

CHINESE TAIPEI

1. GOALS FOR EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT¹

1.1. Overall Energy Efficiency Improvement Goals

a) Goals

Reduce energy intensity 20% by 2015 and 50% by 2025

b) Base year

2005

c) Goal year

2015 and 2025

1.2. Sectoral Energy Efficiency Improvement Goals

a) Industry

Reduce CO₂ intensity by 30% in 2025 in the industry sector

b) Transportation

Raise standard fuel efficiency for private vehicles (measured in terms of passenger kilometres per litre) incrementally to 25% by 2015

c) Residential and commercial

Improve device energy efficiency by 10%–70% in 2011 (this standard is expected to be revised further before 2015, and traditional lighting equipment will be replaced with 20%–90% more efficient equipment in residential and commercial sectors)

d) Government

Reduce energy use by 7% in 2015

e) Base year

2008

f) Goal year

2025 (for industry), 2015 (for transport and government), 2011 and 2015 (for residential and commercial)

1.3. Action Plans for Promoting Energy Efficiency

a) Name

Energy Conservation and GHG Emission Reduction Action Plan

b) Objectives

Reduce CO₂ emissions by applying cleaner energy and energy conservation measures

c) Applicable sectors

Residential, commercial, industry, transport, and government

d) Outline

A number of measures have been introduced to achieve the energy efficiency goals.

- Raise power generation efficiency

¹ BOE (2008A).

- Replace coal-fired power plants with high-efficiency generating units (efficiency raised 7.5% by 2025) and gas-fired power plants (efficiency raised by 11%)
- Improve power dispatch and transmission facilities (reducing line loss 0.5% by 2015)
- Raise vehicle energy efficiency standard²
- Raising private vehicles' standard fuel efficiency incrementally 25% by 2015
- LED electricity saving lighting
- Traffic signal lamps completely replaced with LED lamps by 2012
- Building (exit, fire alarm signal, etc.) and landscape lighting completely replaced with LED lamps by 2025
- Promote the uptake of energy efficient appliances
- Voluntary energy saving partnership agreement
- Energy auditing of major energy consumers.

Details can be found at <http://www.moeaboe.gov.tw>.

e) Financial resources and budget allocation

For policy development the annual energy research budget will be increased within the next four years from NTD 5 billion to NTD 10 billion.

f) Method for monitoring and measuring effects of action plans

- Measure the sales of energy efficiency appliance monthly
- Monitor the progress of energy efficiency standard revision quarterly
- Monitor the result of voluntary energy saving agreement quarterly.

g) Expected results

Reduced CO₂ emissions through more efficient energy use

h) Future tasks

No information available

1.4. Institutional Structure

a) Name of organisation

Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs

b) Status of organisation

No information available

c) Roles and responsibilities

- Draw up drafts of policy and law
- Plan and predict the energy demand and supply
- Examine and approve energy development, distribution and sale
- Monitor the energy price
- Build an energy database
- Energy saving promotion and dissemination; energy technology R&D.

d) Covered sectors

All sectors of the economy are covered.

² BOE (2008B).

e) Established date

No information available

f) Number of staff

No information available

1.5. Information Dissemination, Awareness-raising and Capacity-building**a) Information collection and dissemination**

Media dissemination programs will evaluate the potential audience reached. In the meantime, an economy-wide telephone survey is conducted to assess public awareness.

b) Awareness-raising

There are two awareness-raising programs. One is the Research and Promotion of the Energy Conservation Labelling and Energy-Efficiency Labels systems; the other is Energy Conservation Environment Establishment, Achievements Appraised and Technology Promotion.

c) Capacity-building

There is a government-funded program to train energy auditors and managers for manufacturing firms and the commercial sector.

1.6. Research and Development in Energy Efficiency and Conservation

The Chinese Taipei Government's Energy Conservation Technology Mid-Term Project is administered by Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs; the project is applicable to industry (excluding agriculture), transport, residential, commercial, and government sectors.

The aim of the project is to develop and advance Chinese Taipei's research and development capabilities and intellectual property in many energy technologies, including LED lighting, photo voltaic, hydrogen power, air-conditioning, refrigeration, electric motors, energy information and communication technology. The Government allocates an annual budget of about USD 33 million to this project and 59% of this budget is used for energy-related research and design.

The Chinese Taipei Government has allocated USD 1.36 million to establish the Energy Conservation Labeling and Energy-Efficiency Labels system for the transport, residential, commercial and government sectors since December 2001. This system is expected to result in annual energy savings of up to 45 000 kilolitres of oil equivalent, and energy efficiency increases of 30% for air-conditioners, 45% for refrigerators, 36% for hot-warm water drinking fountains, and 15% for automobiles.

2. MEASURES FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS**2.1. Government Laws, Decrees, Acts****a) Name**

Energy Management Law (EML)

b) Purpose

The EML is designed to govern the energy efficiency of energy-consuming devices.

c) Applicable sectors

The EML applies to all large energy users across all sectors. This mainly includes the industry, transport and commercial sectors.

d) Outline

- Energy utilisation facilities or equipment that are designated by the central competent authority, manufactured by local manufacturers or imported by merchants for domestic use, are to conform to the permit standards of energy consumption established by the central competent authority
- Vehicles that are designated by the central competent authority, manufactured by local manufacturers or imported by merchants for domestic use are to conform to the permit standards of energy consumption established by the competent central authority.

e) Financial resources and budget allocation

Governmental fund

f) Expected results

Energy efficiency improvement of 2% every year for the next eight years; improve appliance energy efficiency 10%–70% by 2015

2.2. Regulatory Measures**a) Name**

Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS) for appliances and lighting; fuel efficiency standards for automobiles

b) Purpose

Improve the energy efficiency of appliances, lighting devices, and vehicles

c) Applicable sectors

Industry (including agriculture), transport, residential, commercial, energy, government

d) Outline

The MEPS and efficiency standards for the following products will be raised:

- Private vehicles by 2015
- Compact fluorescent lamps from 2009
- Room air-conditioners and refrigerators from 2011
- Dehumidifiers from 2012.

2.3. Voluntary Measures**a) Name**

Energy Labelling Program

b) Purpose

To encourage manufacturers to develop highly-efficient products and promote customer purchases of these products. These projects started in December 2001.

c) Applicable sectors

Industry (including agriculture), transport, residential, commercial, energy, government, etc.

d) Outline

No information available

e) Financial resources and budget allocation

No information available

f) Expected results

Raising energy efficiency of appliances from 10% to 70% (conservation labelling as follows)



2.4. Financial Measures Taken by the Government

2.4.1. Tax Scheme

No information available

2.4.2. Low-Interest Loans

No information available

2.4.3. Subsidies and Budgetary Measures

No information available

2.4.4. Other Incentives

The FREE Energy Audit started 15 years ago, to assist owners in improving their energy efficiency and to increase energy efficiency by 30% by 2025 in the industrial and commercial sectors.

2.5. Energy Pricing

The equation used to adjust gasoline and diesel prices, originally determined by China Petroleum Corporation, was abolished in September 2000 after FPCC's petroleum products were released to the market. Following significant fluctuation in international petroleum prices in the second half of 2005, MOEA authorised CPC to adopt a floating fuel pricing mechanism at the beginning of 2007. However, the petroleum price should maintain the principle of the lowest price among the neighbouring economies in Asia.

The pricing mechanism for electricity is controlled by the government rather than based on the generation cost. The proposal for electricity price adjustment is reviewed by a governmental committee.

Higher energy prices have proved to be an effective tool for energy conservation. Chinese Taipei raised the petroleum and electricity price in June and July 2008, and petroleum and electricity consumption significantly declined in the following months. Higher energy prices may also provide the incentive for equipment replacement. However, the effect is not easy to assess due to higher sales price of higher-efficiency products.

2.6. Other Efforts for Energy Efficiency Improvement

2.6.1. Cooperation with Non-Government Organisations

The Government cooperates with non-government organisations to disseminate energy efficiency and energy saving policies.

2.6.2. Cooperation through Bilateral, Regional and Multilateral Schemes

The Chinese Taipei Government participates in APEC Energy Working Group projects that are related to energy efficiency and conservation.

2.6.3. Other Cooperation/Efforts for Energy Efficiency Improvement

Chinese Taipei is an affiliate partner of the Collaborative Labelling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP) based in California, USA to promote energy-efficient products by developing and updating the standards and labelling program.

REFERENCES

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