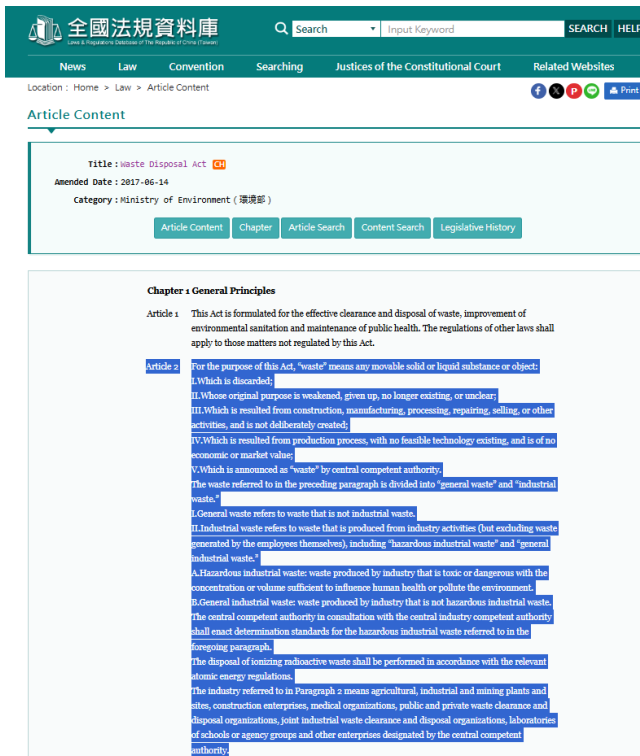
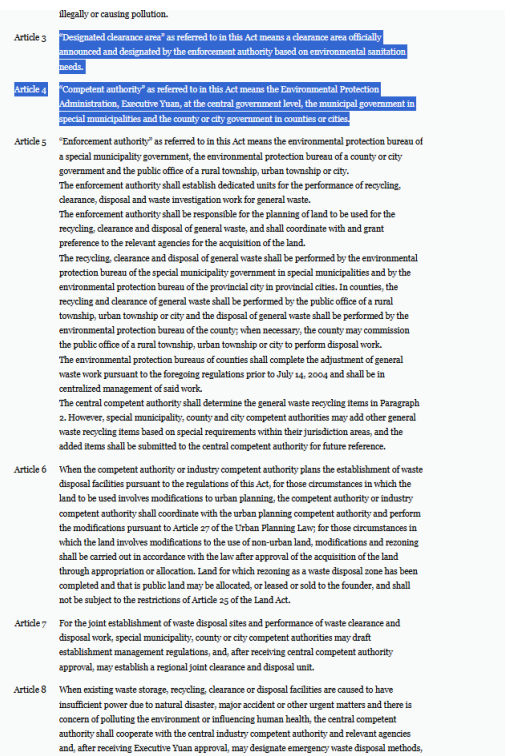


12.2.5 Policy for minimisation of plastic use

1. 明志的塑膠使用最小化政策遵循政府環境部《廢棄物清理法》第二十一條，並透過 ISO-14001 管理系統的校內環境保護與安全衛生政策，落實減塑管理



The screenshot shows the National Legal Information System (全國法規資料庫) website. The search results for "Waste Disposal Act" (廢棄物清理法) are displayed. The specific article shown is Article 21, which states: "For the purpose of this Act, 'waste' means any movable solid or liquid substance or object: I. Which is discarded; II. Whose original purpose is weakened, given up, no longer existing, or unclear; III. Which is resulted from construction, manufacturing, processing, repairing, selling, or other activities, and is not deliberately created; IV. Which is resulted from production process, with no feasible technology existing, and is of no economic or market value; V. Which is announced as 'waste' by central competent authority. The waste referred to in the preceding paragraph is divided into 'general waste' and 'industrial waste': A. General waste refers to waste that is not industrial waste; B. Industrial waste refers to waste that is produced from industry activities (but excluding waste generated by the employees themselves), including 'hazardous industrial waste' and 'general industrial waste': 1. Hazardous industrial waste: waste produced by industry that is toxic or dangerous with the concentration or volume sufficient to influence human health or pollute the environment; 2. General industrial waste: waste produced by industry that is not hazardous industrial waste. The central competent authority in consultation with the central industry competent authority shall enact determination standards for the hazardous industrial waste referred to in the foregoing paragraph. The disposal of ionizing radioactive waste shall be performed in accordance with the relevant atomic energy regulations. The industry referred to in Paragraph 2 means agricultural, industrial and mining plants and sites, construction enterprises, medical organizations, public and private waste clearance and disposal organizations, joint industrial waste clearance and disposal organizations, laboratories of schools or agency groups and other enterprises designated by the central competent authority."



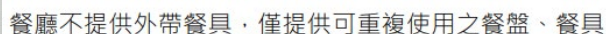
The screenshot continues the National Legal Information System (全國法規資料庫) website. It shows the continuation of Article 21, which states: "The central competent authority shall determine the general waste recycling items in Paragraph 2. However, special municipality, county and city competent authorities may add other general waste recycling items based on special requirements within their jurisdiction areas, and the added items shall be submitted to the central competent authority for future reference. Article 6 When the competent authority or industry competent authority plans the establishment of waste disposal facilities pursuant to the regulations of this Act, for those circumstances in which the land to be used involves modifications to urban planning, the competent authority or industry competent authority shall coordinate with the urban planning competent authority and perform the modifications pursuant to Article 27 of the Urban Planning Law; for those circumstances in which the land involves modifications to the use of non-urban land, modifications and rezoning shall be carried out in accordance with the law after approval of the acquisition of the land through appropriation or allocation. Land for which rezoning as a waste disposal zone has been completed and that is public land may be allocated, or leased or sold to the founder, and shall not be subject to the restrictions of Article 25 of the Land Act. Article 7 For the joint establishment of waste disposal sites and performance of waste clearance and disposal work, special municipality, county or city competent authorities may draft establishment management regulations, and, after receiving central competent authority approval, may establish a regional joint clearance and disposal unit. Article 8 When existing waste storage, recycling, clearance or disposal facilities are caused to have insufficient power due to natural disaster, major accident or other urgent matters and there is concern of polluting the environment or influencing human health, the central competent authority shall cooperate with the central industry competent authority and relevant agencies and, after receiving Executive Yuan approval, may designate emergency waste disposal methods, locations and procedures for emergency use."



The screenshot shows the ISO-14001 Environmental Management System Certification Certificate from TÜV SÜD. The certificate is issued to Ming Chi University of Technology (明志科技大學) for the development and application of teaching, education and research in the university of technology. The certificate is valid from 2021-04-23 until 2024-04-22. The certificate registration number is 12 104 85499 TWS. The certificate is issued by TÜV SÜD Management Service GmbH, a certification body.

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=O0050001>

<https://esh.mc.ut.edu.tw/p/412-1006-1309.php?Lang=zh-tw>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ih7gapFCEAQ>

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