



# Environmental Policy Monthly

Environmental Protection Administration, R.O.C. (Taiwan)

ISSN: 1811-4008 GPN: 2008600068

The EPM is available at <http://www.epa.gov.tw/environmentalpolicymonthly>



## Feature Article

### Draft of National Climate Change Action Guidelines Announced

To promote Taiwan's greenhouse gas reduction policy, on 9 November 2016, the EPA announced the formulation of a draft of the *National Climate Change Action Guidelines* (國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領), in accordance with Article 9 Paragraph 1 of the *Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act* (溫室氣體減量及管理法). On 16 November and 1 December, the consultation meeting and the second inter-ministerial discussion meeting were held, respectively. To forge the guidelines, the EPA has taken into account the Paris Agreement and advanced measures from other countries. The guidelines will serve as a roadmap for Taiwan's greenhouse gas reduction by laying out visions, goals and principles for responding to climate change, along with rolling out the direction for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The EPA began drawing up the guidelines as soon as the *Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act* was promulgated. The EPA started out by asking for suggestions and opinions from a wide range of experts, academics and NGOs, and convened meetings of related governmental agencies to discuss details. While drawing up the draft of the *National Climate Change Action Guidelines*, the EPA took into account the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

and has given equal weight to both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The guidelines contain greenhouse gas reduction policies for six sectors, and climate change adaptation policies in eight areas as mentioned below. It also covers topics suggested by members of the public, such as enhancing public participation, risk management, green financing, carbon pricing, and education. Through the implementation of a climate change platform for

#### In This Issue

Feature Article: Draft of National Climate Change Action Guidelines Announced.....	1
EPA and Local Governments Discuss Bottom Ash Reutilization Management.....	3
Government Agencies Join Forces to Promote Circular Economy for Livestock Industry.....	4
EPA Urges Landowners to Patrol Diligently to Prevent Illegal Dumping.....	5
EPA and Tainan City Government Jointly Hold Toxic Substance Emergency Response Drill.....	7
Experts from 15 Countries Attend Water Pollution Law Enforcement Workshop Held in Taipei.....	8
EPA's Water Quality Protection Department Signs MOU with France's CEDRE.....	9
Wastewater Information Disclosure Unveils Major Violations.....	10
Regulations for Encouraging Low-carbon Products Preannounced.....	11
Briefs.....	11

collaboration, the EPA hopes to build Taiwan's climate change adaptation capacity and advance toward achieving long-term greenhouse gas reduction targets so as to ensure sustainable development.

The *National Climate Change Action Guidelines* cover:

### 1. Climate change adaptation

- 1) Strengthening disaster risk assessment and governance
- 2) Enhancing the resilience of basic infrastructure
- 3) Ensuring water efficiency and the balance between supply and demand of water resources
- 4) Safeguarding land security and strengthening integrated management
- 5) Preventing coastal disasters and ensuring the sustainability of marine resources
- 6) Improving energy supply and industrial adaptation
- 7) Ensuring agricultural security and preserving biodiversity
- 8) Strengthening medication and sanitation, enhancing disease prevention and control, and improving health risk management

### 2. Climate Change Mitigation

- 1) Adjusting the energy framework and increasing efficiency
- 2) Transitioning to innovative green businesses, and implementing sustainable production and consumption
- 3) Developing green transportation and increasing the energy efficiency of the transportation system
- 4) Establishing sustainable buildings and low-carbon living spheres
- 5) Promoting sustainable agriculture

6) Reducing environmental loads and establishing a circular society

For short- and mid-term reduction targets and specific measures that the stakeholders are concerned about, the EPA is currently drawing up phased reduction targets and related schemes according to the *Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act*. Meanwhile, ministries responsible for energy, manufacturing, transportation, housing, commerce, and agriculture are required to formulate their greenhouse gas reduction and control action programs. Local governments are also required to put forth their own emission reduction implementation programs. All programs and measures included will be based on the principles of the Action Guidelines, promoted for public understanding in an open and transparent fashion, and actively implemented.

The EPA values all stakeholders' opinions concerning the draft of the *Action Guidelines*. Suggestions from experts, academics, and civil organizations include enhancing risk communication and management, cooperation between the central and local governments, and public participation. In response to these suggestions, the EPA has revised the Action Guidelines accordingly, adding complementary policies in areas such as enhancing public participation, risk management, green financing, carbon pricing, and education. Through the climate change collaboration platform, the EPA will promote effective interministerial greenhouse gas reduction management in order to attain the benefits of sustainable social, economic, and environmental development, while safeguarding public health.

As civil organizations take great concern in the stipulation of phased reduction targets, the EPA will begin the procedure of conducting public hearings and submit results to the Executive Yuan for approval. All interested parties are welcome to attend the hearings and participate in reviewing relevant programs and schemes. The progress of implementation for all targets will also be reviewed later along with related programs.

The *National Climate Change Action Guidelines* (draft) is being revised in accordance with public opinion. After being approved, the implementation of the Action Guidelines will be reviewed every five years based on the achievements regarding phased control targets,

the performance of ministerial action programs, local implementation programs and other related programs.

## Waste

# EPA and Local Governments Discuss Bottom Ash Reutilization Management

On 17 November 2016, the EPA convened the Nationwide Environmental Agencies Coordinating Meeting and discussed matters pertaining to the use of products made with incinerator bottom ash and the channels through which such products are used. They also discussed the excessive stockpiles of products made of bottom ash which could lead to reuse operators reducing or refusing to accept bottom ash, which thus may affect the operation of incinerators.

The treatment and flow of incinerator bottom ash is an issue that attracts public attention. To address the issue, in September 2016, the EPA established a specialized team to inspect the flow of incinerator bottom ash. This team also supervises the work of local government environmental protection bureaus in tracking the flow of products made of bottom ash to ensure product quality and safe use. The task force is also working with local governments to ensure that public works carried out in their jurisdictions use bottom ash products whenever possible, devise a certification system for such products, and reexamine their bottom ash reutilization management mechanisms. The goal is to strengthen the flow management of incinerator bottom ash products, improve their quality and find new uses for them. This improved management of incinerator bottom ash utilization channels will help realize the objective of resource reuse.

Bottom ash is reutilized by organizations contracted by local governments. These organizations are required by law to treat bottom ash to meet stated standards before it leaves their premises for reuse. Meanwhile, local governments are responsible to audit the product flows reported by these organizations, and the treatment fee can only be paid to a recycling organization after a report is submitted to and verified by the local competent authority. If local authorities discover that bottom ash has not gone to its reported destination, not only will the fees not be paid but the local authority will be obliged to report the offending contractor to the local prosecutors office for fraud.

To find more uses for bottom ash, recently the EPA along with related government engineering units

successfully launched the Using Bottom Ash Products in Road Construction Pilot Plan. The EPA has co-announced three related guidelines with the Public Construction Commission: *Multi-Functional Recreation Concrete (MRC)*, *Graded Aggregate for Base Course*, and *Controlled Low Strength Material (CLSM)* – to which two operational manuals – *Incineration Bottom Ash (IBA) Recycled Aggregate as Graded Aggregate for Base Course* and *IBA Recycled Aggregate as CLSM* – have now been added.

The EPA is also working with local governments to ensure that public works being carried out in their jurisdictions use bottom ash products whenever possible. Many local governments have already established inter-agencies teams to do this, and some have held meetings with public construction contractors to request using a certain percentage of bottom ash products. Some local governments have also set bottom ash product quotas for each of their internal departments.

The EPA is fully aware that the key to successful bottom ash product utilization is the quality of the products. The EPA is currently looking into establishing a certification procedure for bottom ash products – covering the certification and verification system, related regulations, and testing procedures – to raise the quality of products made with bottom ash. The EPA is also looking into amending the *Management Measures for Reusing Refuse Incinerator Bottom Ash* (垃圾焚化廠焚化底渣再利用管理方式) to strengthen control over the use and the flow of bottom ash products, increase product quality, and open up more channels for its utilization.

## Government Agencies Join Forces to Promote Circular Economy for Livestock Industry

For almost one year now, the EPA and the Council of Agriculture have jointly managed applications of livestock enterprises to use fermentation liquid and solid digestate as agricultural fertilizer, instead of flushing livestock slurry away, subjecting it to anaerobic fermentation produces liquid and digestate that can be turned into fertilizer and biogas fuel, and in the process reducing water and electricity costs for the enterprises concerned. Livestock slurry is also diverted from polluting Taiwan's rivers.

On 24 November 2015, the EPA announced amendments to the *Water Pollution Control Measures and Test Reporting Management Regulations* (水污染防治措施及檢測申報管理辦法), adding a chapter on the use of fermentation liquid and digestate as agricultural fertilizer. The EPA has been collaborating with the Council of Agriculture (COA) over the previous year to make implementation of the policy more feasible. After a recent review of difficulties encountered during implementation, the EPA made further amendments on 28 October 2016 to simplify related regulations so as to reduce the testing requirements for livestock enterprises.

To actively help livestock enterprises benefit from the new policy, the EPA has marshaled interministerial resources and increased incentives to promote a livestock enterprise circular economy. During the initial stage, the EPA will be subsidizing local governments to assist livestock enterprises with their proposals to use fermentation liquid and digestate as agricultural fertilizer, as well as conducting analyses of the composition of the fermentation liquid and digestate and the soil and groundwater of farmlands on which it is used. Application for such services will be free of charge.

The EPA has marshaled interministerial resources and increased economic incentives for livestock enterprises. The COA is offering low-interest loans (1.04%) to livestock enterprises to invest in facilities while the Bureau of Energy under the Ministry of Economic Affairs has announced a rise in the wholesale price of electricity generated with biofuels from anaerobic digestion facilities. The higher price of NT\$5.0087 kW/h should encourage livestock enterprises to generate and sell green electricity. To date, local governments have held 80 explanatory meetings and helped 267 farms to apply for assistance.

Among these farms, 20 have submitted their applications to local agricultural bureaus for preliminary review, 22 have applications under secondary review by the COA, and 12 have received approvals from their local government for using fermentation liquid and digestate as agricultural fertilizer.

On 26 November 2016, EPA Minister Ying-Yuan Lee and COA Deputy Minister Chang-liang Weng attended a large promotional event put on by the Yunlin County Government and subsidized by the EPA to promote the utilization of livestock fermentation liquid and digestate as agricultural fertilizer. The event aimed to extol the economic benefits of using animal slurry and stressed that such utilization was simple, clean, and cost effective.

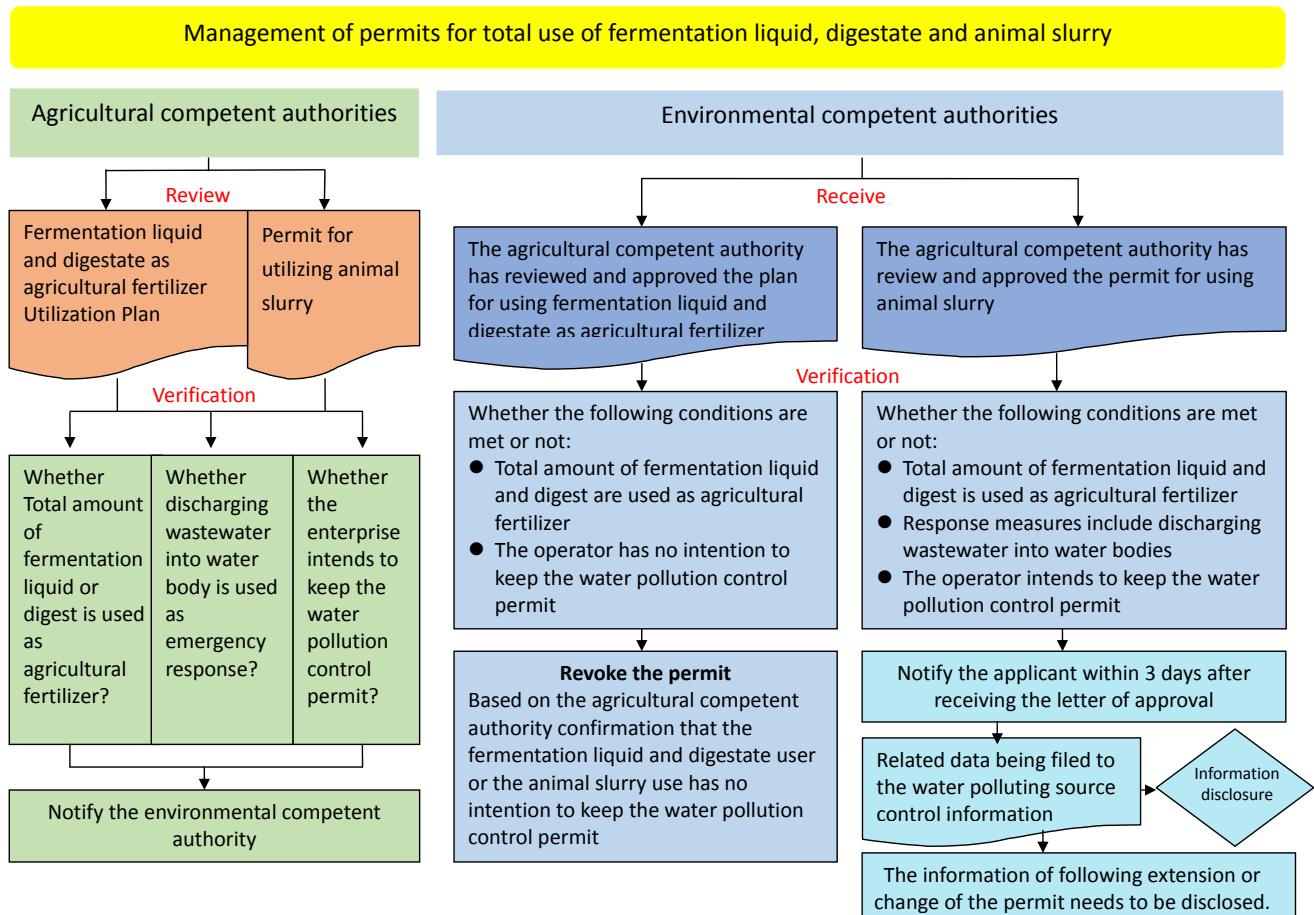
Speaking at the event, EPA Minister Ying-Yuan Lee pointed out that applying for permission to use fermentation liquid and digestate as agricultural fertilizer is a simple process, and that initially the EPA will subsidize local governments to assist livestock operators compose utilization proposals and conduct related analyses. All the livestock enterprises need to do is make a phone call to their local government environmental protection bureau. Using fermentation liquid and digestate as agricultural fertilizer will save them the electricity bills of running third stage wastewater treatment facilities and the fertilizer portion of their water pollution control fees. They can also gain favor with their neighbors by creating less odor, and the rivers will also benefit from not being polluted by livestock slurry.

The event was also an occasion to commend 14 farms in Yunlin County for obtaining the permit for using fermentation liquid and digestate as agricultural fertilizer. The event participants also visited San Jeou Farm, the first private farm to obtain the approval. The visitors were able to see first-hand the process by

which the slurry is separated by anaerobic digestion into biogas for fuel and digestate for agricultural fertilizer.

In the past, livestock slurry was treated as wastewater or waste, which meant that permits for effluent discharge and waste clearance and disposal were needed in accordance with the *Water Pollution Control Act* (水污染防治法) and the *Waste Disposal Act* (廃棄物清浄法) to prevent slurry from polluting

the environment or waterbodies. The idea of using of anaerobic fermentation liquid and digestate from livestock slurry as agricultural fertilizer changed previous perceptions about slurry, raising its value as a useful resource that can increase soil fertility and produce biogas for fuels, while reducing the amount of slurry entering rivers. Taking into account the improvements to river water quality, air quality in rural areas and economic benefits, the EPA is thus actively promoting the policy.



**Environmental Inspection**

## EPA Urges Landowners to Patrol Diligently to Prevent Illegal Dumping

During the investigation of illegal dumping cases, the EPA has discovered that in recent years, unscrupulous business operators have come up with a new ruse: They rent land or warehouses from landowners on the pretext of storing raw materials and then, within a short space of time, dump large amounts of industrial waste on the land and disappear, leaving the landowner to bear the considerable cost of having the waste disposed of properly. The EPA thus is calling on the landowners to step up patrols of any land they rent out to prevent dishonest business people from using such land to dump waste.

According to EPA statistics, there are 194 locations listed as controlled illegal dumping sites. To

deter enterprises from illegally dumping waste, environmental agencies patrol these sites along with



routes that have a high potential for being used for dumping an average of 1,492 times per year. On average, 50 sites are cleaned up annually, giving the local environment a chance to recover. The types of industrial waste removed include waste sludge, electric arc furnace slag, and varieties of liquid waste.

In recent years, the EPA has discovered that some unscrupulous business operators have been renting land or warehouses from landowners on the pretext of wanting to store raw materials. They then dump large amounts of industrial waste on the land within a short space of time and disappear without a trace. For example, in 2013 a landowner in Taoyuan City rented out a storage unit at NT\$28,000 per month to a business operator, who then proceeded to move barrels of waste to the site for storage. The landowner discovered that the warehouse was illegally dumped industrial waste only after the renter fell behind in the rental payments and disappeared without a trace. The landowner reported it to the Taoyuan County Environmental Protection Bureau and the case is still being investigated to clarify who is responsible for the cleanup.

According to the *Waste Disposal Act*, a landowner who rents out land or commercial premises in which waste is illegally dumped is liable for cleanup if the offending party cannot be traced or is unable to pay the costs, and if it can be shown that the landowner

knew of the dumping or was overtly negligent in some way. In addition to facing a large cleanup bill, the landowner would probably also be required to cooperate with law-enforcement agencies, and may even be summoned to court.

The EPA has been working on a number of advanced inspections to track and catch illegal dumping offenders. These inspections include identifying and patrolling hot sites and routes attractive to offenders, and increasing the use of satellite imagery, unmanned aerial vehicles, and geographical location tracking software. Advanced tools help to deter dumping and prevent the spread of pollution by allowing the EPA to screen for suspected dumping sites, analyze spatial changes of dumping sites in real-time, and integrate information on illegal dumping from various sources.

The EPA urges owners of land, unused factories or warehouses to make certain that they know what their premises will be used for when renting them out and to make regular checks of their premises during the rental period to ensure that unscrupulous enterprises are not using them as illegal dumping sites. The EPA is also asking the general public to keep their eyes open and report to environmental agencies any activity in their neighborhood that they suspect could be linked to waste dumping, so that inspectors can be quickly dispatched to inspect.



▶ Environmental inspectors conduct an onsite evaluation in a factory.

## Toxic Substance

## EPA and Tainan City Government Jointly Hold Toxic Substance Emergency Response Drill

On 23 November 2016, the EPA and the Tainan City Government jointly held the annual national toxic substance accident emergency response drills in Tainan City. EPA Deputy Minister Tzu-Chin Chang and Tainan City Deputy Mayor Chun Tso Yen personally directed the drills. A total of 20 units from central and local governments, the army, and private-sector joint prevention organizations participated. The drill was an exercise in how to quickly integrate and build momentum in the public and private sectors for accident response so as to reduce risk and prevent environmental pollution.



▶ The EPA and the Tainan City Government co-hold a toxic chemical substance incident response drill in Tainan City.

There has been a trend in recent years for tank trucks to be increasing in size, and thus the difficulty of dealing with road spills and lifting overturned tank trucks with cranes has also increased. To test combined emergency response capabilities, this year's drill was thus based on the scenario of a large tank truck carrying acrylonitrile that overturned, causing the spill of its load and that enters the marine pollution of the harbor. Around 200 participants took part, including personnel from the Environmental Protection Bureau, Fire Bureau and Police Department of Tainan City; the army's 39th Chemical Corps, Anping Harbor Police; Anping Harbor Fire Brigade; the Coast Guard Administration; the EPA's Bureau of Environmental Inspection and the Southern Toxic Chemical Accident Response Expert Team; and, the private sector's joint toxic accident prevention and response organization, including Chi Mei Corporation, Nanpao Resins, and Sanling Road Haulage. The drills were realistic and passed off without a hitch, and should prove to be useful for other agencies or units that want to carry

out similar rehearsals.

For the acrylonitrile spill scenario, the incident was dealt with through the assistance of some high-tech gear such as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) monitoring from the skies, infra-red fiber optical (OP-FTIR) equipment, and a heavy duty toxic chemical clean-up vehicle. The national toxic substance spill emergency response drill was an opportunity to demonstrate how the use of these tools and well-developed techniques can quickly bring a land-harbor chemical spill under control, and the environmental personnel involved gained valuable experience.

The purpose of the emergency response drill was to help prevent spills of chemicals during transportation, and enhance response methods when such accidents actually occur. The annual drill serves to improve in-situ decision making skills and response coordination of competent authority and emergency response personnel. Involving private-sector companies also

teaches them how to lend support, give emergency first-aid, and avoid contact with hazardous chemicals. The EPA would like to see more use of private-sector resources, manpower, and equipment, along with the fostering of more disaster-prevention awareness

among the public. If the EPA's goals of robust prevention, quick response, and thorough post-incident restoration can be achieved, then the damage to property and the environment from toxic chemical spills will be reduced considerably.

## Water

# Experts from 15 Countries Attend Water Pollution Law Enforcement Workshop Held in Taipei

The Taiwan EPA co-hosted the Strategies and Practices for Water Pollution Law Enforcement Workshop with the USEPA and Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) in Taipei on November 8-10, which had a total of 61 participants from 15 nations. Officials from the Taiwan EPA, local environmental protection bureaus, and scholars and experts attended the workshop.

The workshop was one of this year's activities under the International Environmental Partnership Program (IEP). During the three-day agenda, participants discussed and exchanged experiences related to the topics of: Control Strategies for Water Pollution; Water Pollution Inspection Practices; Technology Used in Water Pollution Inspection and Practice; Water Pollution Control and Enforcement: Status and Challenges and Success Stories in Asian Countries;

and, the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network. Participants visited the EPA, exchanged opinions and toured the sewage treatment plant of Hsinchu Science Park to learn about the implementation of sewage treatment and pollution control by the Park Bureau.

The IEP was officially launched in 2014 by the Taiwan EPA and its founding partner, the USEPA. Through



▶ EPA Minister Ying-Yuan Lee speaks at the opening ceremony of the Water Pollution Law Enforcement Workshop.



a simple partnership concept and a diverse approach to cooperation, and to build up achievements on environmental improvement at the regional and international levels, the IEP has formed a network of expert platforms in the region and the world dedicated to addressing common environmental challenges such as climate change, environmental law enforcement and environmental education, as well as environmental capacity building of schools, communities and countries.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, EPA Minister Ying-Yuan Lee said that no efforts have been spared in water pollution law enforcement in recent years. Taiwan has established a full range of enforcement strategies and practical experience and is willing to share its experience in environmental protection with other countries. Taiwan is looking forward to strengthening cooperation with Southeast Asian countries in environmental law enforcement and assisting these countries in protecting the environment while developing their economies. This workshop aimed to provide a platform for this purpose. Through

exchanging experiences, nations in Southeast Asia can work together to protect the Earth and environment.

Minister Lee also gave a keynote speech entitled *The Strategy and Effectiveness of Environmental Enforcement in Taiwan*. He said that in recent years, the Taiwan EPA has been promoting a number of new environmental enforcement strategies, such as amending the *Water Pollution Control Act* (水污染防治法) and related measures to raise penalties, launching new programs of total maximum daily loads (TMDL), and using fermented pig slurry as farmland fertilizer. The most important thing is to strengthen water pollution enforcement, and using technological tools to monitor environmental quality and control emissions of industrial pollutants will be the trend of future environmental law enforcement.

The EPA said that the workshop would help showcase Taiwan's achievements in the area of environmental protection and establish a network of cooperation with Asian countries in environmental law enforcement.

## Water

# EPA's Water Quality Protection Department Signs MOU with France's CEDRE

To strengthen marine pollution prevention and emergency response, EPA Deputy Minister, Mr. Thomas Shun Kuei Chan, led a delegation of officials and experts to France's CEDRE (Center of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution), where a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Taiwan EPA's Department of Water Quality Protection and CEDRE. On 22 November 2016, under the witnesses of Deputy Minister Chan and colleagues from both sides, Director Jiunn-Hong Yeh of the Department of Water Quality Protection signed the MOU with Stéphane Doll, Director of France's CEDRE.

Established in 1979, CEDRE aims to provide governments and civilian organizations in France the necessary technologies, equipment consultations and professional knowledge to deal with spills of hazardous substances that occur in marine, coastal, or inland water bodies. To fulfill this task, CEDRE's personnel has to stand by on a 24-hour basis, and, when necessary, be ready to rush to a site to join an emergency response team and be prepared to provide professional knowledge, advice and counter-measures from a sound scientific and technological standpoint. Over the years, CEDRE has participated in dealing with numerous marine pollution incidents in France and other countries, contributing significantly

to emergency responses to marine pollution incidents.

The EPA is the competent authority for preventing marine pollution in Taiwan. To further build the capacity for marine pollution control and emergency response capabilities, the EPA has adopted the doctrine of: "Light equipment in the front, backed up by heavy equipment at the rear. Allocation of resources should be dispersed, whereas mobilization of manpower should be done by tier." This allows the EPA to provide rapid initial response to control pollution incidents. In addition, to enhance marine pollution response efficiency, the EPA has been

subsidizing local governments to purchase the necessary emergency response equipment. The EPA has also held several international symposiums on marine pollution emergency response practices, inviting experts from CEDRE, the European Union, the United States, France, and Australia to share their experiences and technologies.

The signing of the MOU demonstrates the determination of Taiwan and France to work together on marine pollution emergency response. Le Télégramme, a regional French newspaper, reported the signing of the MOU between Taiwan and France, stating that in the future both countries will work together glove-in-hand to face the multi-faceted challenges of marine pollution, and jointly exert their efforts in protecting the marine environment.

## Water

# Wastewater Information Disclosure Unveils Major Violations

The EPA has established the Water Pollution Control Related Information Disclosure Platform (<http://waterpollutioncontrol.epa.gov.tw>) to provide instant information on the state of Taiwan's aqueous environments. The platform provides information on water pollution control limits, online reporting, automated wastewater quality and quantity monitoring data, inspection results and penalties resulting from violations, for all enterprises on the control list. The platform gives the public quick access to water pollution related information and is a part of government efforts to improve information transparency.

The Water Pollution Control Information Disclosure Platform has been up and running since 7 March 2016, and provides the following to the public:

- Information on approved water pollution control measures and test reports which show the raw materials that the enterprises concerned are using, volumes of effluent, original wastewater water quality items, wastewater treatment utilities, wastewater treatment procedures, effluent water quality items, and permitted effluent discharge volumes.
- Information on applications to resume operation, which reveals the details of approved water pollution control measures and sludge improvement plans.
- Water quality and quantity automated monitoring data, which shows the real-time water quality monitoring results for major polluters, as well as effluent discharge volumes, the condition of wastewater treatment facilities, and statistics on daily and monthly effluent discharges.
- Information on penalties issued for violators, which includes the type and scale of violations, enterprises that failed to meet deadlines for improvements, suspension or revocation of

licenses for dedicated wastewater treatment personnel, professional environmental engineers who certified incomplete information on wastewater treatment permits, and violations by environmental laboratories.

The listed enterprises have had their water pollution control permit and reporting information published on the *Water Pollution Control Act* Related Information Disclosure Platform in five batches, starting from 1 April 2016 and ending on 31 October 2016. As of 4 October, information on 13,907 enterprises has been disclosed; 135 major polluters that conduct automated wastewater quality and quantity monitoring; 13 major violators; one enterprise that failed to complete the improvement by the deadline which, after being penalized several times, now meets requirements; and, the review of resumption of operation plans for nine enterprises. The establishment of the comprehensive information platform makes the distribution of water pollutants more transparent. As information becomes more transparent, the public will be able to better understand the quality of the concerned environmental water bodies.

The EPA points out that the disclosure of information on water pollution control permits, reported items and wastewater automated monitoring data allows the public and environmental agencies to keep a

close watch on effluent discharges so as to better detect abnormal situations or illegal actions and deter polluting behaviors.

## Ecolabeling

# Regulations for Encouraging Low-carbon Products Preannounced

To effectively promote low-carbon products and increase the incentives for enterprises to apply for carbon reduction labels for their products, on 23 November 2016, the EPA in accordance with the provisions of the *Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act* (溫室氣體減量及管理), formulated the draft of the *Regulations for Encouraging Low-carbon Products* (低碳產品獎勵辦法).

The purpose of the *Regulations for Encouraging Low-carbon Products* is to stipulate the conditions under which enterprises can apply for a reward for their products, and the ways they can be rewarded. The time period in which they can apply for the reward, as well as the review, abolition and revocation of the reward are also stated in the draft.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 24 of the *Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act*, government agencies at all levels should strengthen their efforts to promote awareness of climate change mitigation and greenhouse gas emission reduction to schools, enterprises, and members of the public. A part of these efforts is the establishment of the low-carbon products labeling system and the promotion of low-carbon products. In this regard, the reward scheme is developed to provide incentives for enterprises.

Therefore, in accordance with Article 27 Paragraph 2 of the *Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act*, the EPA formulated the *Regulations for Encouraging Low-carbon Products*, the main points of which are as follows:

1. Definition of the products with the same type of carbon labels
2. The conditions, time period and ways of application
3. Reward measures
4. Regulations pertaining to review procedures
5. The conditions under which rewards are abolished or revoked
6. The obligation of enterprises which receive the reward to participate in promotional activities

## News Briefs

### Malaysian Officials Visit Taiwan to Gain E-waste Recycling Experience

Ms. Datin Hanili Ghazali, Director of Hazardous Waste Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Malaysia, led six other Malaysian officials and four experts from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to visit Taiwan from 15-18 November 2016. In addition to paying a visit to the EPA, they also met with electrical and electronic waste recycling operators to gain some experience in e-waste recycling. Executive Secretary Yiong Shing Sheu of the Resource Recycling Fund of the EPA, met the delegation and shared Taiwan's procedures and management system in

e-waste recycling, allowing the visitors to gain a deeper understanding of how Taiwan's resource recycling system works.

In October 2016, the Taiwan and US EPAs along with the Malaysian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, jointly organized the sixth International E-waste Recycling Management Network conference in Kuala Lumpur. After the conference, the Malaysian government planned to promote domestic e-waste recycling starting in 2017, and arranged officials to visit Taiwan to go through an in-depth study of Taiwan's e-waste recycling system. The Malaysian officials and accompanying experts were briefed on the Four-in-one Program for Recycling Resources,

the operational structure of resource recycling funds, determination of the recycling fee rates, and the inspection and auditing of subsidized recycling organization

### Eleven Enterprises Receive Outstanding Toxic Chemical Substances Management Awards

To enhance the accident prevention and emergency response capacities of the government and of toxic chemical substances operators, the EPA held the 2016 Toxic Accident Case Studies and the Outstanding Toxic Chemical Substances Management Awards Ceremony on 18 November 2016. More than 300 people from industry, government, academia and research institutes attended the event.

The event was divided into two parts. The first part was the award ceremony at which the winning enterprises also shared their experiences. Those with outstanding performance in toxic substance management were encouraged to share their know-how so that others can follow. A total of 30 enterprises participated in the contest, which was broken down into four categories: High-tech Industry, Traditional Industry, Non-manufacturing Industry, and R&D Units. Eleven enterprises with outstanding performance were chosen for the awards after deliberation and reviews.

The winning enterprises included:

1. High-tech Industry: The 5th Plant of Taiwan Semiconductors Manufacturing Corporation and the Powerchip Technology Co. Ltd.

2. Traditional Industry: Taiwan Chlorine Industries Ltd., The Kuanyin Plant of the Chemours Company, the Kuanyin Plant of Merck Ltd (Taiwan), the Lin-yuan Plant of Formosa Plastics Corporation, and China Steel Corporation.

3. Non-manufacturing Industry: Taiwan Responsible Care Association, Fu Jen Catholic University, and National Taiwan University Hospital.

4. R&D Units: Refining and Manufacturing Research Institute, CPC Corporation, Taiwan.

The winners of the awards and their achievements are available on the Disaster Prevention Management Information System (<http://toxicdms.epa.gov.tw/GTO/>).

The second part of the event was focused on the case studies of the 12 toxic accidents that took place in Taiwan in 2016. Through knowledge sharing and technology exchange, valuable references were provided to disaster relief agencies.

### The Environmental Policy Monthly to Be Published in Electronic Version Only Starting January 2017

Starting in January 2017, the Environmental Policy Monthly (EPM) will be issued in electronic form only. A new Environmental Policy Quarterly will be printed in March, June, September and December every year. The Quarterly will be mailed to current EPM subscribers. To subscribe to the electronic version of the EPM, please go to the EPM webpage ([http://web.epa.gov.tw/en/FileDownloadPage\\_EN.aspx?path=420](http://web.epa.gov.tw/en/FileDownloadPage_EN.aspx?path=420)), or scan the QR code on the front page of the latest issue.



▶ EPA Deputy Minister Tzu-Ching Chang (front, fifth from left) with the winners of the Outstanding Toxic Chemical Substances Management Awards

#### Environmental Policy Monthly R. O. C. (Taiwan)

#### Publisher

Ying-Yuan Lee, Minister

#### Editor-in-Chief

Shyh-Wei Chen

#### Executive Editors

Shiuan-Wu Chang; Yu-Ling Yang;  
Shao-Wen Chang; Jason Hoy

#### Translator

Peter Morehead

#### Editorial and translation support provided by:

Hui-Kuo Consulting, Ltd.


For inquiries or subscriptions to the printed version, please contact:

Environmental Policy Monthly  
Environmental Protection Administration  
Office of Sustainable Development

83, Sec. 1, Jhonghua Rd.,  
Taipei 100, R.O.C. (Taiwan)

tel: 886-2-2311-7722, ext. 2211  
fax: 886-2-2311-5486

Contents Copyright 2016.

Printed with soy ink on recycled paper. 

行政院新聞局出版登記證局版北市誌字第 1611 號  
中華郵政北台字第 6128 號執照登記為雜誌交寄