



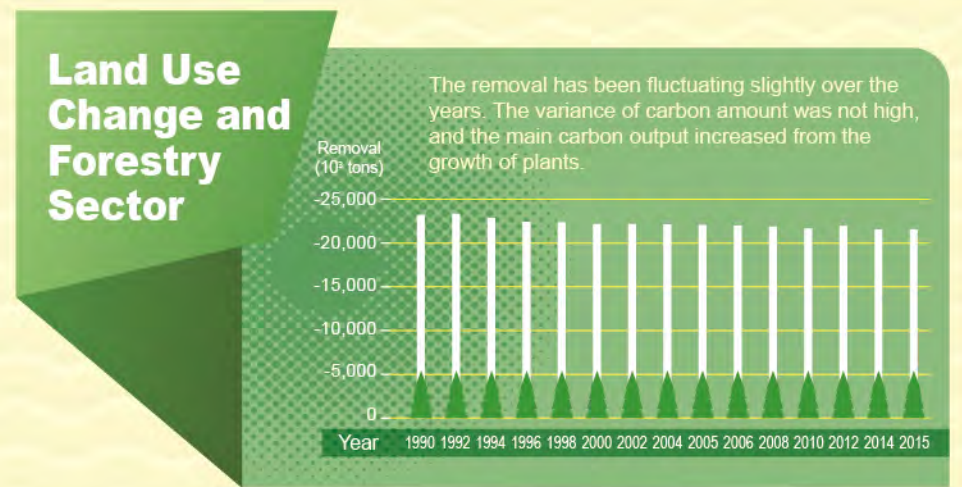
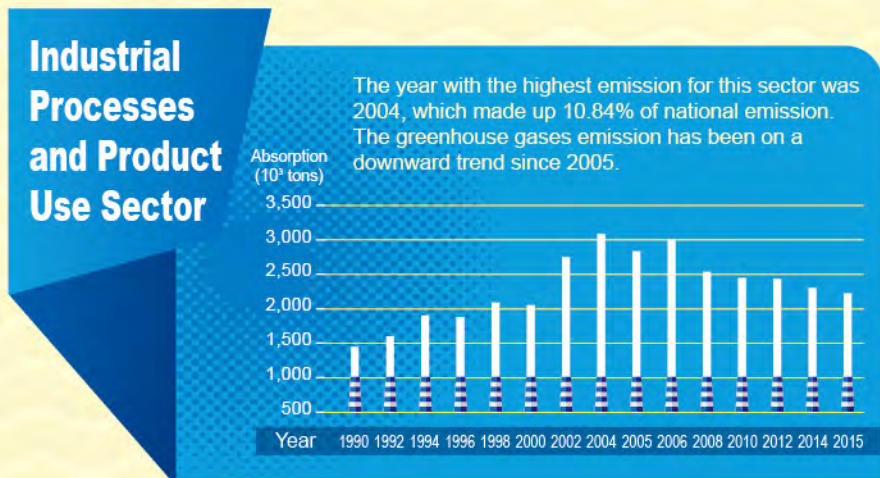
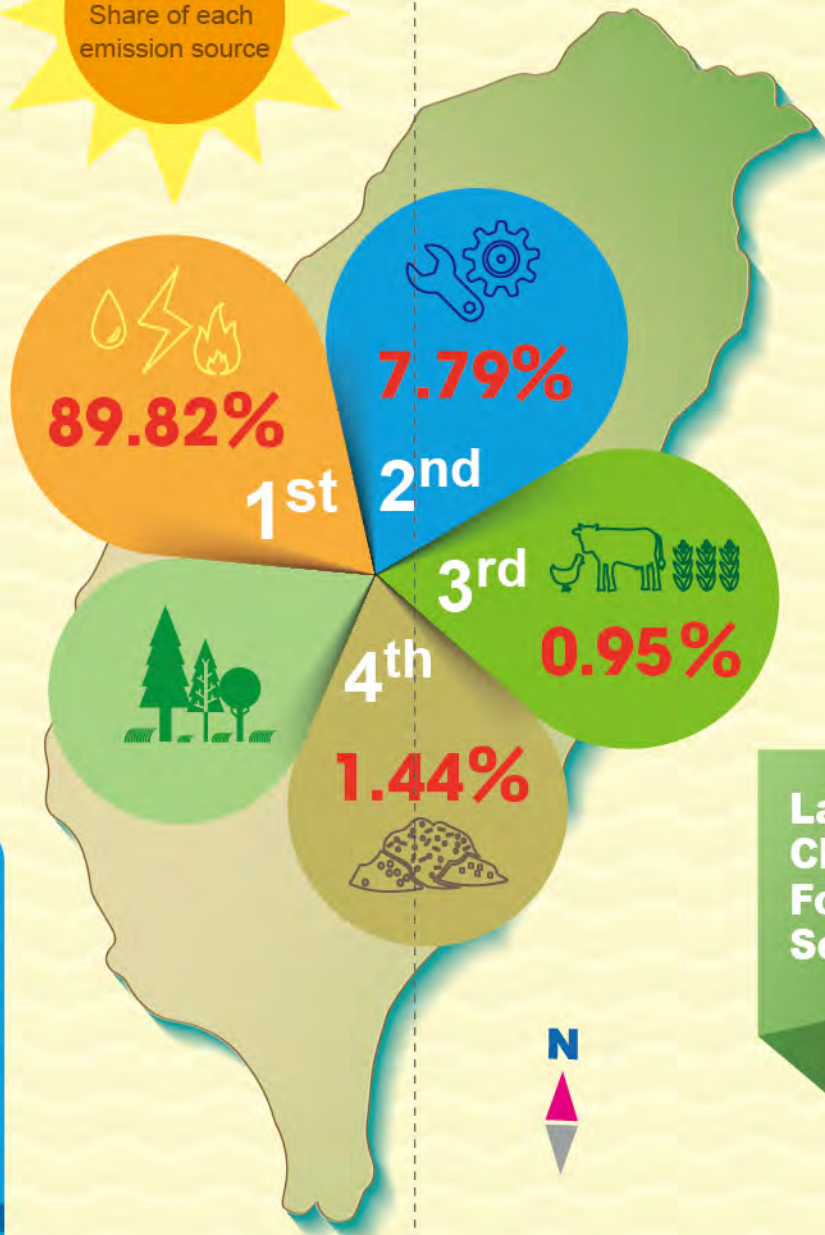
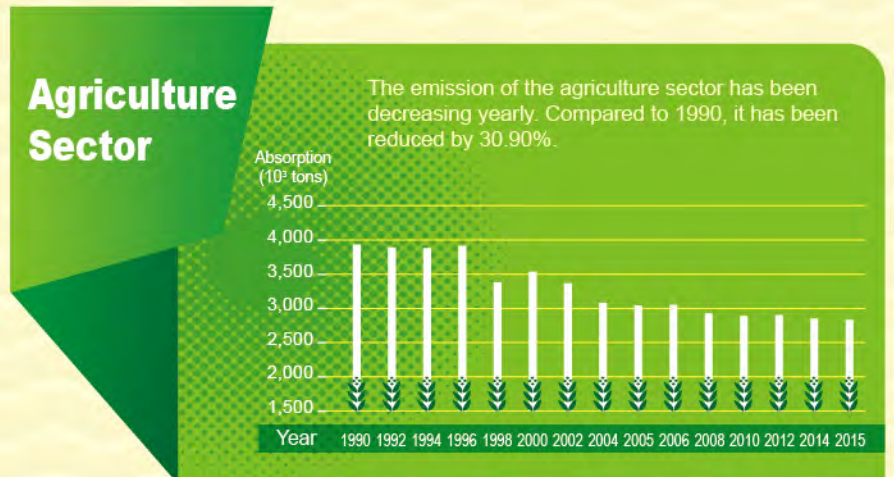
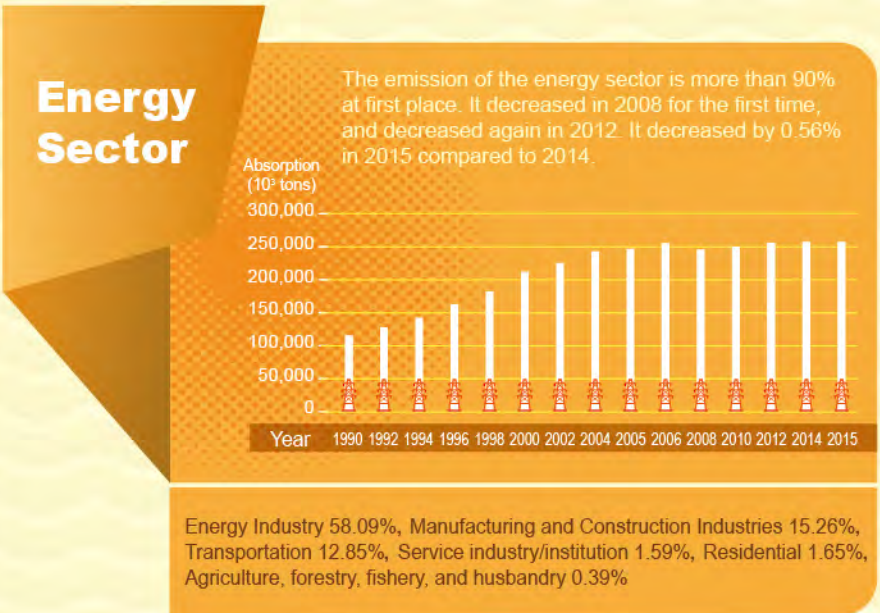
2017  
**TAIWAN**  
Greenhouse Gases Inventory

— 1990 ~ 2015 —



# Trends of Various Emission Sources

The emission sources in Taiwan come from five major sectors: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land use change and forestry and waste.





# Emission Trends of Greenhouse Gases

## 2015

Emission share of each greenhouse gas



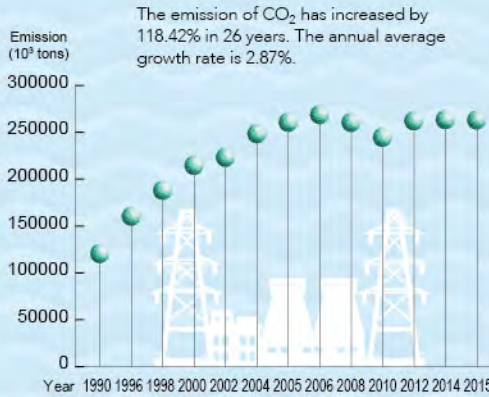
1st CO<sub>2</sub> 95.21%

2nd CH<sub>4</sub> 1.91%

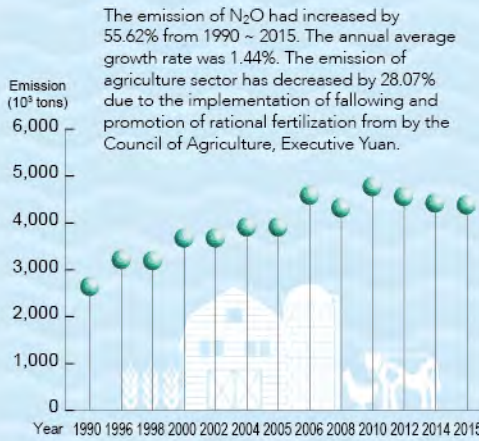
3rd N<sub>2</sub>O 1.58%

Total fluoride gases 1.30%

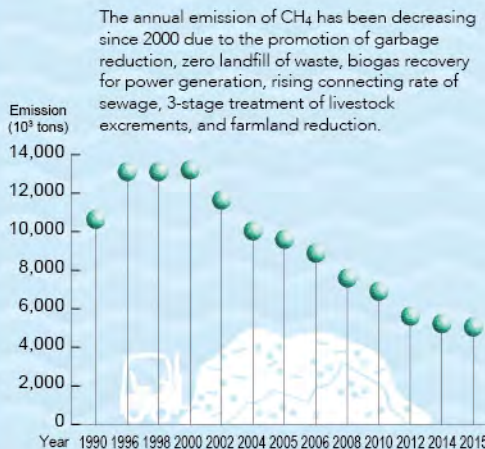
## CO<sub>2</sub> Carbon dioxide



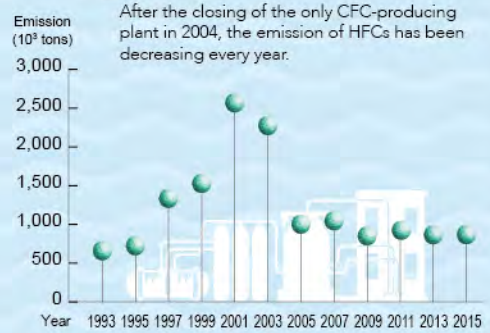
## N<sub>2</sub>O Nitrous oxide



## CH<sub>4</sub> Methane



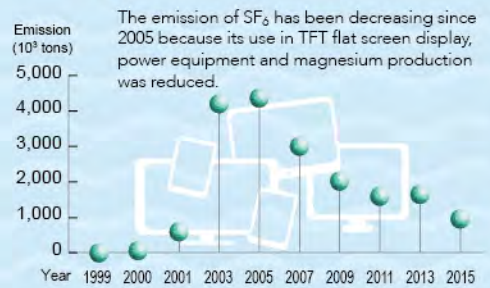
## HFC<sub>s</sub> Hydrofluorocarbons



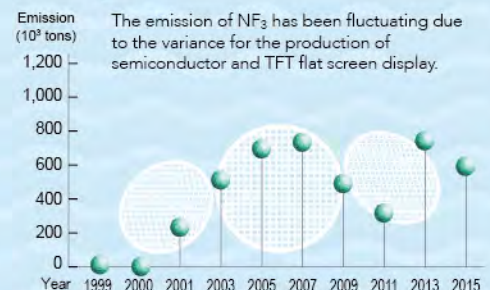
## PFC<sub>s</sub> Perfluorocarbons



## SF<sub>6</sub> Sulfur hexafluoride



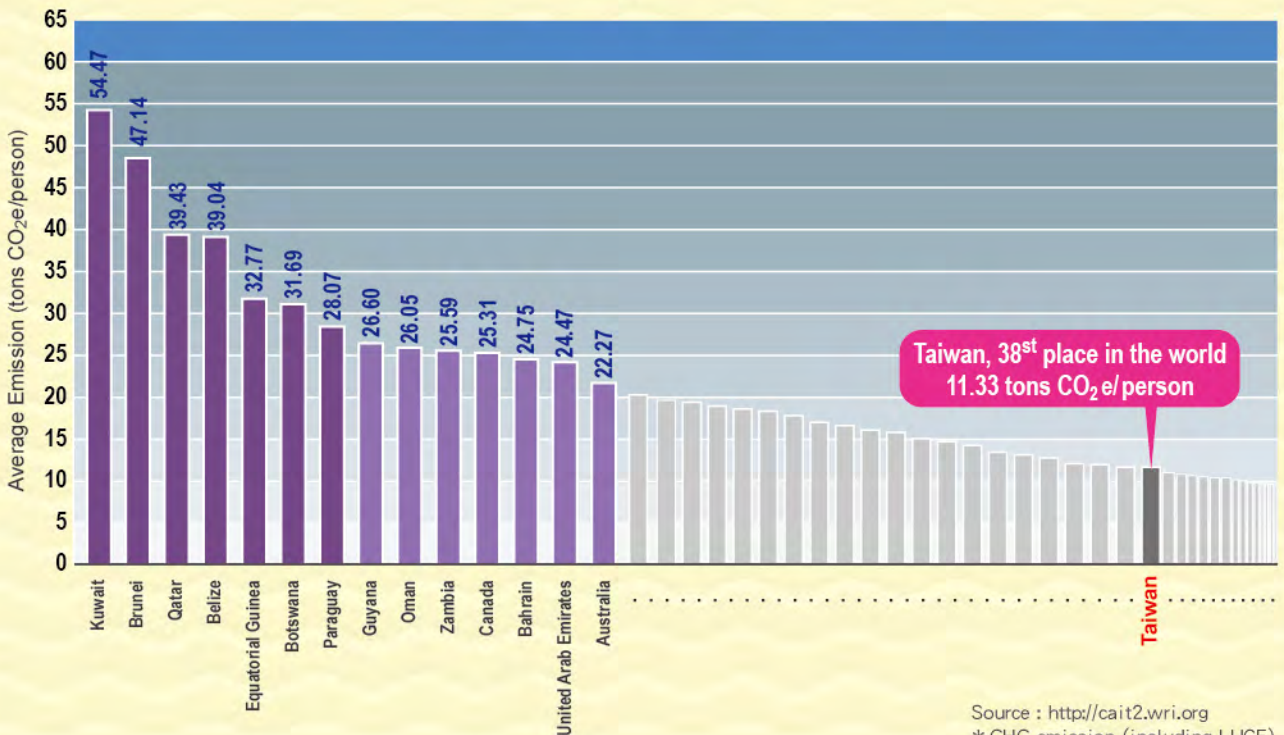
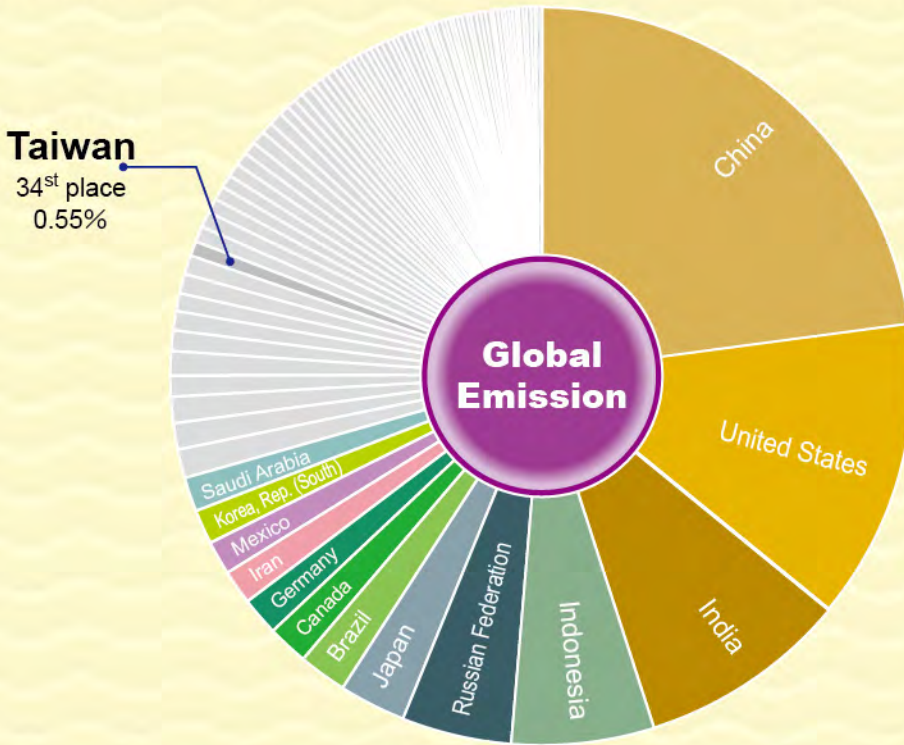
## NF<sub>3</sub> Nitrogen trifluoride





# Global Share of Taiwan's Greenhouse Gases Emission

Taiwan belongs to the island-type independent energy system. More than 98% of energy is imported. The economy is guided by export trade. The industrial structure is mainly manufacturing, wherein the global share for production value is 25% for semiconductor and 38 to 40% for panels. But Taiwan's greenhouse gases emission only makes up 0.55% of the global amount. The major industries are continuing to reduce greenhouse gases emission in order to maintain their international competitiveness. However, as it subscribes to the non-nuclear homeland policy, Taiwan is facing greater difficulty as it endeavors to further reduce emissions.



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Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration  
<http://www.epa.gov.tw>