

## 貳、願景及目標

### 一、願景

制定氣候變遷調適策略，降低與管理溫室氣體排放，建構能適應氣候風險之綠色低碳家園，確保國家永續發展。

### 二、目標

- (一) 健全我國面對氣候變遷之調適能力，以降低脆弱度並強化韌性。
- (二) 分階段達成於 139 年溫室氣體排放量降為 94 年溫室氣體排放量 50% 以下之國家溫室氣體長期減量目標。

## 參、基本原則

- 一、遵循「巴黎協定」，促進減緩溫室氣體排放，並依「蒙特婁議定書」吉佳利修正案，凍結及減少高溫暖化潛勢溫室氣體氫氟碳化物之使用。
- 二、決策制定與落實公開透明，並考量各種環境議題的共同效益，在最低成本精神下，推動溫室氣體減量及氣候變遷調適策略。
- 三、推動綠色金融及碳定價機制，透過溫室氣體總量管制與排放交易制度及相關稅費制度，強化或增加經濟誘因機制，促使溫室氣體減量、協助綠色產業發展及提升國家競爭力，促進社會公益。
- 四、依據非核家園目標，不以新增核能發電作為因應氣候變遷措施。
- 五、政府政策與個案開發行為，應將氣候變遷調適及減緩策略納入環境影響評估考量。

## II. Prospects and Objectives

### 1. Prospects

Formulate adaptation strategies; reduce and manage greenhouse gas emissions; construct a green and low carbon homeland that is adaptive to climate risk; ensure sustainable development of the nation.

### 2. Objectives

- (1) Enhance overarching adaptability; minimize vulnerability; build-up resilience.
- (2) Gradually reduce GHG emissions to 50% of the 2005 emission level by 2050.

## III. General Principles

The government shall observe the following principles:

1. Comply with the provisions of the Paris Agreement to enhance greenhouse gas mitigation and gradually phase out the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) (which have high global-warming potential) pursuant to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.
2. Acknowledge that transparency, environmental co-benefits and cost-effectiveness should be considered in both policy formulation and implementation of mitigation and adaptation issues.
3. Implement a cap-and-trade scheme for greenhouse gases and taxation to put carbon pricing and green finance into practice and enhance economic incentives, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, assist green industrial development, improve national competitiveness, and promote social welfare.
4. Comply with the objective of a nuclear-free homeland, such that expansion in nuclear power will not be adopted as a means of combating climate change.
5. Take mitigation and adaptation strategies into consideration while performing environmental impact assessments.