

### 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. Enhance intergenerational justice, environmental justice, and a just transition, while ensuring easy public access to pertinent climate change information. Consider nature-based solutions while also taking into account strategies that mutually benefit adaptation and mitigation efforts.
3. Implement a cap-and-trade scheme for greenhouse gases and taxation to put carbon pricing and green finance into practice and utilize economic incentives to expedite the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, assist industrial transformation, 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, with the goal of diminishing reliance on fossil fuels and working toward achieving renewable energy targets.
5. Take mitigation and adaptation strategies into consideration while performing environmental impact assessments.
6. Enhance capacities with regard to basic science, early warning, adaptive response to climate change, and resilience development.
7. Improve energy and resource utilization efficiency, boost resource recycling, and ensure national energy security and sustainable utilization of resources.
8. Establish a communication platform on which to build partnerships between the central and local governments, as well as cooperation between

the public and private sectors to practically execute localized adaptation and mitigation measures.

9. Boost international cooperation and authentic participation, based on the principle of reciprocity, to maintain industries' international competitiveness.
10. Raise public awareness and build the capacity to respond to climate change, and proactively assist non-governmental organizations to participate in relevant events.

## **IV. Adopted Policies**

### **1. Climate Change Adaptation**

Drawing from the most recent scientific research, analyses, and scenario projections both domestically and internationally, and considering climate change risk factors, it is imperative to bolster climate change adaptation capabilities, diminish vulnerability, and strengthen resilience. These efforts are vital to ensure the sustainable development of the nation and encompass climate change risk assessment, as well as the establishment of early warning mechanisms and systematic monitoring plans.

#### **(1) Enhance resilience of infrastructure**

- Integrate the resilience and adaptability of flood control and water management and enhance the response capabilities of public works.
- Improve adaptability of facilities of transport, communications, and information systems against climate change.

#### **(2) Maintain a balance between water supply and demand**

- Establish diversified water resource acquisition strategies as well as water conservation and water circulation habits; reasonably allocate water resources for different purposes to ensure sustainable usage of water.