Global Share of Taiwan's Greenhouse Gases Emission

Taiwan belongs to the island-type independent energy system. More than 96% of energy is imported. The economy is guided by export trade.

In 2023, Taiwan's semiconductor industry accounted for 19.37% of the global market, ranking second worldwide. Among its sub-sectors, the semiconductor foundry and IC packaging and testing industries held global market shares of 65% and 53%, respectively, both ranking first in the world.

But Taiwan's greenhouse gases emission only makes up 0.53% 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.



2025 TAIWAN Greenhouse Gases Inventory - 1990 ~ 2023 -



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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.



Energy industry 70.24%, Manufacturing and Construction Industries 11.83%, Transportation 14.00%, Service 1.56%, Residential 1.63%, Agriculture, fishery, and husbandry 0.61%, Fugitive emissions from fuels 0.13%.



Industrial Processes and Product Use sector emissions have declined steadily since peaking in 2006. In 2023, emissions were 29.15% lower than in 2005 and 1.59% lower than in 2022





	T	Т	Т	П	
4	2016	2018	2020	202220	23

Emission Trends of Greenhouse Gases



each greenhouse gas





1.23%



The primary emission sources are Energy Sector and Industrial Processes and Product Use Sector. In 2023, it slightly increased by 0.08% compared to 2005, and decreased by 2.52% compared to 2022.





The primary emission sources are Agriculture Sector and Waste Sector. The annual emission of methane has been decreasing since 2000, mainly due to promotion of garbage reduction, zero landfill of waste, biogas recovery for power generation, rising connection rate of sewage, three-stage treatment of livestock excrements, and farmland reduction. In 2023, it decreased by 61.09% compared to 2005, and decreased by 3.54% compared to 2022



Emission

6.000

Emission





The primary emission sources are Industrial Processes and Product Use Sector, Agriculture Sector, and Energy Sector

In 2023, emissions decreased by 11,77% compared to 2005, mainly due to the Ministry of Agriculture's promotion of rational fertilization and the implementation of fallow practices. Notably, emissions from agricultural soils dropped by 32.98%. Compared to 2022, total emissions in 2023 also declined by 3.33%.



HFC_S Hydrofluorocarbons

After the closing of the only HFCs producing plant in 2004, the emission has been decreasing every year. In recent years, HFCs emissions by refrigeration and air conditioning have continued to increase., with a Emission significant increase of 469,55% in 2023 compared with (10³ tons) 2005 and an increase of 4.62% compared with 2022.





Since 2004, Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association has cooperated with the government to promote the voluntary reduction scheme, including the ntroduction of waste gas disposal and the improvement for the manufacturing process by semiconductor and optronic industries, which has led to a gradual reduction of emissions. In 2023, it



Emission

 (10^3 tons)





The emission of SF, has been decreasing since 2005, mainly due to the lower usage amount in TFT flat screen display, power equipment, and nagnesium production.



F Nitrogen trifluoride

The emission of NF, has been fluctuating due to the variance for the production of semiconductor and TFT flat screen display

