

Major Environmental Policies

March 2022

1. Implementation of Air Pollution Control Plan Achieves Remarkable Results

Since 2018, in the three years of the implementation of the *Air Pollution Control Act* (空氣污染防制法), 103 regulations have been amended and 27 measures in the *Air Pollution Control Plan* (空氣污染防制方案) have been carried out. Under the combined efforts of central and regional authorities, the percentage of readings with “good” or “moderate” air quality index (AQI \leq 100) during a single year exceeded 90% for the first time in 2021. For stationary pollution sources of sulfur oxides (SO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), the total registered air pollution control fees due in 2021 was 32% less than that in 2016. As for mobile sources of SO_x, NO_x, and VOCs, there was a 26% drop. Thus, both stationary and mobile pollution sources are showing significant decreasing trends.

The EPA says it has endeavored to continually improve air quality by targeting factories, vehicles, and construction sites in the past few years based on the *Air Pollution Control Plan*. Compared with 2016, the results are a 45% drop in air pollution from large state-run corporations and an accumulation of nearly 40% of large old diesel vehicles retired from operation. Local emissions have been largely cut, and the sky is no longer gray even during the high air pollution season.

Observations of air quality in central and southern Taiwan during 2021 showed that PM_{2.5} in the central region dropped from 18.3 μ g/m³ in 2019 to 16.4 μ g/m³ in 2021 and PM_{2.5} in the Kaohsiung-Pingtung region from 17.7 μ g/m³ to 15.6 μ g/m³. The number of days with “unhealthy” AQI in the nine counties and cities in the central and southern regions went from 73 days in 2020 to 58 days in 2021, clear evidence of improved air quality.

1. Air quality improvement results and legislative revisions

On 1 August 2018, the revised *Air Pollution Control Act* was announced, along with the *Air Pollution Control Plan* (2020-2023). Under the *Plan*, there are 27 measures covering stationary source controls, fugitive source controls, mobile source controls, and comprehensive control strategies.

Since the implementation of the revised *Act*, the *Plan* has seen revisions, formulation, or annulment of 103 regulations, most of which focus on strengthening controls and ameliorating pollution sources. The actions include revising air quality standards, categorizing and designating control zones, and specifying behaviors which cause air pollution during periods of deteriorating air quality. Newly set are: standards for fuels used by mobile sources; pollution emission standards for mobile sources; subsidies for replacing old motorcycles; standards for mixing burning ratios, and; contents of fuels used by stationary sources in private and public venues. Other regulatory areas affected include: *Regulations Governing Alert Issuance and Emergency Response for Deteriorating Air Quality*; the guidelines to cut pollution emitted from existing stationary sources in Class 3 control zones; the best available control technologies for stationary sources; regulations for air pollution control facilities for the restaurant industry; *Regulations for Construction Project Air Pollution Control Facilities*, and; emission standards for harmful air pollutants from stationary sources.

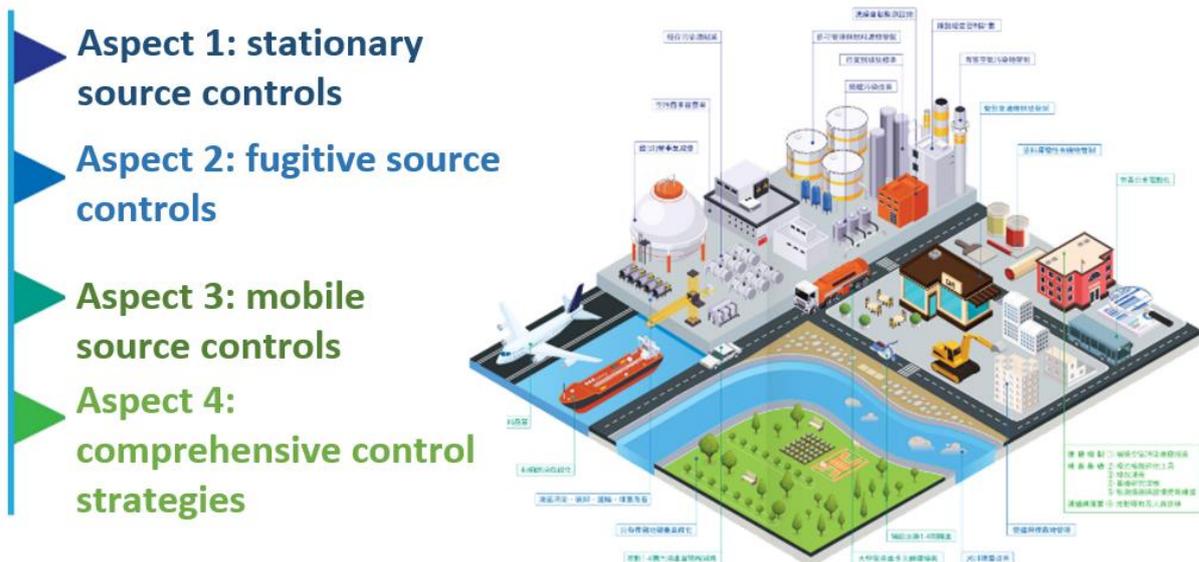


Image 1: Four aspects of the Air Pollution Control Plan

Air pollution controls have been enforced continuously. For the registered amount of air pollution controls for SO_x, NO_x, and VOCs, it is evident from analysis that in 2021, the amount emitted from stationary sources was less than that in 2016 by 32%, and the amount emitted from mobile sources was less than that in 2015 by 26%. Both show a downward trend. The following are detailed results of air pollution controls:

- (1) Of the 5,565 industrial and non-industrial boilers targeted for improvement, as of 2021, 98% (6,877 boilers) had been improved since the measures took effect in 2018.
- (2) Measures are in place to promote various improvements for Phases 1-to-3 large, old diesel vehicles. Since the measures were introduced in 2017, 56,685 -- more than 40% of existing large, old diesel vehicles -- have been replaced.
- (3) The EPA is endeavoring to phase out roughly 4.74 million old motorcycles. Since the efforts began in 2020 to the end of 2021, roughly 27% (1.298 million) of the total target has been phased out.
- (4) As of August 2021, there were 697 large passenger vehicles (not including tourist buses) in operation.
- (5) As Taiwan burns around 200,000 metric tons of joss paper every year, measures are carried out to promote centralized burning and subsidize the setup of environmentally friendly furnaces. The goal is to reduce the amount of joss paper burning by roughly 10%. Between January and December 2021, 21,000 metric tons of joss paper had been burned in centralized locations.
- (6) The EPA is aiming to improve 1,500 small-to-medium-size restaurants every year. As many as **2,871** had been assisted in 2021, an achievement of 105% of the target.
- (7) Evaluations and control measures are to be continually carried out (measured starting in May to the end of April the following year) on approximately 2,000 hectares of exposed riverbeds. From May 2021 to the end of February 2022, progress had been made on 2,080 hectares.

Furthermore, the *Air Pollution Control Plan* focuses on controlling emissions of primary particulate pollutants, SO_x, NO_x, and VOCs. For 2023, the EPA aims to lower the national average concentration of PM_{2.5} to 15µg/m³ and will set annual goals based on reviews of progress made and previous plans for air quality improvement.

2. Supervising local governments to draft respective air pollution control plans

- (1) On 1 June 2020, the *Air Pollution Control Plan* (2020 to 2023) was announced for the regional level. Accordingly, local governments are to draft their respective control plans based on regional factors for the

EPA's approval. On the EPA's invitation, a panel of experts and scholars helped evaluate the plans, holding 25 meetings and approving the local control plans of eight counties and cities.

(2) Based on the control plans of all county and city governments combined, it is estimated that a total of 175,000 metric tons of emissions of PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO₂, and VOCs will be reduced from 2020 to 2023. Using 2019 as the baseline, it is estimated that there will be a 20% cumulative reduction of pollutant emissions.

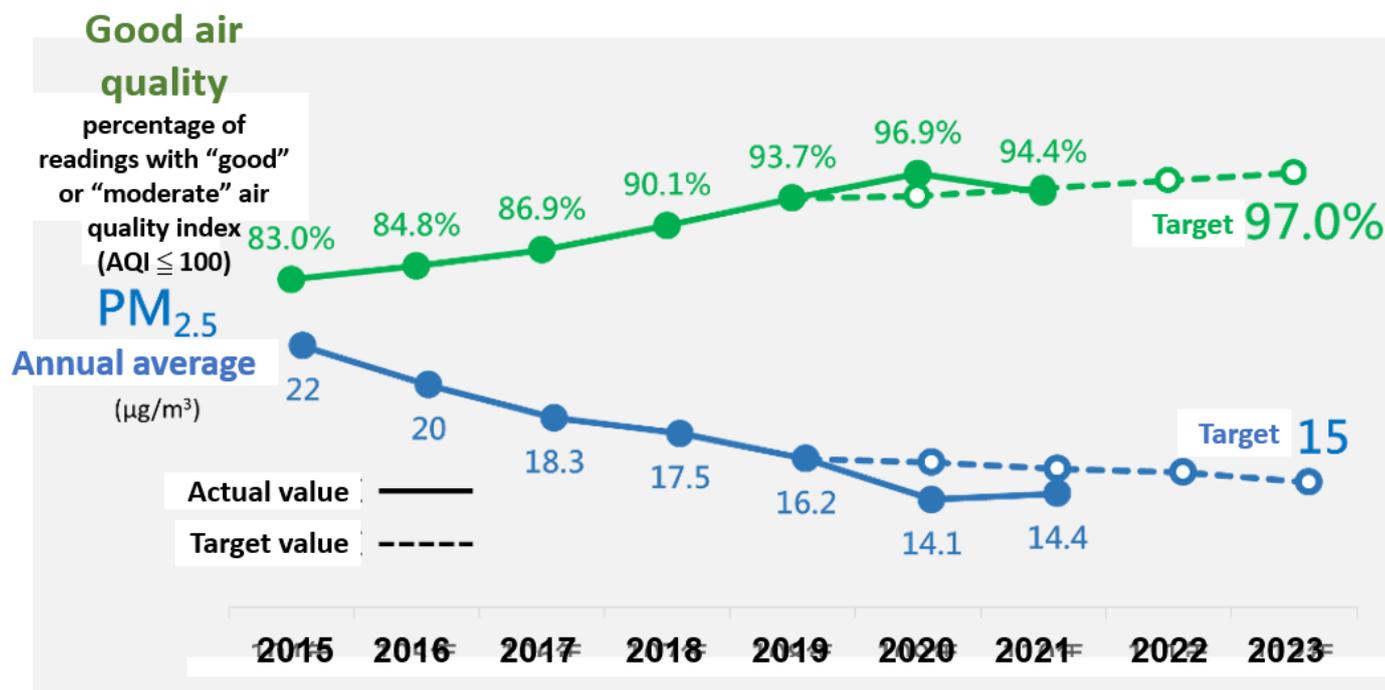


Image 2: The actual and target values of air quality from 2020 to 2023

3. Publishing the Taiwan Emission Data System (TEDS) 11.0

On 1 July 2021, the TEDS11.0, with 2019 set as the baseline year, was published on the EPA's website (<https://teds.epa.gov.tw/>), available for downloading. Compared with contents in TEDS10.1, which sets 2016 as the baseline year, air pollutant emissions have shown significant drops, including a 26% decrease of PM_{2.5} emissions, 40% of SO_x emissions, 22% of NO_x emissions, and 10% of non-methane hydrocarbon (NMHC) emissions. It took a year and nine months to complete editing and checking relevant emission data that covers the entire country (Taiwan proper, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu) and calculate the estimated emission amounts of individual pollution sources by category. The editing time was much shorter (by more than a year) than that of previous versions.

4. Emergency controls and operations for air quality deterioration

Regarding seasonal poor air quality in certain regions, the EPA has considered the response practices of local governments, as well as joint efforts by upwind counties and cities for large-area response. As a result, on 3 March 2022 the revised *Regulations Governing Emergency Measures to Prevent Deteriorating Air Quality* (空氣品質嚴重惡化緊急防制辦法) were announced. First, the name has been changed to *Regulations Governing Alert Issuance and Emergency Response for Deteriorating Air Quality* (空氣品質嚴重惡化警告發布及緊急防制辦法). Key revisions include tightening the requirements for emission reduction, increasing the number of targets subject to compulsory emission reduction, lowering the qualifications for establishing a command center, authorizing the formulation of response measures against mobile sources, and requiring cooperation from upwind counties and cities in reducing emissions.

The *Regulations* mainly mandate administrative offices and private and public premises to take short-term response measures and, at the same time, notify the public to increase self-protection measures in order to help maintain air quality. These revisions were made after taking into account recent air quality

improvements. The number of incidents of severe air pollution where the Air Quality Index surpassed 200 have been substantially reduced, thus attention has now turned to reducing the number of red alerts (AQI>150), as well as focusing more on reducing the frequency of short-term air quality deterioration. At the same time, to meet the requirement of making a three-day air quality forecast instead of a forecast for only the following day, the time to activate a response mechanism has been moved up.

Additionally, several large pollution sources have now become new targets required to lower their emissions. These include coal-burning power plants, combined heat and power (CHP) plants, the steel smelting industry, the petrochemical industry, and privately and publicly run incinerators. It is clearly stated that local governments can draw up response measures for vehicles based on traffic developments and situations within individual regions under their jurisdictions. This way, both factories and vehicles operators can share responsibilities for lessening pollution. Finally, large-scale transmission is a characteristic of air pollution. With references to the “Good Neighbor Clause,” under the revisions, upwind counties and cities are mandated to reduce pollution during periods of poor air quality so as to reduce the number of pollutants carried downwind.

Looking to the future, the EPA hopes that the central and local governments will work together on the *Air Pollution Control Plan* to protect the public’s health by keeping the average national annual concentration of pollutants below 15µg /m³ in 2023. The long-term improvement strategy involves performing ongoing multiple tasks via the implementation of various air pollution prevention and control measures. It is hoped that everyone, including both public and private entities, can support and coordinate with these efforts.

2. Project Breaks Ground to Improve River Quality in Chiayi County

The river quality in Chiayi County is taking a big step forward! Under the witness of the EPA Deputy Minister Hung-Teh Tsai and Chiayi County Magistrate Chang-Liang Weng, the EPA-subsidized project was launched on 10 February, aiming to improve the water quality at the Lioujiao Main Ditch. The groundbreaking ceremony demonstrated the resolve of both the EPA and Chiayi County Government to jointly clean up local water bodies and build a quality environment so that the rivers are more welcoming to the public.

The Lioujiao Main Ditch (the river section between Nonglu Bridge and Paishui Bridge in Liao-jiao) is located in the central business district in Singang, Chiayi, where there are important landmarks and buildings nearby like Singang Park, the town library, and Singang Town Hall. Fengtien Temple, a Class 3 national historic site, is also nearby with numerous religious visitors. This section of the river mainly takes in the household wastewater from Singang’s central business district as well as wastewater generated by several livestock farms, leading to poor water quality and environments.

A relevant project on the Lioujiao Main Ditch will be carried out by the Chiayi County Government to enhance water quality with an approved budget of NT\$69,763,752, out of which the EPA will subsidize NT\$48,834,626. To effectively treat the water, two purification facilities will be installed, one each in Wenchang Elementary School and Singang Park, which will intercept wastewater from the middle section of the ditch in east Singang and the B Line. They are capable of treating 425 metric tons of wastewater every day via contact aeration before discharging the treated water into the ditch.

Moreover, both facilities will be underground to beautify landscaping. Their installation will be planned in conjunction with the lotus pond in front of Wenchang Elementary School and Singang Park to provide a better living environment.

The EPA notes that having clean rivers requires the joint participation of the central and local governments as well as the public. The central business district in Singang will be completely transformed after the water quality improvement project is completed and successfully kickstarts the comprehensive development of the surrounding neighborhoods.

3. Fee Rate and Regulations Revised for Evaluating Environmental Impact Assessment Documents

The Regulations Governing Fee Rates for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Documents Evaluation (環境影響評估書件審查收費辦法) have gone through eight amendments since its announcement. The latest amendment clearly defines extra-large-scale development activities in special zones, and large development activities like building special zones, roads, airports, environmental engineering projects, power transmission lines, etc. The EPA, after having referenced evaluation experiences in recent years, adjusted certain fee rates.

The EPA pointed out that it has looked through how fees have been collected in recent years concerning the evaluation of EIA documents. The fee rates are thereby adjusted to achieve better operation in actual practices:

I. Revision of Article 6: Should the EIA documents submitted by developers who fit one of the following two conditions, the amount of fees based on the attached table in Article 2 is to be halved:

1. Developers are to find alternative options in the original site and submit documents again for reevaluation after the competent authority deems it not to be developed after the first evaluation.
2. Developers required by the *Environmental Impact Assessment Enforcement Rules* (環評法施行細則) to enter the second EIA stage only submit the environmental impact statements for the first EIA stage.

II. Revision of the attached table in Article 2:

1. Extra-large-scale development activities

(1) Development activities in specialized parks

i. For petrochemical industrial zones, an activity that applies to develop or accumulates developed areas of 500 hectares or more.

ii. For other specialized parks, an activity that applies to develop or accumulates developed areas of 1,000 hectares or more.

(2) Constructions of nuclear power plants, projects that install new facilities, or decommission of nuclear reactors.

(3) Constructions of facilities that store or process radioactive wastes.

2. Large-scale development activities...

(2) Development activities in specialized parks

i. For petrochemical industrial zones, activity that applies to develop or accumulates developed areas of 100 to less than 500 hectares.

ii. For other specialized parks, activity that applies to develop or accumulates developed areas of 100 to less than 1,000 hectares.

(3) Development activities on roads

i. Constructions of highways or express ways.

ii. Extensions of highways or expressways, or constructions of access roads and interchanges, with a length of at least 30 kilometers.

(7) Development of airports

i. Constructions of airports.

ii. Constructions of airport runways.

iii. Extensions of airport runways by over 500 meters.

iv. Relocation of the centerline of an airport runway.

(10) Construction of environmental engineering

i. Regarding landfills or incinerators for general wastes or general industrial wastes, construction of new sites, expansions of existing sites, or projects that expand treatment capacities.

ii. Regarding intermediate handling or terminal treatment facilities for harmful industrial wastes, construction, expansions, or projects that expand treatment facilities.

4. Enterprises Urged to Implement Self-monitoring and Reporting after Incident

of Gas Station Pollution Site Delisting

After counseling, inspection, announcement, and remediation procedures under the supervision and guidance of the local environmental protection bureau, the groundwater pollution level of a gas station pollution site in Guanmiao district, Tainan had been verified to be within control standards and in conformance with the regulations. As a result, the EPA announced the delisting of the pollution site and reminded business owners to implement self-monitoring and reporting of the monitoring results regularly.

The groundwater pollution remediation site located at the Guanmiao Interchange of National Freeway 3 in Guanmiao District, Tainan City, is classified as of gas station pollution category. In a previous inspection by Tainan City Environmental Protection Bureau, a suspected oil spill was found at the site, which was then announced by the Tainan City Government and the EPA to be a pollution control site and a remediation site. After remediation was carried out by the party responsible for the pollution under active supervision and guidance of the Tainan City Environmental Protection Bureau, levels of groundwater pollutants such as benzene, toluene, methyl tert-butyl ether and total petroleum hydrocarbons were verified to meet the *Groundwater Pollution Control Standards*. As such, the EPA announced the delisting (of the site) on 14 February.

To prevent soil and groundwater pollution and strengthen storage tank management, the EPA amended in December 2020 the *Regulations for Installation and Management of Facilities for Preventing Pollution of Groundwater Bodies and Monitoring Equipment in Underground Storage Tank Systems*, targeting the storage system of 25 oil products, including petrol, diesel and fuel oil, and nine organic substances which are subject to the soil and groundwater pollution regulations (totaling 34 substances). These systems require pollution prevention measures in place in compliance with the regulations, as mentioned earlier.

The EPA continues to carry out joint supervision with all environmental protection bureaus and urges business owners to self-monitor and report the monitoring results at regular intervals to prevent soil and groundwater pollution.

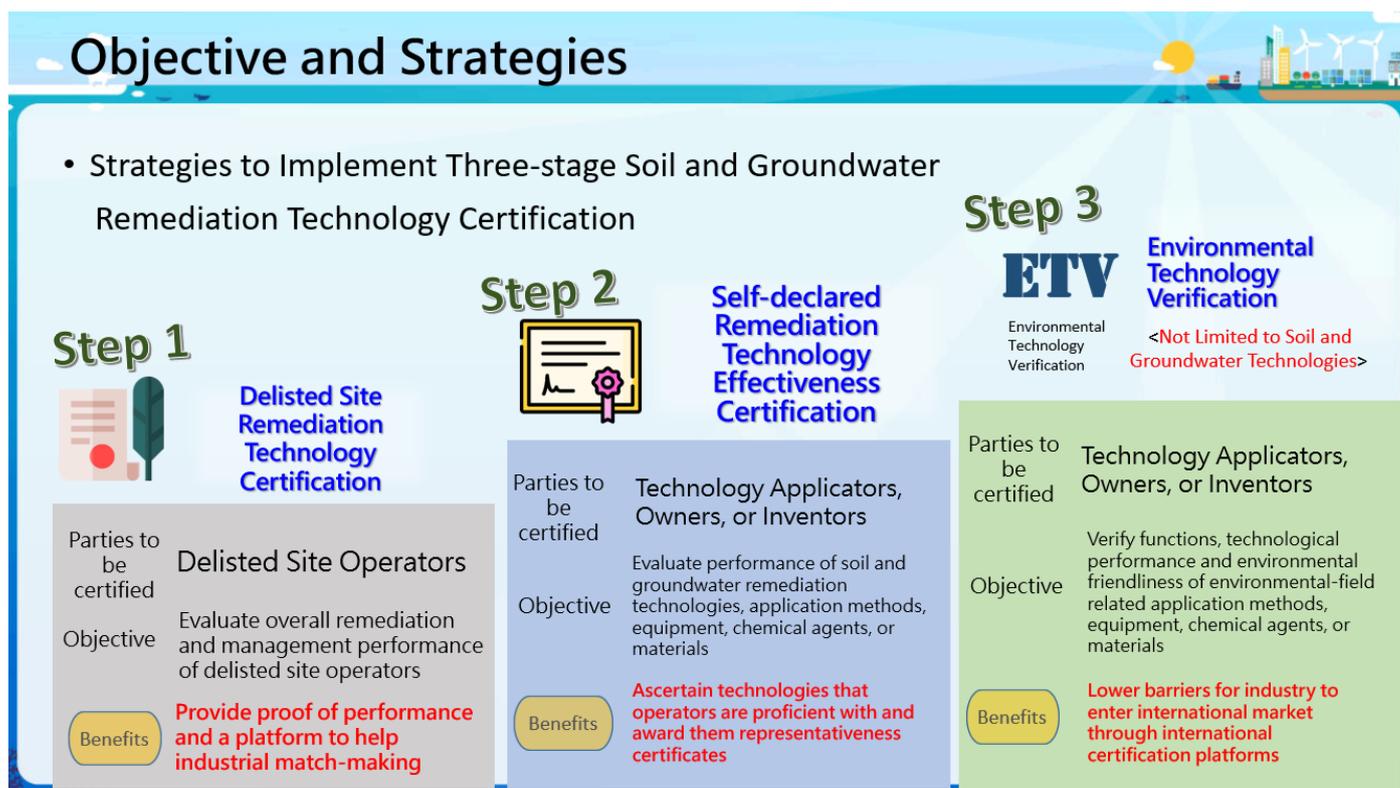
5. Soil and Groundwater Remediation Technology Certification Will Help Environmental Enterprises Enter International Market

To carry forward the achievements of soil and groundwater pollution remediation of the past 20 years, the EPA launched in 2021 the soil and groundwater pollution investigation and remediation technology certification system, with plans to implement a three-stage certification scheme consisting of Delisted Site Remediation Technology Certification, Remediation Technology Effectiveness Certification and Environmental Technology Verification.

The EPA explained that it is often difficult for parties responsible for pollution to select appropriate remediation technologies and strategies to counter soil and groundwater pollution incidents. The first step in the EPA's implementation of the soil and groundwater pollution investigation and remediation certification system is to choose companies with outstanding remediation technology and good remediation project management, and that had operated in pollution sites delisted within the last five years. They would then be awarded with delisted site remediation technology certificates in both Chinese and English. A summary of relevant information, such as cases of successful remediation, general company information and remediation processes would be placed on a website for the public to reference. With the issuance of these certificates, the compilation of domestic cases detailing different types of sites and environmental

conditions will enable the public to conduct quick inquiries and consultations. The certificates will also serve as proof of work performance for remediation companies to promote their services.

The EPA stated that in 2022 it would continue to implement the Soil and Groundwater Pollution Investigation and Remediation Technology Effectiveness Certification, beginning with self-declarations by remediation companies of remediation technology effectiveness, followed by the issuance of technology certificates upon review and approval by experts. The scope and effect of applicable conditions will be listed on the front so that the functions, limitations, and effects of domestic technologies can be accurately evaluated and the technologies quality-checked to ensure that the public can obtain good technical services. To assist domestic remediation companies and the environmental protection industry to enter the international market, the EPA will establish the environmental technology verification system based on the ISO 14034 Environmental Technology Verification standard. Starting from soil and groundwater remediation technologies and covering other environmental protection technologies developed domestically over the years, the performance, innovativeness, and environmental friendliness of these technologies will be systematically evaluated. Then through mutual certification by international organizations, the system could help form a “national team” representing the domestic environmental protection industry that will help Taiwan’s innovations enter the international market and help solve environmental problems worldwide. The EPA emphasized that implementing the three-stage soil and groundwater pollution investigation and remediation technology certification system will accelerate the remediation of domestic polluted sites, establish technological models and provide guidance for the upgrade, improvement, and eventually internationalization of domestic technologies. Visit the Soil and Groundwater Pollution Remediation Funds website (<https://sgw.epa.gov.tw/Public/misc/service>) for more information.



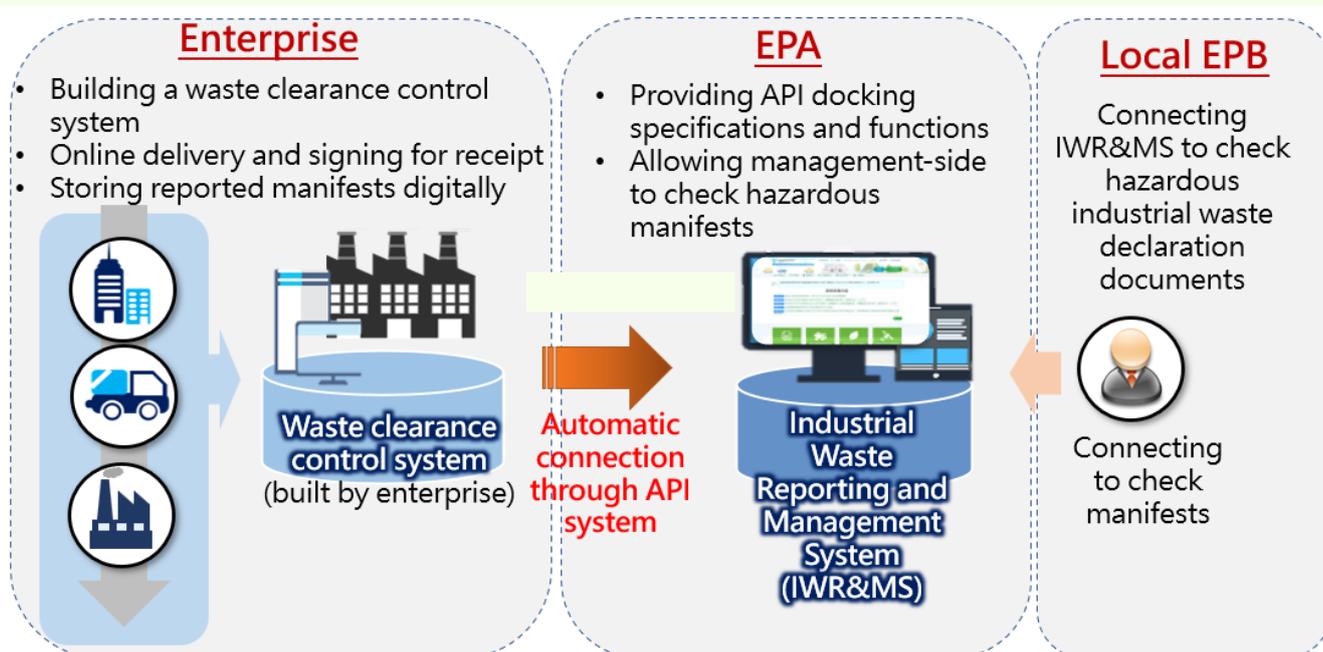
6. Regulations Amended to Allow Unregulated Enterprises to Use Electronic Manifests

The EPA amended the *Methods and Facilities Standards for the Storage, Clearance, and Disposal of*

Industrial Waste. The amendment applies to unregulated enterprises that previously were not required to report hazardous industrial waste electronically. These enterprises will change from traditional paper-based methods for reporting to using electronic manifests, thereby providing a more diversified channel for unregulated enterprises to report their hazardous industrial wastes. The new method not only helps to conserve energy and reduce the use of paper, but also improves management efficiency.

The EPA explained that in the past, unregulated enterprises reported hazardous industrial wastes by using laborious and time-consuming paper-based manifests. To align with the electronification of government services, this amendment added stipulations for unregulated enterprises regarding electronic manifests and other procedures related to reporting hazardous industrial wastes. If the online manifest procedures introduced in this amendment are adopted, enterprises will be able to digitally store and review reported manifests, reducing energy and paper use. In addition, reporting times will be shortened, while competent authorities can also search manifests online, increasing overall management efficiency.

Promoting Online Manifests



7. Preannouncement to Add Chlorpyrifos and Chlorpyrifos-methyl as Prohibited Ingredients for Environmental Agents

The EPA has preannounced an amendment to *Prohibited Ingredients for Environmental Agents and Testing Methods*, adding Chlorpyrifos-methyl as a prohibited ingredient regarding the manufacture, processing, import, export, sale, or use of environmental agents; adding Chlorpyrifos as a prohibited ingredient regarding the manufacture, processing, and import of environmental agents, and; establishing a threshold value of 10 MDL (Method Detection Limit).

This amendment is made in response to the international trend of tightening regulations on Chlorpyrifos and to prevent potential health risks posed by long-term exposure to environmental agents containing Chlorpyrifos and Chlorpyrifos-methyl. In particular, it is to protect sensitive groups (such as infants, children, and pregnant women) in their home and surrounding environments, as well as safeguard the general public's health and living environment. With the authority granted by Article 7 of the *Environmental Agents*

Control Act, Chlorpyrifos-methyl and Chlorpyrifos have been listed as prohibited ingredients in environmental agents.

The EPA stated that its investigation revealed that currently, no environmental agent in the country had registered Chlorpyrifos-methyl as an ingredient. As such, listing Chlorpyrifos-methyl as a prohibited ingredient has no impact on Taiwan's industries. In contrast, Chlorpyrifos is an active ingredient found in current environmental agents. To safeguard public health from the use of environmental agents, the manufacture, processing, and import of Chlorpyrifos-containing environmental agents will be prohibited starting from 31 December 2023. Meanwhile, the EPA has requested the manufacturers of environmental agents containing Chlorpyrifos to add a warning on product labels indicating that the product is suitable only for outdoor use.

In accordance with the *Administrative Procedures Act*, the EPA has completed administrative procedures such as the draft preannouncement and discussion regarding this amendment. Relevant information and detailed content can be found in the EPA Press Section, where additional files can be downloaded.

(http://enews.epa.gov.tw/enews/fact_index.asp)

8. Public Urged to Reuse Clothing to Help the Environment

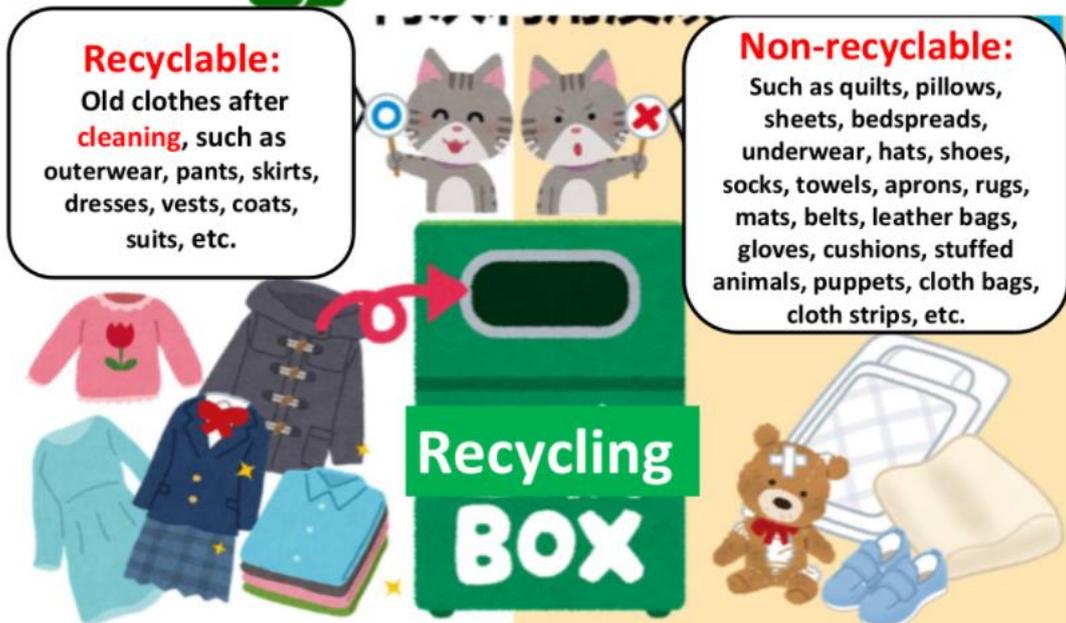
According to statistics, nearly 70% of used clothing items recycled every year in Taiwan can be reused, while more than 30% ends up as waste because they are too soiled or otherwise in poor condition. The EPA recommends the public to use their used clothing to the fullest extent before placing them in recycling bins. With love and kindness, many used clothing items can be cleaned, sorted, and given to people in need to extend item lifespans, while also reducing waste generation.

On 8 November 2021, aiming to increase the public's awareness of the recycling channels for used clothing items and how to recycle them, while simultaneously increasing the recycling rate and other benefits from using used clothes, the EPA issued *A Guide for the Public to Recycle Used Clothing* in order to strengthen public awareness of the concept and practice of recycling used clothing. The EPA stated that recyclable used clothes refer mainly to items that are clean and still wearable, such as outerwear, pants, skirts, dresses, vests, coats, suits, etc. After cleaning and sorting, the public can hand used clothing over to the recycling trucks of cleaning squads or place them in used clothing recycling bins approved by local governments. Some fashion brands have set up recycling bins in their stores to recycle used clothes and fulfill their corporate social responsibility. In addition, privately operated second-hand clothes recycling sites are another channel for recycling used clothes. Furthermore, the EPA has set up a National Treasure Map of Unused Goods, which collects data from more than 1,500 used clothing recycling and repair sites for public inquiries.

Clothing recycling bins are provided by local governments for welfare groups to install, and the EPA urged the public not to place any item other than old clothing in such bins and to keep the surrounding environment clean and tidy. If unsanitary conditions, untidiness, impediments to traffic, or illegally placed recycling bins are found, the public can call the free number 0800-066-666 or contact the local environmental protection bureau to report them.



Classify first before recycling



9. Recycling Scope Adjusted for Refrigerators and Washing Machines Starting from 1 March 2022

Because of the emergence of new products on the market and the increasing diversity of product types, for proper recycling, clearance, and disposal of discarded home appliances the EPA announced that the recycling scope for refrigerators and washing machines was expanded starting from 1 March 2022 in order to ensure that waste products enter the recycling system and to prevent environmental pollution caused by improper dismantling.

The EPA stated that in response to the emergence of new products and the increasing diversity of types of home appliances on the market, the EPA had amended the announced items in the *Scopes for the Articles and the Packaging and Containers Thereof and the Enterprises Responsible for Recycling, Clearance, and Disposal*, so as to address the public's recycling needs.

The definition of refrigerators has been adjusted in this amendment, primarily considering that freezers or freezerless refrigerators are now commonly used in households. As such, freezer-only or freezerless refrigerators are both classified as electric refrigerators, and in reference to the definition given by CNS (National Standards of the Republic of China), "refrigerator" and "ice bucket" have been renamed as "freezer, refrigerator, refrigerator with freezer or electric refrigerator." However, the recycling scope explicitly excluded walk-in, open-style, cabinet, display, and workbench refrigerators and those for biomedical use. Since large-capacity washing machines have become the market's mainstream, the recycling scope was also expanded to cover those with a laundry capacity of 6 to 25 kg of dry clothes.

Through this amendment, the recycling scopes of refrigerators and washing machines have been adjusted to align with the current status of waste products. The public is reminded that when purchasing new television sets, washing machines, refrigerators, air conditioners and heaters, old units matching the newly purchased appliances' type, quantity, time and delivery address can be handed over to the vendors to be recycled free of charge. Another option is to contact cleaning squads and arrange a time and place to have old appliances

transported away. Yet another option is to inquire about contact information of recyclers, consulting services or other pertinent issues by calling the EPA Resource Recycling Hotline 0800-085717 and the Resource Recycling Network, and then send the old appliances into the recycling system.

10. Regulations for Food Waste Reuse in Livestock Farms Revised to Prevent Spread of African Swine Fever

The EPA has revised regulations to align them with the Council of Agriculture’s announcement of a ban on the transportation of food waste, animal waste, and scraps from livestock slaughter to pig feeding sites, starting from 1 October 2022. However, livestock farms with more than 200 heads of livestock are not subject to this regulation if the waste has been approved for reuse by the relevant local environmental protection agencies under the *Waste Disposal Act*.

The EPA stated that to be in line with the Council of Agriculture’s policies for preventing the spread of African swine fever, revisions were made to food waste recycling management methods in the *Management Regulations for Reuse of Common Industrial Waste*. The revision stipulates food waste that is directly reused as feed, or as raw material to make feed, shall be handled according to the *Feed Control Act* and the *Statute for Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases*, in order to improve food waste management methods and meet recycling management requirements.

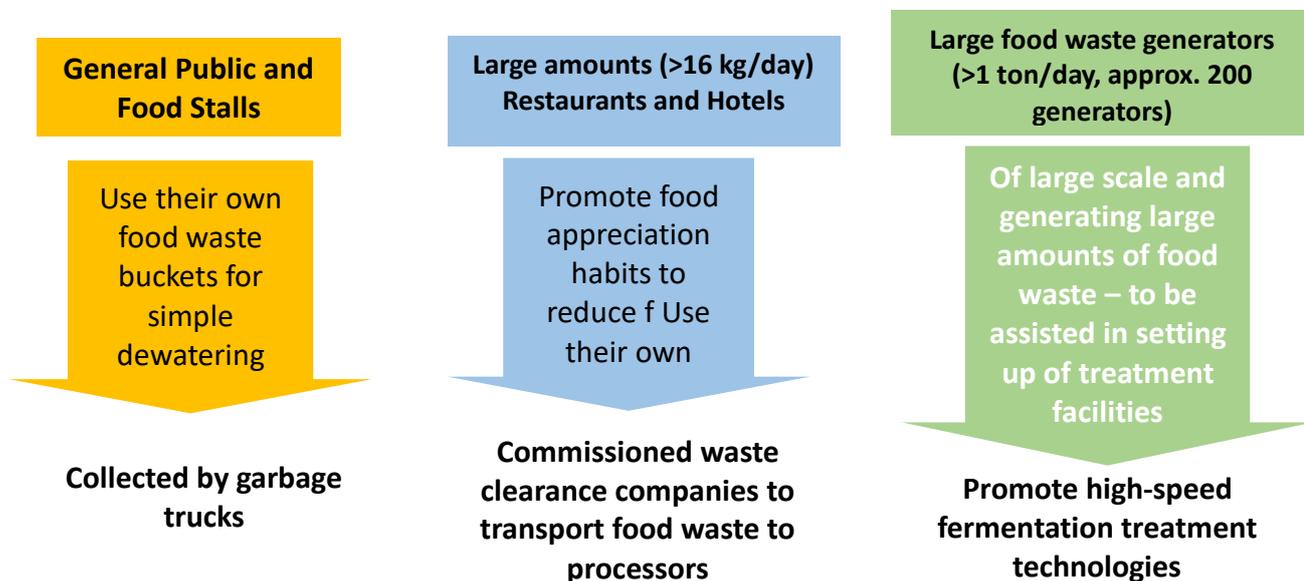


Figure: New Measures after Ban to Use Food Waste as Pigswill Becomes Effective

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