

# 國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領

## National Climate Change Action Guidelines

23 February 2017

### 壹、前言

人類活動排放的溫室氣體造成氣候變遷，促使全球平均氣溫屢創新高，對人類生存及生態環境造成重大衝擊。預估我國未來高溫天數、極端強降雨之颱風個數及劇烈降雨發生頻率可能會明顯增加，以及豐枯水期降雨愈趨極端化，將同時嚴重影響水資源、國土安全、海岸及海洋資源、糧食安全、健康醫療及生物多樣性等面向。

未來全球氣候變遷的挑戰相當嚴峻，儘管能源及產業結構調整不易，我國仍將依循「巴黎協定」及聯合國「永續發展目標」，貢獻最大努力減少溫室氣體排放，以因應氣候變遷。中央主管機關（即行政院環境保護署）依據 104 年公布施行之溫室氣體減量及管理法第 9 條第 1 項規定，擬訂國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領（以下簡稱本行動綱領）及溫室氣體減量推動方案，作為全國溫室氣體減量及施政之總方針。

期透過中央及地方政府、民間團體及全民共同合作，引導低碳永續生活行為改變，並考量跨世代衡平義務及弱勢族群權利，制定氣候變遷調適策略，降低與管理溫室氣體排放，落實環境正義，建立永續城市及全球夥伴關係，確保國家永續發展之終極目標。

### I. Preface

Climate change, caused by greenhouse gas emissions from economic activities, has led to ever-rising average global temperature, impacting both humankind and the ecosystem. Taiwan is no exception; the frequency of extreme rainfalls, typhoons, days with high temperatures and volatility of precipitation in Taiwan are expected to increase significantly in the coming years. This will severely impact numerous areas, including water resources, homeland security, coastal environments, marine resources, food security, public health, and biodiversity.

Climate change is indeed posing a rigorous challenge to the entire planet. Despite the difficult challenge of transforming the energy and industrial structure, Taiwan has reiterated that it will spare no effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while complying with the Paris Agreement and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. Pursuant to Article 9, Paragraph 1 of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act, promulgated in 2015, the central competent authority, namely the Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan, has the responsibility to formulate the National Climate Change Action Guidelines (Action Guidelines) and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Action Plan (Action Plan) as the general guidance for the task of reducing greenhouse gases for the whole nation.

Taiwan endeavors to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, realize environmental justice, establish global partnerships, adopt low carbon lifestyles, and achieve the ultimate goal of sustainable development. It will do so through cooperation between central and local authorities, non-governmental organizations and the general public as well as the development of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, which take into account intergenerational equity and the right of minority groups.