

## 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.

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| <p>六、強化科學基礎，建構全面預警能力，提升因應氣候變遷之調適作為及建構韌性發展。</p> <p>七、提高資源與能源使用效率，促進資源循環使用，確保國家能源安全及資源永續利用。</p> <p>八、建立中央及地方政府夥伴關係、公私部門協力關係及溝通平台，具體推動在地化之調適及減緩工作。</p> <p>九、促進國際合作及交流，秉持互利互惠原則，推動有意義之參與及實質貢獻，維護產業發展之國際競爭力。</p> <p>十、提升全民氣候變遷認知及技能，並積極協助民間團體推展相關活動及事項。</p> | <p>6. Enhance capacities with regard to basic science, early warning, adaptive response to climate change, and resilience development.</p> <p>7. Improve energy and resource utilization efficiency, boost resource recycling, and ensure national energy security and sustainable utilization of resources.</p> <p>8. Establish a communication platform on which to build partnerships between the central and local governments, as well as cooperation between public and private sectors, to practically execute localized adaptation and mitigation measures.</p> <p>9. Boost international cooperation and authentic participation, based on the principle of reciprocity, to maintain industries' international competitiveness.</p> <p>10. Increase public awareness and build the capacity to respond to climate change, and proactively assist non-governmental organizations to participate in relevant events.</p> |
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## 肆、政策內涵

### 一、氣候變遷調適

#### (一) 加強災害風險評估與治理

1. 落實氣候變遷災害風險評估，檢視過去極端氣候災害所突顯之脆弱度，並評估已採取調適作為是否充分降低風險與脆弱度。
2. 加強氣候變遷災害風險治理，持續強化預警與應變作為，進行情境模擬、綜合性風險評估與管理、氣候風險分擔及調適方案研擬，以因應極端氣候衝擊並提升防災韌性。

## IV. Adopted Policies

### 1. Climate Change Adaptation

- (1) Enhance disaster risk evaluation and disaster management
  - Conduct disaster risk evaluation of climate change; review the vulnerability highlighted by previous extreme climate disasters, assess measures that have been taken, and review their effectiveness in mitigating risks and vulnerabilities.
  - Strengthen risk management of climate change; improve early warning and response mechanisms; conduct simulations of scenarios, comprehensive risk evaluation and management, climate risk sharing mechanisms, and develop an adaptation program to respond to extreme weather impacts and enhance resilience.