

國家化學物質管理

政策綱領

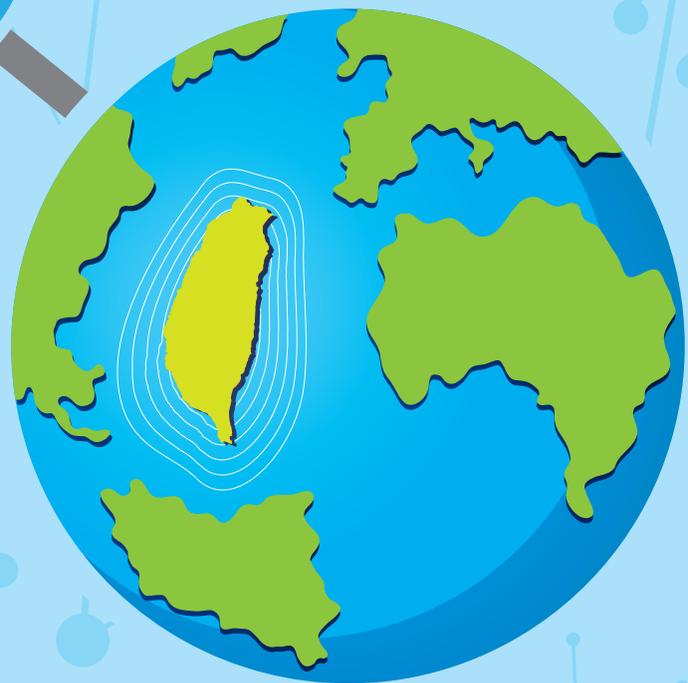
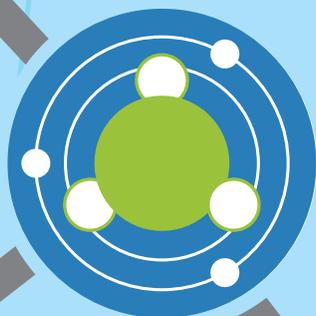
National Chemical Substances Management Policy Guidelines

環境部

Ministry of Environment,
R.O.C. (Taiwan)

中華民國113年2月21日
行政院院臺環字第1131003654號函核定

issued by Executive Yuan
on February 21, 2024



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環境部化學物質管理署

Chemicals Administration
Ministry of Environment, R.O.C. (Taiwan)

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前言

化學物質的製造與研發成就各國經濟發展與社會進步，惟不當的化學物質使用與管理將對造成對人類的危害及環境污染，其影響不可忽視。我國與化學物質管理相關部會有13個，每個部會均有各自掌管的法規與政策；國內已知既有化學物質共有10萬餘種，惟化學物質之管理係跨部會工作、其資訊匯流整合、檢驗分析技術提升與民眾對化學物質之正確認知，均須有一專責機關來統籌。行政院為展現化學物質管理制度之決心，參考聯合國「國際化學品管理策略方針」(Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, 簡稱SAICM)、「永續發展目標」(Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)、「歐洲綠色新政」(European Green Deal)之「化學品永續發展策略-邁向無毒環境」(Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability - Towards a Toxic-Free Environment)，以及聯合國「第五屆國際化學品管理會議」(International Conference on Chemicals Management, ICCM)通過之「全球化學品框架(Global Framework on Chemicals及其他等國際間重要管理精神，特集結各部會之力量及資源，訂定「國家化學物質管理政策綱領」(以下簡稱本綱領)。

綠色化學12項原則

-The 12 Principle of GREEN CHEMISTRY-

P



01 防廢

Prevent waste

R



02 再生

Renewable materials

O



03 簡潔

Omit derivatization steps

D



04 可解

Degradable chemical products

U



05 保安

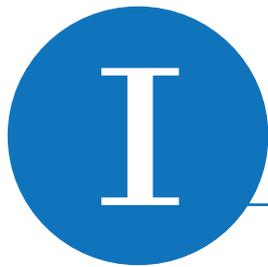
Use safe synthetic methods

C



06 催化

Catalytic reagents



Introduction

The production, research and development of chemical substances have facilitated worldwide achievement in economic development and social progress. Nevertheless, improper use and management of chemical substances must not be ignored as they can harm human health and pollute the environment. In Taiwan, there are 13 governmental departments and agencies related to chemical substances management, each with its respective regulations and policies. With over 100,000 types of known chemical substances in Taiwan, the management of chemical substances requires interdepartmental collaboration with a key actor in charge of information gathering and integration. This will help achieve objectives such as the enhancement of examination and analysis technology and elevation of the public's level of knowledge about chemical substances. To demonstrate its determination to promote the chemical substances management system, the Executive Yuan integrated the capacities and resources of all government departments and agencies and promulgated the "National Chemical Substances Management Policy Guidelines" (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines) after referring to the UN Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment of European Green Deal, Global Framework on Chemicals adopted by the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5).

綠色化學 12 項原則

-The 12 Principle of GREEN CHEMISTRY-

T



07 節能

Temperature,
Pressure
ambient

I



08 監測

In-Process
Monitoring

V



09 降輔

Very few
auxiliary
substances

E



10 物盡

E-factor,
maximize feed
in product

L



11 低毒

Low toxicity of
chemical
products

Y



12 思危

Yes, it's safe

貳

政策架構及施政目標

本綱領係參照國際間化學物質管理精神，以及整合我國各部會職掌中化學物質掌管法規與政策，並配合國情及本土之環境條件調和，以短期務實、長期趨嚴的理念，維護民眾健康及生活環境；對外，能夠和國際接軌，對內，也能夠強化跨部會橫向聯繫，提升民眾健康的保護。

基於以上目的，本政策綱領以「有效管理化學物質，建構健康永續環境」為願景，並就國家治理、降低風險、管理量能、知識建立、跨境管理，以及風險溝通等重要領域，建立化學物質管理5項關鍵能力為施政目標，以及相關之23項推動策略，並強化各項推動策略之風險溝通工作，期以建立科學為基礎，加強政府和利害相關人間的合作關係，提升婦女、兒童、青少年、跨世代等敏感、弱勢族群對化學物質之危害認知，並適時進行風險溝通成效之評估與回饋，以持續滾動精進作為及成效，期能透過政府政策引導及資源挹注，有效強化化學物質安全管理，保護人體健康與環境不受化學物質使用所產生的風險威脅；並與國際接軌，增進我國化學物質與商品在國際貿易安全面向的競爭力。



Policy Framework and Administration Objectives

The Guidelines are shaped by international principles of chemical substances management and are formulated according to not only regulations and policies of different governmental departments and agencies, but also national and local environmental conditions. By outlining practical (short-term) and strict (long-term) strategies, to maintain the health of the citizens and quality of the living environment. Moreover, these strategies enhance horizontal interdepartmental connections.

The Guidelines have the visions of “effectively managing chemical substances” and “constructing a healthy and sustainable environment” . Also, five key capabilities for the management of chemical substances were stated – governance, risk reduction, management capacity, knowledge establishment , cross-border management and risk communication - as administrative objectives along with 23 promotion strategies, and the risk communication among the promotion strategies is strengthened. The cooperation between the government and stakeholders is expected to be established based on science in order to enhance the awareness of the hazards of chemical substances by women, children, adolescents, cross-generation and other sensitive and disadvantaged groups and conduct timely evaluation of the effectiveness of risk communication and feedback for continually rolling forward the progress and effectiveness of related tasks. With the guidance of the government’ s policies and investment of resources, the safety management of chemical substances is expected to be effectively strengthened, safeguarding human health and our environment from the risks and threats of chemical substances. At the same time, we connect to the world to enhance the competitiveness of our chemical substances and commodities in the world market.

本綱領勾勒出全方位的國家化學物質管理政策架構（如附圖所示），以作為實現化學物質管理發展願景之施政藍圖。本綱領之施政目標如下：



一、國家治理

制定國家目標、健全法規制度：將配合國際趨勢建立本土化之目標。



二、降低風險

落實正確使用、打造無毒環境：預防化學物質不當使用造成之災害與健康風險，以提升勞工作業安全、食品安全與公共安全，並預防廢棄物產生，提升化學物質危害之救治。



三、管理量能

推動部會合作、強化資訊整合：將建立部會協調合作機制，以提升化學物質管理之技術與設備能力。



四、知識建立

提高全民意識、共同監測管制：將強化國民對化學物質之正確認知，以發揮公民監督機制。



五、跨境管理

推動國際合作、監管跨境運輸：將積極配合國際公約與協定，有效管控化學物質之輸出（入）。

The Guidelines also outlined the framework National Chemical Substances Management Policy as the blueprint for the future development of chemical substances management. The administrative objectives of the Guidelines are as follows:



1. Governance

Set a national vision and build the regulatory system: Follow international trends to develop localized goals and indicators.



2. Risk Reduction

Ensure correct usage and develop a toxic-free environment: Prevent incidents and health risks caused by the misuse of chemical substances by enhancing occupational safety, food and public safety; prevent the generation of waste to enhance the control of hazards due to chemical substances.



3. Capacity Building

Demonstrate the effectiveness of a multi-sector mechanism that responds to defined needs, and use the practice of securing wide stakeholder ownership of projects and initiatives that have broader implications for chemical management. Raise the level of attention paid to such issues at national, regional and global levels which will result in enhanced synergies, policy responses, formal networks among stakeholders, and the identification of appropriate implementation mechanisms.



4. Knowledge and Information

Contribute to an enhanced knowledge of the chemicals management situation of relevant countries, by developing policy and legal frameworks, strengthening institutional capacity, and by mainstreaming and fostering enhanced coordination and cooperation among intergovernmental organizations so as to expand stakeholder participation in the sharing of knowledge and information on the sound management of chemicals.



5. Illegal International Traffic

Actions and cooperation among national, regional and global levels are needed to prevent and detect illegal trafficking of chemicals and hazardous wastes, including efforts towards more effective enforcement of international conventions related to the transboundary movement of chemicals and hazardous waste.



推動策略

依據本綱領5大施政目標之各推動策略分別如下：

一、國家治理

- (一) 建立化學物質管理相關制度，包括管制、賠償與保護制度等。
- (二) 完備化學物質管理相關法規。
- (三) 制定國家化學物質管理行動方案。
- (四) 成立國家化學物質管理會報，建立跨部會協調機制。
- (五) 健全化學物質管理相關財源，以加速行動和促進利害相關人的合作關係。

二、降低風險

- (一) 訂定化學物質對於勞工作業安全，及食品與民生用品健康風險、公共安全之管控措施。
- (二) 推動綠色化學，透過安全替代、創新與永續的方法，以及前瞻性思維將風險最小化。
- (三) 配合循環經濟，提高化學物質使用效率，預防廢棄物產生。
- (四) 建立化學物質風險及危害評估機制與工具，防範與緩解化學物質對健康與環境之危害。
- (五) 訂定受化學物質危害及污染事故之通報應變機制與復原補救措施。

III

Promotion Strategy

The promotion strategies are categorized according to the five administrative objectives of the Guidelines.

1.

Governance

- (1) Establish systems related to chemical substances management, including control, compensation and protection systems.
- (2) Complete regulations on chemical substances management.
- (3) Develop a national action plan for chemical substances management.
- (4) Establish the National Chemical Substances Management Board; set up an interdepartmental coordination mechanism.
- (5) Improve chemical substances management related financial resources to facilitate actions and promote the cooperation among related agencies and stakeholders.

2.

Risk Reduction

- (1) Establish control measures with respect to labor safety, daily food commodities, and public health.
- (2) Promote green chemistry and minimize risks through safer alternatives, innovative and sustainable approaches and forward-thinking.
- (3) In coordination with circular economy improve the efficiency of chemical manufacturing to prevent generation.
- (4) Establish mechanisms and instruments for chemical risk and hazard assessment to prevent and mitigate the impacts of chemical substances on human health and the environment.
- (5) Establish notification and emergency response mechanisms and recovery processes for chemical hazards and pollution incidents.



三、

管理量能

- (一) 強化化學物質資訊整合平臺，提供各界決策與行動之參據。
- (二) 落實化學物質流向與追蹤查核管制。
- (三) 建置國家級檢驗單位與檢驗標準，強化檢驗與勾稽能力。
- (四) 建立政府機關間、產學研及公眾對化學物質管理政策之諮詢機制。

四、

知識建立

- (一) 強化企業社會責任，導正媒體與利害相關者對危害化學物質之認知。
- (二) 強化社區知情權，促進資訊交流與協調合作，建立培訓和基礎設施。
- (三) 落實社區與學校之全民教育，建立對化學物質之正確認識。
- (四) 提升民間社會與公眾利益，促進非政府組織參與。

五、

跨境管理

- (一) 配合國際化學物質管理相關公約及新興政策議題，採取行動。
- (二) 訂定防制、偵察及控制有害與高風險化學物質之非法販運措施。
- (三) 管理化學物質跨境運輸。
- (四) 確保貿易與環境政策之協調。
- (五) 積極參與國際性化學物質管理相關組織與會議。

3.

Capacity Building

- (1) Strengthen the chemical information integration platform to provide reference for decision-making and action in diverse fields .
- (2) Implement chemical flow and related tracking, audit and control measures .
- (3) Establish national analytical labs and standards to enhance analytical and examination abilities .
- (4) Establish a mechanism for consultation among government agencies, industry, academia, research institutes and the public on chemical substances management policies.

4.

Knowledge and Information

- (1) Strengthen social responsibilities of enterprises; improve media and stakeholder knowledge of hazardous chemical substances .
- (2) Strengthen the Community Right to Know to facilitate the exchange of information, collaboration and cooperation; establish trainings and infrastructure .
- (3) Implement education for all in communities and schools; build accurate knowledge of chemical substances .
- (4) Advance the interests of civil society and the public; encourage the participation of NGOs .

5.

Illegal International Traffic

- (1) Take actions in accordance with international conventions on chemical substances management and emerging policy issues.
- (2) Establish measures to prevent, inspect and control the illegal trading and transportation of hazardous and high-risk chemical substances.
- (3) Manage cross-border transportation of chemical substances.
- (4) Ensure coordination between trading and environmental policy.
- (5) Actively participate in international organizations and meetings related to chemical substances management.

願景

有效管理化學物質 建構健康永續環境



01

國家治理

- (一) 訂定化學物質對於勞工作業安全，及食品與民生用品健康風險、公共安全之管控措施。
- (二) 推動綠色化學，透過安全替代、創新與永續的方法，以及前瞻性思維將風險最小化。
- (三) 配合循環經濟，提高化學物質使用效率，預防廢棄物產生。
建立化學物質風險及危害評估機制與工具，防
- (四) 範與緩解化學物質對健康與環境之危害。
訂定受化學物質危害及污染事故之通報應變機制與復原補救措施。

- (一) 建立化學物質管理相關制度，包括管制、賠償與保護制度等。
- (二) 完備化學物質管理相關法規。
- (三) 制定國家化學物質管理行動方案。
- (四) 成立國家化學物質管理會報，建立跨部會協調機制。
- (五) 健全化學物質管理相關財源，以加速行動和促進利害相關人的合作關係。

02

降低風險



- (一) 強化化學物質資訊整合平臺，提供各界決策與行動之參據。
- (二) 落實化學物質流向與追蹤查核管制。
- (三) 建置國家級檢驗單位與檢驗標準，強化檢驗與勾稽能力。
- (四) 建立政府機關間、產學研及公眾對化學物質管理政策之諮詢機制。



03

管理量能

- (一) 強化企業社會責任，導正媒體與利害相關者對危害化學物質之認知。
- (二) 強化社區知情權，促進資訊交流與協調合作，建立培訓和基礎設施。
- (三) 落實社區與學校之全民教育，建立對化學物質之正確認識。
- (四) 提升民間社會與公眾利益，促進非政府組織參與。

04

知識建立



- (一) 配合國際化學物質管理相關公約及新興政策議題，採取行動。
- (二) 訂定防制、偵察及控制有害與高風險化學物質之非法販運措施。
- (三) 管理化學物質跨境運輸。
- (四) 確保貿易與環境政策之協調。
- (五) 積極參與國際性化學物質管理相關組織與會議。



05

跨境管理

Vision

Effectively Managing Chemical Substances, and Constructing a Healthy and Sustainable Environment



01 Governance

- (1) Establish control measures with respect to labor safety, daily food commodities, and public health.
- (2) Promote green chemistry and minimize risks through safer alternative, innovative and sustainable approaches and forward thinking.
- (3) In coordination with circular economy improve the efficiency of chemical manufacturing to prevent waste generation.
- (4) Establish mechanisms and instruments for chemical risk and hazard assessment to prevent and mitigate the impacts of chemical substances on human health and the environment.
- (5) Establish notification and emergency response mechanisms and recovery processes for chemical hazards and pollution incidents.

- (1) Establish systems related to chemical substances management, including control, compensation and protection systems.
- (2) Complete regulations on chemical substances management.
- (3) Develop a national action plan for chemical substances management.
- (4) Organize Establish the National Chemical Substances Management Board; set up an interdepartmental coordination mechanism.
- (5) Improve chemical substances management related financial resources to facilitate actions and promote the cooperation among related agencies and stakeholders.

02

Risk Reduction



- (1) Strengthen to provide reference for decision-making and action in diverse fields the chemical information integration platform.
- (2) Implement chemical flow and related tracking, audit and control measures.
- (3) Establish national analytical labs and standards to enhance analytical and examination abilities.
- (4) Establish a mechanism for consultation among government agencies, industry, academia, research institutes and the public on chemical substances management policies.



03 Capacity Building

- (1) Strengthen social responsibilities of enterprises; improve media and stakeholder knowledge of hazardous chemical substances.
- (2) Strengthen the Community Right to Know to facilitate the exchange of information, collaboration and cooperation; establish trainings and infrastructure.
- (3) Implement education for all in communities and schools; build accurate knowledge of chemical substances.
- (4) Advance the interests of civil society and the public; encourage the participation of NGOs.

04

Knowledge and Information



- (1) Take actions in accordance with international conventions on chemical substances management and emerging policy issues.
- (2) Establish measures to prevent, inspect and control the illegal trading and transportation of hazardous and high-risk chemical substances.
- (3) Manage cross-border transportation of chemical substances.
- (4) Ensure coordination between trading and environmental policy.
- (5) Actively participate in international organizations and meetings related to chemical substances management.



05 Illegal International Traffic



環境部化學物質管理署

Chemicals Administration,
Ministry of Environment, R.O.C. (Taiwan)

2	13	90	39
He	Al	Th	Y

健康



Sustainable

永續



MOENV
環境部
Ministry of Environment,
R.O.C. (Taiwan)



CHA
化學物質管理署
Chemicals Administration,
Ministry of Environment