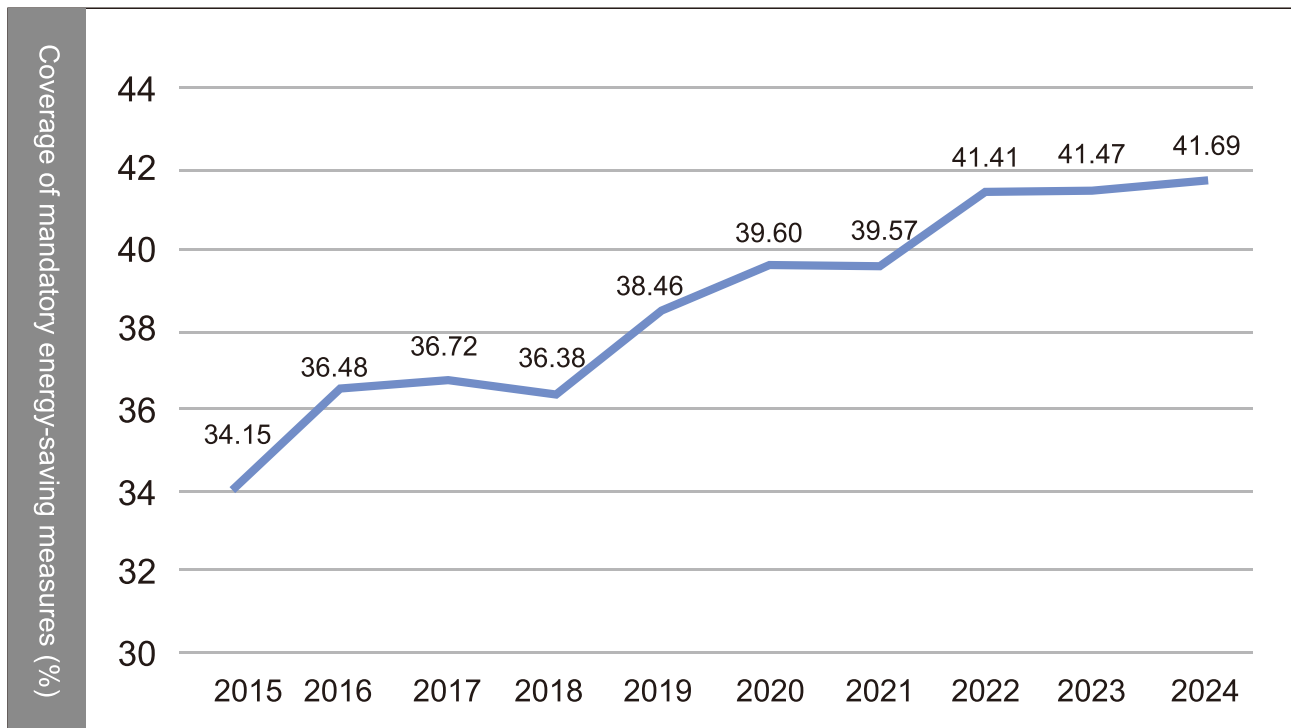
3.Advancing energy saving and improving energy efficiency

The Ministry of Economic Affairs continued, through measures such as energy-saving standards, energy-efficiency technology guidance, and energy-saving technology R&D, to improve energy-use efficiency. From 2016 to 2025, Taiwan achieved an average annual improvement of nearly 4.67% in energy intensity, exceeding the original 2% target and demonstrating the concrete effectiveness of energy-saving policies.

At the same time, through measures such as equipment and appliance energy-efficiency management, vehicle energy-consumption management, and industrial energy-saving standards, Taiwan's coverage of mandatory energy-saving measures rose from 34% in 2015 to an estimated 42.0% in 2025, an increase of 0.3% over 2024, continuously expanding the scope of energy-saving management.



▲ Figure 2-13 Trend of improvement in Taiwan's energy intensity



▲ Figure 2-14 Coverage rate of Taiwan's mandatory energy-saving measures by year



SDG 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

Taiwan advances economic development with “innovation, employment, and distribution” at its core, continuously promoting industrial value enhancement, digital transformation, and green transition. In 2025, benefiting from the restructuring of global supply chains and demand driven by AI technology, economic growth, exports, and investment performed remarkably; the government also simultaneously strengthened youth and disadvantaged employment and workplace safety, and advanced sustainable tourism and financial innovation, moving toward the goal of inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

1.Strong economic growth and investment momentum, the best performance in nearly 15 years

In 2025, the global economy remained resilient, and Taiwan, benefiting from growing demand for AI, high-performance computing, and digital applications, achieved a full-year economic growth rate of 8.76%, a nearly 15-year high—not only higher than the global average of 2.9% but also ranking first among the Four Asian Tigers. In exports, driven by AI demand, full-year merchandise

exports reached nearly US\$640 billion, an all-time high; including service exports, the real growth rate of total exports rose sharply from 8.71% the previous year to 32.14%. In investment, as the application of emerging technologies continued to expand, full-year nominal fixed investment reached NT\$7.4 trillion, an all-time high, with the real growth rate of fixed investment rising from 7.07% the previous year to 10.75%.

2.Advancing industrial digital and green transition and enhancing value-added

In response to AI and digitalization trends, the Ministry of Economic Affairs continued to advance industrial AI innovation applications. Through promotion in cooperation with public associations, research institutes, and schools, as well as expert guidance, AI-adoption guidelines, and an online tool library, as of the end of 2025 it had helped the manufacturing sector adopt AI applications in 14,424 cases. Driven by demand for AI, high-performance computing, and cloud data services, the production momentum of the ICT industry supply chain continued to strengthen, with the real GDP of industry growing 15.40% in 2025.

In addition, the government actively helped small and medium-sized enterprises invest in green and circular economy development. In 2025, it guided eight cases involving 40 small and medium-sized enterprises to develop low-carbon and circular products, covering fields such as low-carbon antibacterial plastic flooring, tire retreading, and low-carbon gifts, driving green output value and investment of NT\$710 million

and reducing carbon emissions by 5,544 metric tons. In addition, from November 2016 to the end of 2025, through credit guarantee mechanisms, the Ministry of Economic Affairs cumulatively helped green-industry small and medium-sized enterprises obtain financing of more than NT\$985.6 billion.

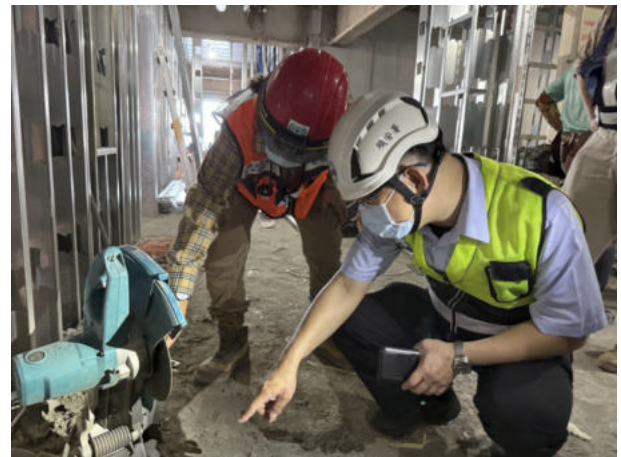
3.Strengthening employment support for youth and disadvantaged groups and promoting a safe working environment

To promote employment for youth aged 15 to 29, by integrating the three major systems of “career counseling,” “vocational training,” and “job matching,” in 2025 the government helped 217,801 young people find employment. It also trained 24,844 young people in vocational training.

For persons with disabilities, using measures such as job redesign, reasonable accommodation, and vocational rehabilitation, in 2025 the government successfully referred 21,989 persons with disabilities to employment, for a job placement rate of 80.21%.

In addition, to build a safe and healthy working environment, the Ministry of Labor enhanced the effectiveness of supervision and inspection of high-risk workplaces, strengthened the legal framework for occupational accident prevention, and improved the labor occupational-accident insurance and protection service system. In 2025, it conducted more than 150,000 occupational safety and health inspections; through nationwide joint inspections of construction sites and the management of high-risk operations, it reduced the risk of occupational

accidents, pragmatically striving for a steady decline in the occupational-accident rate per thousand persons.



▲ Figure 2-15 Taiwan's Occupational Safety and Health Administration under the Ministry of Labor launches nationwide joint inspections of construction sites to implement construction-safety management

4.Advancing sustainable tourism and ecotourism development

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications continued to advance Taiwan's sustainable tourism development, combining diverse themes such as ecology, culture, food, and healthy living to create itineraries with local characteristics, guiding the tourism industry to develop in a diverse, high-quality, safe, and sustainable direction. In 2025, the national scenic area administrations completed 35 ecotourism-themed itineraries.

The National Park Service of the Ministry of the Interior continued to advance ecotourism and support local community industries, completing 50 ecotourism-themed itineraries in 2025 (such as the “Taijiang National Park—Taijiang Summer Night

Carnival”), combining low-carbon tourism, ecological experiences, and community participation to promote local industrial development and the sustainable use of the natural environment.

5. Encouraging fintech innovation and providing convenient and diverse financial services

The FSC continued to advance fintech regulatory adaptation, amending or issuing a cumulative 42 regulatory orders and administrative rules in 2025, including the “Operation Standards for Financial Institutions Using Artificial Intelligence Technologies” and regulations related to securities firm management and insurance industry management, strengthening the environment for financial innovation.

Through regulatory adaptation, talent cultivation, and technical and financial support, it advanced fintech development, including issuing the “Guidelines for Inclusive Digital Financial Services,” building a financial large language model, and promoting the tokenization of real-world assets (RWAs) to enhance the digitalization and popularization of financial services. At the same time, it advanced the green and transition finance action plan, directing funds toward low-carbon industries and net-zero transition. As of the end of 2025, the scale of financial institutions’ green investment and financing reached NT\$4.937 trillion, 82% of the 2030 target, and through ESCO credit guarantees and technical review mechanisms it reduced credit risk, accelerating carbon reduction across all sectors.



▲ Figure 2-16 Observation of the fierce *Cardisoma* crabs on the Taijiang Satoumi tour “Crab Encounter and Cicada Song–Taijiang Summer Night Carnival”



SDG 9 Build affordable, safe, environmentally friendly, resilient and sustainable transportation

In 2025, Taiwan continued to strengthen public transportation and traffic governance. By advancing highway and railway construction, optimizing ticketing services, and promoting the transition to accessibility and electrification, it improved overall transportation quality; and by combining institutional and engineering improvements, it refined traffic safety management, building a safe, convenient, and sustainable transportation environment, driving a recovery in ridership and strengthening transportation resilience.

1.Strengthening public transportation service capacity and balanced development

In 2025, highway public transportation ridership reached 991 million person-times. Although ridership did not reach the annual target due to factors such as changes in some people's transportation behavior after the COVID-19 pandemic, it increased by 1.01% compared with 2024, indicating that post-pandemic ridership had gradually recovered. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications continued to advance the public transportation development plan and, through measures such as the TPASS monthly travel pass and the frequent rider program, improved the operating environment for passenger transport and increased incentives for public transportation use,



▲ Figure 2-17 The launch of the Happiness Bus service in Majia Township, Pingtung County

promoting the overall development of national public transportation and the improvement of service quality.

Regarding service quality and regional balance, the government actively advanced the transition to accessibility and electrification of urban passenger transport. In 2025, accessible buses reached 7,786 vehicles, accounting for 73.58%, with continued expansion of the fleet; in addition, through the remote-area Happiness Bus program, it filled gaps in public transportation, covering 192 townships and advancing 504 routes, bringing the public transportation coverage rate in remote areas to 95.06%, exceeding the annual target.

2. Advancing railway transportation construction and smart-service upgrades

Railway transportation ridership grew steadily. In 2025, Taiwan Railway ridership reached 243 million person-times, up 4.6% from 2015 (the baseline year), and High Speed Rail ridership reached 82.07 million person-times, significantly exceeding the target of 66.59 million. Through diverse fare discounts and cross-industry cooperation strategies (such as HSR holidays, HSR combo tickets, and group discounts), it continued to expand the commuter and tourism markets, and combined with ticketing optimization measures, actively attracted people to ride and enhanced service efficiency.

Regarding service optimization and accessible environments, Taiwan Railway actively advanced online ticket exchange and ticketing integration systems, while High Speed Rail strengthened travel

services and facility improvements; both railways gradually improved accessible facilities, including step-free carriages, level platforms, and elevator installation, and introduced accessible seats and charging equipment, building a friendly, smart, and inclusive railway transportation environment.

3. Improving road traffic safety

In 2025, the number of traffic-accident deaths within 30 days nationwide was 2,858, down 3.1% from 2024; the number of young people who died riding motorcycles was 175, down 11.2% from 2024, with overall traffic-safety accidents showing a downward trend.

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications continued to advance the “Road Traffic Safety Promotion Plan” and the “Three Arrows for Road Safety” policy, including “increasing the minimum clear distance between intersection stop lines and pedestrian crossings,” “improving lighting at provincial-highway intersections,” and “improving the light transmittance of automobile window film.” In 2025, it completed pedestrian-safety facility improvements at 2,682 intersections, road improvements around 309 campuses, and the installation of pedestrian head-start and dedicated signal phases at 2,438 locations, continuously strengthening intersection engineering improvements, lighting facilities, and pedestrian-safety environments.



In addition, combining education and outreach with improvements to laws and systems, it advanced age-differentiated traffic-safety education, continued training and refining the “road teacher” program, and improved the driver-training and motorcycle-license examination

systems, introducing a hazard-perception assessment experience question bank and piloting pre-examination on-road driving training, comprehensively enhancing road users' safety awareness and young riders' defensive-driving abilities.



▲ Figure 2-18 Installation of an accessible elevator at Taiwan Railway's Zaoqiao Station



SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

In 2025, Taiwan continued to strengthen inclusive growth and social resilience. By improving the fairness of income distribution, promoting employment for diverse groups, deepening gender equality and social-protection mechanisms, and combining optimized immigration policy, educational innovation, and social-innovation promotion, it expanded domestic development momentum; at the same time, it actively advanced external technical cooperation, connecting international partner resources.

1.Continued improvement in income distribution

Over the past five years (2020–2024), the average annual growth rate of per capita disposable income for the bottom 40% of households was 3.68%, higher than the 3.62% average for all households; in 2024, the Gini coefficient of disposable income per household was 0.341, continuing to remain below the target of 0.35.

2.Promoting employment and labor participation for diverse groups

The government continued to advance the “Second-Phase Program to Strengthen Employment Promotion for Indigenous Peoples,” reducing the Indigenous unemployment rate sharply from 8.68% in 2009 to 3.45% in 2025, and narrowing the gap in unemployment rates

between Indigenous peoples and the general public from 2.23 percentage points in 2009 to 0.09 percentage points in 2025; average monthly income also rose from NT\$24,729 to NT\$36,789, an increase of more than NT\$12,000.

In 2025, the Ministry of Labor successfully referred about 21,989 persons with disabilities to employment, for a job placement rate of 80.21%, and through measures such as employment services and job redesign, actively helped persons with disabilities find employment and integrate into the workplace.

3.Strengthening gender equality and improving protection for disadvantaged groups

The Ministry of Labor's “Employment Equality Network” reached about 5.12 million person-times cumulatively by the end of 2025, effectively enhancing workplace gender-equality awareness and discrimination prevention; the 113 Protection Hotline set up by the Ministry of Health and Welfare received 84,471 calls in 2025, with a proactive-reporting-and-help-seeking rate of 92% through the hotline, providing services such as multilingual interpretation and text-message reporting for domestic violence, sexual assault, and persons with disabilities. In addition, the government continued to advance the review of laws under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); of 462 laws and administrative measures, 453 had been amended by the end of 2025, a completion rate of 98.05%, continuously improving the system for protecting the rights of persons with disabilities.



4.Optimizing immigration and talent-attraction policies and creating a friendly and inclusive environment

The government continued to strengthen the recruitment of foreign professional talent. As of the end of 2025, 15,378 Taiwan Employment Gold Cards had been issued, an increase of 3,296 over 2024, an annual growth of 27.28%. Addressing the need for overseas Chinese and foreign students to stay and develop in Taiwan after graduation, since 2024 the job-seeking period was extended from one year to two years, benefiting 2,949 person-times in 2025.

Regarding the simplification of administrative procedures, the government continued to optimize the fully online application system for residence permits for overseas Chinese and foreign students, benefiting 100,000 person-times in 2025, an increase of more than 17,000 person-times over the previous year; in addition, for those meeting the requirements, by exempting the process of replacing residence visas, it lowered the administrative threshold for overseas Chinese and foreign students to stay and develop in Taiwan.

5.Advancing university and corporate social responsibility and deepening external technical cooperation

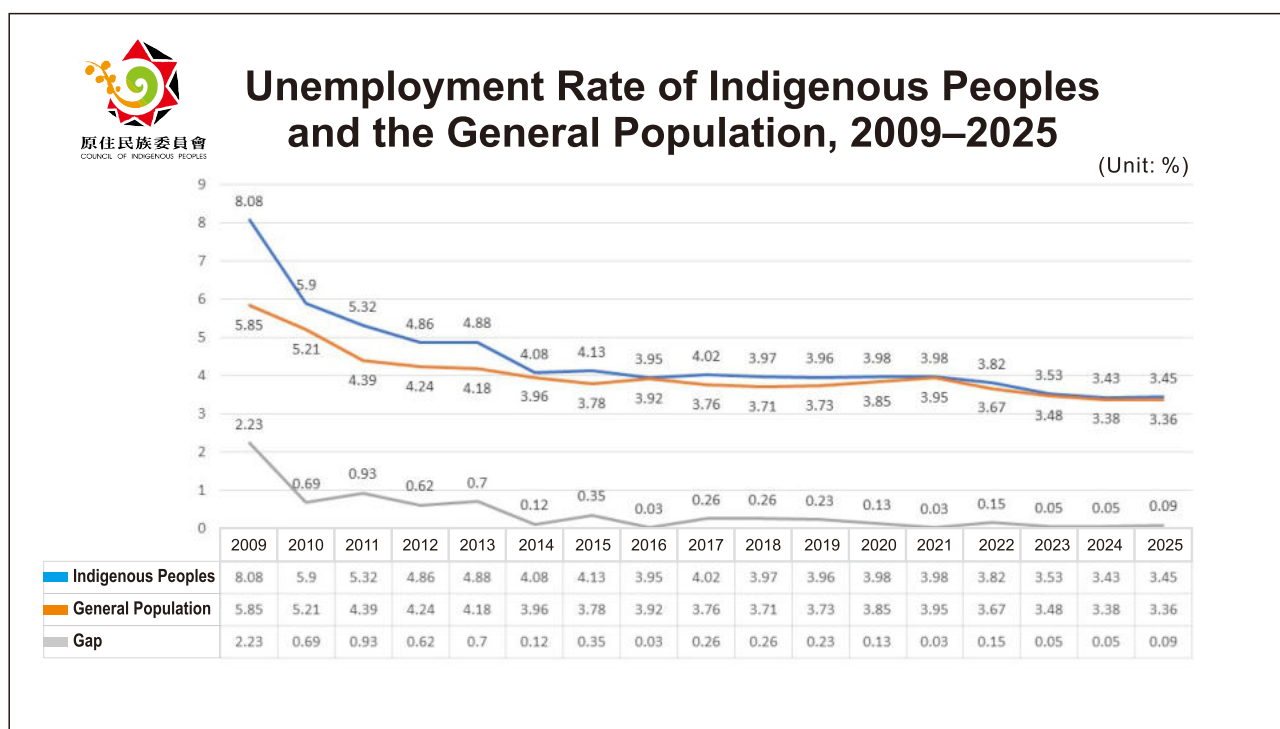
The Ministry of Education implemented the fourth phase of the “University Social Responsibility (USR) Program” (2025–2027), subsidizing 121 schools and 257 projects, such as the “Silent Power: Technology-Assisted Basketball for the Hearing-Impaired × Enhancing Disadvantaged Students’

Technology Learning and Competitiveness” project, connecting with the UN’s 17 SDGs and encouraging universities to deepen international exchange and local connections.

The International Cooperation and Development Fund advanced international cooperation under the framework of the “Diplomatic Allies Prosperity Project,” transforming Taiwan’s industrial strengths into external assistance. As of the end of 2025, it had implemented 86 external cooperation projects, including the “Paraguay Orchid Commercial Production and Operation Guidance Project” and the “Tuvalu Aquaculture Project,” and combined flagship projects in smart parks, sovereign AI, sustainable tourism, and new energy to continuously deepen partnerships with like-minded countries.

6.Continuing to advance social-innovation procurement, gaining international recognition

Through “Buying Power,” the Ministry of Economic Affairs advanced the procurement of social-innovation products, with a cumulative value of NT\$11.57 billion from 2019 to 2025, and matched 289 industry partners. By connecting the resources of enterprises, retail channels, and social-innovation organizations, it enhanced the operational capacity and market scale of social innovation. It was selected as a representative case in the WEF’s “State of Social Procurement 2026” report.



▲ Figure 2-19 Gap in unemployment rates between Indigenous peoples and the general public



▲ Figure 2-20 The Ministry of Economic Affairs' Buying Power social-innovation procurement awards ceremony



SDG 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

In 2025, Taiwan continued, through deepening national land spatial planning, preserving cultural and natural heritage, and advancing housing justice and digital equity, to work toward creating a resilient, livable, and sustainable living environment.

1.Strengthening sustainable national land governance and promoting rural development and land revitalization

To strengthen the integration and coordination of national land planning, in 2025 the Ministry of the Interior established the “National Land Planning Sector Partner Working Circle,” holding multiple forums and workshops and specifically identifying “five major key national land issues” and “three overall policy principles” as an important basis for the comprehensive review of the national land plan nationwide. The Ministry of the Interior actively conducted reviews of national land function zoning maps; as of the end of 2025, it had completed reviews for 18 special municipality and county (city) governments.

Regarding rural-area governance, it provided professional technical support to local governments, completing rural-area planning for 30 sites in 2025, including Taoyuan Xinwu and Guanyin and Tainan Xuejia, effectively enhancing rural development resilience.

Regarding the revitalization of land resources, the Ministry of Economic Affairs implemented the revitalization of idle land in industrial zones. As of the end of 2025, of the 259.96 hectares of announced idle land in the industrial zones under its jurisdiction, 254.62 hectares had been revitalized, for a revitalization rate of 98%, effectively improving land-use efficiency.

2.Enriching cultural and natural heritage and implementing ecological and habitat protection

Taiwan continued to invest in the preservation and revitalization of cultural assets. In 2025, the Ministry of Culture invested about NT\$3.38 billion to maintain 3,035 tangible and 839 intangible cultural assets within Taiwan; the Hakka Affairs Council invested about NT\$190 million to revitalize old spaces—for example, revitalizing former police dormitories in Yunlin County into the “Zhao'an Hakka Storytelling House” and a “Youth Resident Workstation,” transforming them into local-revitalization bases; the Council of Indigenous Peoples completed the documentation of 44 traditional cultural heritage sites such as former tribal settlements and ancient trails, and maintained more than 4,109 kilometers of cultural ancient trails, achieving the co-prosperity of cultural assets and environmental sustainability.

Regarding natural-ecology and wetland conservation, in 2025 the Ministry of Agriculture invested NT\$120 million to strengthen the management of 87 terrestrial nature reserves, conducting regular patrols, cracking down on poaching and illegal logging, and carrying out the

restoration of rare species; the Ministry of the Interior completed the review of the conservation and utilization plans for two national-level important wetlands, Zaizi and Nanren Lake, and will continue to maintain wetland biodiversity and ecological integrity.



▲ Figure 2-21 Results of the restoration of the historic building “former police dormitories” in Lunbei Township, Yunlin County

3. Promoting urban renewal and advancing social housing

To accelerate the renewal of old buildings, in 2025 the Ministry of the Interior amended the “Regulations of Bulk Reward for Urban Renewal,” relaxing the rules so that legal buildings that had applied for construction permits before the implementation of floor-area controls could apply for the original building floor-area incentive items and incentive caps. As of the end of 2025, 1,281 urban-renewal cases had been approved nationwide, expected to drive investment of NT\$117.9 billion.

The Ministry of the Interior advanced the “Support Program for One Million Renting Households,” implementing diverse construction of social housing, sublet-and-management, and rent-subsidy policies. As of the end of 2025, directly

built social housing reached 122,680 units and sublet-and-management valid leases reached 104,803; under the “Operation Directions of 30 Billion Special Program for Expanded Rent Subsidies by the Central Government,” as of the end of 2025, more than 910,000 households had been approved.

4. Creating safe public spaces and optimizing accessibility and digital equity in public places

The Ministry of the Interior continued, through the “Supervision Plan of Improving Urban Park Accessibility,” to invite experts in accessibility and persons with disabilities to serve as evaluation committee members, completing evaluations in 13 counties and cities nationwide in 2025; regarding the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act, the Ministry of Health and Welfare strengthened training for venue owners, holding 30 professional training sessions to enhance prevention awareness.

Regarding digital equity, the Ministry of Digital Affairs accelerated the deployment of Gbps-level broadband network infrastructure. As of the end of 2025, Taiwan's 2 Gbps-level coverage reached 92% and 1 Gbps-level coverage reached more than 94%, providing high-quality network services.

5. Advancing pollution and waste reduction and environmental infrastructure

The Ministry of Environment continued to advance source reduction and resource circulation. In 2025, it promoted 58 loose-selling points for fruits and vegetables, established the “Retail

Product Packaging Circular Sustainability Strategic Alliance,” and issued the “Guidelines for Circular Sustainable Design of Retail Product Packaging,” advancing plastic reduction and circular packaging design in markets. A plastic-reduction activity at the Jianguo Holiday Flower Market also raised the public bring-your-own rate from 1.57% to 10%, estimated to reduce the use of 210,000 plastic bags per year.

Regarding waste treatment, as of 2025 the proper treatment rate for general waste reached

96.72%, higher than the 93% target; the amount of exposed garbage temporarily stored also fell from 745,000 metric tons in 2024 to about 400,000 metric tons in 2025. In addition, the government continued to advance sewer system construction. As of the end of 2025, the number of connected sewer-system households nationwide reached 4,215,055, for a penetration rate of 42.88% and an overall wastewater treatment rate of 70.82%, effectively improving the quality of the urban living environment.



▲ Figure 2-22 Awards ceremony and seminar for the Supervision Plan of Improving Urban Park Accessibility



SDG 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Facing the global wave of net-zero transition and circular economy, Taiwan continued to advance industrial development toward resource sustainability and circular utilization. Through measures such as resource circulation, green factories, waste reuse, corporate ESG disclosure, and green procurement, it gradually established sustainable production and consumption patterns.

1. Promoting green production and encouraging corporate resource-circulation investment

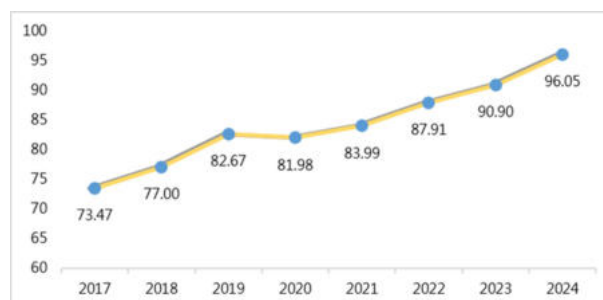
The Ministry of Economic Affairs continued to advance green factories and cleaner production. In 2025, nine additional factories passed the cleaner-production conformity assessment, bringing the cumulative number of factory-times that have passed the cleaner-production review for green factories to 173. The Ministry of Environment held the “Eighth Resource Circulation Outstanding Enterprise Selection,” with 28 enterprises receiving awards, covering fields such as source management, innovative applications, and resource circulation, demonstrating enterprises' innovative achievements in the circular economy.

In addition, the Ministry of Economic Affairs advanced regional energy and resource integration. In 2025, it facilitated nine regional energy and resource linkage projects, increased resource

circular utilization by 88,000 metric tons, reduced GHG emissions by 21,000 metric tons, and attracted NT\$280 million in investment.

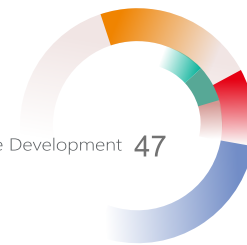
2. Strengthening resource circulation and waste reuse

The government continued to advance the “Resource Circulation Zero-Waste Strategy,” promoting the gradual decoupling of material use from economic growth. In recent years, Taiwan's domestic material consumption has remained roughly stable while real GDP has continued to grow, giving resource productivity an upward trend.



▲ Figure 2-23 Trend of resource productivity in recent years (unit: NT\$/kg)

On the legal side, in 2025 the Ministry of Environment issued the “Management Regulations for the Reuse of Common Industrial Waste as Raw Materials for Solid Recovered Fuels” and amended the “Regulations of Ministry of Environment on Managing Industrial Waste Recycling,” strengthening the management and certification systems for reuse institutions and improving the mechanism for the circular utilization of industrial waste. In addition, it pre-announced the amendment of the “Resource Recycling and Reuse Act” to the “Resource Circulation Promotion Act”



and the amendment of the “Waste Disposal Act,” to establish the legal foundation for a full-life-cycle resource management system.

In industrial practice, the reuse rate (including resource recovery) of industrial waste at the science parks under the jurisdiction of the National Science and Technology Council reached 94.8%. Through on-site inspections, expert guidance, seminars on reuse technologies, and recognition of outstanding performers, the Council further enhanced resource-circulation performance. In circular-technology R&D and adoption, it helped manufacturers analyze and confirm the technical feasibility of recovering and reusing glass-substrate cleaning waste liquid within their plants; and introduced technology to develop sugar products derived from sorghum distillery lees, reducing about one metric ton of by-product waste per year and enhancing the value of by-product applications.

In addition, a cumulative 7,939.4 metric tons of aquaculture waste was processed and recycled through aquaculture waste temporary storage sites, and subsidies were provided for fishers to use improved floating devices, promoting the circular utilization of agricultural and fishery resources.

3.Strengthening chemical-substance management and waste-reduction mechanisms

The Ministry of Environment continued to strengthen chemical tracking and high-risk waste reduction of. In 2025, it completed inspections of 142 mercury-controlled businesses, all with no

violations, and conducted visits and risk management for chemical substances such as long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (LC-PFCAs), the ultraviolet absorber UV-328, and bisphenol A (BPA).

At the same time, it advanced precise classification of waste liquid in the electronics industry and the chemical leasing model, improving the efficiency of chemical circular utilization and reducing the risk of generating highly corrosive waste acids and mixed waste.

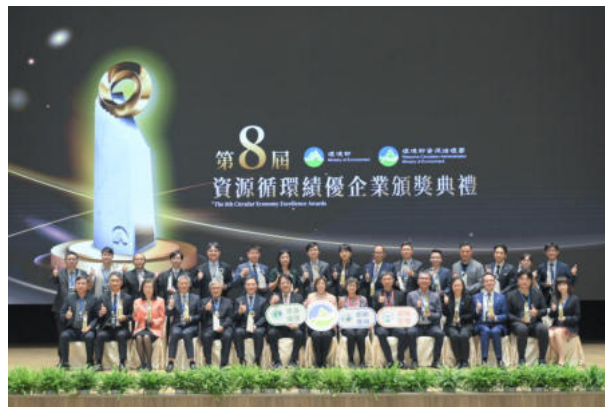
4.Enhancing corporate social responsibility and product carbon-footprint labeling

To promote corporate sustainability governance, the FSC advanced the comprehensive compilation of sustainability reports by listed companies. As of August 2025, 1,863 listed companies had filed sustainability reports, achieving 321% of the target, compared with 202 companies when the policy was first introduced in 2015.

In product carbon management, the Ministry of Environment issued the “Regulations for Approving, Labeling and Managing Carbon Footprints of Voluntary Products” and disclosed 16 carbon-footprint product category rules. In 2025, it approved (issued) a cumulative 255 product carbon-footprint labels and four product carbon-footprint reduction labels, encouraging enterprises to grasp information on carbon emissions across their product supply chains.

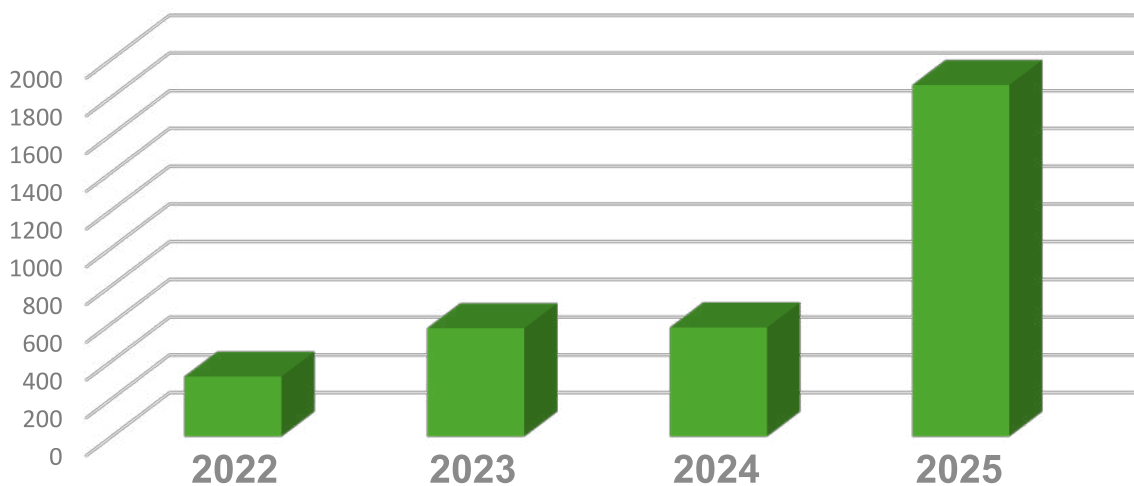
5.Expanding green procurement and sustainable consumption and production

In 2025, government agencies' green procurement reached NT\$18.8 billion, up 27% from the previous year; procurement by private enterprises and groups exceeded NT\$100 billion, reaching NT\$100.6 billion, an annual increase of 35%. This shows that the public and private sectors' recognition of “green procurement” continues to grow.



▲ Figure 2-24 Awards ceremony for the 8th Resource Circulation Outstanding Enterprises

Number of Listed Companies Required to Prepare Sustainability Reports



▲ Figure 2-25 Number of listed companies required to compile sustainability reports



SDG 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

In 2025, Taiwan continued to strengthen cross-ministerial climate governance and adaptation capacity. Through climate risk assessment, scientific monitoring platforms, phased carbon-reduction targets, and climate-education promotion, it enhanced the nation's resilience to extreme climate and disaster impacts.

1. Enhancing climate change adaptation capacity

Taiwan's "National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (2023–2026)" was approved by the Executive Yuan on October 4, 2023, covering seven major domains—lifeline infrastructure, water resources, land use, oceans and coasts, energy supply and industry, agricultural production and biodiversity, and health—as well as capacity-building strategies. Under the Plan, 17 government agencies, including the Ministry of Environment, are implementing 126 adaptation actions. The 2024 implementation of National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan delivered tangible results, including progress in promoting Nature-based Solutions (NbS). The outcome report was submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval on December 26, 2025.

On February 17, 2025, the Ministry of Environment approved local governments' adaptation implementation plans and published

them on the climate information platform. Local governments advance bottom-up, locally appropriate, and community-based climate change adaptation actions according to the approved implementation plans. On July 16 of the same year, the Ministry of Environment issued the "Guidelines for Climate Change Risk Assessment," providing consistent assessment principles for ministries and local governments and improving the climate-risk-assessment mechanism.

Regarding scientific research and data services, the National Science and Technology Council actively advanced the Taiwan Climate Change Projection Information and Adaptation Knowledge Platform (TCCIP) program, updating Taiwan's temperature and rainfall observation grid data to 2023 and reconstructing three-dimensional climate simulation data for Taiwan from 1941 to 2024; it produced 5 km and 1 km downscaled data of IPCC AR6 for Taiwan from 2020 to 2100. As of the end of 2025, the platform had cumulatively provided more than 6,000 data services and recorded 5.733 million annual website page-views, making itself a key platform for national climate adaptation planning.

2. Advancing the Greenhouse Gas Periodic Regulatory Goals

On September 29, 2021, the Executive Yuan approved the Phase 2 (2021–2025) Greenhouse Gas Periodic Regulatory Goals, and on September 16, 2022 approved the GHG reduction action plans for the six major sectors, to reduce GHG emissions in 2025 by 10% relative to 2005 and to implement various reduction actions; pursuant to the

ClimateChange Response Act (hereinafter “the Climate Act”), the Ministry of Environment submitted the “2024 Implementation Status Report on the Phase 2 Greenhouse Gas Periodic Regulatory Goals” and the “2024 Outcome Report on the Sectoral GHG Reduction Action Plans,” which were approved by the Executive Yuan on December 9, 2025. According to Taiwan's “National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (2026 edition),” aligning with international norms and disclosing the national GHG emissions statistics for the previous two years, net GHG emissions in 2024 were 251.404 MtCO₂e, a 6.59% reduction from the baseline year and a 1.92% reduction from 2023.

The Phase 3 (2026–2030) Greenhouse Gas Periodic Regulatory Goals were approved by the Executive Yuan on May 6, 2025, and the six major sectors revised their sectoral reduction action plans pursuant to Article 11 of the Climate Act, which were reported to the Executive Yuan for approval on October 23, 2025.

3. Advancing climate change education and sustainable campuses

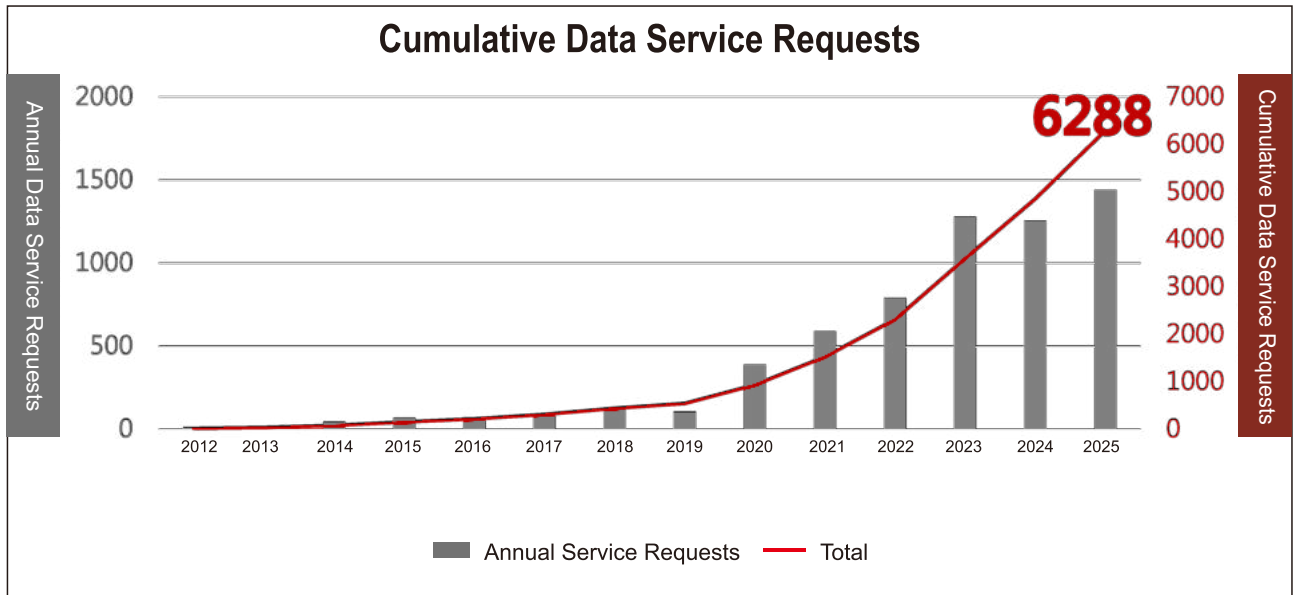
To cultivate students' climate-change literacy, the Ministry of Education held immersive climate-change learning camps for five consecutive years. In 2025, it invited a team from the MIT Media Lab to lead senior high school students in Taiwan in an “AI for a Net-Zero Future,” program, where students used AIoT sensing devices to collect and process data, in order to cultivate students' climate-change literacy and their ability to think and solve problems. It also subsidized local governments to hold climate-change capacity-

building workshops and curriculum-module workshops, deeply integrating climate issues into environmental education teaching.

In campus practice, the Ministry of Education continued implementing the “Pilot Program to Build Smart Climate-Friendly Campuses,” helping schools grasp their emissions status and learn basic carbon-inventory methods through carbon-inventory workshops; at the same time, in 2025 it subsidized 446 school-times to advance localized disaster-prevention education, review disaster-potential, and formulate disaster prevention and rescue plans, strengthening cross-sector collaboration among government agencies, schools, and communities to build disaster-prevention partners, establishing 287 schools as disaster-prevention promotion bases and completing the design of eight disaster-prevention study-tour course routes.

4. Advancing the “Low-Carbon and Sustainable Homeland Rating Promotion Plan”

The Ministry of Environment advanced local governments' implementation of the “Low-Carbon and Sustainable Homeland Rating Promotion Plan” to jointly participate in low-carbon action. As of 2025, a cumulative 1,808 villages had obtained certification; in recent years the number of bronze/silver-level villages has grown steadily, showing that low-carbon awareness and action have been integrated into people's daily lives.



▲ Figure 2-26 TCCIP climate change data-service statistics



▲ Figure 2-27 Briefing on the Production of AR6 1-km Downscaled Data and Presentation of Key Project Results



SDG 14

Conserve and sustainably use the marine ecosystems, and prevent the degradation of marine environment

In 2025, Taiwan continued to strengthen ocean governance. Through measures such as legal frameworks, expansion of marine protected areas, pollution prevention, and fishery-resource management, it gradually built a marine-governance system that balances conservation and sustainable use, and demonstrated concrete results.

1.Expanding marine protected areas and strengthening species-habitat conservation

In 2025, the Marine Conservation Act was fully implemented, establishing the legal basis and management framework for marine refuges and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM), marking a new institutionalized stage for Taiwan's marine conservation. By the end of 2025, the total number of marine protected areas reached 71, and local governments and civil society groups were supported in strengthening surveys, patrols, and restoration work at 19 protected areas and five ecological hotspots, continuously enhancing the quality of protected-area governance.

Regarding local participation, the White Dolphin Patrol Fleet Partnership Program was

advanced, conducting 42 patrols in 2025 and collecting 204 records of fishers' sightings of white dolphins, strengthening scientific monitoring and community participation. At the same time, local co-management and conservation planning were advanced in five sea areas including Taitung, Yilan, Penghu, and Chiayi; through tribal meetings, forums, and interviews, social consensus on designation of protected areas was gradually built. In addition, in coordination with the comprehensive review of the overall coastal management plan, the scope of coastal protected areas continued to be reviewed, laying the foundation for subsequently expanding the protected area.

2.Marine pollution prevention and environmental quality improvement

Through both source reduction and end-of-pipe cleanup, coastal waste in Taiwan has declined markedly. According to the results of the International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) survey, national coastal waste fell from 14,870 items in 2019 to 6,116 items in 2025, a reduction of about 60%, of which plastic waste fell by about 51%, showing that coastal-environment governance has been effective.

Regarding marine-waste removal, a cross-ministerial and civil cooperation network was established, cumulatively recruiting 6,665 environmental-protection fleet vessels and 6,089 "Sea Diving Warriors," and setting up 45 "Clean Sea Outpost Stations." In 2025, 3,642 metric tons of marine waste were removed over the year, and promoted the recycling and reuse of some marine waste, gradually implementing circular utilization.



Regarding sea-area water quality, high-quality standards continued to be maintained: the achievement rates for ammonia nitrogen and pH were both 100%; the achievement rates for indicators such as dissolved oxygen and heavy metals both reached 100%. At the same time, smart monitoring was advanced; as of 2025, seven 24-hour sea-area water-quality monitoring stations had been built, strengthening real-time monitoring and pollution early-warning capabilities and improving the efficiency of environmental governance and the protection of public health.

3.Improving the legal framework for marine conservation and pollution prevention

The year 2025 was an important milestone in the deepening of Taiwan's marine-governance system. The Marine Conservation Act formally took effect, and 16 supporting subsidiary regulations were completed, establishing a decision-making mechanism with diverse participation and professional deliberation, and convening the first Marine Conservation Deliberation Council, strengthening governance transparency.

Regarding pollution prevention, after the amendment of the Marine Pollution Control Act, 40 subsidiary regulations were revised, and a marine-pollution-prevention fee and fund system was established, providing a stable financial resource of funding for pollution prevention and emergency response through an earmarked funding mechanism. In 2025, two fund

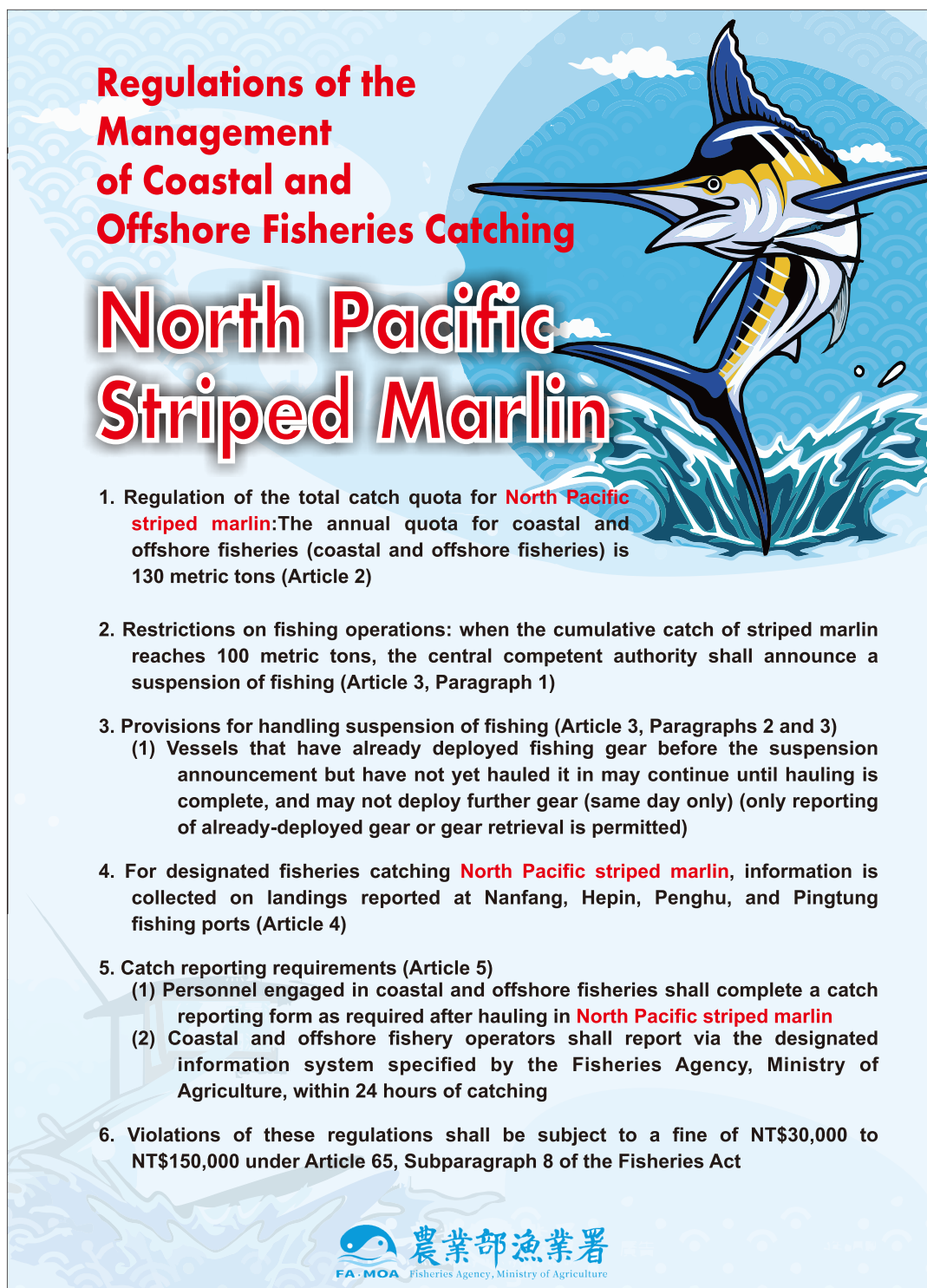
management meetings were held to continuously review resource allocation and implementation effectiveness, enhancing overall governance capacity.

4.Sustainable use of fishery resources

To conserve marine biological resources, in 2025 a catch quota for coastal and offshore striped marlin (130 metric tons) was set, and designated landing ports were specified, implementing total allowable catch management. At the same time, conservation zones for aquatic fauna and flora reproduction continued to be expanded; in 2025 the Sanxian Reef Conservation Area was added, bringing the national total to 31, ensuring the sustainable use of fishery resources through habitat protection and ecosystem management.

5.Strengthening the governance foundation through technology application and international alignment

Regarding data governance, the national marine database and data-sharing platform continued to be advanced, and through application competitions and educational outreach, young people were cultivated to use data to participate in ocean governance. On the international side, global ocean-governance trends—including the Agreement on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement)—continued to be tracked, and the alignment of domestic laws with international norms was reviewed, strengthening the foundation for policy assessment and international participation and enhancing Taiwan's visibility and cooperation potential on ocean issues.



▲ Figure 2-28 Establishing the “Regulations of the Management of Coastal and Offshore Fisheries Catching North Pacific Striped Marlin”



SDG 15

Conserve and sustainably use terrestrial ecosystems to ensure the persistence of biodiversity and prevent land degradation

In 2025, Taiwan continued, through measures such as law enforcement, prevention and control of invasive alien species, and ecological monitoring, to strengthen terrestrial ecological conservation and biodiversity conservation, enhancing natural-environment governance and ecological resilience.

1.Strengthening biodiversity and watershed ecological monitoring and implementing ecological conservation management

The Taiwan Forestry Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture continued to refine biodiversity maintenance and monitoring mechanisms. In 2025, it completed a re-census of the 13.17-hectares Lianhuachi Forest Dynamics Plot and a survey of woody liana covering 2.44 hectares, accumulating more than 80,000 tree records and records of 46 species and 1,413 woody lianas, building a complete forest baseline dataset; it also established soundscape monitoring systems at experimental forest lands such as Fushan, Taimali, Liugui, and Biliuxi, using self-developed AI models for analysis to track phenological changes in forest bird vocalizations and better grasp the impact of climate change on the ecosystem.

The Water Resources Agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Biodiversity Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture continued to advance ecological surveys and conservation work in central-government-managed watersheds. In 2025, they continued to carry out the second round of ecological monitoring at 250 fixed sampling stations and multiple ecological-review projects, strengthening the collection of watershed ecological data and conservation measures; at the same time, they implemented the ecological-check system for public works. In 2025, the proportion of newly built public works carried out or subsidized by the central government that implemented ecological reviews in accordance with regulations reached 100%, continuously balancing engineering construction with ecological-environment protection.

2.Cracking down on wildlife poaching and illegal smuggling

The Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture continued to strengthen the crackdown on the illegal import and smuggling of protected wildlife. In 2025, it seized 2,058 illegally imported live animals, including turtles, geckos, snakes, lizards, insects, and corals, effectively blocking illegal wildlife trade.

The Coast Guard Administration of the Ocean Affairs Council also continued to strengthen border enforcement, in 2025 seizing 1,105 smuggled of protected parrot eggs, 25 turtles, and 36 non-protected live cats, for a total of 1,166 individual animals and eggs, continuously maintaining ecological security and biodiversity.

3.Strengthening the prevention and control of invasive alien species and the conservation of endangered plants to maintain biodiversity

The Ministry of Agriculture continued to advance the prevention and control of invasive alien species and quarantine management. In 2025, it cumulatively removed invasive alien plants from more than 2,000 hectares such as mile-a-minute weed, false ragweed, and lead tree, and held 156 identification and prevention outreach activities; at the same time, it completed 32 pest-risk assessments of imported plant seeds (seedlings), adopting import-control measures for species with invasion risk, and completed the eradication of 109 of red imported fire ant infestations (covering 478 hectares) and control the lifting of related control measures, effectively reducing the risk of alien-species invasion and spread.

Since 2019, the Taiwan Forestry Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture has advanced the “National Botanical Gardens—the Project for Future Green,” which by 2025 had cumulatively preserved 688 rare plant species, for a preservation rate of 69.57%, and added the germplasm of eight endangered plant species; through propagation at conservation bases and cooperation with local governments, schools, and communities, it cumulatively completed the restoration and reintroduction of more than 50 endangered plant species, reducing the risk of species extinction and strengthening the effectiveness of native-plant conservation.

4.Assessment of degraded land areas

In 2025, ground elevation surveys totaling 1,203 kilometers was completed in the Taipei, Changhua, Yunlin, and Chiayi areas, in order to grasp changes in land subsidence and formulate prevention strategies accordingly.

▼ Table 2-1 Results of leveling-network testing length in land-subsidence areas

Area	Ground-elevation testing (km)
Taipei	120
Changhua	230
Yunlin	453
Chiayi	400
Total	1,203

Current Status of Taiwan's Plants

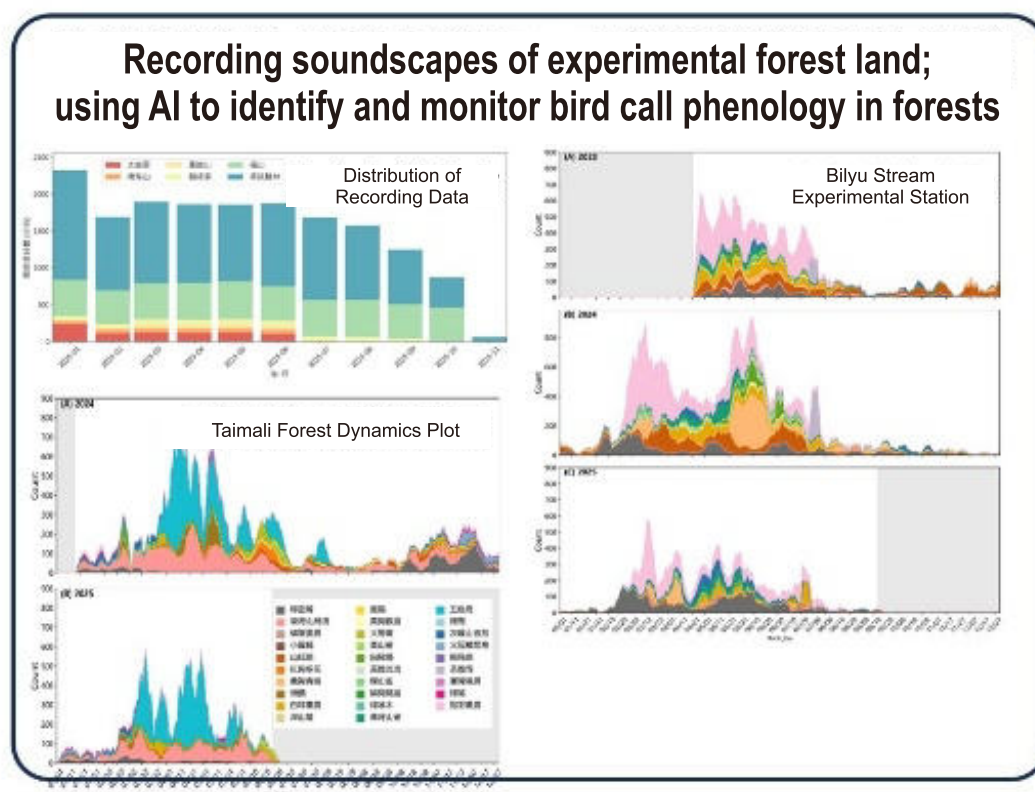
Statistics as of the end of November 2025

Plant Category	Herbaceous	Vine	Shrub	Tree	Total
Number of Threatened Species in the Red Book	690	46	116	137	989
Collected by Botanical Gardens	434	39	98	117	688
Collection Rate	62.90%	84.78%	84.48%	85.40%	69.57%

As of 2025, 688 threatened plant species (69.57% of the Red Book plant list) have undergone ex-situ conservation in botanical garden systems, exceeding the original performance target



▲ Figure 2-29 Status of rare plants collected as of 2025



▲ Figure 2-30 Using AI to monitor forest soundscape dynamics



SDG 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable inclusive institutions

In 2025, Taiwan continued to strengthen the judicial system and transparent governance. By improving anti-money-laundering laws, strengthening the social safety net, and deepening civic-participation mechanisms, it continued to enhance government-governance effectiveness and the foundation of social trust.

1.Strengthening anti-money laundering and combating illegal money flows and corruption

Since the 2023 amendment of the Money Laundering Control Act adding rules restricting the provision of dummy accounts, the number of new cases received by local prosecutors' offices fell from about 190,000 in 2023 to about 94,000 in 2025. In addition, in response to emerging crime and money-laundering patterns, the government comprehensively amended the Money Laundering Control Act in 2024; in 2025, the number of persons prosecuted for money laundering rose to 34,015 persons were prosecuted, and the number of guilty verdicts reached 23,918 persons were convicted, showing that after the law was clarified, enforcement and conviction effectiveness continued to improve.

Regarding integrity and judicial protection, in 2025, 468 corruption cases were prosecuted, and the court conviction rate for cases prosecuted that year reached 100%, continuously strengthening government integrity and judicial credibility. In addition, the "Victim Criminal Litigation Information Access Platform" continued to provide progress-inquiry services for major criminal cases, receiving a cumulative 960 applications in 2025 and proactively providing the handling progress and history of serious cases including homicide and sexual assault, ensuring victims' right to know and their role as participants in criminal proceedings.

2.Strengthening the social safety net and improving the child-protection system

Regarding the juvenile-counseling mechanism, in 2025 the recruitment rate of juvenile counselors reached 93%, and the case initiation rate for at-risk juveniles reached 97.6%; training classes for counseling personnel were held, with a training coverage rate of 100% and on-site supervision and evaluation, strengthening counseling capacity; the Ministry of Health and Welfare introduced the "Structured Decision-Making Model (SDM)" risk-assessment tool for child protection to assist social workers' case-service decisions and convened major decision meetings as needed. In 2025, there were about 217,000 valid child-protection reports; after professional counseling and case-closure indicator review, the re-report rate after the closure of protection cases was controlled at a low level of 4.97%.



In addition, the Ministry of the Interior established directions for the online reporting of birth data and implemented birth-report verification. In 2025, more than 116,000 birth records were registered as required, for a birth-registration rate of 100%.

3. Deepening civic-participation mechanisms and implementing transparent and open government information

The government continued to advance open data and digital governance. As of the end of 2025, the government open-data platform had provided more than 50,000 datasets, with a cumulative

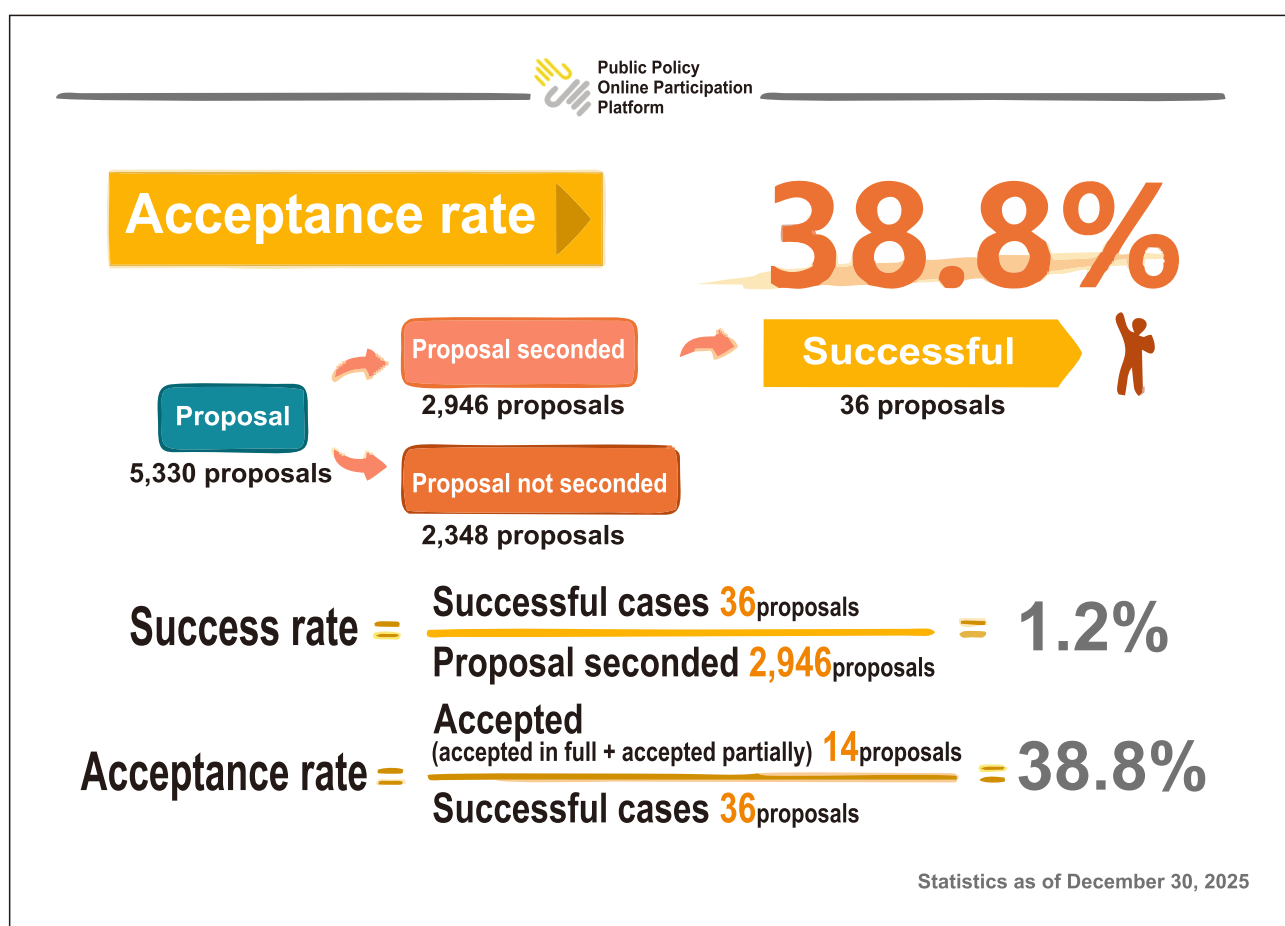
download count of more than 22 million. The content covered the Ministry of Agriculture's "animal adoption" data (including animal health status, shelter information, and adoption periods) and "agricultural product trading prices" (providing daily prices, average prices, and trading volumes for each market), as well as the Ministry of Health and Welfare's weekly-updated "Drug Permit License" data (including license number, expiry date, product name, indications, dosage form, manufacturer, and applicant), making it convenient for the public and businesses to search and apply.



▲ Figure 2-31 On-site supervision and evaluation of the Taichung City Government's Juvenile Counseling Committee

The National Development Council continued to optimize the “Public Policy Online Participation Platform,” providing a permanent channel for all citizens to participate in public affairs. In 2025, the public's overall satisfaction reached 90.8%. Among them, the “Propose/Endorse” function received

5,330 proposals, of which 36 met the seconding threshold and were established, and 14 were adopted by ministries, for an adoption rate of eligible proposals of 38.8%, continuously deepening the civic-participation and policy-response mechanism.



▲ Figure 2-32 Status of proposals on the Public Policy Online Participation Platform in 2025



SDG 17

Establish diversified partnerships and work together to advance the vision of sustainability

Taiwan, through cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF), continued to integrate its industrial, technological, and medical strengths, deepening cooperation with international partners to jointly advance sustainable development and global resilience governance.

1. Advancing environmental-technology transfer and strengthening climate resilience and resource security

In 2025, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs commissioned the ICDF to carry out 50 environmentally friendly technology-transfer and promotion projects. Among them, the “Kosovo Scrap Metal Recycling Company Financing Project” helped introduce modern technology and transform the company into an export-oriented modern enterprise, expected to reduce GHG emissions by 20% per year and increase the waste-recycling rate by 30%; the “St. Kitts and Nevis Smart Sustainable Island—Smart Water Supply Project” helped the country build a seawater-desalination plant producing 2 million imperial gallons per day, enhancing local water-supply resilience and water-resource security.

2. Strengthening medical cooperation with allies

The Ministry of Health and Welfare's “Taiwan International Healthcare Training Center (TIHTC)” offered professional classes in emergency medicine, burn care, and medical management in 2025, with 68 foreign medical personnel coming to Taiwan for training, effectively exporting Taiwan's high-quality medical practice experience; in 2025, it also implemented medical-information-management, metabolic-chronic-disease-prevention, and public-health-response-system projects in allies such as Paraguay, Eswatini, and Somaliland, cumulatively completing capacity building for 9,423 people.

3. Helping allies cultivate diverse talent

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs actively advanced “Integrated Diplomacy” and the “Diplomatic Allies Prosperity Project.” Since 2025, it has implemented the “Taiwan Scholarship Doubling Program,” increasing the number of scholarships to 400 and expanding the pool of recipient countries based on the 12 allies, of which recipients in the public-health and medical fields accounted for 19% of the total. In addition, as of 2025, it had cumulatively trained 1,956 cooperation elites from developing countries and established 94 Taiwan Alumni Associations (TAA) worldwide, strengthening connections with Taiwan alumni across the globe and continuously strengthening international talent exchange and pro-Taiwan networks.

4.Helping developing countries improve water and sanitation and providing humanitarian relief

In 2025, Taiwan helped 10 health institutions in Garissa County, Kenya, repair water-supply facilities and toilets and establish standard procedures for biomedical-waste management. Through infrastructure development and personnel training, it significantly improved the service accessibility and public-health quality of local medical and health institutions.

Regarding post-disaster reconstruction, Taiwan provided targeted assistance to Hatay Province, a severely affected area of the Türkiye earthquake, helping a container-house city complete the reconstruction of water and electricity infrastructure for health institutions, distributing sanitary and neonatal supplies, and holding infectious-disease health education and maternal-and-child health consultations, helping disaster-area residents restore basic living.

5.Participating in technical assistance for international trade and the environment

In 2025, trade-assistance projects totaled more than NT\$140 million, including guidance for Guatemala's bamboo industry and Eswatini's fruit-tree production and marketing. In addition, Taiwan's representatives attended multiple WTO and APEC meetings, discussing forward-looking issues such as climate measures and the circular economy, ensuring that Taiwan's policies align with international norms.

In 2025, the international environmental-partnership program actively advanced multiple projects, covering key fields such as environmental education, electronic-waste management, and mercury monitoring. In September, the “Global Environmental Education Partnership (GEEP)” advisory group meeting was held in Taipei, focusing on enhancing the impact of global environmental education; in the same month, the “International E-Waste Management Network (IEMN) Annual Meeting” was held in São Paulo, Brazil, sharing Taiwan's and partner countries' electronic-waste management experience and assisting institution; in December, the “14th Asia-Pacific Mercury Monitoring Network (APMMN) Annual Meeting” was held in Taipei, deepening technical exchange and training in atmospheric-mercury monitoring. This series of activities attracted experts from 33 countries, promoting knowledge sharing and capacity building, strengthening international environmental-governance cooperation, and demonstrating Taiwan's active engagement and leadership in actively participating in global environmental affairs.



▲ Figure 2-33 St. Kitts and Nevis Smart Sustainable Island—Smart Water Supply Project



▲ Figure 2-34 Farewell party for graduates of the Taiwan Scholarship and Huayu Enrichment Scholarship



SDG 18 Build a nuclear-free homeland

To implement the nuclear-free homeland policy, Taiwan advanced the decommissioning of nuclear power plants in accordance with the law. During the process, the government strictly oversaw the safety protection of nuclear facilities and emergency-response mechanisms, while simultaneously building the organizational, legal, and technical systems for the final disposal of high-level radioactive waste, and greatly deepening social communication and public participation, ensuring that the nuclear transition and phase-out process could proceed safely, transparently, and in an orderly manner.

1. Advancing the decommissioning of nuclear power plants in accordance with the law

The decommissioning of nuclear power plants continued to be advanced, along with the construction of dry-storage facilities for spent nuclear fuel. In 2025, the outdoor dry storage at the first nuclear power plant obtained an operating license in May and completed the emptying of the Unit 1 reactor core on August 6; by the end of the year, the storage and transport of eight casks had been completed.

The second nuclear power plant completed the outdoor dry-storage foundation-pile project in June, submitted an application for a trial run of the

outdoor dry storage to the Nuclear Safety Commission (NSC) in September, and completed the pouring of the outdoor dry-storage concrete base in October. The third nuclear power plant completed the second announcement of the indoor dry-storage procurement case in December 2025 and continued to carry out subsequent work according to procedure.

2. Strengthening the legal framework, technology, and infrastructure for nuclear-waste disposal

In April 2025, the Ministry of Economic Affairs established the Radioactive Waste Disposal Office, launching the legal work for the final-disposal facility for high-level radioactive waste, and continued to advance institutional planning and social communication through discussions among experts and scholars, exchanges of social opinion, and reference to international experience.

In September 2025, Taiwan Power Company (Taipower) signed a memorandum of high-level radioactive waste technical cooperation with Nagra, Switzerland's dedicated agency for radioactive waste, introducing Switzerland's advanced site-selection experience and communication strategies to strengthen Taiwan's high-level-waste disposal technology and governance capacity.

In addition, to advance the site selection for the final-disposal facility for low-level radioactive waste and the relocation of the Lanyu storage site, in 2025 Taipower launched the planning and design of the Lanyu Longmen Wharf renovation project to maintain wharf transport safety and meet the needs of subsequent relocation work.

3.Strengthening the safety protection of nuclear facilities

In 2025, each nuclear power plant completed a on-site emergency-response drill involving actual personnel, with drill scenarios incorporating compound risks such as compound natural disasters, dual-unit accidents, and military threats, and referencing US and Japanese nuclear-accident-response experience to strengthen preparedness for the transition from peacetime to emergency operations.

Drill items included various spent-fuel-pool water-replenishment strategies, road-obstacle clearance, alternative operations for radiation-monitoring-station communication interruptions, radiation-injury rescue, and news release. Among them, the first and second nuclear power plants held on-site drills in June and November respectively, and the third nuclear power plant held Nuclear Safety Drill No. 31 in September, continuously enhancing the safety management and response resilience of nuclear facilities.

4.Advancing social communication on radioactive waste management and strengthening nuclear-free homeland education and outreach

The government continued to strengthen social communication on nuclear-waste treatment and nuclear-safety issues. In September 2025, the NSC held a hearing on the application for a construction permit for the low-level radioactive-waste storage facility for the decommissioning of the second nuclear power plant, inviting local

residents, elected representatives, and environmental groups to participate and broadly gathering local opinions, enhancing the public-participation mechanism.

In addition, in April and November 2025 the NSC held the “Nuclear Safety Mobilization: Endless Science Fun” science-popularization exhibition, attracting a total of 10,667 person-times, enhancing the public's understanding of nuclear-safety knowledge and risk communication through methods such as science board games, parent-child interactive displays, and diverse mother-tongue teaching.

Taipower also continued to advance local-communication plans for low-level-waste site selection and interim storage. In 2025, it held 561 visits and briefings, and through diverse outreach methods such as websites, social media, explainer summaries, and short videos, related information reached more than 6 million person-times, continuously deepening social communication and information transparency.



▲ Figure 2-35 Implementation status of the storage and transport of outdoor dry storage at the First Nuclear Power Plant



▲ Figure 2-36 Nuclear Safety Drill No. 31 at the Third Nuclear Power Plant



Climate Change and Net-Zero Emissions Transition Task Force

1. Improving the net-zero governance framework and advancing a new national carbon-reduction pathway

To implement the “Green Growth and 2050 Net-Zero Transition” policy direction set forth in President Lai’s “National Project of Hope,” the government continued to strengthen the national-level net-zero governance framework. In January 2025, the “new national carbon-reduction target” was proposed at the Presidential Office’s National Climate Change Committee, planning for net GHG emissions in 2030 to be reduced by $28\pm 2\%$ relative to 2005, and progressively advancing phased targets of a $32\pm 2\%$ reduction in 2032 and a $38\pm 2\%$ reduction in 2035.

The National Development Council, together with the ministries, proposed the “Taiwan’s Comprehensive Carbon Reduction Action Plan,” integrating flagship carbon-reduction action plans across the six major sectors—energy, manufacturing, residential and commercial, transportation, agriculture, and environment—complemented by Six Key Innovative Mechanisms: Technological Innovation, Financial Support, Carbon Pricing, Regulatory Adjustment, Green Collar Talent, and Community Driven, building a systematic net-zero governance framework. The Executive Yuan successively approved 20 flagship carbon-reduction action plans across the six major sectors in

September and October 2025, and on February 26, 2026 approved the third-phase sectoral GHG reduction action plans for the six major sectors (2026–2030), comprehensively accelerating the net-zero transition and the implementation of carbon-reduction actions.

2. Six-sector flagship plans add momentum to carbon reduction

- (1) Energy sector: advancing diverse green energy, deep energy saving, resilient power grids, and technological energy storage. Regarding diverse green energy, in 2025 solar photovoltaics reached a cumulative installed capacity of 15.4 GW, offshore wind power reached a cumulative 474 turbines with grid-connected capacity of more than 4.4 GW, ranking Taiwan’s total installed capacity fifth in the world in 2025, and small-hydropower installed capacity reached 182.15 MW, exceeding the annual target. In addition, resilient power grids and technological energy storage continued to be advanced; as of 2025, smart-meter deployment reached 4.107 million households, the review of 20 regional disaster-prevention microgrids was completed, and national energy-storage installation reached 1.8 GW, up 50% from the previous year, continuously enhancing power-supply resilience and energy-use efficiency.
- (2) Manufacturing sector: helping industry advance voluntary reduction and having state-owned enterprises lead carbon

reduction. In 2025, there were 441 factories subject to the carbon fee in the manufacturing sector, of which 416 were guided to propose voluntary reduction plans; in addition, CPC Corporation and China Steel Corporation together reduced carbon by 1.855 million metric tons in 2025, demonstrating the effectiveness of industrial carbon reduction and state-owned-enterprise leadership. Regarding deep energy saving, from 2024 to 2025 a cumulative 10.89 billion kWh of electricity was saved, helping nearly 30,000 enterprises complete energy-saving improvements.

- (3) Transportation sector: continuing to advance the electrification of commercial vehicles, sustainable aviation fuel, and public-transportation development to improve the energy-use efficiency of the transportation system. As of the end of 2025, electric buses reached 4,476 vehicles, for a penetration rate of 42.6%, exceeding the 2025 target of 35%; public charging connectors reached 14,858, for a vehicle-to-charger ratio of 8.6:1, better than the EU-recommended standard of 10:1.
- (4) Residential and commercial sector: the Ministry of the Interior continued to advance the building energy-efficiency labeling system. In 2025, 211 building energy-efficiency labels were obtained (including 47 for social housing), for a cumulative 309; in addition, through

appliance replacement measures, in 2025 it subsidized 1.656 million high-efficiency appliances, driving energy saving, carbon reduction, and green consumption.

- (5) Agriculture sector: continuing to advance forest, soil, and marine carbon sinks. In 2025, the cumulative area of new afforestation and strengthened forest management reached 14,475 hectares, the area of low-carbon and negative-carbon agricultural operations reached 318,000 hectares, and the area of seagrass restoration and conservation reached 4,261 hectares; it also developed carbon-storage assessment technologies and demonstration sites, enhancing natural carbon-sink capacity and agriculture's ability to respond to climate change.
- (6) Environment sector: continuing to advance resource circulation and lifestyle transitions in food, clothing, housing, and transportation. In 2025, the reuse rate of recycled aggregates reached 68.9%, the amount of high-value utilization of chemical waste liquid reached 87,000 metric tons, and the amount of industrial waste converted to fuel reached 933,800 metric tons; it also established the "Net-Zero Green Living Grand Alliance," connecting public and private sector resources to jointly advance green consumption, food-cherishing and waste reduction, and sustainable lifestyles.



3. Six major institutional innovations drive the net-zero transition

- (1) Technological innovation: drafting the “Net-Zero Technology Innovation Program (2027–2030),” with five major pillars as guiding strategies—laying out forward-looking net-zero R&D, advancing high-value carbon-circulation technology, innovating AI net-zero applications, validating net-zero technology in real-world demonstration sites, and community-practice inclusive technology—transforming from single technology items to cross-domain integrated “Interdisciplinary technology issues,” expanding the issues to 20. For example, the conversion efficiency of perovskite/silicon tandem solar cell components exceeded 30%, and the energy efficiency of anion-exchange-membrane (AEM) water electrolysis for hydrogen production reached 75%, continuously enhancing Taiwan's R&D capacity for forward-looking energy and key net-zero technologies.
- (2) Financial support: advancing the “Green and Transition Finance Action Plan” and a NT\$10 billion Green Growth Fund to direct private funds toward the net-zero transition. As of the end of 2025, the scale of financial institutions' green investment and financing reached NT\$4.937 trillion, 82% of the 2030 target of NT\$6 trillion; in addition, 1,646 listed companies completed GHG inventory disclosure, for a disclosure rate of 88%.

Furthermore, to support the development of the ESCO industry, the government established a NT\$5 billion project-loan credit-guarantee mechanism, with a maximum guarantee ratio of 95% per case and a maximum of NT\$300 million per business, cumulatively completing the technical review of 15 cases and driving NT\$460 million in investment.

- (3) Carbon pricing: the carbon fee system was formally implemented in 2025, using a carbon-pricing mechanism to guide enterprises to invest in carbon reduction. Carbon fee revenues are earmarked for emissions-reduction technology R&D, technical assistance, and incentive programs to enhance decarbonization outcomes. In 2025, 430 factories applied for voluntary reduction plans, of which 402 passed, estimated to reduce carbon by 45.2 million metric tons of CO₂e by 2030.
- (4) Regulatory Adaptation: continuing to improve the legal environment for the net-zero transition, including expanding GHG inventory subjects to the service industry, the transportation industry, and medical centers, issuing the “Regulations for the Management of Hydrofluorocarbons,” and amending the Electricity Act, the Renewable Energy Development Act, and the Statute for Industrial Innovation to relax renewable-energy trading, strengthen resource-circulation management, and add energy-saving and carbon-reduction as an

investment tax-credit item, raising the cap to NT\$2 billion, accelerating industry's net-zero transition.

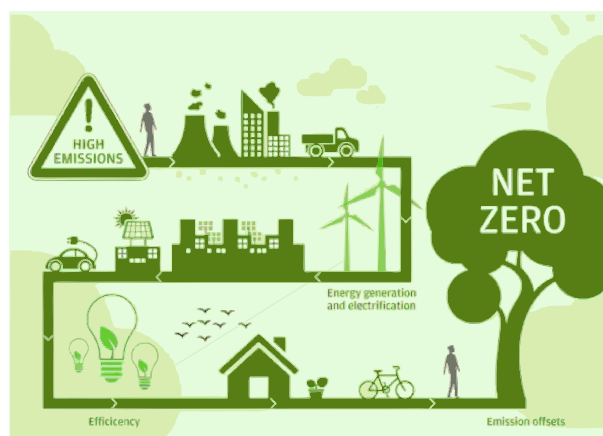
- (5) Green Collar Talent: continuing to create green employment opportunities and expand talent cultivation. The Ministry of Environment, in partnership with 32 colleges and universities, established the “Net-Zero Green Collar Talent Cultivation Alliance,” cumulatively training more than 2,000 person-times, and built the “Green Collar Talent Information Platform,” with a cumulative more than 210,000 page views, regularly releasing employment-trend reports to help align talent cultivation with industrial demand.
- (6) Community-Driven Initiatives: encouraging all citizens to participate in the net-zero transition, combining actions such as the circular economy and local revitalization to enhance social resilience. Since the “Civil Society Net-Zero Sandbox Experiment Program” was launched in 2023, it has cumulatively cultivated 41 civil society groups and 63 experimental projects, expanding civil participation capacity.

4.Strengthening social communication and a just transition and enhancing all-citizen participation capacity

To balance fairness and inclusiveness in the net-zero transition process, the government continued to advance just-transition governance mechanisms. In 2025, the National Development Council drafted the “Principles and Guidelines for

Net-Zero Just Transition Governance (First Edition),” with data-based, evidence-informed governance and local social communication at its core, establishing a just-transition promotion framework, and through the Just Transition Committee and working groups, continuously advancing social communication, local collaboration, and transition-support measures.

Local governance and civic participation were also gradually incorporated into the net-zero policy promotion system. In 2025, the central government provided policy guidelines and funding support to help local governments establish just-transition governance platforms and collaboration mechanisms, targeting the six special municipalities to pilot two or more projects, focusing on the impact of high-carbon-emission industries and green-energy facilities, with a maximum subsidy of NT\$5 million per case. At the same time, it launched a regional-governance sandbox experiment, reviewing positive domestic and international cases and establishing promotion guidelines to accelerate the development of green energy such as photovoltaics, fishery and electricity symbiosis, micro-hydropower, and geothermal energy.



Chapter 3

Sustainability Policy Focus

I. Taiwan's Biodiversity Policy and Future Outlook

Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency, Ministry of Agriculture

1. The current status of Taiwan's biodiversity conservation and policy promotion

Taiwan is rich in biodiversity resources, with more than 64,000 known species, accounting for 3.4% of the world's known species; owing to its special geographic location and evolutionary history, it has a high proportion of endemic and rare species and occupies an important position in the global ecosystem. However, as economic development and land development and use have increased, habitat fragmentation and human disturbance have continued to intensify, placing significant pressure on biodiversity, and conservation work faces severe challenges.

To respond to these impacts, since the 1970s Taiwan has gradually strengthened its ecological conservation system, successively amending and enacting laws such as the Forestry Act, the Wildlife Conservation Act, and the National Park Act, and advancing habitat and wildlife conservation through the designation of protected areas and species-protection mechanisms. At present, 98 terrestrial protected areas have been established, accounting for 19.18% of the terrestrial area. In addition, combined with state-owned forest resources

covering nearly 60% of Taiwan's area, the Central Mountain Range conservation corridor has been formed, providing important support for wildlife habitats and migration corridors.

At the same time, biodiversity conservation work is advanced through cross-agency collaboration and public-private cooperation mechanisms, continuously deepening key work such as national ecological conservation spatial planning, endangered-species conservation, participation by Indigenous peoples and local communities, and corporate participation, having laid an implementation foundation for multiple action targets. In addition, the revision of the "National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan" has been launched, systematically reviewing relevant policies and measures and adjusting and refining them with reference to international trends, ensuring that the direction of Taiwan's biodiversity governance aligns with international standards.

2. Latest international trends

In 2022, the 15th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP15) adopted the "Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework" (K-M GBF), with the vision of humanity living in harmony with nature by 2050, proposing the goal of achieving "Nature Positive" by 2030 and emphasizing that active action should be taken to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. The K-M GBF proposes 23 specific action targets, including the "30 by 30" protection target (protecting 30% of terrestrial and marine areas by 2030), national land spatial planning, ecosystem restoration, invasive-alien-species management, and sustainable use,

while incorporating dimensions such as corporate responsibility, financial mechanisms, and social participation. The Kunming-Montreal Framework emphasizes balancing ecological conservation, economic development, and social needs through systematic governance, to comprehensively respond to the challenge of biodiversity loss. In addition, the EU's Nature Restoration Regulation has also begun to influence Taiwan's domestic policy, with greater emphasis placed on restoring degraded habitats.

At the same time, in 2023 the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) proposed the “Joint Statement on Climate, Nature, and People,” advocating strengthening the integration of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), showing that climate change and biodiversity issues have moved toward cross-domain collaborative governance and promoting Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to address climate change by protecting and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.

3. Important results of promotion

(1) Aligning with the global biodiversity goals (K-M GBF)

To respond to international trends, Taiwan has launched the revision of the “National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan” (NBSAP) and completed the drafting of a framework outline. This framework has been aligned with the K-M GBF and the sustainable

development goals, with the sustainable use of natural resources, benefit-sharing, and biodiversity mainstreaming as its directions, with five strategic pillars as follows:

- Pillar 1: Promoting understanding of and support for biodiversity conservation among all sectors.
- Pillar 2: Maintaining and restoring diverse ecosystems.
- Pillar 3: Sustainably using biodiversity resources.
- Pillar 4: Strengthening ecosystem services to respond to social challenges.
- Pillar 5: Improving feasible implementation mechanisms.

The related policy review, expert consultation, and indicator-alignment work has been completed, and cross-ministerial communication and integration continue to be carried out. The plan's implementation, effectiveness monitoring, and regular tracking will continue, and national biodiversity reports will be submitted in accordance with international norms; through rolling reviews and indicator-adjustment mechanisms, it ensures that policy promotion meets international goals and domestic needs.

(2) Strengthening habitat maintenance and ecological conservation

Taiwan's nature-protection areas—nature reserves, nature protection areas, wildlife refuges, major wildlife habitats, national parks, and national nature parks—are designated pursuant to



the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, the Forestry Act, the Wildlife Conservation Act, and the National Park Act, with a total area accounting for about 19.18% of Taiwan's terrestrial area, and the management plans for each protected area are periodically reviewed according to their governing laws. According to long-term infrared monitoring results, the populations of medium-to-large mammals at middle-to-high elevations mostly show stable growth, effectively protecting forest resources and maintaining biodiversity.

However, the areas from the low hills down to farmland, plains, and coasts are the main spaces for human production and living, and are also the habitat of more than half of the protected wildlife or Taiwan Plant Red List species. In 2018, Taiwan advanced the National Ecological Conservation Green Network, combining the spirit of the Satoyama Initiative and appropriately using diverse strategies and cross-agency (unit) collaboration, to repair fragmented habitats and thereby enhance ecosystem-service functions through a participatory sustainable-development model that also accounts for the economy. In addition, conservation action plans have been formulated and implemented for 23 endangered species on the Terrestrial Vertebrate Red List, and some species have gradually moved away from the danger of extinction.

(3) Transformation of the conservation model and public-private collaborative promotion

Over the past 20 years, the competent authorities have gradually adjusted their policy direction, shifting from traditional protected-area management toward a governance model

emphasizing public-private collaboration and local participation, advancing “community-based conservation.” Related important measures include advancing community forestry in 2002, introducing the Satoyama Initiative in 2010, and building the National Ecological Conservation Green Network in 2018. By combining the strength of tribes, communities, and civil society groups, they promote harmonious coexistence between people and nature. This transformation has effectively enhanced local participation and conservation action, and gradually established a governance foundation for cross-ministerial, cross-domain cooperation, increasing the cooperation capacity between civil conservation organizations and the government.

(4) Advancing corporate ESG and nature-related risk disclosure

“Corporate participation” and “financial policy” have become key drivers of biodiversity conservation and implementation, focusing on collaborative cooperation between commercial finance and biodiversity. Through different types of biodiversity protection and restoration projects, they promote the alignment of enterprises with nature-conservation action, encouraging enterprises to incorporate biodiversity into ESG and integrate it into economic activities; in addition, guidelines for corporate participation in biodiversity and local operation of the TNFD continue to be drafted, fulfilling social responsibility and enhancing commercial value, jointly safeguarding Taiwan's rich and diverse natural resources.

4. Future vision and outlook

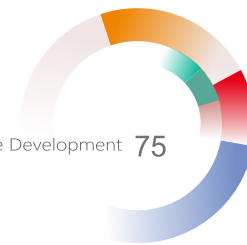
A review of Taiwan's policy development in recent years shows that it has gradually shifted from a single protected-area system toward a diverse governance model combining the public and private sectors and local communities, highly consistent with international conservation trends. In the future, it will continue, through policy integration, cross-ministerial collaboration, and diverse participation mechanisms, to deepen biodiversity-mainstreaming work, encouraging enterprises to incorporate biodiversity into ESG management and Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), and developing diverse financial instruments to enhance overall promotion capacity. In addition, it will continue to advance the integration of climate policy and biodiversity policy, gradually aligning the relevant goals and indicators of the “National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan” and the “National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP),” and gradually implementing the national biodiversity strategy blueprint, moving toward the overall vision of achieving biodiversity conservation and sustainable development by 2030 and realizing mutual prosperity between people and nature.

II. Toward an Era of Carbon Pricing: Implementing a Carbon Pricing Mechanism to Drive Industrial Low-Carbon Transition

Climate Change Administration, Ministry of Environment

The core challenge of climate policy design lies not only in proposing transition goals, but also in establishing sustainable institutional incentives that lead emission sources to incorporate the external costs of GHG emissions into their business and investment decisions. Carbon Pricing internalizes emission costs through price signals, guiding enterprises to evaluate energy use, process improvements, and low-carbon investments, and promoting the transformation of carbon-reduction action from mere compliance with regulatory requirements into part of business decision-making.

On February 15, 2023, Taiwan amended and implemented the Climate Change Response Act and wrote the 2050 net-zero emissions target into law; in 2024, it successively issued supporting regulations such as the “Carbon Fee Collection Regulations,” the “Regulations for the Management of Voluntary Reduction Plans,” and the “Designated Targets for GHG Reduction by Carbon Fee Payers,” laying the foundation for the implementation of Taiwan's carbon fee system. The carbon fee rate took effect on January 1, 2025, and Taiwan formally entered a new stage of “carbon pricing,” with



climate-governance tools further expanding from emission inventory, reporting, and control to economic incentives and the guidance of reduction investment.

1. Policy evolution: from voluntary reduction to the carbon fee system

Taiwan's carbon-pricing system was not formed overnight, but built on many years of experience in GHG inventory, registration, verification, and reduction-credit management. Early policy first encouraged enterprises to voluntarily invest in reduction through management principles such as inventory registration, early projects, and offset projects; after the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act was promulgated and implemented in 2015, the offset-project system gained a clear legal basis, and through the reduction-credit issuance mechanism, it guided enterprises to adopt reduction measures with measurable, reportable, and verifiable characteristics.

Subsequently, in 2018 the "Regulations for the Management of GHG Offset Projects" were amended and issued, stipulating that emission sources required to conduct GHG inventory and registration, whose plant-wide annual emissions averaged 25,000 metric tons of CO₂e or more, could not apply for offset projects; the relevant norms gradually strengthened the management responsibility of emission sources. In 2023, the amendment and implementation of the Climate Change Response Act further established the carbon-fee-collection system, laying the foundation for the formal collection of the carbon fee in 2025.

This trajectory of policy evolution shows that Taiwan's carbon-fee-collection system was gradually built on the existing foundation of inventory verification, reduction-credit management, and emission-source control, and through the institutional accumulation from voluntary reduction, credit recognition, and emission reporting to carbon-fee collection, Taiwan was able to launch carbon-fee collection in 2025 and enter the first year of payment operations in 2026.

2. Institutional design: guiding substantive emission reduction through rate differentials and voluntary reduction

According to the "Carbon Fee Collection Regulations," those subject to the carbon fee are electricity, gas-supply, and manufacturing enterprises whose plant-wide direct emissions and indirect emissions from electricity use total 25,000 metric tons of CO₂e or more per year. The carbon fee is calculated from 2025, and enterprises must, from 2026, by the end of May each year, calculate and pay the carbon fee themselves according to the GHG emissions from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year and the announced rate. The current general rate is NT\$300 per metric ton.

The design of the carbon fee system focuses not only on setting a general rate, but also on guiding enterprises to propose concrete reduction pathways through preferential rates. If a carbon fee payer proposes a voluntary reduction plan and commits to achieving the designated target in 2030, after approval by the central competent authority, it may apply a preferential rate according to the designated reduction rate it

adopts. Those adopting the technology-benchmark designated reduction rate and achieving the target apply preferential rate B of NT\$100 per metric ton; those adopting the stricter industry-specific designated reduction rate and achieving the target apply preferential rate A of NT\$50 per metric ton. The carbon fee system aims to use price incentives to encourage enterprises to lay out reduction investments early, rather than primarily to increase fiscal revenue.

In addition, to balance carbon-reduction goals and industry's international competitiveness, the carbon fee system also has a supporting mechanism for high carbon-leakage risk. Enterprises with an approved voluntary reduction plan that are assessed as high carbon-leakage risk may apply an emissions adjustment coefficient of 0.2 in the first phase, and 0.4 and 0.6 respectively in the subsequent second and third phases; the relevant review principles were formulated and issued in January 2026, helping enterprises with high carbon-leakage risk reduce the impact of carbon costs in the early stage of transition, while maintaining the policy incentive for enterprises to continue reducing.

3. Policy results: active industry response and increasingly concrete reduction pathways

After voluntary reduction plan applications were first opened in 2025, carbon fee payers responded actively. According to Ministry of Environment statistics, 430 factories applied for voluntary reduction plans, of which 402 passed review; among them, 338 factories chose to apply

preferential rate B and 64 factories chose to apply preferential rate A. Overall, the proportion passing review exceeded 90%, showing that the carbon fee system has produced a substantive guiding effect on enterprises' reduction planning.

Regarding reduction effectiveness, the 402 proposed voluntary reduction plans together include more than about 2,500 reduction measures, estimated to bring a reduction contribution of about 45.2 million metric tons of CO₂e by 2030 relative to 2025. In terms of measure types, low-carbon fuel switching accounts for about 55%, process improvement and energy-efficiency enhancement account for about 40%, and renewable-energy use accounts for about 5%. This shows that in the short term, industry reduction still mainly follows the paths of fuel substitution, process improvement, and energy-efficiency enhancement; the contribution of renewable energy is still affected by supply, price, electricity-use patterns, and site conditions, with room for further improvement.

4. Subsequent promotion: parallel dual-track operation of the carbon fee and ETS, gradually connecting with international emissions-trading trends

At the end of May 2026, carbon fee payers completed the first-year carbon-fee reporting and payment operations, showing that Taiwan's carbon fee system has moved from regulatory establishment into the important stage of actual implementation. Pursuant to the Climate Change Response Act, carbon-fee revenue must be dedicated to GHG reduction and climate change



adaptation, ensuring that carbon-fee revenue is circulated back into the net-zero transition and climate-resilience building.

Carbon pricing is not only an important tool for carbon reduction but also a key driver of green growth. In the future, the Ministry of Environment will combine a cap-and-trade emissions-trading system to align with international standards and drive corporate green growth. Advancing and implementing a sound carbon-pricing system requires capacity building and social communication. Referencing international experience, in 2025 the Ministry of Environment invited enterprises and relevant ministries to form a “Green Growth Alliance,” working together to advance toward the new national carbon-reduction target.

To connect with the new national carbon-reduction target and create sufficient reduction incentives, the Ministry of Environment plans to pilot a preliminary “cap-and-trade system,” forming a “dual-track” carbon-pricing system with the current carbon fee system, in the hope of improving carbon-reduction efficiency and aligning with the global carbon market through mechanisms of cap setting, allowance allocation, and market trading.

The policy significance of carbon pricing lies not only in making emissions cost something, but also in guiding capital, technology, and management resources into the low-carbon transition through stable and predictable price signals. When “carbon pricing” is gradually internalized as part of business decision-making,

energy use, process configuration, equipment investment, and supply-chain management will all adjust accordingly. From this perspective, the carbon fee system is not merely a single emission-reduction tool, but also an important institutional foundation for Taiwan's advancement of the net-zero transition and low-carbon growth.

Chapter 4

Conclusion

In recent years, extreme climate has affected the whole world and climate risks have become increasingly severe. In response to international climate action, Taiwan has demonstrated its efforts and results in carbon reduction and sustainable transition to the international community through concrete action.

This report compiles Taiwan's major progress in the sustainable development goals and net-zero policy in 2025. The Council actively integrated cross-ministerial resources and continued to advance sustainable development, convening one Council Meeting and two working conferences in 2025, focusing on the progress of overall carbon-reduction action and the national biodiversity strategy blueprint. Regarding the advancement of carbon-reduction action, the Executive Yuan approved the “Phase 3 Greenhouse Gas Periodic Regulatory Goals” and the “Republic of China (Taiwan) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0)” in May and November 2025, respectively. Through the “Taiwan's Comprehensive Carbon Reduction Action Plan,” Taiwan adopts a top-down approach by advancing flagship carbon reduction projects across six major sectors to intensify reduction efforts.

it focuses, top-down, on the “carbon reduction flagship projects” of the six major sectors, adding momentum to reduction efforts, while ministries propose “sector voluntary carbon-reduction plans” bottom-up, and simultaneously introduces Six Key Innovative Mechanisms—Technological Innovation, Financial Support, Carbon Pricing, Regulatory Adjustment, Green Collar Talent, and Community Driven—systematically integrating carbon-reduction

measures across the six sectors and improving financial support. Regarding biodiversity, the revision of the “National Biodiversity Strategy” has been launched, biodiversity has been incorporated into the “Green Environment” Working Circle, and a deputy head of the Ministry of Agriculture concurrently serves as Deputy Executive Officer to coordinate cross-ministerial work on biodiversity, building the relevant framework for ecological governance.

The 2025 “National Sustainable Development Awards” attracted 147 entities to participate enthusiastically. Through a rigorous review mechanism, 43 outstanding agencies and groups were ultimately selected, including the education sector, the enterprise sector, civil society groups, and government agencies. The winning entities included universities that incorporate the SDGs into institutional governance, enterprises advancing low-carbon supply chains, small and medium-sized enterprises practicing the circular economy, financial institutions developing green and transition finance, and civil society groups and public-works agencies advancing low-carbon diets and ecological restoration, fully demonstrating the solid energy with which all sectors of Taiwan are working together to advance sustainable development.

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Council's 58th and 61st working meetings in 2023, in order to align with international standards and effectively advance sustainable development, Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals must be reviewed and revised every three to four years; in addition, in response to the UN's encouragement for countries



to conduct periodic reviews of sustainable development, Taiwan also compiles a VNR every four years. To this end, in 2025 the Council launched the second revision of the Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals and planned the structure and implementation schedule of Taiwan's third VNR. In 2026, it plans to complete the second revision of the Taiwan Sustainable Development Goals and indicators, as well as Taiwan's third VNR, and to continue strengthening cooperation with civil society, local governments, and international partners. Through the joint efforts of all citizens, Taiwan is steadily advancing toward the vision of a 2050 net-zero transition and sustainable development.

Appendix

The 21st-term Members of the National Council for Sustainable Development, Executive Yuan

Role	Name	Current Position
Chairman	Cho Jung-tai	Premier, Executive Yuan
Deputy Chairman	Cheng Li-chiun	Vice Premier, Executive Yuan
Government-agency member	Chang Tun-han	Secretary-General, Executive Yuan
Member and Executive	Yeh Chun-hsien	Minister, National Development Council
Government-agency member	Liu Shyh-fang	Minister of the Interior
	Cheng Ying-yao	Minister of Education
	Kung Ming-hsin	Minister of Economic Affairs
	Chen Shih-kai	Minister of Transportation and Communications
	Shih Chung-liang	Minister of Health and Welfare
	Li Yuan	Minister of Culture
	Chen Junne-jih	Minister of Agriculture
	Kuan Bi-ling	Minister, Ocean Affairs Council
	Peng Chin-lung	Chairperson, Financial Supervisory Commission
	Peng Chi-ming	Minister of Environment
Scholar/expert member	Wang, Yeong-tsy (Kate)	Professor, Graduate Institute of Social Work, National Taiwan Normal University
	Liu, Yau-jr (Tristan)	President, Taipei University of Marine Technology
	Lee, Tsung-chen	Professor, Graduate Institute of Sustainability Management and Environmental Education, National Taiwan Normal University
	LIN, Cheng Fang (Alan)	Emeritus Professor, Graduate Institute of Environmental Engineering, National Taiwan University
	Lin, Yi-li	Professor, Department of Safety, Health and Environmental Engineering, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology
	Smith, Ming	Assistant Professor, Department of Ethnic Relations and Cultures, College of Indigenous Studies, National Dong Hwa University



Role	Name	Current Position
Scholar/ expert member	Liu, Wan-yu	Distinguished Professor, Department of Forestry / Director, Center for Environmental Conservation and Disaster Prevention Technology, National Chung Hsing University
	Hung, Chi-tung	Professor and Dean, Department of Urban Design and Sustainable Development, School of Design, Ming Chuan University
	Hu, Jin-li	Professor, Institute of Business and Management, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University
	Fan, Chien-te	Dean, College of Sustainability, Professor, Institute of Law for Science and Technology, National Tsing Hua University
	Chen, Hongey	Director, National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction
	Chen, Wei-Jane	Vice President, National Health Research Institutes
	Chen, Mei-Lien	Lifetime Distinguished Professor, Institute of Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences, College of Medicine, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University
	Huang, Wan-ru	Distinguished Professor and Department Chair, Department of Earth Sciences, National Taiwan Normal University
Scholar/ expert member	Wu, Yu-chin	Chairperson, Taiwan Association for Active Aging Promotion
	Lee, Ho-ching	Board Director, Environmental Quality Protection Foundation Board Director, Trust in Nature Foundation & Environmental Quality Protection Foundation
	Chou, Ta-Yao	CEO, Taiwan Fund for Children and Families
	Chou, Sheng-hsin	CEO, Taiwan Thousand Miles Trail Association
	Hung, YI-JOU	CEO, MICRO PLASTIC CLEANSER CO., LTD.
	Chang, Yang-chien (Wim)	CEO, Delta Electronics Foundation
	Chen, Jie-ting	Deputy Director, Agricultural Policy Research Institute, Agricultural Technology Research Institute

Role	Name	Current Position
Scholar/ expert member	Yang, Bing-chwen	Honorary Chairperson, Taiwan Association of Energy Service Companies
	Wen, Lihchyi	Chief Advisor, Center for Green Economy, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research
	Yeh, Der-lan (Theresa)	Professor, Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, National Taiwan University
	Chao, Kung-Yueh (Camyle)	Executive Director, International Climate Development Institute (ICDI)
	Chien, Eugene You-hsin	Ambassador-at-Large, Republic of China / Advisor, Presidential Office National Climate Change Response Committee / Chairperson, Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy (TAISE)
	Yen, Hsiu-Hui	Director, Office of Legal Affairs, Taiwan Green Productivity Foundation
	Kuo, Po-yao	Principal Researcher, Research Center for Resource & Environment, CTCI Foundation

(Term: April 26, 2025 to April 25, 2027)

