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受文者：台灣區表面處理工業同業公會

發文日期：中華民國 112年8月18日
發文字號：環署空 字第 1121099162 號
速別：普通件
密等及解密條件或保密期限：
附件：英譯內容修正對照表草案、意見表

主旨：檢送「空氣污染防制法」英譯版本修正對照表草案，請轉知相關單位，並協助於112年8月31日（星期四）前檢視提見，詳如說明，請查照。

說明：

一、為提升本署主管法規之英譯品質，本署通盤檢視主管法規現行已完成英譯內容，請貴機關（單位）協助就「空氣污染防制法」現行英譯版本全文（https://reurl.cc/QXQYa5）及附件1修正對照表草案檢視提見，如有意見請於112年8月31日（星期四）前依附件2格式以電子郵件提供本案聯絡人。

二、本案聯絡人：周文安技士，電話：02-23712121 分機6102，電子郵件：wenan.chou@epa.gov.tw。

正本：直轄市環保機關、縣(市)環保機關、外國商會在台組織、中華民國全國工業總會、台灣區環保設備工業同業公會、台灣鋼鐵工業同業公會、台灣農機工業同業公會、台灣區表面處理工業同業公會、台灣區水泥製品工業同業公會、台灣科學園區科學工業同業公會、台灣區塑膠製品工業同業公會、台灣區預拌混凝土工業同業公會、中華民國工業區廠商聯合總會、台灣區金屬資源再生工業同業公會、台灣區電機電子工業同業公會、台灣區金屬品冶製工業同業公會、台灣橡膠暨彈性體工業同業公會、台灣區酸鹼工業同業公會、台灣區合成樹脂接著劑工業同業公會、台灣區冷凍空調工程工業同業公會、台灣區環境保護工程

專業營造業同業公會、台灣區塑膠原料工業同業公會、台灣區石油化學工業同業公會

副本：

署長 張子敬

本案依照分層負責規定
授權單位主管決行

英譯內容修正意見表

英譯內容建議修正條文	建議修正原因說明

意見表電子檔可至下列網址或QR-CODE下載

https://reurl.cc/v7MZmA

Comparison Table for Amendment of Air Pollution Control Act

*The full current text of Air Pollution Control Act can be accessed on the following website. : https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=O0020001

* The intrinsic content of this act remains unchanged; this revision is based on ensuring the accuracy of the translation.

Proposed amendments	Current text
Article 3 Terms used in the Act are defined as follows: 1. Air pollutants: They refer to airborne substances sufficient to jeopardize directly or indirectly public health or the living environment. 2. Pollution sources: They refer to physical or chemical operating units that emit air pollutants. Pollution sources are classified as follows: (1) Mobile pollution sources: They refer to the pollution sources which are able to change location under their own power. (2) Stationary pollution sources: They refer to the pollution sources other than mobile pollution sources. 3. Motor vehicles: They refer to vehicles that travel on a roadway under their own power and are not dependent on rail or electric power systems, and include motorcycles. 4. Living environment: It refers to property, animals and plants and their reproductive environments that have a close relationship with the lives of humans. 5. Emission standards: They refer to the	Article 3 Terms used in the Act are defined as follows: 1. Air pollutants: They refer to airborne substances sufficient to jeopardize directly or indirectly public health or the living environment. 2. Pollution sources: They refer to physical or chemical operating units that emit air pollutants. Pollution sources are classified as follows: (1) Mobile pollution sources: They refer to the pollution sources which are able to change location under their own power. (2) Stationary pollution sources: They refer to the pollution sources other than mobile pollution sources. 3. Motor vehicles: They refer to vehicles that travel on a roadway under their own power and are not dependent on rail or electric power systems, and include motorcycles. 4. Living environment: It refers to property, animals and plants and their reproductive environments that have a close relationship with the lives of humans. 5. Emission standards: They refer to the

maximum concentration or total quantity allowed for the presence of each type of air pollutants in waste gas emissions, or the emissions per unit of raw materials, fuels or products.	maximum concentration or total quantity allowed for the presence of each type of air pollutants in waste gas emissions, or the emissions per unit of raw materials, fuels or products.
6. Air quality standards: They refer to the concentration limits for air pollutants in outdoor air.	6. Air quality standards: They refer to the concentration limits for air pollutants in outdoor air.
7. Air pollution control regions (hereinafter referred to as control regions): They refer to each class of control region delineated based on the demands placed upon air quality by land use within a region or in accordance with current air quality conditions.	7. Air pollution control regions (hereinafter referred to as control regions): They refer to each class of control region delineated based on the demands placed upon air quality by land use within a region or in accordance with current air quality conditions.
8. Nature protection and conservation areas: They refer to ecological conservation areas, nature reserves, wildlife preserves and national forest preserves.	8. Nature protection and conservation areas: They refer to ecological conservation areas, nature reserves, wildlife preserves and national forest preserves.
9. Total quantity control: It refers to the restrictive measures imposed to control the total allowable emissions of air pollutants within a specific area in order to improve air quality effectively.	9. Total quantity control: It refers to the restrictive measures imposed to control the total allowable emissions of air pollutants within a specific area in order to improve air quality effectively.
10. Total quantity control zones: They refer to the areas delineated based on topographical and meteorological conditions and in accordance with the total quantity control requirements.	10. Total quantity control zones: They refer to the areas delineated based on topographical and meteorological conditions and in accordance with the total quantity control requirements.
11. Control technologies: They refer to pollutant reduction technologies adopted to reduce air pollutants from stationary pollution sources. Major	11. Control technologies: They refer to pollutant reduction technologies adopted to reduce air pollutants from stationary pollution sources. Major

categories of control technologies are stated as follows: (1) best available control technology : It refers to the commercialized technology that provides the greatest available reduction in pollutant emissions and that pollution sources, after taking into consideration energy, environmental and economic impacts, shall be required to adopt. (2) lowest achievable emission rate control technology : It refers the technology adopted to reduce air pollutant emissions from pollution sources to the lowest achievable emission rate by use of scientific methods after the impact on energy, environment, economy and health is taken into account. 12. Idle: When the engine of a motor vehicle is operating continuously while the vehicle is stationary. 13. Air quality maintenance zones: Air quality maintenance zones refer to the specific zones where mobile pollution sources are restricted or prohibited for maintenance of air quality. 14. Volatile organic compound containing chemicals: The chemicals refer to any materials, products or articles containing volatile organic compounds.	categories of control technologies are stated as follows: (1) best feasible control technology: It refers to the commercialized technology that provides the greatest feasible reduction in pollutant emissions and that pollution sources, after taking into consideration energy, environmental and economic impacts, shall be required to adopt. (2) minimum achievable emission rate control technology: It refers the technology adopted to reduce air pollutant emissions from pollution sources to the minimum achievable emission rate by use of scientific methods after the impact on energy, environment, economy and health is taken into account. 12. Idle: When the engine of a motor vehicle is operating continuously while the vehicle is stationary. 13. Air quality maintenance zones: Air quality maintenance zones refer to the specific zones where mobile pollution sources are restricted or prohibited for maintenance of air quality. 14. Volatile organic compound containing chemicals: The chemicals refer to any materials, products or articles containing volatile organic compounds.
Article 6 Stationary pollution sources shall	Article 6 Stationary pollution sources shall

not be newly installed or modified within Class 1 control regions, with the exception of facilities for maintaining the livelihoods of residents within the region, facilities necessary for the operation and management of national parks, and national defence facilities. Newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources within Class 2 control regions in which pollutant emissions reach a certain scale shall be required to perform modelling and simulation for their pollutant emissions in order to verify that these emissions will not exceed allowable pollutant increase limits within the control region where the pollution source is located or within adjacent control regions where air quality might also be affected. Existing stationary pollution sources within Class 3 control regions shall reduce pollutant emissions. Newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources within Class 3 control regions in which pollutant emissions reach a certain scale shall employ best available control technology. In case of specific large pollution sources, the lowest achievable emission rate control technology shall be adopted. Pollutant emissions from newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources within Class 3 control regions shall perform modelling and simulation in order to verify that these emissions will not exceed allowable pollutant increase limits within the control region where	not be newly installed or modified within Class 1 control regions, with the exception of facilities for maintaining the livelihoods of residents within the region, facilities necessary for the operation and management of national parks, and national defence facilities. Newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources within Class 2 control regions in which pollutant emissions reach a certain scale shall be required to perform modelling and simulation for their pollutant emissions in order to verify that these emissions will not exceed allowable pollutant increase limits within the control region where the pollution source is located or within adjacent control regions where air quality might also be affected. Existing stationary pollution sources within Class 3 control regions shall reduce pollutant emissions. Newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources within Class 3 control regions in which pollutant emissions reach a certain scale shall employ best feasible control technology. In case of specific large pollution sources, the minimum achievable emission rate control technology shall be adopted. Pollutant emissions from newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources within Class 3 control regions shall perform modelling and simulation in order to verify that these emissions will not exceed allowable pollutant increase limits within the control region where

the pollution source is located or within adjacent control regions where air quality might also be affected. The central competent authority shall determine the pollutant emissions within Class 2 and Class 3 control regions, allowable pollutant increase limits, air quality modeling and simulation standards, types and scales of specific large pollution sources within Class 3 control regions, best available control technology, the lowest achievable emission rate control technology and the criteria for reduction of pollutants from existing stationary pollution sources.	the pollution source is located or within adjacent control regions where air quality might also be affected. The central competent authority shall determine the pollutant emissions within Class 2 and Class 3 control regions, allowable pollutant increase limits, air quality modeling and simulation standards, types and scales of specific large pollution sources within Class 3 control regions, best feasible control technology, the minimum achievable emission rate control technology and the criteria for reduction of pollutants from existing stationary pollution sources.
Article 8 The central competent authority may, based on topographical and meteorological conditions, designate single or multiple special municipalities, counties or cities between which it is possible for air pollutants to circulate,as a total quantity control zone, determine total quantity control plans, and officially announce and implement total quantity controls. Within a total quantity control zone that meets air quality standards, newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources from which pollutant emissions reach a certain scale shall be required to perform modelling and simulation for their pollutant emissions in order to verify that these emissions will not exceed allowable pollutant increase limits within the zone.	Article 8 The central competent authority may, based on topographical and meteorological conditions, designate single or multiple special municipalities, counties or cities between which it is possible for air pollutants to circulate,as a total quantity control zone, determine total quantity control plans, and officially announce and implement total quantity controls. Within a total quantity control zone that meets air quality standards, newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources from which pollutant emissions reach a certain scale shall be required to perform modelling and simulation for their pollutant emissions in order to verify that these emissions will not exceed allowable pollutant increase limits within the zone.

Within a total quantity control zone that does not meet air quality standards, an existing stationary pollution source shall apply to the special municipality, county or city competent authorities for authorization of its pollutant emissions and shall make reductions in accordance with the targets and deadlines that the central competent authority has designated based on air quality requirements. Newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources from which pollutant emissions reach a certain scale shall employ best available control technology. In case of specific large pollution sources, the lowest achievable emission rate control technology shall be adopted. Newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources shall acquire emission quantities sufficient to offset pollutant emission increases.	Within a total quantity control zone that does not meet air quality standards, an existing stationary pollution source shall apply to the special municipality, county or city competent authorities for authorization of its pollutant emissions and shall make reductions in accordance with the targets and deadlines that the central competent authority has designated based on air quality requirements. Newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources from which pollutant emissions reach a certain scale shall employ best feasible control technology. In case of specific large pollution sources, the minimum achievable emission rate control technology shall be adopted. Newly installed or modified stationary pollution sources shall acquire emission quantities sufficient to offset pollutant emission increases.
Existing stationary pollution sources that, as a result of the adoption of control measures, achieve actual emission reduction greater than designated reduction may bank, offset or trade the difference after authorization by the special municipality, county or city competent authorities. However, those that fail to achieve the designated reduction targets shall acquire emission quantities sufficient to offset.	Existing stationary pollution sources that, as a result of the adoption of control measures, achieve actual emission reduction greater than designated reduction may bank, offset or trade the difference after authorization by the special municipality, county or city competent authorities. However, those that fail to achieve the designated reduction targets shall acquire emission quantities sufficient to offset.
The central competent authority in consultation with relevant agencies shall determine the allowable pollutant increase limits in Paragraph 2, the scale	The central competent authority in consultation with relevant agencies shall determine the allowable pollutant increase limits in Paragraph 2, the scale

of the pollutant emissions in Paragraphs 2 and 3, the criteria for the authorization of the pollutant emissions of existing stationary pollution sources in Paragraph 3, types and scales of newly installed or modified pollution sources, the best available control technology, the lowest achievable emission rate control technology, and the regulations for the authorization of the actual emission reduction difference for banking, offsetting or trading in the preceding paragraph.	of the pollutant emissions in Paragraphs 2 and 3, the criteria for the authorization of the pollutant emissions of existing stationary pollution sources in Paragraph 3, types and scales of newly installed or modified pollution sources, the best feasible control technology, the minimum achievable emission rate control technology, and the regulations for the authorization of the actual emission reduction difference for banking, offsetting or trading in the preceding paragraph.
Article 14 Competent authorities at all levels and public and private premises shall promptly adopt emergency control measures when variations in meteorological conditions or other reasons cause there to be a concern of a serious deterioration in air quality. Competent authorities at all levels shall issue air quality deterioration alerts and shall prohibit or restrict the use of transportation vehicles, the emissions of air pollutants by public and private premises, and activities at government agencies and schools. For taking the emergency control measures mentioned in the preceding paragraph or cooperating with competent authorities at all levels to reduce coal-fired power generation, electricity generation enterprises may adjust types of fuels used for power generation, and the fuels used by the enterprises for gas-fired power	Article 14 Competent authorities at all levels and public and private premises shall promptly adopt emergency control measures when variations in meteorological conditions or other reasons cause there to be a concern of a serious deterioration in air quality. When necessary, competent authorities at all levels shall issue air quality deterioration alerts and shall prohibit or restrict the use of transportation vehicles, the emissions of air pollutants by public and private premises, and activities at government agencies and schools. For taking the emergency control measures mentioned in the preceding paragraph or cooperating with competent authorities at all levels to reduce coal-fired power generation, electricity generation enterprises may adjust types of fuels used for power generation, and the fuels used by the

generation and air pollutant emissions may increase accordingly. The electricity enterprises may report the increase to the central authority in charge of the area concerned for its review and also submit it to the central competent authority for its approval. After approval, the limitations on both fuels used per year and emission quantities indicated on the permits issued in accordance with Article 24 (4) are inapplicable to the electricity enterprises. If the approval is given based on the review in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, it's not limited by the contents of the environmental impact statement or the environmental impact assessment and the fuels used per year and emission quantities indicated in review conclusions. The air pollutant emission quantities increasing due to the adjustment mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be lower than the air pollutant emission quantities reduced due to implementation of emergency control measures or reduction of coal-fired power generation. If the adjustment is made due to implementation of emergency control measures, the period for which the increase is approved by the central competent authority shall be limited to the duration of the emergency. The regulations pertain to the air quality deterioration alerts and the emergency control measures issued in Paragraph 1, as well as the approval	enterprises for gas-fired power generation and air pollutant emissions may increase accordingly. The electricity enterprises may report the increase to the central authority in charge of the aera concerned for its review and also submit it to the central competent authority for its approval. After approval, the limitations on both fuels used per year and emission quantities indicated on the permits issued in accordance with Article 24 (4) are inapplicable to the electricity enterprises. If the approval is given based on the review in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, the contents of the environmental impact statement or the environmental impact assessment and the limitations on fuels used per year and emission quantities indicated in review conclusions are also inapplicable to the electricity enterprises concerned. The air pollutant emission quantities increasing due to the adjustment mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be lower than the air pollutant emission quantities reduced due to implementation of emergency control measures or reduction of coal-fired power generation. If the adjustment is made due to implementation of emergency control measures, the period for which the increase is approved by the central competent authority shall be limited to the duration of the emergency. The central competent authority in

procedure stated in Paragraph 2, shall be discussed among the relevant agencies by the central competent authority, and then submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval and promulgation. The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 amended on June 25, 2018 shall be implemented until Dec. 31, 2025.	conjunction with relevant agencies shall report to the Executive Yuan the air quality deterioration alerts issued in accordance with Paragraph 1, the emergency control measures and the approval procedure stated in Paragraph 2, and shall announce and implement the alerts, measures and procedure after the approval of Executive Yuan. The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 amended on June 25, 2018 shall be implemented until Dec. 31, 2025.