

In Taiwan, the mechanism is built on the legal framework of the Waste Disposal Act and the Resource Recycling Act. In the 1990s, companies initially had financial and physical responsibilities to handle certain types of waste. However, since 1998, companies have been paying fees to the Recycling Management Fund, managed by the Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration. Member companies report the volume of products released to the market and pay corresponding fees into the Recycling Management Fund. This fund supports the collection and recycling activities related to packaging, motor vehicles, discarded electrical and electronic equipment, tires, batteries, and light sources. Auditing and certification activities are carried out by external companies. The mechanism is managed by a Producer Responsibility Organization/Packaging Association under government supervision. Member companies and other stakeholders participate in the fee review committee.

The EU has established a waste hierarchy framework in the Waste Framework Directive, prioritizing waste prevention (reduction) first, followed by reuse, then recycling, with landfilling as the last option. EU regulations strive to manage waste at the higher levels of this hierarchy. If recycling is involved, it should be done in a closed loop. Policies address various aspects of circularity, and specific approaches are developed for different products (e-waste, plastics...). Policies also address specific requirements based on usage (single-use plastics directive) or material types (biodegradable materials, glass, PET plastics...), ensuring that circular opportunities are accelerated for specific material streams. The Waste Framework Directive, Landfill Directive, and Packaging Waste Directive create a legal framework that contributes to relatively high packaging waste recovery rates in EU member states. Each directive has set targets and deadlines to help accelerate the transition to a circular economy in member states. Local, regional, and national governments and authorities support the circular economy through policies, laws, and regulations, as well as establishing platforms or funding plans. Stakeholders interact and share experiences through the ECESP (European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform), established by the European Commission and the European Economic and Social Committee in 2017, to

promote the circular economy across territories, regions, and sectors by gathering knowledge and encouraging dialogue.

Singapore generates over 7 million tons of solid waste each year, with more than 4 million tons being recycled. The remaining waste is either incinerated or landfilled at the Semakau Landfill, which is expected to reach its capacity by 2035. Singapore's recycling rate in 2019 was 17%. The government has made several efforts to address these issues through policies related to the circular economy. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainability launched the Zero Waste Masterplan to raise awareness of waste issues, encouraging Singaporeans to value resources and build a culture of 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle), paving the way towards a circular economy and a zero-waste nation. The Singapore Sustainable Development Plan sets a target to increase the national recycling rate to 70%, the domestic recycling rate to 30%, and the non-domestic recycling rate to 81% by 2030.