

Meeting Minutes of the 6th Meeting of the Presidential Office National Climate Change Committee

Date: Thursday, January 22, 2026, 4:00 PM

Location: Reception Hall, Office of the President

Chair: Convener Lai Ching-te

Recorder: Ministry of Environment (MOENV)

Attendees: Deputy Convener Cheng Li-chiun (鄭麗君), Deputy Convener James C. Liao (廖俊智), Deputy Convener Tung Tzu-hsien (童子賢), Advisor Lee Yuan-tseh (李遠哲) (on leave), Advisor Eugene Chien (簡又新)

Committee Members: Yeh Chun-Hsien (葉俊顯), Wu Cheng-wen (吳誠文), Liu Shyh-fang (劉世芳), Chuang Tsui-yun (莊翠雲) (on leave), Kung Ming-hsin (龔明鑫) (on leave), Chen Shih-kai (陳世凱), Chen Junne-jih (陳駿季), Peng Jin-lung (彭金隆), Paul Peng (彭双浪), Lai Po-szu (賴博司), Terry Tsao (曹世綸), Tseng Wen-sheng (曾文生), Sophia Cheng (程淑芬) (on leave), Lydia Hsiao-mei Lin (林筱玫) (on leave), Shih Shin-min (施信民), Lee Ken-cheng (李根政), Ho Tsung-hsun (何宗勳), Chao Chia-wei (趙家緯), Chen Hui-ping (陳惠萍), Huang Pin-han (黃品涵), Lin Tze-luen (林子倫), Tseng Chung-jen (曾重仁), Lin Tzu-ping (林子平), Lei Ya-chi (雷雅淇)

Non-voting Participants: Secretary-General to the President Pan Men-an (潘孟安), Executive Secretary Chang Tun-han (張惇涵) (on leave), Executive Secretary Peng Chi-ming (彭啓明), Deputy Executive Secretary Cheng Chun-sheng (鄭俊昇) (on leave), Presidential Office Spokesperson Karen Kuo (郭雅慧), Deputy Minister of the Interior Tung Chien-hung (董建宏), Deputy Minister of National Science and Technology Council Lin Faa-jeng (林法正), Vice Minister of Economic Affairs Lai Chien-hsin (賴建信)

I. Chair's Remarks

Today is the sixth meeting of the National Climate Change Committee. First, I would like to express gratitude to all the advisors and committee members who have continued to provide professional advice for some time now, laying a solid foundation for climate governance in Taiwan.

Climate governance and energy transition are not issues that stand alone, independent from national development; they are the core foundations supporting Taiwan's industrial sustainability and social stability. Therefore, in the new year, we must continue our efforts, and ensure that every transition initiative is more thoroughly institutionalized and implemented.

I want to emphasize that addressing the net-zero wave in global supply chains is a total war with repercussions for the nation's survival. The net-zero transition is a collective mission in which government, industry, and the public must participate and become partners.

The government will take on the responsibility of establishing a stable institutional environment and incentive mechanisms. At the same time, we need all industries to invest in technological upgrades, and all individuals to implement carbon reduction practices in their daily lives so that Taiwan can seize opportunities in the midst of transitional change.

At the end of last year, COP30 concluded in Brazil. In addition to emphasizing the need to accelerate action, the international community also reaffirmed its consensus on collective global action. To address the challenges of extreme weather and net-zero transition, the government, civil society, and industries must not only fulfill their own respective transition obligations. They must also cooperate across sectors and assume collective responsibility

through in-depth collaboration.

Therefore, the government will accelerate the promotion and implementation of net-zero transition in the following key directions:

First, we must pragmatically reduce carbon while supporting enterprises. Now that our carbon fee system has officially taken effect, it will lead enterprises to invest in voluntary carbon reduction plans. The government will launch a pilot carbon emissions trading system, and carefully plan a Taiwan version of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. The government will support industries, help align with international standards, and turn transition pressures into competitive advantages.

Regarding the energy issues that enterprises are concerned about, I want to emphasize again that based on objective scientific data, Taiwan's power supply will remain stable. While upholding our net-zero target, the government will continue to actively promote renewable energy and energy decarbonization, maximize green energy, and enhance power grid resilience to ensure an even more stable power supply.

Second, we must firmly commit to net zero to save the planet. At our committee meeting in January last year, we proposed the beta version of NDC 3.0 to the people of Taiwan. The administrative team has continued to listen to suggestions from all sectors and review and improve that plan, and has completed an overall carbon reduction action plan for Taiwan. These more ambitious NDC 3.0 targets demonstrate Taiwan's firm determination to contribute to the global sustainable transition.

This kind of cooperative spirit cannot be just a concept, but must be implemented in government policy decisions and social participation. Therefore, this first committee meeting of 2026 will

review the practical results of cross-sector collaboration:

First, the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and Ministry of Agriculture will jointly report on the interim results and future prospects for net-zero transition in six major sectors. This report documents the impact of the collective efforts of the government, industry, and citizens.

Whether it is the low-carbon transition of the energy and manufacturing sectors, the transformation of residential, commercial, and transportation models, or the expansion of green agriculture, each achievement is concrete proof of the public's collective cross-sector efforts as the government improves systems, industries introduce technology and capital, and society makes lifestyle adjustments. This proves that Taiwan has not only established a carbon reduction path, but has also demonstrated solid capabilities to execute it.

After that, the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) will report on the implementation and results of community-driven net-zero sandboxes. Among the six major institutional innovations for transition, community-driven initiatives are key to ensuring that policies are implemented effectively.

We have used technological innovation to bring net-zero concepts into neighborhoods, extending net-zero momentum from industry chains to everyday life. When technology is transformed into a tool to solve life problems and promote mutual benefits and well-being, the shared practices of the public become the most solid social foundation for Taiwan's sustainable development.

Fellow committee members, the climate challenge has no end. As we pursue national security, societal resilience, and investment in the future, climate governance will be the most critical concrete

action we can take.

The new year will be a year full of hope and action. Let us forge greater consensus, accelerate our transition, and let the world see a more resilient and vibrant Taiwan. Thank you.

II. Confirmation of the meeting agenda

Decision: Meeting agenda confirmed.

III. Confirmation of the meeting minutes of the fifth committee meeting

Decision: Minutes of the fifth committee meeting confirmed.

IV. Report Items

1. Status report on items listed in the fifth committee meeting (omitted)

(Presented by Executive Secretary Peng Chi-ming)

2. The interim results and future prospects for net-zero transition in six major sectors (omitted)

(1) Ministry of Environment carbon reduction actions (omitted)

(Presented by Minister of Environment Peng Chi-ming)

(2) Energy and manufacturing sectors carbon reduction actions (omitted)

(Presented by Vice Minister of Economic Affairs Lai Chien-hsin)

(3) Residential and commercial building sector carbon reduction actions (omitted)

(Presented by Deputy Minister of the Interior Tung Chien-hung)

(4) Transportation sector carbon reduction actions. (omitted)

(Presented by Minister of Transportation and Communications
Chen Shih-kai)

- (5) Agricultural sector carbon reduction actions (omitted)

(Presented by Minister of Agriculture Chen Junne-jih)

3. The implementation and results of community-driven net-zero sandboxes (omitted)

(Presented by National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)
Deputy Minister Lin Faa-jeng)

V. Discussion Items (in speaking order)

Committee members are invited to comment on report items 2 and 3. Written opinions will be included in the meeting minutes. (Appendix not included in the English meeting minutes.)

(1) Committee Member Remarks (Non-government)

1. Committee Member, Chen Hui-ping

- (1) With guidance from the Taiwan Green Energy for Charity Association and support from the Net-zero Sandbox Program of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), the Syin-Lu Social Welfare Foundation founded Taiwan's first "green" sheltered workshop, demonstrating the government's proactive approach to supporting diversified green energy in communities and carbon reduction innovations.

It is suggested that when establishing a future cross-ministerial, community-driven coordination platform for net-zero transition, the policy objectives of the Six Major Innovation Mechanisms should be referenced to establish concrete indicators and a governance review system that aligns with the public's practical experiences. In addition, it is

suggested that the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) and the Ministry of Environment (MOENV) increase the resources and guidance devoted to carbon reduction transition in the healthcare industry, care for vulnerable groups, and social welfare.

- (2) Taiwan should accelerate the progress of adaptation policies and align them with international benchmarks such as the Global Goal on Adaptation and Belém Adaptation Indicators adopted at COP30, while also paying attention to vulnerable groups, as well as aspects of societal resilience and cultural domains. It is also suggested to shift the adaptation indicators from presenting “outcomes” to presenting “impacts”, such as reducing the number of hospitalizations due to heat-related injuries.

In addition, adaptation funding and financial mechanisms are important factors, and the Financial Supervisory Commission is requested to supplement information regarding promotional strategies.

- (3) In addition to promoting real estate energy efficiency disclosure and low-carbon building labeling through the flagship carbon reduction program for the residential and commercial building sector, it is suggested that the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) study and propose more financial incentives and dedicated financial support tools, and supplement information regarding the medium and long-term promotion plans for façade-type solar power generation.

2. Committee Member, Tseng Chung-jen

- (1) I commend MOEA and Taipower for their efforts to reduce the electricity emission factor. It is suggested that the

coefficient be updated and made public on a quarterly basis to facilitate use by all sectors.

- (2) Regarding energy demand, it is suggested to strengthen the distribution network, energy storage, and demand-side management to reduce risks associated with peak power demand. Regarding behind-the-meter energy storage, user-friendly financing and onboarding processes should be designed for small and medium-sized users to expand adoption in communities and commercial offices.
- (3) Regarding the hydrogen (including ammonia) supply chain, it is suggested to plan green hydrogen and green ammonia import receiving terminals and infrastructure to meet post-2030 industrial and transport demand.
- (4) The sale, use, and generation of hydrogen energy are currently regulated by the Energy Administration Act and The Electricity Act. Considering hydrogen energy's cross-domain applications, and the important role it plays in reducing carbon emissions for industry and transport vehicles, it is suggested that a dedicated law governing hydrogen energy be drafted that includes ammonia and integrates the production, storage, transportation, and use of hydrogen. Clear regulations will spur industrial development and private sector investment.
- (5) It is suggested to link the resources of the Ministry of Economic Affairs' (MOEA) industry innovation platform with the National Science and Technology Council's (NSTC) Net-Zero Sandbox Program, introducing advanced technologies to promote community progress. In addition, regarding the power demand of AI data centers, it is suggested to accelerate the promotion of stationary fuel cells to reduce

reliance on the power grid, and integrate energy storage and distributed power generation systems to enhance power grid resilience.

- (6) It is suggested that the Ministry of Transportation change the KPI for the penetration rate of zero-emission buses from “number of vehicles” to “mileage” to reflect actual operating conditions. In addition, departmental carbon budgets should be linked with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) and the 20 flagship projects. In order to assess implementation effectiveness, it should be determined whether carbon reduction effectiveness stems from flagship projects or private sector initiatives.
- (7) Regarding the Net-Zero Sandbox Program, this year the goal is to elevate the quality of experimental results to make them measurable, reportable, and verifiable. It is suggested to develop a simple carbon emission calculation tool to convert those results into micro carbon credits to attract corporate fund investments and achieve mutual benefits for communities and enterprises.

3. Committee Member, Lin Tzu-ping

- (1) The MOENV is to be commended for the proposed establishment of an independent administrative agency climate adaptation and resilience center, drawing on the experiences of other countries including Japan, Korea, and Germany. The center may serve as an interface platform between scientific knowledge and policy governance, revealing climate or compound risks.

It is recommended that adaptation mechanisms be implemented as soon as possible, with close cooperation

between the MOENV and the NSTC to link and transfer research results from the National Center for Disaster Reduction (NCDR), avoid redundant resource investments, and provide research information to local climate change response committees to meet local needs.

- (2) Issues regarding high temperatures include both short-term response and long-term adaptation. Before high temperatures are classified as a natural disaster, it is suggested to formulate plans and responses as soon as possible to address the impact of high temperatures on medical and power systems, and upgrade the official approach from awareness raising to guidance or regulatory measures. Although the Ministry of Labor has already established a heat hazard system, it should be more proactive. The MOHW should also strengthen care for children and the elderly, especially on campuses and outdoor playgrounds.
- (3) Plants, trees, soil, and water are core elements of climate adaptation. It is suggested that the MOENV provide high-temperature or low wind speed map data for the use of the relevant ministries. In addition, it is suggested that the MOI's National Land Management Agency utilize high-temperature risk map data to incorporate high-temperature adaptations into spatial governance under Spatial Planning Act provisions regarding urban heat island effects, adaptation counter measures, and disaster prevention strategies.

4. Committee Member, Lin Tze-luen

- (1) In response to the launch of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and the COP 30 climate and trade dialog resolution, in addition to promoting a Taiwan version of the CBAM, it is also suggested that a dedicated

climate trade or negotiation team be established to handle carbon fee issues, explain to enterprises the pathway to aligning domestic carbon fees and EU regulations, and conduct impact assessments on enterprises.

- (2) Considering the frequency of extreme weather incidents and the high level of public concern, it is suggested that the National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan for 2027-2030 launch social communication this year in the same manner as the flagship carbon reduction projects, starting with dialogue on topics such as high and low temperatures to help the public understand the government's approach.
- (3) As global climate policies have shifted toward adaptation in response to international trends, and COP 30 has emphasized adaptation goals, establishing a climate adaptation and resilience center is the right direction. It is suggested to reference the NCDR's disaster adaptation experience to produce significant outcomes at each stage.
- (4) The NSTC Net-Zero Sandbox Program facilitates the implementation of net-zero transition in communities. It is suggested to expand the "points" representing individual communities into "lines," and then link them to the National Development Council's regional governance sandbox, using a point-line-plane strategy to expand the scale of experiments and produce regional impacts.

5. Committee Member, Paul Peng

- (1) The Taiwan Climate Partnership advocates and calls for the establishment of a carbon emissions database for the ICT supply chain. Having the government set up and integrate cross-industry data would avoid redundant work by enterprises and make data governance resonate with society.

- (2) It is suggested that various ministries and agencies enhance their policy discourse capabilities, combining new media and influencers to turn data into a story, thereby building a public consensus regarding carbon reduction. Taking pedestrian crossing setbacks at intersections as an example, it should be explained how these setbacks ensure safety and reduce accidents, helping the public understand the purpose of policies rather than merely indicating the number of construction projects.
- (3) People in the industry are worried about Taiwan's green energy development. It is suggested that solar energy be promoted by scaling up ground-based systems and decentralizing rooftop systems to maximize land-use efficiency. In addition, progress is lagging in the offshore wind power sector. It is suggested that Taipower release first phase wind power and implement corporate power purchase agreements to facilitate purchasing by manufacturers, thereby reducing the impact on companies rooted in Taiwan.
- (4) It is recommended to promote the unbundled renewable energy certificate (REC) system for green electricity to resolve issues regarding the transfer of surplus power and time matching. This would make electric power supply available for public use through RECs acquired by the purchasing enterprises, thereby achieving grid balance.

6. Committee Member, Lai Po-szu

- (1) The government's achievements in tariff negotiations and guidance policies for the twin transition are commendable. It is suggested that following the expiration of the Special Statute on Strengthening the Resilience of the Economy, Society, and National Security in Response to International

Developments, the government continue to provide financial support, special project loans for diversified development, and preferential credit guarantees for export loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to accelerate their twin digital and green transitions.

- (2) Traditional industries are a key force supporting the nation's economy and security, yet the number of technologies, related curricula, and lecturers is gradually shrinking. Given that current green-collar talent cultivation focuses primarily on carbon inventory and pollution prevention and control, it is suggested that the government increase talent cultivation mechanisms for low-carbon processes and innovative working methods. Talent should also be selected for advanced studies overseas to facilitate the domestic introduction and dissemination of technology, thereby resolving low-carbon transition issues in traditional industries.

7. Committee Member, Terry Tsao

- (1) It is commendable that the government has connected the net-zero emissions concept to the public's well-being and sustainable health, and is promoting renewable energy sources such as solar power, Phase 3.3 of Taiwan's offshore wind development (Round 3.3), offshore floating wind power, and geothermal energy.
- (2) The issue of surplus electricity under the current REC system has imposed a considerable burden on green electricity matching (such as the RE30 product) in the industry. It is suggested that the government conduct institutional discussions on the REC system and surplus electricity to facilitate the integration of major green power buyers and ensure healthy market development.

8. Committee Member, Tseng Wen-sheng

- (1) Industrial power consumption has increased rapidly due to semiconductor industry fab expansion and process changes in older fabs. It is projected that the electricity load will continue to increase significantly this year, while the power emission factor continues to decline. The rate of such decline will primarily depend on the progress of renewable energy development.
- (2) As positive developments in tariff negotiations with the US have spurred a recovery in traditional industries, Taipower has begun to deploy power generation facilities. In addition to the new units at the Taichung and Hsinta thermal power plants entering service, overhauls and safety inspections are being scheduled for existing facilities and emergency backup units. At the same time, it is working with other governmental agencies to promote renewable energy investments and development to ensure a stable power supply for industrial development.

9. Committee Member, Chao Chia-wei

- (1) The issue of local carbon reduction quotas raised by the president at the previous meeting has become a focus of media attention. At present, nine county and city governments have proposed net-zero self-government ordinances that cover more than three-quarters of the carbon emissions in Taiwan, clearly showing that local governments have already established a preliminary governance foundation.

Considering that local elections are being held this year, the amendments to the Act Governing the Allocation of Government Revenues and Expenditures, and the requirement for counties and cities to submit implementation plans for

achieving the Phase 3 Greenhouse Gas Periodic Regulatory Goals, it is suggested that this committee conduct more in-depth discussions regarding the implementation mechanism for local carbon reduction quotas.

- (2) The progress in approving action plans for greenhouse gas reduction by central government ministries and agencies will impact the schedule for local governments to propose their reduction implementation plans. It is suggested to strengthen administrative capacities and oversight mechanisms to ensure that central and local governance cycles are in sync, thereby facilitating subsequent budget allocation and policy execution.
- (3) All ministries and agencies should review their implementation effectiveness in a pragmatic manner and honestly face the gaps and challenges in their target achievement rates. For instance, although the electricity emission factor has dropped to 0.459 kgCO₂e/kWh, a significant gap remains relative to the 2025 target (0.388 kgCO₂e/kWh). In addition, the electrification rates for cars and motorcycles have both fallen behind the original targets. The relevant ministries and agencies should discuss concrete countermeasures to accelerate progress.
- (4) Although the manufacturing sector has met the 2025 carbon reduction target, a factor analysis should be conducted to explore the individual contributions of the previous boiler phase-out policy, energy efficiency improvements, and production reductions in the petrochemical industry. The report from the MOEA currently lacks a plan for diverse policy tools available for the manufacturing sector. Systems proposed by other ministries, such as low-carbon building labeling, carbon fees, CBAM, and carbon reduction operation

guidelines for highway engineering, help in reductions in the manufacturing sector. It is suggested that the MOEA actively integrate cross-ministerial supporting measures to drive manufacturers to invest in low-carbon processes by linking low-carbon raw material demands with market mechanisms. Also, the ministry is requested to supplement information on the implementation status of the flagship projects for China Steel Corporation and CPC Corporation, Taiwan.

- (5) It is suggested that the Interministerial Net Zero Community-Driven Coordination Platform be renamed the Interministerial Climate Action Community Coordination Platform, and include the climate adaptation category, thereby putting the community-based spirit of the Climate Change Response Act into practice and connecting with the new phase of the National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan.

10. Committee Member, Lei Ya-chi

- (1) We look forward to transforming the results of the net-zero transition and sandbox experiments into a long-term, intergenerational, and continuous governance mechanism. Echoing the spirit of Article 7 of the Youth Basic Act regarding youth participation in sustainability issues such as environmental protection, it is suggested that the Ministry of Education (MOE) and relevant ministries and agencies jointly discuss setting up institutional channels for substantial youth participation in policy formation and feedback. People aged 18 to 35 may gradually shift from accepting policies passively to becoming partners in collective participation and governance. The NCDR's experience in using digital tools for risk communication can serve as a reference for enhancing the effectiveness of policy communication and social

participation.

- (2) Net-zero transition is an all-out effort. Solutions to climate challenges have shifted from single-technologies to cross-ministerial and interdisciplinary integration, requiring local implementation and societal participation.

It is suggested that the NSTC, the MOENV, and relevant ministries and agencies gradually transform the current program-, project-, or pilot-based practices into mechanisms that can be integrated with climate change adaptation and net-zero transition, and that operate in a continuous and stable manner.

It is also suggested that, along with the cultivation of green-collar talent, an institutional pathway should be established that would allow young people to participate long-term and continuously accumulate capabilities, leading to them becoming important governance talent in promoting net-zero transition and climate adaptation, thereby realizing intergenerational succession.

11. Committee Member, Lee Ken-cheng

- (1) The government has issued standards for the installation of solar photovoltaic power generation equipment on buildings, which will come into force in August this year. It is suggested to simultaneously review and optimize the systems and implementation details for ground-mounted photovoltaic systems. Referring to green energy corruption cases and ecological surveys as the basis for policy, the government should strengthen regulations governing implementation of herbicide bans, landscape integration, and water and soil conservation.

In addition, it is suggested that in the process of making renewable energy facilities public, reference should be made to the photovoltaic model used at the Budai Salt Fields to establish a cross-sector discussion mechanism involving government authorities and civil society, so as to boost public participation.

- (2) Regarding bottlenecks in transitioning cogeneration plants from coal to gas, including constraints involving gas supply, power dispatching, and right-of-way development, it is suggested that the central and local governments strengthen communication to reach a consensus and formulate a clear timeline and progress plan.
- (3) The joint promotion of the four-level campus air quality protection network by the MOENV and the relevant ministries and agencies is commendable. However, it is suggested that the role of the MOHW be strengthened to enhance health education and outreach efforts for communities and schools susceptible to pollution.
- (4) To achieve the increased forest carbon sequestration target for 2030, it is suggested that the Agency of Rural Development and Soil and Water Conservation under the MOA play a stronger role by building on existing farmland resource inventories to ensure that no forest land is lost and that over-utilized land is converted into forests. In addition, the agency should encourage biodiversity for hillside agriculture, promote agroforestry, and formulate incentive measures for afforestation.

12. Committee Member, Ho Tsung-hsun

- (1) It is suggested that the MOI evaluate the current budget allocations and execution capacities to determine whether the

energy efficiency inventories and improvement plans for public buildings can be completed as scheduled by 2028, and also formulate measures to resolve the difficulties in conducting inventory for older buildings. In addition, to help achieve the goal for all new public buildings to attain Level 1 or better in the Low Embodied-carbon Building Rating System by 2035, it is suggested to set concrete KPIs.

- (2) Regarding the existing mechanism for local governments to submit carbon reduction targets, it is suggested that the central government assess the risks of failing to meet the total reduction targets, clearly stipulate the minimum reduction quota responsibilities for each county and city, and formulate review mechanisms and policy contingency plans to fill gaps where local submissions are insufficient.
- (3) The Net-zero Sandbox Program utilizes social resources to supplement administrative capacities. In addition to demonstrating policy outcomes through sandbox implementation, it is suggested to compile a list of regulations recommended for relaxation, and evaluate the feasibility of incorporating those results into allocated local carbon reduction quotas.
- (4) It is suggested to explore programs for community-based green energy and citizen investments in green energy through universal participation to avoid the concentration of green energy resources in just a few financial groups or enterprises. In addition, it is suggested that innovative solutions for climate governance and a green, net-zero lifestyle be brought into the political momentum over the next two years so that the public can think positively about the importance of climate governance for Taiwan's future.

13. Committee Member, Huang Pin-han

- (1) I support the establishment of a climate adaptation and resilience center, but the functional differences and relationship with the existing Task Force on the Planning and Promotion of the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Guidelines and Action Plan and the climate change adaptation scientific research collaboration platform should be clarified. In addition, whether the center can break through ministry and agency boundaries and offer substantive support to locally led adaptation actions and resource needs at the township, town, and city levels should be assessed to clearly establish its position under the Climate Change Response Act.
- (2) Regarding the MOEA subsidies for installing disaster resilient microgrid equipment in areas affected by Typhoon Danas, it is suggested that while the central government provides full capital expenditure subsidies, budget and policy support mechanisms should be established to assist local governments handle subsequent operations and maintenance matters, thus ensuring that the equipment continues to function effectively to provide disaster resilience.
- (3) In executing the Old House Life Extension and Functional Renewal Project, the MOI should strengthen the link between carbon reduction targets and local review mechanisms, and set clearly differentiated performance indicators for high-temperature adaptation, energy pipelines, and energy-saving benefits. In addition to responding to public demand for livelihood needs such as the installation of elevators, those measures would also ensure substantial carbon reduction benefits.
- (4) It is suggested to refer to international experiences in

establishing ventilation and fire prevention regulations for household energy storage facilities below 20 kWh, which are not yet covered by current laws and regulations. In addition, the MOEA should prioritize the cybersecurity risks of energy storage systems, and clearly specify that Energy Management System (EMS) must be domestically produced to avoid cybersecurity issues stemming from overseas components.

14. Committee Member, Shih Shin-min

- (1) The government should prioritize assessing Taiwan's total available resources and environmental carrying capacity to avoid development demands and emissions exceeding the nation's capacity to sustain them, causing various net-zero action plans to fail.
- (2) It is suggested that the government present net-zero terminology in everyday language to reduce the costs of social communication and facilitate public understanding. For example, since "sandbox" is a rare and obscure term, if "sandbox implementation experience" is simplified to "implementation experience," the public will find it easier to understand.
- (3) Regarding air quality governance for sudden air pollution events, it is suggested that radioactive substances be included in addition to general air pollutants.
- (4) The MOI should explore shortening the timeline for public buildings to meet low-carbon standards, demonstrating the public sector's determination regarding execution.
- (5) It is suggested that the MOE, with reference to the current status of elementary and middle schools, encourage junior

colleges, colleges, and universities to install renewable energy power generation facilities. This would also benefit the recruitment and learning outcomes of green-collar talent.

- (6) Regarding energy conservation, the MOEA should conduct inspections on businesses for leakage of cold air from air conditioners.
- (7) It is suggested that the MOENV strengthen the recycling of construction waste and excavated soil and rock, and draft support measures for recycling issues following the ban on feeding food waste to pigs. In addition, incinerators should be installed near industrial zones to facilitate energy (electricity and heat) utilization, carbon reduction efforts, and the circular economy.
- (8) It is suggested to strengthen the promotion of carbon dioxide reuse to reduce the environmental and social impacts and controversies arising from carbon storage.
- (9) The government should strengthen the protection of green spaces to avoid engineering development projects such as the demolition of old faculty housing at National Taiwan University or the reduction of Danhai Park No. 7 land area, where the removal of existing greenery led to missing carbon reduction targets.
- (10) The resumption of nuclear power plant operations is a development activity added to the Nuclear Reactor Facilities Regulation Act in 2025. It is suggested that, in addition to nuclear safety regulations, ministries including the MOENV should also conduct an overall review and amend regulations where necessary with respect to environmental protection and ecological conservation.

(2) Government Representative Remarks

1. Minister of Environment, Peng Chi-ming

- (1) This meeting serves to examine the carbon reduction achievements of the past year and more as well as the future direction of policy. To enhance meaningful public engagement, the outcomes of climate action and sustainability initiatives organized by our various ministries will be integrated. Furthermore, climate action forums will be planned for youths, children, and the broader community. All Committee members are cordially invited to join in these endeavors.
- (2) The MOENV, the MOEA, and the Office of Trade Negotiations of the Executive Yuan are jointly responsible for handling issues that involve the CBAM. A contact channel has been established with the EU Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union. Based on the consensus reached at technical meetings, the government will act on the principle of full offsetting to secure favorable terms for Taiwan.
- (3) Regarding local-level environmental governance, some county and city governments have yet to implement a carbon budget approach when evaluating policies. Considering the increased resources allocated to local governments following the amendments to the Act Governing the Allocation of Government Revenues and Expenditures, the MOENV will reference the experiences of Japan and Singapore to formulate mechanisms that will strengthen local carbon reduction governance, thereby facilitating the allocation of resources to carbon reduction efforts and enhancing the tangible effectiveness of sustainability actions.
- (4) The MOENV plans to collaborate with the NSTC to establish a climate adaptation and resilience center, which will lead

climate adaptation efforts and assist the central and local governments in jointly promoting adaptation action plans. In addition, plans are underway to utilize carbon fee revenue to collaborate with industry in building a carbon emissions database.

- (5) The MOENV and the MOI are continuing their collaboration to include surplus excavated soil in resource circulation projects. The end-to-end flow management of surplus soil will be enhanced, leveraging GPS monitoring to crack down on illegal dumping while stepping up public outreach and planning for soil disposal outlets to truly promote the circular economy.

2. Vice Minister of Economic Affairs Lai Chien-hsin

- (1) The Executive Yuan has established the Water and Watershed Sustainability Task Force, elevating sectoral governance to the national level through the use of a geospatial data overlay system to carry out management. By superimposing the mapping layers of the National Development Council (NDC)'s six major regional development plans and making this information public, the task force aims to guide local governments in utilizing their increased resource allocations under the amended Act Governing the Allocation of Government Revenues and Expenditures to effectively implement adaptation work.
- (2) Regarding the stabilization of power supply and demand, the plan for this year includes adding 5.2 GW of new generating capacity and decommissioning 2.1 GW. To implement carbon reduction, the MOEA is strengthening demand-side management, extending consultation targets from large users of 800 kW or more to micro-, small-, and medium-sized

enterprises (MSMEs) at 100 kW. Meanwhile, it is collaborating with the MOI to guide the introduction of the energy service company model for consumption of common power in apartment complexes.

- (3) In the manufacturing sector, industry advisory groups work with industry trade associations to enhance corporate talent, technical capabilities, and energy conversion efficiency, while the investment tax credits provided under the Industrial Innovation Statute are utilized to encourage enterprises to adopt energy-saving measures. Additionally, the MOEA plans to announce the vendor selection rules for Offshore Wind Phase 3-3 in the first quarter of this year and is deliberating with relevant government agencies on a solar power benefit-sharing mechanism to increase citizens' sense of participation in the energy transition.
- (4) Taipower is promoting flexible green power matching every 15 minutes, effectively reducing surplus electricity by half. It is also collaborating with relevant agencies to formulate a mechanism for unbundled renewable energy certificates. Furthermore, Taipower will continue to promote behind-the-meter storage as well as the on-site generation and use of stationary hydrogen fuel cells, aiming to enhance societal resilience.
- (5) The government is continuing to promote a wide range of revitalization and development schemes, actively addressing corporate financing needs through industry trade associations and banks. Currently, it is reviewing the financing guarantee and loan-to-value ratios of the Credit Guarantee Fund to strengthen financial support and assist MSMEs in implementing their transition.

3. Minister of the Interior Liu Shyh-fang

- (1) In accordance with the Spatial Planning Act, local governments have integrated climate change adaptation plans into the spatial plans of special municipalities, counties, and cities. Furthermore, in line with the Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Programs called for in the Climate Change Response Act, climate change-related tasks involving land use are being executed.
- (2) The MOI has published the *Manual of Low Embodied-carbon Building Rating System*. Based on the Primary Life Cycle Carbon Database (attached as an appendix to the manual), carbon emission factors for 120 building construction products have been compiled and integrated into the database of the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan. Additionally, the provisions regarding ventilation and greening in the *Building Technical Regulations* serve as the basis for building site treatment and green building standards.
- (3) The Green Building Label has been accredited by the Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark and the Climate Bonds Initiative, serving as the technical basis for enterprises to secure green financing and climate finance instruments.
- (4) In response to the challenges of an aging society and aging buildings, and to link climate change and green energy policies, the MOI will soon launch the Program for Functional Renewal and Life-extension of Aging Housing. Professional teams will assist local governments in processing applications and reviews, giving subsidy priority to buildings that meet green energy standards.
- (5) The management of surplus construction soil is conducted through cross-agency collaboration. Since January 1 this year,

gravel trucks must be equipped with GPS to deter illegal dumping, with over 6,000 trucks registered at present. Naturally occurring soil and rock in compliance with testing standards are processed through reception sites in port areas and the Nansing Project area. Moving forward, relevant promotion will be carried out in alignment with the MOENV regulations pertaining to the circular economy.

4. Minister of Transportation and Communications Chen Shih-kai

- (1) To encourage passenger transport operators to purchase electric buses, subsidies for vehicle purchase and operation have been made available by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) and the MOENV to achieve the goal of full electrification of city buses.
- (2) Vehicle electrification requires the integration of industrial technology and an environment for use. Taking electric buses as an example, due to factors such as vehicle performance, the charging infrastructure environment, and the fact that key technologies and components have not yet achieved localization, operators' needs were not met, resulting in a low willingness to replace vehicles in the beginning. Afterwards, with an increased availability of localized models, improvements in production capacity and performance, and government resources to encourage adoption, the number of electric vehicles has gradually risen, and the 2025 target has been achieved.
- (3) The 2025 target for electric city buses was 35%, and a penetration rate of 42% was achieved. For private electric cars and motorcycles, 2030 and 2040 have been adopted as project milestones. Furthermore, the MOTC established internal

management and assessment targets for 2025 to track progress, analyze reasons for underperformance, and formulate response measures:

- Electric motorcycles face competition from affordable gasoline motorcycles, uneven distribution of battery swapping and charging stations beyond the six special municipalities, and issues where a low battery state-of-charge affects their user-friendliness. Moving forward, willingness to make new purchases will be enhanced through tax and fee reductions, and the MOEA will continue to subsidize the construction of swapping stations and the transition of motorcycle shops.
- Affected by tariffs and the pricing strategies of international brands, the market has adopted a wait-and-see attitude toward imported electric cars, while new domestically manufactured models are expected to be launched this year. The MOTC will consult with the MOENV and the MOEA to strengthen the energy efficiency management of fuel-powered and hybrid vehicles to continue to reduce carbon emissions.

5. Minister of Agriculture Chen Junne-jih

- (1) Forest carbon sequestration falls into three categories: afforestation, forest management and renewal, and the treatment of degraded state-owned forest land. For mixed forests with poor cover on hillsides, management will be employed to enhance the carbon sink effect. In addition to newly planted forests, afforestation methods will also encompass over-utilized hillsides, riverbanks, coastlines, and offshore islands. Furthermore, policy incentives and voluntary greenhouse gas reduction projects will be provided to

encourage corporate participation.

- (2) The MOA has assessed that if solar power developers are left to secure land and handle aquaculture arrangements in aquavoltaics projects, discrepancies frequently arise between promised and actual farming operations. To ensure that the design of PV facilities meets aquaculture requirements, the MOA will assist in transferring management rights to professional fish farmers. Hence, it seeks to guide the positive development of aquavoltaics by promoting the “fishery by fishers, electricity by developers” model.
- (3) Regarding areas unfavorable for farming, it used to be that developers would source land on their own, which often led to small project areas, insufficient feeder lines, or opposition from landowners or local communities. In the future, the government will plan the establishment of green energy zones in line with the “public-to-public” model of the Executive Yuan for maximum value-added effects. Furthermore, dedicated greenhouse zones will be promoted in the Kaohsiung-Pingtung region to guide the conversion of betel nut plantations into solar-cultivated crop zones, with expansion plans developed based on the successful experiences of operators.

6. National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Minister Wu Cheng-wen

- (1) The NSTC has been promoting social participation in the Net-zero Sandbox Program for over two years, which will be gradually expanded in the future by providing advisory services to startup teams to help them establish sustainable business models. Furthermore, the NSTC will work with the MOENV and other ministries on sustainability issues.

Together with the NDC's local revitalization efforts, the NSTC aims to generate momentum from the demand side of communities and work together with local governments on joint promotion efforts.

- (2) The NSTC will collaborate with Taipower, the Industrial Technology Research Institute, and other players in the energy storage industry, such as Delta Electronics, to establish a comprehensive and operational smart microgrid demonstration site in the Shalun area of Tainan. The emerging power industry will also be developed, utilizing zero-carbon technologies like green ammonia and low-carbon power generation mechanisms such as solid oxide fuel cells to gradually achieve carbon reduction targets.
- (3) The use of green electricity must be ensured in the development of electric vehicles to avoid a transfer of carbon emissions caused by a reliance on fossil fuel power generation. Moving forward, we will promote regional and community-based smart microgrids and encourage private investment and construction to meet the demand for charging stations, thereby driving industrial development and strengthening collaboration among government agencies.

7. National Development Council Minister Yeh Chun-hsien

- (1) The NDC continues to promote a “double helix” mechanism for sandbox experience-sharing and policy formation. Within the green energy regional governance sandboxes, themes such as solar PV, micro hydropower, and geothermal have been selected. Through practical cases, these sandboxes connect the central government, local governments, and local communities for joint participation, serving as a reference for policy promotion and local implementation.

- (2) The NDC is collaborating with the NSTC to expand the net-zero transition and strengthen community resilience. Youth empowerment workstations for local revitalization deepen green-collar talent cultivation and the practice of net-zero green lifestyles. In recent years, the councils have further guided multiple local teams in adopting circular economy practices, including the development of forestry carbon cycles, the establishment of green energy and circularity centers for dairy farms, and the promotion of recycling discarded marine nets and agricultural and fishery waste materials, thereby substantively implementing net-zero practices in local industries.

8. Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) Chairperson Peng Jin-lung

- (1) The FSC has classified civil works, equipment, and consulting services for climate change adaptation projects as enabling economic activities in the Taiwan Sustainable Taxonomy to guide the allocation of financial resources. Future deliberations may include incorporating adaptation issues into sustainable finance and ESG evaluation items for financial institutions and publicly listed and OTC companies. The FSC will continue to plan green insurance products, such as disaster insurance, and conduct reviews of relevant standards on a rolling basis in collaboration with the MOENV and the MOEA to guide financial support toward adaptation activities.
- (2) The FSC and the MOEA have long supported SMEs. Over the past 20 years, the proportion of bank loans to SMEs has increased from 38% to 65%, with the 2025 loan target set at a record high of NT\$460 billion. In the future, the FSC will continue to coordinate with the MOEA to maintain support during tough economic times and provide tailored

consultation to ensure that SMEs receive continuous financial support.

(3) Deputy Convener Remarks

1. Deputy Convener, Tung Tzu-hsien

- (1) The United Nations secretary-general remarked in October 2025 that the world overshoot the 1.5°C temperature increase limit in 2025, breaching a critical defense line for human civilization. Climate action should return to the original intent of the Paris Agreement by focusing heavily on emissions reduction so that we do not stray from the core mission due to a diversification of issues. While Taiwan achieved higher economic growth than its neighboring East Asian countries in 2025, it must also continue to prioritize climate change issues to fulfill its responsibility as a global citizen.
- (2) Taiwan has a world-class semiconductor industry. Facing international scrutiny regarding the carbon content in products, it should be recognized that “with great power comes great responsibility.” The keys to Taiwan’s carbon reduction lie in its energy mix and transportation sector, which together account for over 70% of Taiwan’s total emissions. As the majority of domestic enterprises lack independent power generation capabilities, they must passively rely on the power mix supplied by Taipower. Hence, these carbon emissions become embodied in their products and services. This is a critical area where decarbonization efforts must be enhanced.
- (3) If Taiwan possessed a large land mass, it would be better positioned to develop solar and wind power without being constrained by land limitations that necessitate considering energy options like nuclear power. It is reassuring that both the ruling and opposition parties continue to focus on climate

change issues while promoting economic development. The expectation remains that Taiwan can successfully achieve its carbon reduction targets.

2. Deputy Convener, James C. Liao

- (1) The carbon reduction achievements of various government agencies over the past year and more are commendable. It is suggested that the government benchmark its carbon reduction measures against those of neighboring or competing countries, including data on solar PV growth and coal reduction, to assess its own progress and explain how conditions such as land area differ by country.
- (2) Electricity consumption has surged rapidly in the ICT sector. However, as most industrial sectors can only passively receive power from the supply side, supply-side carbon emissions are reflected at the industrial end. Thus, power decarbonization is of paramount importance. Government agencies should review budget allocations for sustainable net-zero and carbon reduction efforts, focusing on the proportion of funding dedicated to power decarbonization or clean electricity to continuously optimize the energy mix.

3. Deputy Convener, Cheng Li-chiun

- (1) Under the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), chaired by Premier Cho Jung-tai (卓榮泰), various ministries have drafted climate change adaptation guidelines, which will align with international indicators and goals. The Executive Yuan has already established the Water and Watershed Sustainability Task Force, elevating systemic water management to comprehensive land adaptation governance. An evidence-based governance model has been adopted,

integrating climate, hydrological, and urban flood retention data for full-watershed analysis to identify problem areas, serving as the criteria for budget proposals by ministries and local governments and replacing the previous engineering-centric approach. Furthermore, the government will utilize the Act Governing the Allocation of Government Revenues and Expenditures to designate local implementation items within centrally distributed tax revenues and general subsidies. Matched with central project budgets, a six-year action plan will be put forward for water management, water supply, soil and forest conservation, river environments, and land adaptation.

(2) Regarding the government's progress in accelerating green energy development and removing barriers:

- In the area of solar PV, to address challenges arising from amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act and two other laws, gaps will be filled by accelerating rooftop solar PV, replacing old equipment, and developing alternative solutions. Meanwhile, institutional reforms are being promoted to inventory land belonging to state-owned enterprises for a trial of the “public-to-public” large-scale development model, thereby preventing past malpractices and accelerating overall progress. According to the MOEA inventory, the total existing and potential capacity for rooftop solar PV on buildings belonging to central agencies and state-owned enterprises can reach 1 GW, which is an important goal. The government will encourage and maximize solar PV deployment on public rooftops.
- Regarding offshore wind power, maritime areas with the

18.4 GW installation target for 2035 have been inventoried. Through continuous cross-ministerial map-overlaying analysis, the inventory of marine areas for the 2050 installation target is expected to be completed in the first half of this year.

- Development planning for hydrogen energy supply chains, geothermal energy, and small-scale hydropower is currently under deliberation. Stationary fuel cells are being actively promoted per Premier Cho's instructions. In the future, the establishment of new industrial parks must incorporate energy storage facilities and power supply assessments.

- (3) The MOENV, NSTC, and NDC are currently organizing an inter-ministerial platform for community-driven net-zero transition. Future plans involve upgrading it to a climate governance platform that integrates climate change adaptation and net-zero transition, while incorporating micro carbon credits, regulatory relaxation, and community-based green energy.
- (4) The EU CBAM is about to come into force. Thanks to continuous communications by the MOENV, the EU has provided a positive response regarding the offsetting of Taiwan's carbon fee. Additionally, Taiwan's NDC 3.0 was approved on November 3 and promulgated on November 7, 2025. Various sectors have submitted their phase three greenhouse gas reduction action plans, and the revisions thereof will be accelerated per the National Development Council's feedback, to be fully implemented upon approval by the Executive Yuan.

(4) Advisor, Eugene Chien

The efforts and achievements of various government agencies over the past year are commendable. It is suggested that policy implementation be transparent and open to allow the public to see the government's completed and ongoing work. This is key to promoting sustainable development and securing public support and participation, while encouraging enterprises to seize business opportunities and inject capital, thereby scaling up Taiwan's overall investment volume in energy efficiency and carbon reduction.

The reporting formats of the six major sectors currently vary. It is recommended that they adopt a consistent framework aligned with international standards. Furthermore, the UN's practice of shortening reporting cycles can be referenced when presenting goals, progress, and planning on an annual basis. The government should also inventory the allocation of budgetary and human resources and establish a system of project milestones to facilitate international comparisons and demonstrate Taiwan's initiatives.

(5) Convener, Lai Ching-te

Once again, I would like to extend my appreciation to all ministries and agencies for their efforts and to all advisors and committee members for their valuable input. To ensure that Taiwan's net-zero transition achievements progress from phased accomplishments to systemic transformation, and to respond to global climate governance trends, the administrative team is requested, based on the authority granted by the Climate Change Response Act, to track and regulate carbon reduction actions and complete the following

key tasks:

First, during this critical period of energy and industrial transition, we must continue to expand the development and application of green energy. The MOEA, MOA, MOENV, and other ministries are requested to proactively inventory and eliminate regulatory barriers in order to establish an environment with legal stability. This stability will secure long-term investment confidence from the private sector, thereby rendering the transition pathways clearer and smoother.

Second, in the manufacturing sector, we need to promote the green and digital twin transformation by introducing AI into production lines. The MOEA is requested to collaborate with the Ministry of Digital Affairs to actively advise enterprises, leveraging smart management to optimize yield rates and energy efficiency. Furthermore, carbon-intensive industries should be supported in establishing clear decarbonization pathways, ensuring that Taiwanese production maintains its international competitiveness in the low-carbon era.

Third, in the residential and commercial sectors, we should promote a digital lifestyle transition from passive energy conservation to active value-addition. I ask that the MOI continue promoting increased use of the Building Energy-efficiency Label system. Beyond implementing disclosure, the MOI should further combine public sector incentives with private sector resources to improve efficiency and reinforce safety in more existing buildings, thereby achieving a multi-win scenario that protects the environment and enhances living quality and societal resilience.

Fourth, in the transportation sector, transition is not merely the replacement of vehicles but the reformation of lifestyles. While the MOTC promotes the electrification and decarbonization of land,

sea, and air transport, it should further deepen the digital integration of green transportation platforms to demonstrate decarbonization results. It should also continue optimizing infrastructure and service experiences to foster a shared sense of identity toward a green lifestyle, encouraging the public to prioritize low-carbon mobility options.

Fifth, in the agricultural sector, we should implement science-based benefit development. I ask that the MOA focus on public-private partnerships and a just transition, implement matching mechanisms for sustainable stores, promote product carbon labeling, and establish a more transparent and credible value conversion model. This will enable the producers who safeguard the land and ocean to become beneficiaries of the net-zero transition and gain a sense of pride.

I would like to emphasize that this bottom-up spirit of collective participation in the transition is exactly at the core of how we drive net-zero sandbox governance innovation.

Sixth, I ask that the NSTC adopt an outcome-driven approach when shaping the national R&D strategy. It should thoroughly integrate technological R&D with the everyday living environments of our citizens, concretely outline key scenarios for net-zero lifestyles, and develop solutions tailored to local needs, thereby lowering burdens while elevating lifestyle resilience.

Seventh, I ask the administrative team to continue implementing the six major innovative systems and include them in the reports to and discussions with the NCSD.

All of these tasks aim to equip Taiwan's transition with both hard power and soft power. Let us work together to make Taiwan more resilient amidst changes and build a prosperous, proud, and sustainable homeland.

VI. Extempore Motions: None

VII. Chair's Closing Statement

In today's meeting, we once again reached a consensus: The net-zero transition is not just an environmental obligation, but a comprehensive upgrade of our national competitiveness. We must ensure that the future is no longer just an extension of the past, but a full implementation of creativity and action.

Climate governance is a long-term, intergenerational endeavor. Despite the ever-changing international landscape, Taiwan's march toward sustainability must never halt.

The government's task is to establish a fair and transparent system with predictability, identifying a direction for Taiwan amidst changes so that we may continue to steadily move forward.

The government will continue to build an environment conducive to resilient governance, allowing industries to invest with confidence and the private sector to run freely, ensuring that every citizen receives the most substantive support and institutional security on the path of transition.

Every present effort accumulates more energy for Taiwan tomorrow. In this new year, let us forge a consensus and accelerate our actions together to make Taiwan's development more net-zero, more sustainable, and more resilient.

This year is the Year of the Horse, and the Lunar New Year is around the corner. I wish all of you a happy Lunar New Year and great fortune in the Year of the Horse. Thank you.

VIII. Meeting End Time: 8:05 p.m.