Content

Title：	Water Pollution Control Act Ch
Date：	2015.02.04
Legislative：	Promulgation of Add Articles 14-1、18-1、39-1、46-1、63-1、66-2 ～66-4 , 71、Delete Articles 38、65、Amend Articles 2、10、11、14、15、20、22、27、28、31、34～37、39、40、41、43-46、47-57、63、69、71 、73, by Presidential Order Tzong-Tun-Hwa-Tzong-1-Yi-Tzu No.10400014261 on February 4, 2015
Content：	Article 2 Terminologies used in this Act are defined as follows: I. Water: It means surface water or groundwater as it exists in any form. II. Surface water body: It means water, in part or in whole, existing in rivers, the sea, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, irrigation canals, all classes of water drainage channels and other systems. III. Groundwater body: It means the water existing in underground water-bearing strata. IV. Pollutant: It means a substance, biological organism or form of energy capable of causing water pollution. V. Water pollution: It means the introduction into water of substances, biological organisms or forms of energy that alters water quality, impacts the normal use of the water or endangers public health and the living environment. VI. Living environment: It means property, animals, plants and their reproductive environments that are closely connected with human life. VII. Enterprise: Enterprises mean companies, factories, mines and quarries, substitute wastewater treatment enterprises, livestock enterprises and other enterprises designated by the central competent authority. VIII. Wastewater: It means water containing pollutants produced by an enterprise through manufacturing, operating, the process of developing natural resources or the working environment. IX. Sewage: It means water containing pollutants produced by a source other than an enterprise. X. Wastewater and sewage treatment facilities: The facilities mean those that use physical, chemical or biological methods to treat wastewater or sewage so that it meets the control standards of this Act. XI. Water pollution control measures: The measures mean the installation of wastewater and sewage treatment facilities, connection to a sewage system, soil treatment, commissioning of treatment to a substitute wastewater treatment enterprise, installation of marine discharge pipelines, marine dumping and other methods of controlling water pollution permitted by the central competent authority. XII. Sewage systems: The systems mean all types of facilities used for the collection, pumping, conveyance, treatment and final treatment of the wastewater and sewage of public sewers and special-purpose sewers. XIII. Discharge point: It means a fixed discharge facility installed in accordance with the law through which wastewater or sewage enters a receiving water body. XIV. Effluent: It means wastewater or sewage prior to entering a receiving water body.

XV. Carrying capacity: It means the quantity of pollutants a water body can assimilate without jeopardizing its normal uses.
XVI. Water zone: It means all or some of the water bodies within an area delineated by the competent authority.
XVII. Water quality standards: The standards mean a quantitative value designated by the competent authority for the quality of a water body based on its optimal use.
XVIII. Effluent standards: The standards mean a regulatory limit for the quality or composition of effluent.

Article 10
Competent authorities at all levels shall install water quality monitoring stations, and issue official announcements of monitoring results at regular intervals and adopt appropriate measures.
The sampling frequency of the water quality monitoring stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined in accordance with the pollution characteristics whether to be on a monthly or seasonal basis and, when necessary, shall be shortened.
Locations, items, and frequency of the water samplings shall be taken into consideration by the geographic characteristics of thewatersheds, the quality and current situation of the water bodies,and shall also be revised regularly by competent authorities at all
levels according to the water monitoring report of every year and the need for water pollution remediation as well. The central competent authority shall establish the monitoring stations and determine the monitoring criterion mentioned in Paragraph 1.
Competent authorities at all levels may commission relevant agencies and analysis laboratories permitted by the central competent authority to perform water quality monitoring in Paragraph 1.
Relevant industry competent authorities shall monitor the yields of heavy metal, toxic chemicals, and agricultural chemicals in edible plants, fish, shrimps, shellfish, and sediments when the official announcement of testing results in Paragraph 1 failed to meet water body classifications and water quality standards, and measures to prohibit harvest and consumption of aquatic animal and plants shall be adopted when there is concern of the endangerment of human health, agricultural or aquacultural production.

Article 11
The central competent authority shall collect water pollution control fees from enterprises, sewage systems and households that discharge wastewater or sewage into surface water bodies based on their discharge water quality and water quantity or based on their discharge water quality and water quantity as determined through a calculation method designated by the central competent authority. The water pollution control fees in the preceding paragraph shall be provided exclusively for national water pollution control matters, and the disbursement items of these fees shall be the following.
I. Remediation of the pollution of surface water bodies and monitoring of water quality;
II. Improvement of water quality in drinking water source quality protection areas;
III. Improvement of water quality in water pollution total quantity control zones;
IV. Construction of primary and secondary public sewage system main pipes;
V. Construction of wastewater treatment plants and wastewater and sewage interception facilities;

VI. Construction of nightsoil dumping stations and nightsoil treatment plants;
VII. Construction of centralized treatment facilities for sludge produced by wastewater and sewage treatment facilities;
VIII. Water pollution control technology research and development, acquisition and strategy research and development;
IX. Disbursements necessary, and employment of personnel required, for implementation of fee collection work; and
X. Other relevant water pollution control work.
Disbursements for Subparagraph IX of Paragraph 2 shall not be higher than 10%.
The water pollution fees in Paragraph 1 may be collected in stages;the central competent authority shall determine collection times for each stage,collection targets, collection methods, calculation methods, fee paymentprocedures, fee payment deadlines, use for each stage, and other binding fee collection regulation matters.
Water pollution controlimplementation performance shall be reevaluated annually and reported to and filed for future reference with the Legislative Yuan.
Water pollution control fees in Paragraph 1 shall be distributed to the centraland local governments and the distribution principle shall be determined by the central competent authority after taking into account the requirements of each special municipality, county or city competent authority for pollution control.
Competent authorities shall set up a special fund consisting of water pollution control fees in Paragraph 1. The regulations for income,expenditure, custody and use of the fund shall be determined separately by Executive Yuan, the special municipality, county or city competent authority.
The central competent authority shall establish a fee rate review committee for water pollution control fees; the central competent authority shall determine establishment regulations for this committee.

Article 14
Those enterprises that discharge wastewater or sewage into surface water bodies shall apply to the special municipality, county or city competent authority for the discharge permit or simple discharge permit document and shall operate based on the registered items while discharging. In case of any change in the registered items, the concerned enterprise shall apply for the change with the special municipality, county or city competent authority before the change is made.
The registered items shall not be changed unless the change is reviewed and approved by the special municipality, county or city competent authority.
When the change in the registered items mentioned in the preceding paragraph does not involve the collection, treatment or discharge of wastewater, sewage,or sludge, the concerned enterprise, designated by the central competent authority, may perform the change of registration within the prescribed period.
The central competent authority shall determine the management regulations for the applicable entities, application forms, review procedures, issuance,cancellation and other items that shall be covered in the discharge permit or simple discharge permit document.

Article 14-1
Those enterprises designated and officially announced by the central competent authority shall, upon application for and modification of water pollution control measure plans,discharge permits or simple discharge permit documents, disclose the concentration and quantity of the pollutants that their discharged wastewater or sewage may contain.
When the wastewater or sewage discharged by an enterprise contains the pollutants not covered by the effluent standards and the

pollutant has been determined by the special municipality, county or city competent authority to be of concern of endangerment of ecology or human health, the enterprise shall submit a risk assessment and management report in accordance with the requirements provided by the central competent authority to explain the risk of its wastewater or sewage on the ecology and human health and risk management measures that can be adopted.
For the report reviewed and approved of the preceding paragraph, the special municipality, county or city competent authority shall approve, in accordance with the review results,the concentration or total quantity limit indicted in the water pollution control measures plan, discharge permit, or simple discharge permit document.
Pollutants in Paragraph 2, assessed and determined necessary by competent authorities at all levels, shall be added to the effluent standards.

Article 15
The validity period for discharge permits and simple discharge permit documents shall be five years. Those that still wish to continue to use their permits or permit documents after expiration shall, within the five-month period starting six months prior to expiration, apply to the special municipality, county or city competent authority for the approval of an extension. Each extension shall not exceed five years.
When there is concern with ecological or human health risks due to deterioration of water quality within the validity period of a discharge permit or simple discharge permit document in the preceding paragraph, and the special municipality, county or city competent authority considers that the registered items in the permit shall not be able to protect the water bodies or the risks may be harmful for the public welfare, the authority shall modify the registered items or cancel the concerned permit or permit document.

Article 18-1
Enterprises or sewage systems that discharge wastewater or sewage shall follow an approved collection, disposal unit, and flow process, drain from an approved and registered discharge point or from a discharge point authorized by the management authority (agency) into a sewage system, and not reroute discharge.
The wastewater or sewage of the preceding paragraph that requires treatment before it can meet the control standards determined by this Act shall not be diluted with non-treated water that meets the standards determined under this Act.
In case the rerouted discharge and dilution mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs are made to rescue personnel or salvage major treatment facilities recognized by the competent authority in an emergency, and the special municipality, county or city competent authority is informed within three hours, then the rerouted discharge and dilution shall not be subject to the said restriction.
Wastewater and sewage treatment/pretreatment facilities installed by enterprises or sewage systems shall be equipped with adequate functions and equipment and maintain normal operation.

Article 20
An enterprise or sewage system shall apply to the special municipality, county or city competent
authority for permission before storing or diluting the wastewater, and shall obey all the items
registered on the permit. But the enterprise shall apply for a wastewater dilution permit only if there are no other alternative wastewater treatment facilities or methods.
The central competent authority shall determine the management regulations for the applicable entities, application forms, review procedures, issuance, cancellation and other items that shall be obeyed covered in the wastewater storage or dilution permit in the

preceding paragraph.
Those permitted to store and dilute wastewater pursuant to Paragraph 1 shall report wastewater treatment circumstances to special municipality, county or city competent authority based on the format, content, frequency and method provided by the competent authority.

Article 22
Enterprises or sewage systems shall, based on the format, content, frequency and method provided by the competent authority, report the operation of wastewater and sewage treatment facilities, analysis of effluent water quality and water quantity, power consumption records, and other documents related to wastewater and sewage treatment to the special municipality, county or city competent authority.
The central competent authority should determine testing and reporting items for each type of industry according to the characteristics of their wastewater, and the special municipality, county or city competent authority may, based on the circumstances of discharge, increase testing and reporting items.

Article 27
When there is concern of the serious endangerment of human health, agricultural or aqua cultural production, or drinking water sources due to the discharge of wastewater or sewage by an enterprise or sewage system, the statutory responsible person shall adopt emergency response measures promptly and notify the local competent authority within three hours.
The central competent authority shall determine the circumstances of the serious endangerment of human health, agricultural or aquacultural production, or drinking water sources referred to in the preceding paragraph.
The central competent authority shall determine the content and implementation methods for the emergency response measures in Paragraph 1.
Under the circumstances in Paragraph 1, in addition to ordering the adoption of necessary control measures, the competent authority shall, for those serious circumstances, also order suspension of business or the partial or complete suspension of work.

Article 28
Maintenance and preventive measures shall be adopted for those circumstances in which there is concern of the leakage through negligence of pollutants or wastewater or sewage into a water body from the conveyance or storage equipment installed by an enterprise or sewage system.
For those circumstances in which leakage through negligence causes the pollution of a water body, emergency response measures shall be adopted promptly and the local competent authority notified within three hours of the occurrence of the accident.
In addition to ordering the adoption of necessary control measures, the competent authority shall, for those serious circumstances, also order the suspension of business or the partial or complete suspension of work.
The central competent authority shall determine the content and implementation methods for the emergency response measures in the preceding paragraph.

Article 31
In one of the following circumstances, an enterprise or sewage system that discharges wastewater or sewage into a water body that has been delineated as a total quantity control water body shall install on its own an automatic monitoring system in order to monitor effluent water quality and water quantity.
Those circumstances in which the daily quantity of wastewater or

sewage discharges exceeds 1,000 m3;
II. Those circumstances in which the special municipality, county or city competent authority has determined the enterprise or sewage system to be a major water pollution source.
Records of the monitoring results and calibration of the monitoring instruments in the preceding paragraph shall be maintained and reported to the special municipality, county and city competent authority or central competent authority in accordance with regulations.

Article 34
Those that violate Paragraph 1 of Article 27 or Paragraph 1 of Article 28 by failure to adopt emergency response measures promptly or that fail to comply with orders issued by the competent authority pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article 27 or Paragraph 1 of Article 28 or those that fail to comply with an order to suspend work or suspend business issued by the competent authority pursuant to this Act, shall be punished by a maximum of three years imprisonment, detention and/or a fine of NT$200,000 to NT$5 million.
Those that fail to comply with an order to suspend activities issued by the competent authority pursuant to this Act, shall be punished by a maximum of one year imprisonment, detention and/or a fine of NT$100,000 to NT$500,000.

Article 35
Those that have reporting obligations pursuant to this Act that knowingly report false information or keep false records of their operations shall be punished by a maximum of three years imprisonment, detention and/or a fine of NT$200,000 to NT$3,000,000

Article 36
When the concentrations of the toxic or harmful substances in the wastewater or sewage, which are injected into groundwater bodies or discharged into the soil or surface water bodies by an enterprise, exceed all kinds of regulation covered in the Act, the enterprise shall be punished by a maximum of three years imprisonment, detention and/or a fine of NT$200,000 to NT$5 million.
Those that violate the preceding paragraph and have one of the following circumstances, shall be punished by a maximum of five years imprisonment and/or a fine of NT$200,000 to NT$15 million.
I. Lack a discharge permit or simple discharge permit document;
II. Violation of Paragraph 1 of Article 18-1; or
III. Violation of Paragraph 1 of Article 32.
The central competent authority shall officially announce the types of substances harmful to health in Paragraph 1.
The statutory responsible person, or supervisor who violates Articles 34 to Paragraph 2 of this Article shall be subject to the punishment prescribed for such an offense by increasing the penalty up to one half.

Article 37
Those that violate Article 34 or the preceding article, or discharge wastewater or sewage beyond the effluent standards, and therefore cause human death, shall be punished by life imprisonment or a minimum of seven years imprisonment and may be fined a maximum of NT$30 million. Those that cause severe injury shall be punished by three to ten years imprisonment and may be fined a maximum of NT$25 million. Those that cause harm to human health so as to lead to illness or severe environmental pollution shall be punished by one to seven years imprisonment and may be fined a maximum of NT$20 million.

Article 38 (Deleted)

Article 39

For those circumstances in which a statutory responsible person of a juridical person, or an agent,employee or other working personnel of a juridical person or natural person violates Articles 34 to 37 in conducting business activities, the juridical person or natural person shall also be fined up to ten times the amount of the fine specified in each of the articles violated, in addition to the violating person being punished in accordance with the provisions of each article violated.
Properties or property interests obtained by those who violate the Act from the violating activities shall be returned to victims or used to pay for such necessary clearance and disposal, improvement and derivative expenses paid by the competent authority as specified in Article 71 and the rest shall be confiscated without regarding whether such properties or interests belong to the violators or not.
In case it is impossible to confiscate the whole or a part of the properties or interests, the value thereof shall be collected from the violators or offset by property of the violators. However, this does not apply to a bona fide third party that has obtained at corresponding cost.
To secure such confiscation of the properties or property interests, such collection of the value and such offset of the property as stated in the preceding paragraph, property of a violator with discretion as required, if necessary.

Article 39-1
Enterprises or sewage systems shall not discharge, transfer, reduce in wage or otherwise take any adverse sanction against its dedicated enterprise or sewage system personnel or other employees for their disclosing an action which violates this Act to the competent authority or judicial authority,becoming witnesses of a litigation process or refusing to participate in an action which violates this Act.
Any dismissal, demotion or reduction of wage imposed by the enterprise or sewage system manager or employee who exercises the managerial authority on behalf of the employer for reasons as prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be null and void.
If those enterprise or sewage system personnel or employer are penalized by the employer for the reason prescribed in Paragraph 1, the enterprise or the sewage system has the duty to prove whether the violation is true.
In case dedicated personnel and other employers in an enterprise or sewage system who has participated in actions violating the provisions of this Act and under criminal responsibility disclose such actions to the competent authority or judicial authority to assist the authority to uncover the violation of the employer, the penalty for such person shall be reduced or exempted.

Article 40
Those enterprises or sewage systems that discharge wastewater or sewage in violation of Paragraph 1 of Article 7 or Article 8 shall be fined NT$60,000 to NT$20 million and shall be notified to make improvements within a time frame. Those that still fail to complete improvements by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. In severe circumstances, the enterprise or sewage system may be ordered to suspend work or suspend business and, when necessary, may have its water pollution control permit (document) cancelled or be ordered to terminate business.
Livestock enterprises that violate the Paragraph 1 of Article 7 or Article 8 shall be fined NT$6,000 to NT$600,000, and notified to make improvements within a time frame. Those that still fail to complete improvements by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. In severe circumstances, orders shall be issued for the suspension of work or suspension of business and, when necessary, may have its water pollution control

permit (document) cancelled or be ordered to terminate business.

Article 41
Those building sewage treatment facilities that violate Paragraph 1 of Article 7 or Article 8 shall be fined NT$3,000 to NT$300,000.

Article 43
Those enterprises or sewage systems that violate the total quantity control methods determined pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 9 shall be fined NT$30,000 to NT$3 million and shall be notified to make improvements within a time frame. Those that still fail to complete improvements by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. In severe circumstances, the enterprise or sewage system shall be ordered to suspend work or suspend business and, when necessary, may have its water pollution control permit (document) cancelled or be ordered to terminate business.

Article 44
Those that violate regulations determined pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article 11 by failure to pay fees by the deadline shall pay, in addition to said fees, interest that shall accrue daily based on the fixed annual interest rate for a one-year postal savings time deposit on the day of the payment deadline. For still failing to make payments 90 days after the payment deadline, the enterprises or sewage systems shall be additionally fined NT$6,000 to NT$300,000 and the households shall be fined NT$1,500 to NT$30,000.

Article 45
Those that violate Paragraph 1 of Article 14 for discharging wastewater or sewage without a discharge permit or simple discharge permit document shall be fined NT$60,000 to NT$ 6 million. The enterprise shall be ordered by the central competent authority to suspend work or suspend of business, and when necessary, orders shall be issued to terminate business.
Those that violate Paragraph 1 of Article 14 by failure to operate with the registration items of a discharge permit or simple discharge permit document, shall be fined NT$60,000 to NT$6 million and shall be notified to make corrections within a time frame. Those that still fail to make corrections by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. In severe circumstances, the enterprise or sewage system may be ordered to suspend work or suspend business and, when necessary, may have its water pollution control permit (document) cancelled or be ordered to terminate business.
Those that violate Paragraph 2 of Article 14 shall be fined NT$10,000 to NT$600,000, and shall be notified to make corrections within a time frame. Those that still fail to make corrections by the deadline shall be fined per violation.

Article 46
Those that violate the regulations determined pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article 13 or Article 18 shall be fined NT$10,000 to NT$6 million and shall be notified to make corrections or improvements within a time frame. Those that still fail to make corrections or complete improvements by the deadline shall be fined per violation. In severe circumstances, orders may be issued for the suspension of work or suspension of business and, when necessary, water pollution control permits (documents) may be cancelled or be ordered to terminate business.

Article 46-1
Those that discharge wastewater or sewage in violation of Paragraph 1, 2 or 4 of Article 18-1 shall be fined NT$60,000 to NT$20 million and shall be notified to make improvements within a time frame. Those that still fail to complete improvements by

the deadline shall be fined subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. In severe circumstances, the enterprise or sewage system shall be ordered to suspend work or suspend business and, when necessary, may have its water pollution control permit (document) cancelled or be ordered to terminate business.

Article 47
Those sewage systems that violate Article 19 shall be fined NT$60,000 to NT$6 million and shall be notified to make corrections or improvements within a time frame. Those that still fail to make corrections or complete improvements by the deadline shall be fined per violation.

Article 48
Those enterprises or sewage systems that violate Paragraph 1 of Article 20 for their storing or diluting wastewater or sewage without the wastewater storage or dilution permit shall be fined NT$30,000 to NT$3 million. The enterprise shall be ordered to suspend work or suspend of business by the central competent authority, and when necessary, orders shall be issued to terminate business.
Those enterprises or sewage systems that violate Paragraph 1 of Article 20 by failure to operate with registration items of a wastewater storage or dilution permit shall be fined NT$30,000 to NT$3 million,and shall be notified to make corrections within a time frame. Those that still fail to make corrections by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. In severe circumstances,the enterprise or sewage system may be ordered to suspend work or suspend business and, when necessary, may have its water pollution control permit (document) cancelled or be ordered to terminate business.
Those enterprises or sewage systems that violate Paragraph 1 of Article 21 or any regulations determined pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 21 shall be fined NT$10,000 to NT$100,000 and notified to make corrections or make improvements within a time frame. Those that still fail to make corrections or complete improvements by the deadline shall be fined per violation.
Those dedicated wastewater or sewage treatment personnel who violate the regulations determined pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 21 shall be fined NT$10,000 to NT$100,000 and, when necessary, have their dedicated wastewater treatment personnel qualification certificates cancelled.

Article 49
Those that violate Paragraph 1 of Article 23 or the management regulations determined pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 23 shall be fined NT$30,000 to NT$3 million and shall be notified to make corrections or improvements within a time frame.Those that still fail to make corrections or complete improvements by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. In severe circumstances, orders shall be issued for the suspension of work or suspension of business and, when necessary,permits may be cancelled or orders issued for the termination of business.

Article 50
Those that evade, obstruct or refuse verification work in Paragraph 1 of Article 26 shall be fined NT$30,000 to NT$ 3 million and may be fined per violation and subject to the compulsory enforcement of verification work.

Article 51
Those that violate Paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 27 shall be fined NT$60,000 to NT$6 million; when necessary,discharge water pollution control permits (documents) may be cancelled or orders issued for the termination of business.Those that violate Paragraphs 1 of Article 28 shall be fined NT$10,000 to NT$6 million and notified

to make corrections or improvements within a time frame. Those that still fail to make corrections or complete improvements by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. When necessary, water pollution control permits (documents) may be cancelled or orders issued for the termination of business.

Article 52
Those that violate one of the subparagraphs of Paragraph 1 of Article 30 or Paragraph 1 of Article 31 shall be fined NT$30,000 to NT$3 million and shall be notified to make improvements within a time frame. Those that have still failed to complete improvements by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. In severe circumstances, orders shall be issued for the suspension of activities, the suspension of work or the suspension of business and, when necessary, water pollution control permits (documents) may be cancelled or orders issued for the termination of business.

Article 53
Those that violate Paragraph 1 of Article 32 by injecting or discharging wastewater or sewage into groundwater bodies or soil without the permit for treatment of the groundwater body from injection of, or the soil from discharge of, wastewater or sewage shall be fined NT$60,000 to NT$6,000,000 and shall be ordered by the competent authority to suspend work or suspend of business; when necessary, orders shall be issued to terminate business. Those that violate Paragraph 1 of Article 32 by failure to operate in conformity with the registration items specified in the permit for treatment of the groundwater body from injection of, or the soil from discharge of, wastewater or sewage shall be fined NT$60,000 to NT$6,000,000 and shall be notified to make corrections within a time frame. Those that still fail to make corrections by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. In severe circumstances, the enterprises or sewage systems may be ordered to suspend work or suspend business and, when necessary, may have their water pollution control permits (documents) cancelled or be ordered to terminate business.

Article 54
Those that violate Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 33 shall be fined NT$60,000 to NT$6 million and shall be notified to make improvements within a time frame. Those that still fail to complete improvements by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation. In severe circumstances, orders shall be issued for the suspension of storage, the suspension of work or the suspension of business and, when necessary, orders may be issued for the termination of business.

Article 55
For those circumstances that have been determined to be severe, the competent authority may, pursuant to this Act, directly order suspension of activities, suspension of storage, suspension of work or suspension of business; and, when necessary, orders be issued for the termination of business.

Article 56
Those that having the reporting obligations pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 20, Article 22, Paragraph 2 of Article 31, Paragraph 4 of Article 32, or Paragraph 2 of Article 33 and still failing to report shall be fined NT$6,000 to NT$ 3 million and shall be notified to report within a time frame. Those that still fail to report or that report incompletely by the deadline shall be subject to an additional fine imposed for each violation.

Article 57

The central competent authority shall determine the principle, which covers the deadline for improvements and corrections within a time frame, verification methods for checking the improvements, enforcement rules of the regulations and other binding matters, of the punishment for those that fail to make corrections or complete improvements within the time frame regulated in this Act each time.

Article 63
Those enterprises of which the business is suspended or work is partially or completely suspended shall, prior to the resumption of business or work, submit water pollution control measures and sludge treatment improvement plans and apply for trial operation, and shall perform trial operation in accordance with plans only after passing a review.This also applies to those that have been ordered by the competent authority to make improvements within a time frame and that voluntarily report the suspension of work or business.
The deadline for the trial operation in the preceding paragraph may not exceed three months and the enterprise shall apply for resumption of work or business before the trial operation deadline.
During the period in which the competent authority is reviewing applications for trial operation or the resumption of work or business, with the approved by the competent authority, the enterprise may continue to operate provided that its wastewater or sewage output volume remains within the volume it has reported as being able to treat to the extent that it meets control standards.
For the applications for the resumption of work or business in the preceding paragraph, the competent authority shall check and evaluate for more than fifteen days within a one-month period, and then determine the conditions for manufacturing processes and operations for the resumption of work or business based on the wastewater or sewage output volume if the results of the checking and evaluation all meet the control standards. The enterprise shall also perform the modification of registration for discharge permit registration matters based on checking and evaluation results.
Those enterprises for which the checking and evaluation reveals noncompliance and that resume work or business without approval shall suspend operations and make improvements, and may not reapply for trial operation within one month.
For those enterprises that violate this Act during the application period for trial operation or the resumption of work or business, the competent authority shall issue a fine per violation or order suspension of operation pursuant to this Act.

Article 63-1
The water pollution control measures and sludge treatment improvement plans prescribed in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article shall be published by enterprises on the designated website for public inquiry.
For the document review referred to in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article, prior to the completion of the review, the central competent authority shall allow stakeholders and public interest groups to express their opinion as the reference for the review. The meeting minutes shall be published by enterprises on the designated website mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 65 (Deleted)

Article 66-2
For those benefited from violating this Act, a fine may be increased to the extent appropriate within the scope of the benefit gained.
A person who, having made another person liable for penalty in consequence of an act in breach of duty under administrative law committed by him for the benefit of such person, has

nevertheless received no penalty himself despite the fact that he has gained benefits in property as a result of such act, may be demanded to have such benefits in property returned to a certain extent within the scope of the value of the benefits which he has gained.
If a person is liable for penalty by reason of his commission of an act in breach of duty under administrative law, but another person who, despite the fact that he has gained benefits in property as a result of such act, has received no penalty, the latter may be demanded to have such benefits in property returned to a certain extent within the scope of the value of the benefits which he has gained.
The demand for returning of benefits under the three preceding paragraphs shall be made in the form of an administrative disposition to be delivered by the competent agency imposing the sanction; the benefit mentioned before must include conspicuous benefits and inconspicuous benefits; inconspicuous benefits are the costs that should have been made but were avoided. The central competent authority shall determine the method to calculate the amount of returning benefit.

Article 66-3
Authorities of each level of government shall set up a special fund according to Paragraph 6 of Article 11. The source of this fund, besides the payment received from the waste water prevention fee, shall also include the additional fines received from the previous Act.
If the source of the fund in the preceding paragraph comes from additional fines, the money shall be prioritized to be used in fixing the water body that the polluter paid for.

Article 66-4
The public may address detailed facts or submit proof to inform the special municipality city or county competent authority of any violation of this Act.
The special municipality, county or city competent authority shall keep the identity of the informant confidential. If the competent authority or enforcement authority verifies that the information is true and imposes fines, as the fines reach specific amounts, the authority may allot specific percentage of the actual collected fines as reward for the informants.
The competent authority shall determine the qualification of the informant mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the specific percentage of the collected fines to be awarded, and other related matters.

Article 69
Enterprises and sewage systems shall publish the approval documents on the website designated by the central competent authority, which include the water pollution control permit (document) approved by the competent authority, documents declared based on this Act and the ID information of environmental engineers, dedicated wastewater treatment personnel and environmental inspection and testing institutions.
Competent authorities at all levels may, based on the requirements for water pollution control research, provide individual or statistical data of enterprises, sewage systems and building sewage treatment facilities that are related to research to academic research agencies and organizations, environmental protection enterprises, technical consulting organizations and juridical associations.
The central competent authority shall officially announce the principles for the provision of such data.
Competent authorities at all levels may, when necessary, publish the individual and statistical information of the checking and punishing of enterprises, sewage systems, building sewage treatment facilities, environmental engineers, dedicated wastewater treatment

personnel and environmental inspection and testing institutions on the website designated by the central competent authority.

Article 71
The competent authority shall order the polluter to perform clearance and disposal within a time frame for a pollution incident on a surface water body. When the clearance and disposal is not performed by the deadline, the competent authority may perform clearance and disposal for the polluter and seek compensation from the polluter for necessary clearance and disposal, improvement and derivative expenses.
The right to seek compensation for necessary expenses of the preceding paragraph shall take precedence over all creditor rights and collateral rights.

Article 71-1
In order to secure the compulsory enforcement of the payment of necessary expenses as mentioned in the preceding article and the gained benefits from Article 66-2, the competent authority may enforce provisional seizure and provisional seizure of debtor property.

Article 73
The severe circumstances referred in Articles 40, 43, 46, 46-1, 49, 52, 53 and 54 of the Act mean one of the following:
I. Circumstances in which a pollution source that fails to legally register or obtain permission in violation of this Act.
II. Circumstances in which a violator, after punishment, voluntarily reports the suspension of work and the implementation of improvements, and verification checks prove this to be untruthful.
III. Circumstances in which a violator, having been notified twice within one year to make improvements within a time frame, still continues to violate this Act.
IV. Circumstances in which an enterprise within an industrial park that treats its wastewater or sewage through the sewage system of the industrial park violates relevant sewer regulations and orders and, having been notified by the sewage organization pursuant to the Sewer Act to suspend use due to severe circumstances, still continues to discharge wastewater or sewage.
V. Circumstances in which the competent authority determines that a discharge of large quantities of pollutants has seriously impacted the quality of nearby water bodies.
VI. Circumstances in which the competent authority determines that there is concern of the endangerment of public health due to the discharge of wastewater or sewage that contains substances harmful to human health.
VII. Other acts that the competent authority has determined to have seriously impacted the quality of nearby water bodies.
The competent authority shall disclose the enterprises that have been determined to be in the severe circumstances stated in the preceding paragraph. The competent industry or legislation authority providing preferential treatment shall terminate the incentive and recover the benefits to which the enterprises are originally entitled for the year(s) in which the violation occurs and shall not entitle these enterprises to government preferential treatment within three years thereafter.
The term “preferential treatment” depicted in the preceding paragraph includes industry incentive, subsidy, donation, the reduction of tax, rent, fee and any kind of preferential treatment providing by central or local government according to law or administrative actions.