

行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書

赴美國及加拿大考察燃料電池技術 及簽署清潔車輛政策及科技合作協定

2 未 俊一美 90年1月7日至90年1月13日

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赴美國及加拿大考察燃料電池技術及簽署清潔車輛政策及科技合作協定

壹、 訪察背景

邁入二十世紀以來,科技的進步帶動人類經濟活動的快速發展,各種經濟活動製造出多樣產品富裕人類之生活。在生產過程當中,由於使用了大量化石能源,使得二氧化碳之排放超過自然環境之吸納,致使大氣中二氧化碳濃度增加,全球氣溫亦隨之上升。根據聯合國1996年氣候變化網要公約(UNFCC)之評估報告指出,人類活動所排放的溫室氣體,若不採取任何防制措施,全球平均地面氣溫於2100年時,將比1990年時增加攝氏兩度,海平面因而上升50公分,此將嚴重影響整個地球之生態環境。

基於節約化石能源,開發再生能源及環境保護之考慮,各種清潔能源之科技發展在二十世紀之後期即顯得非常蓬勃。譬如,風能、太陽能、地熱、潮汐等發電技術均有顯著進步,不過最具發展潛力之清潔能源科技應為氫能(Hydrogen Energy)科技。特別是燃料電池(Fuel Cell)技術已趨近於商業化,很有可能成為二十一世紀最重要能源科技之一(註一)。由於燃料電池之用途非常廣泛,深受美國、歐洲及日本等先進國家之重視,無論是政府支持之研究機構,還是民間之燃料電池公司,均投入相當大之經費及人力在燃料電池之相關研究上(註二)。燃料電池極有可能全面性的取代內燃機引擎(Internal Combusion Engine),使得二十一世紀成為氫能經濟的時代(Hydrogen Economy)。

台灣在此跨世紀之燃料電池研發競爭上,仍有相當幅度之落後。不過在這場科技研發競爭上,台灣不應該缺席,因為從產業發展之歷

E-: 國際上討論燃料電池之文獻有愈來愈多之趨勢,譬如, Economist(Sep.23,2000)提到資訊科技、燃料電池及生物科技是目前最重要之科技發展。類似之報導如 Science (June 6, 2000), Economist (July 1, 2000),Business Week (May 8, 2000),Building Wealth (Thurow,1999)。

E: 美國能源部在 2000 年 10 月份宣佈 2001 年將投入 1 億美元經費於燃料電池之相關研究。

史經驗觀之,歐、美、日等先進國家均握有工業動力之母一內燃機之 製造技術,使得汽車、飛機及產業機械等相關產業均能保有相當強之 競爭力,使得包含台灣在內之開發中國家一直處於辛苦追趕 (Catch-up)之階段。台灣產業如果要在二十一世紀增強競爭力,那麼 應重視此項科技之發展。只要民間及政府現在開始挹注資源於國內之 燃料電池技術,台灣仍可憑藉現有之產業發展優勢,在國際市場上佔 有一席之地。

燃料電池技術運用在運輸工具是最近十年來汽車工業發展之趨勢,燃料電池具有零污染及能源使用效率高兩大優點,使得世界著名之汽車公司如 Daimler-Chrysler、General、Motors、Ford、Toyota、Honda、Nissan、Hyundai 和 Volkswagen 均推動各種燃料電池實驗樣車,也紛紛宣佈 2005 年之前達到燃料電池電動汽車商業化之目標。

台灣雖然無法在汽車工業上與先進國家同步競爭,但是在機車工業上顯示極強之競爭力。政府在 1998 年推動「發展電動機車行動計畫」,希望能將傳統之機車產業予以升級,提升至零污染之電動機車產業。過去三年來,政府及民間企業均投資了相當多之經費於鉛酸電池,鎳氫電池及鋰電池技術之研發上,不過仍限制於電池之重量太重、充電時間太長、行駛里程太短等技術瓶頸,無法開發出一般消費者滿意之電動機車。因此,未來台灣電動機車之研發方向應可朝向世界電動汽車研發之趨勢一燃料電池電動機車。

最近,美國著名以強調永續發展(sustainable development)為主的瓊斯基金會(W. Alton Jones Foundation)基於亞洲環境保護之考慮,遂將燃料電池技術介紹給台灣,並請美國在台協會美亞環保聯盟(US-AEP,American Institute in Taiwan)、美國自然資源監護委員會(Natural Resources Defense Council)、美國燃料電池協會(US Fuel Cell Council),Breakthrough Technology Institute 和台灣經濟研究院共同安排此次訪查活動,訪問單位包括全世界最大的燃料電池公司—Ballard Power Systems、台灣唯一的一家燃料電池公司—亞太燃料電

池公司美國分公司、美國氫能科技之示範中心—Sunline Transit Agency,美國加州燃料電池夥伴聯盟(California Fuel Cell Partnership)和 Siemens Westinghouse Power Corporation。同時也拜會美國眾議員Howard Berman、美國加州環保廳、能源廳、商務廳等政府單位。

貳、 訪察團名單

訪察團包括政府單位、研究單位、國營企業、民營企業及產業會 代表共計二十三人,由環保署林俊義署長擔任訪察團團長,訪察行程 從民國 90 年 1 月 7 日至 1 月 13 日共計七日。訪察團詳細名單如下所 示。

<u>Taiwan Ministerial Fuel Cell Policy Delegation</u> <u>Taiwan Delegation List</u>

No.	Name/Organization/Company
1	Environmental Protection Administration Government of the Republic of China Dr. Jun-Yi (Edgar) Lin, Administrator 41, Section 1, Chung-Hwa Road, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. Tel: 886-2-2311-7722 Ext. 2000; Fax: 886-2-2321-2491 行政院環境保護署 署長 林俊義先生(團長) 台北市中華路一段 41 號
2	Taiwan Institute of Economic Research Dr. Rong-I Wu, President 7th Floor., 16-8, Tehui Street, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. Tel: 886-2-2586-5000 Ext. 712; Fax: 886-2-2594-6317 台灣經濟研究院 院長 吳榮義先生 台北市德惠街 16-8 號 7 樓
3	Academia Sinica Institute of Applied Science & Engineering Research Dr. Chen S. Tsai, Director Tel: 886-2-2782-6670 Fax: 886-2-782-6680 中央研究院應用科學及工程研究所籌備處主任 蔡振水
4	Environmental Protection Administration Government of the Republic of China Air Quality Protective Planning Bureau Mr. Hsiung-wen Chen, Director 41, Section 1, Chung-Hwa Road, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. Tel: 886-2-2311-9908; Fax: 886-2-2311-3185 行政院環境保護署 空保處處長 陳雄文先生 台北市中華路一段 41 號
5	Research Development and Evaluation Commission Taipei City Government Mr. Shiou-Guamg (Samuel) Wu, Chairman 11 th Floor, 1, Shi Fu Road, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. Tel: 886-2-2759-3588; Fax: 886-2-2759-3593 台北市政府研究發展考核委員會 主任委員 吳秀光先生台北市市府路一號十一樓

No.	Name/Organization/Company
6	Taiwan Power CompanyPower Research Institute Mr. Youan-Yang Chiou, General Manager 84, Ta-An Road, Shu-Lin, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. Tel: 886-2-2682-0011; Fax: 886-2-2682-2793 台灣電力公司電力綜合研究所 所長 邱遠揚先生 台北縣樹林鎮大安路 84 號
7	Chinese Petroleum Corp. Refining & Manufacturing Research Center Mr. Cheng-Shyong Lin, Director 83, Section 1, Chung-Hwa Road, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. Tel: 886-5-222-3161; Fax: 886-5-228-5795 中國石油公司煉製研究所 所長 林正雄先生 台北市中華路一段 83 號
8	Chinese Petroleum Corp. Mr. Chao-Hsun Chen, 83, Section 1, Chung-Hwa Road, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. Tel:0922240286 tel:2383-5693 fax:2381-8702 中國石油公司 董事 陳兆勛先生 台北市中華路一段 83 號
9	Yuan Ze University Dr. S. H. Chan, President 135 Yuan-Tung Road, Chung-Li, Taoyuan, Taiwan, ROC. Tel: 886-3-463-8800 Ext. 201; Fax: 886-3-463-6690 元智大學 校長 詹世弘先生 中壢市 320 內壢遠東路 135 號
10	Industry Technology Research Institute Energy &resources Laboratoties Deputy Director Lian-Jyi Fang Tel:886-3-5916307 Fax:886-3-5916310 工研院能資所 副所長 方良吉先生
11	Institute of Nuclear Energy Research Mr. Li-Fu Lin, Deputy Director Tel:886-2-23651717 Ext. 2006; Fax:886-3-4711405 核能研究所 副所長 林立夫先生

No.	Name/Organization/Company
	National Tsing Hua University
	Department of Materials Science and Engineering
	Mr. Tsung-Shune Chin, Professor
12	No. 101 Sec.2, Kuang-Fu Rd., Hsinchu, 300, Taiwan, ROC.
	Tel:886-3-571-9868; Fax:886-3-572-2366
	清華大學材料所 教授 金重勳先生
	新竹市光復路二段 101 號
	Taiwan Institute of Economic Research
	Dr. Chunto Tso, Director of Research Division I
	7 th Floor., 16-8, Tehui Street, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC.
13	Tel: 886-2-2586-5000 Ext. 908; Fax: 886-2-2594-6845
	台灣經濟研究院 研究一所所長 左峻德先生
	台北市德惠街 16-8 號 7 樓
	Natural Resources Defense Council
	Dr. Barbara A. Finamore, Director of China Project
14	7 th Floor, 111, Sung Chiang Road, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC.
	Tel: 886-2-2541-4058; Fax: 886-2-2541-4058
	台北市松江路 111 號 7 樓
	US-AEP Taiwan, American Institute in Taiwan
	Dr. Laura Shea, Director-Taiwan
	Rm. 3207, 333 Keelung Road. Section 1, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC.
15	Tel: 886-2-2720-1550 Ext. 388; Fax: 886-2-2757-7086
	美國在台協會美亞環保聯盟 主任 謝天行女士
	台北市 110 基隆路 1 段 333 號 32 棲 3207 室
	Na Ya Plastics Corporation
	Mr. Yuon-Chen Chiu, Senior Administrator
16	No. 100, Nanlin Rd., Taishan Village, Taipei County, Taiwan, ROC.
	Tel: 886-2-2901-9141 ext. 2651; Fax:2908-1712
	南亞塑膠工業股份有限公司 高級專員 邱永城先生
	台北縣泰山鄉南林路 100 號
	and the second stabilized to a file
	Kwang Yang Motor Co., Ltd.
	Mr. Chiu-Fei Chung, Vice President
	35, Wan Hsing Street, SanMin Dist., Kaohsiung, Taiwan, ROC.
17	Tel: 886-7-382-2526Ext.244; Fax: 886-7-385-2583
	光陽工業股份有限公司 協理 鍾秋飛先生
	高雄市三民區灣與街 35 號

No.	Name/Organization/Company
18	San Fu Chemical Co., Ltd. Mr. Chieh-Jung Tasi, General Manager 5 th Floor, 21, Chung Shan North Road, Section 2, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Tel: 886-2-2521-4161 Ext. 560; Fax: 886-2-2581-8359 三福化工股份有限公司 協理 蔡介榮先生 台北市中山北路二段 21 號 5 樓
19	Tri-I Intertee Inc. Mr. Min-Chun Chen, Chairman 14 th -1Floor, No. 17, Hsu Chang Street, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. Tel: 886-2-2388-4080 Ext. 207; Fax:886-2-2382-5371 資源國際(股)公司 董事長 陳明俊先生
20	Taipei Fuel Cell Foundation Mr. Lin-Huei Huang Tel:886-2-2659-6550; Fax:886-2-2659-6551 台北市燃料電池基金會 產業推廣召集人 黃林輝先生
21	Industrial Development Bureau Ministry of Economic Affairs 41-3, Hsin Yi Road, Section 3, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC. Mr. Pin -Ho Yen Division/Director/tird Division Tel: 886-2-2703-1773 Fax: 886-2-2703-3739 經濟部工業局 第三組組長 顏平和先生 北市信義路三段 41 號之 3
22	E-Ton Dynamics Technology Ind. Co., Ltd. Mr.Ching-Hsien Hwang, Assistant of Chairman No.498, Ben Tien Street, Section 2, Tainan, Taiwan, ROC Tel:886-6-384-0568ext.1651; Fax:886-6-384-0968 益通動力科技股份有限公司 董事長特別助理 黃競賢先生 台南市本田街二段 498 號
23	California Office of Trde and Investment Ms. Irene Tsai, Acting Director 7C04/05, Taipei World Trade Center, 5 Hsinyi Rd., Sec. 5, Taipei 110, Taiwan Tel:886-2-2758-6223 Fax:886-2-2723-9973 美國加州貿易投資辦事處 代理處長 蔡宜玲 台北市信義路五段五號 7c04/05

參、訪察行程

訪察活動首先是拜會位於加拿大溫哥華的 Ballard Power System 公司,由該公司董事長 Kip Smith 親自接待,該公司主要以生產車輛用之燃料電池而聞名,主要股東包括 Daimler Chrysler 公司及 Ford 公司(詳見圖一)。自 1994 年 Ballard 公司即與 Daimler Chrysler 公司合作推出第一代之燃料電池實驗汽車 Necar 1,1995 年推出零污染之燃料電池公共汽車,隨後經過多年之示範運行,迄今已推出第五代之燃料電池公共汽車。同時,Ballard 公司也於 1996 年開發出 250kw 發電用之大型燃料電池,以及可攜式小型燃料電池,並接受商業化之訂單(詳見附件一)

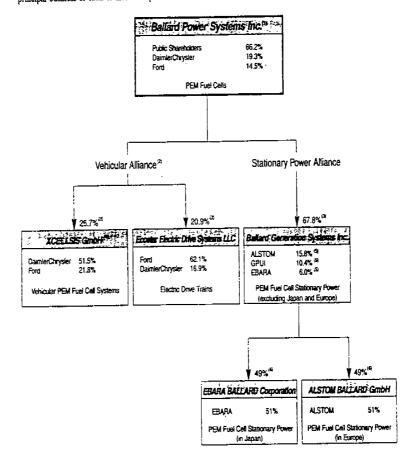
Ballard 公司目前是世界上最大之燃料電池公司,不僅與 Daimler Chrysler 公司及 Ford 公司聯合投資,也銷售燃料電池給 Honda、Volkswagen、Volvo、Nissan 和 Hyundai 等汽車公司。在發電用之燃料電池方面,Ballard 也與法國之 Alstom 公司、日本之 Matsushita 公司、Ebara 公司和 Takyo Gas 等公司合作,開發住宅用之燃料電池市場。

訪察活動的第二站是拜會位於美國洛杉機亞太燃料電池科技公司,該公司是由創辦人楊源生於 2000 年 5 月在台灣設立,公司規模不大,但是有很強的研發能力,台灣自製的第一部燃料電池電動機車實驗車即由該公司與光陽機車公司在五個月內開發出來,並在 2000 年 11 月的國際 Fuel Cell 2000 研討會中展出,深獲世界各國好評(詳見附錄一)。亞太燃料電池公司之經營目標是 2001 年 7 月開發出第三代之燃料電池實驗機車,2001 年年底完成可以量產之第四代燃料電池實驗機車,並進行示範運行,而 2002 年達到量產 10,000 輛燃料電池機車之中程目標(詳見圖二)。

BALLARD

Our governing corporate statute is the Canada Business Corporations Act. Our head office of business is at 9000 Gleniyon Parkway, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5J 5J9. The following principal operating companies and our relationship with our alliance partners (as of Januar principal business of each of these companies.

cipal place shows our 0), and the



⁽¹⁾ In addition to our interest in Ballard Generation Systems, our other subsidiaries include Ballard Advanced Materials Corporation, which conducts research and development on proton exchange membranes for PEM fuel cells, Ballard Power Corporation, through which we undertake certain PEM fuel cell development work in the United States, and Ballard Power Systems GmbH, which conducts our PEM fuel cell development activities in Germany.

⁽²⁾ Sales activities in the Vehicular Alliance are coordinated through Ballard Automotive Inc., a company owned equally by us. XCELLSIS and Ecostar.

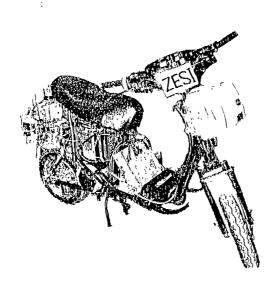
⁽³⁾ Represents our ownership interest.

⁽⁴⁾ Formerly, dbb fuel cell engines GmbH.

⁽⁵⁾ ALSTOM, GPUI and EBARA bave the right to increase their ownership interest in Ballard Generation Systems. See "Strategic Alliances — Stationary Power Alliance."

⁽⁶⁾ Represents Bailard Generation Systems' ownership interest.

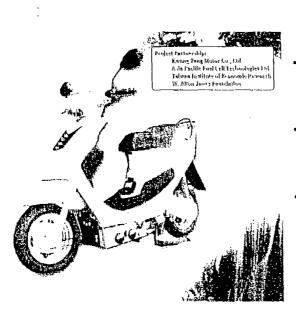
ZES I Fuel Cell Scooter





- Funded by W. Alton Jones Foundation
- Built by Desert Research Institute
- Exhibited in Taiwan on 4/2000
- Used all commercial parts

ZES II PEM Fuel Cell Scooter



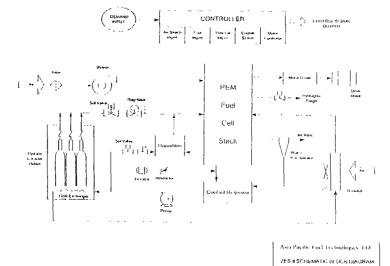


- Conversion from Battery
 Powered scooter supplied
 by Kymco
- PEM fuel cell engine built by Asia Pacific Fuel Cell Technologies
- Exhibited at Fuel Cell 2000 Seminar Conference 11/2000 in Portland, OR

ZES II System Block Diagram

1 1 1 1





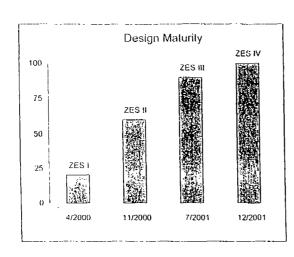
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		125cc IC Engine	Lead-Acid Battery	ZE\$	ZES II (Projected)	Fuel Cell (Target)
Max Speed	km/h	85	50	35	65	88
Climb (8 degrees with 90 kg load)	km/h	60	24	18	50	60
Range	km	180	38	25	70	160
Weight	kg	105	125	130	105	100
Energy Usage (30 km/hr steady)	wh/km	315	22	27	25	20
Fuel Refill (Recharge) Time	hr	0 1	7	1	01	0.07
Noise Pollution	db	75	65	70	65	65
Pollutant Emission				İ	i	
SOx	gm/km	0 21	0	0	0	0
CO	gm/km	3.5	0	0	0	0
CO ₂	gm/km	57	0	0	0	0
NOx	gm/km	2	0	0	0	0

ZES Development Generations





ZES I

Proof of Concept

ZES II

Fuel Cell Engine Feasibility

ZES III

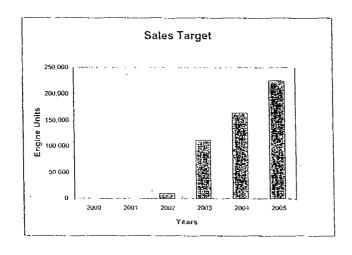
Full Scooter Integration

ZES IV

Volume Production Prototype

Our Sales Target





- Sales goal is based on Taiwan EPA's 1998
 "Development of Electric Motor Scooter Action Program" targets.
- Also as forecast in 1999 TIER study

訪查活動第三站是拜會位於加州棕櫚泉之 Sunline Transit Agency,該單位是世界第一個以氫能科技為主的教育及示範基地,其中提供了氫氣製造、貯存、運送及使用的各種標準設備,特別是在實際運轉之公共汽車上,展現各種氫能科技之運用,該單位展示 Hythane buses (80%CNG,20%Hydrgon), XCELLSIS and Zbus (zero emission fuel cell bus)(詳見附件二)。這些公共汽車擔負了該地區之大眾運輸工作,同時也對空氣品質維護提供了相當大之助益。經由多年使用氫氣作為運輸工具燃料之經驗,該單位認為只要依據適當之工業安全規範,氫能科技之運用是安全無慮的。

加州空氣資源署(California Air Resources Board)及加州燃料電池夥伴聯盟(California Fuel Cell Partnership)均位於加州首府Sacramento,是本次訪查活動的最後一站。加州空氣資源署於1990年推動低排放車輛與清潔燃料管制規定(Low-Emission Vehicle and Clean Fuels Regulations),該規定要求七大汽車製造商(福特、通用、克萊斯勒、本田、馬自達、日產及豐田)從1998年開始每年生產佔全部產量2%之零污染汽車,從2001年至2002年生產佔全部產量5%之零污染汽車,而2003年以後,則至少10%以上之產量需為零污染汽車。

這項規定之實施,對於汽車工業影響鉅大,迫使汽車工業不得不 積極解決汽車排放污染物之問題。如果環保標準是要求零污染或是趨 近零污染之排放標準,那麼傳統汽油引擎改善技術將面臨到極為嚴峻 之挑戰,甚至是無法達到之目標。因此,汽車工業只好尋求其他清潔 能源技術,譬如,太陽能電池汽車、鉛酸電池電動車、鎳氫電池電動 車、汽油及電力混合汽車(hybrid car)等。在這些汽車之示範運行當 中,的確顯示出清潔能源之優點:沒有空氣污染排放物,不會製造噪 音。不過這些實驗性汽車在一般市場之接受程度上顯得極為保守,最 主要之原因並不是僅從成本上之考慮,而是在消費者使用方便上受到 極大之限制。譬如,最先進的快速充電技術,仍需兩個小時以上方能 充足電力,而且一般充電站並不普及,這對於習慣在加油站快速補充 燃料之汽車駕駛而言,實在是太不方便了。因此,通用汽車公司最近 推出之 EVI 電動汽車在市場上之反應並不熱烈,迫使美國加州環保 單位提供補助金及優惠貸款來吸引消費者。不過這種政策性之補貼作 法僅是短期措施,並不能持續執行。長期而言,仍需尋求新的技術。

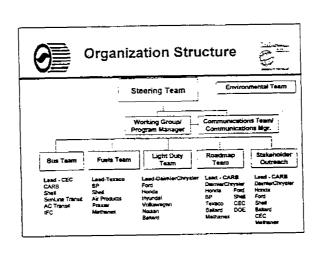
由於質子交換膜燃料電池具備高效能、低污染及燃料供應系統較為簡便之特性,使得國際汽車大製造商紛紛進行燃料電池汽車之研究,最著名之實驗性燃料電池汽車是由德國 Damler-Benz 公司和加拿大 Ballard 公司共同研發出來的 Necar 系列,目前已推出第五代之車型(Necar V),Necar I 及 Necar II 分別在 1994 及 1996 年推出,燃料電池功率皆為 50KW,並以純氫做為燃料,因此車上空間大部份是做為儲氫之用。Necar I 的行駛里程為 156 公里,最高速度為每小時 90 公里, Necar II 則可增加行駛里程至 250 公里,最高速度提高至每小時 110 公里。1997 年推出的 Necar III 則是以甲醇(methanol)做為燃料,車上另裝有重組器(reformer)以供應氫氣,由於甲醇相對於純氫而言,是較為穩定且易於儲存之燃料。因此,在 Necar I 及 II 車上佔據大部份空間之高壓儲氫罐即可改裝成精巧之甲醇油箱,不僅可以節省空間,也可以增加行駛里程。Necar III 可灌注 40 升之甲醇,行駛 400 公里,並可載 4 名乘客,已與一般汽油引擎車無異。

除了 Damler-Benz-Chrysler 車廢推出之 Necar 系列之外, Toyota、Honda、Mazda、Ople、Nissan、General Motors 和 Ford 汽車 公司也紛紛推出各種燃料電池實驗樣車,各家車廠也紛紛宣佈 2005 年之前達到燃料電池電動汽車商業化之目標。

由於汽車工業對於燃料電池汽車之研發不遺餘力,使得石油公司 也開始投入燃料電池所需燃料(氫氣)供應之研究。加州空氣資源署成 立了一個包括汽車公司、石油公司、燃料電池公司、氣體公司、交通 公司和政府相關單位組成的「加州燃料電池夥伴聯盟」(California Fuel Cell Partnership),共同為加速燃料電池汽車商業化而努力。(註三)

加州燃料電池夥伴聯盟有四項主要目標:第一;在加州道路上示範燃料電池技術運用在車輛上,第二;示範各種燃料之基礎設施技術,第三;推動燃料電池汽車商業化,第四;增加社會大眾對燃料電池科技之認識與了解。該聯盟目前有二十四個會員,其中包括八家汽車公司、三家石油公司、五個政府部門。聯盟之組織架構包括營運小組、工作小組、對外溝通小組及環境小組,另外在工作小組下設立五個工作分組,分別是公共汽車組、燃料分組、Light duty Team, Roadmap Team 及 Stakeholder Outreach(詳見圖三)。

圖三



加州燃料電池夥伴聯盟之經費來源分別是從政府單位及企業會員,加州空氣資源署每年提供 57 萬 6 仟美元做為該聯盟之公共事務用途,各會員每年除提供 3 萬美元之外,還各自提供展示車輛及相關

整記 :參加 California Fuel Cell Partnership 之公司及組織包括 Ballard Power System. International Fuel Cells、Daimler Chrysler、Ford、 Honda、Toyota、General Motors、 Hyunda、Nissan、Volkswagen、BP、 Hydrogen、 Texco、 U.S.DOE 、 U.S.DOT、 Air Products and Chemicals, Methanex, Praxair, AC Transit Agency 和 SunLine Transit Agency。

設備。從2000年開始,執行的第一期兩年計畫,該聯盟準備推出20 輛示範用之轎車及公共汽車,並研擬燃料電池及燃料之標準、規格及 相關制度。第二期兩年計畫(2002-2003)則展示60部轎車及20部公 共汽車,而燃料使用可能採取甲醇、汽油及其他可重組成氫氣之燃料。

目前世界上對於管制車輛排放污染物之法令中,有兩項規定影響最為深遠,第一項即是加州規定之 2003 年開始所有在加州銷售汽車之廠商,必須銷售佔每年銷售量 10%之零污染汽車(4%為零污染,6%為趨近於零污染)。第二項即是台灣 2000 年開始執行的每年機車廠必須銷售佔銷售額 2%之零污染電動機車。這兩項規定的確是對空氣污染防制提供非常有效率之控制,實應繼續推動。因此,加州環保廳即與台灣環保署在維護空氣品質法案及推動零污染車輛排放之政策措施方面,相互提供協助及合作,並於 2001 年 1 月 12 日簽署「清潔車輛政策及科技合作協定」(詳件附錄二),以完成此次訪察活動(註四)。

本次訪查活動尚包括拜會美國眾議員 Howard Berman、加州能源廳及商務廳等單位,訪問資料請參閱附錄三及附件三。

肆、結論與建議

燃料電池是二十一世紀最重要能源科技之一,燃料電池是一種清潔的發電裝置,具有能源使用效率高,可靠度強及獨立性高等特點。 燃料電池在製造時,具備模組化之特性,即可將多個單一電池組裝成 大容量之電池機組,方便運用在各類產品之中。譬如,小型僅具數瓦 電力的行動電話用之燃料電池,中型機車用之數仟瓦電力機組以及大型數十萬瓦電廠使用之燃料電池機組。

在使用燃料電池系統時,可採用獨立網路或並聯網路兩種,兩種網路可相互轉換,方便電力調度與運用。大型燃料電池機組目前已有商業化之產品,雖然售價仍高於傳統之火力發電廠。但是燃料電池具有分散式電廠之優勢,不需輸配線路之設置,對於偏遠地區及自然環境特別保護地區,提供了穩定及清潔之電源,這遠非中央大型電廠所能匹配之處。

燃料電池之技術目前仍然屬於積極創新之階段,不管是從零組件材料之開發與應用,還是系統設計之整合與改進,均有相當大幅度之改善空間。同時,燃料電池之運用範圍正在不斷擴大,任何與電池及電力相關之產品,均有可能是燃料電池替代之潛在市場。譬如,使用電池為主的可攜式資訊電子產品(行動電話、筆記型電腦及數據機等),使用汽油內燃機之電動運輸工具(電動汽車、電動機車及電動自行車等)以及發電廠用之大型發電機組。因此,燃料電池產業之發展應可從燃料電池機組本身及其運用兩方面來進行,特別是在運用方面,由於新產品是搭配高附加價值之燃料電池技術,故可大幅提高新產品之市場價值。

台灣在燃料電池技術研發能力上,仍然落後先進國家一段距離, 不過在這場科技研發競爭上,台灣仍有機會迎頭趕上。台灣目前在資 訊電子產品下游之製造上具有世界競爭優勢,如能將此競爭優勢擴大 至中、上游產品之設計及研發當中,也就是將燃料電池技術內建在講 究輕薄短小之資訊電子產品當中,那麼不僅這些資訊電子產品之附加價值可以大幅提高,也可以創造燃料電池這項高科技產業之發展。

台灣自 1998 年起推動電動機車發展政策,迄今已有相當基礎。目前電動機車使用之電池多半是以鉛酸電池為主,較進步之電池則採 鎳氫及鋰離子電池。這種發展經驗與美國自 1990 年起推動之電動汽車經驗極為類似。這些電池技術的確有其適用之處,但施行於機動車輛,則顯得較難滿足一般消費者之需求。所以,美國汽車製造公司自 1990 年代中期即將研發重心轉向燃料電池汽車,迄今已卓然有成。譬如:Damler-Crystler-Ballard 公司即已推出第五代之示範樣車(Necar V),並預計 2004 年達到商業化。台灣則從 1998 年由台灣經濟研究院與美國瓊斯基金會合作,邀請美國德州農工大學、內華達大學的燃料電池專家與台灣三陽工業公司於 2000 年 4 月研發出世界第一部燃料電池實驗樣車,並由亞太燃料電池公司與光陽工業公司於 2000 年 11 月研發出第二代之示範樣車。預計 2002 年燃料電池機車之商業化即可達到,較燃料電池汽車之商業化遷要快速。

綜合而言,燃料電池是二十一世紀最重要之能源科技,美國、日本及歐洲國家皆投入相當多之研究經費於燃料電池之相關研究上。台灣雖然落後於先進國家之燃料電池研發水準,但台灣仍有資訊電子產品、傳統內燃機機車及電動機車之製造優勢,如果能夠善用先進之燃料電池技術內建於資訊電子產品及機車產品上面,那麼台灣仍有迎頭趕上之機會。為加速完成前述目標,研擬以下三項建議,以供參考。

(一)政府應儘速將燃料電池產業列為國家優先發展之新與產業,並 提供必要之獎勵措施。

燃料電池已是美國、日本、西歐國家、韓國及中國大陸等國家列入優先發展之產業目標,這些國家的能源部門,交通部門及科技部門均編列鉅額之研發預算以支持相關研究計畫。鑒此,台灣應

參考先進國家之作法,對國內最有潛力運用燃料電池技術以大幅 增加附加價值之機車及資訊電子產業,予以特別研究經費之支 持。

(二) 政府應擴大推動『發展電動機行動計畫』, 並籌組『零污染排放 機車夥伴聯盟』

行政院從 1998 年開始推動『發展電動機車行動計畫』,環保署、經濟部、交通部及國科會等部會也都擬訂相關政策措施,鼓勵民間產業投入電動機車之市場開發。不過,目前電動機車採用鉛酸電池、鎳氫電池及鋰離子電池,在趨動力、續航力及充電機礎設施建立上,無法滿足消費者需求。因此,未來台灣電動機車應與世界電動汽車發展方向趨於一致一燃料電池電動機車。

根據環保署及美國加州環保廳簽定之『清潔車輛政策及科技合作協定』,環保署可要求美國提供『California Fuel Cell Partnership』之實行經驗,並參考國內過去三年來發展電動機車之產業基礎,應可籌組『零污染排放機車夥伴聯盟』,加速推動燃料電池電動機車產業之發展。

(三) 政府應與民間企業共同籌組『台灣燃料電池公司』,以加速燃料 電池相關技術之發展與商業化。

台灣在燃料電池相關技術研發能力上,落後美、日、歐等先進國家一段距離,為加速彌補這種技術差距,政府應可參考澳洲由公私部門聯合投資成立國家級燃料電池公司(Ceramic Fuel Cells Limited)之經驗。並以過去發展積體電路公司(台積電、聯電公司)為例,由政府率先投入經費以輔導重點科技生根於國內,再循序推動相關產業之發展。

附 錄 一

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Record Crowd at Fuel Cell Seminar; 2nd-Tier Suppliers Display Offerings

PORTLAND, OR - Faster than before, the bi-annual Fuel Cell Seminar, propably the most important event in this increasingly crowded field, is morphing from a technical conference into a business market place.

"The science was always there, but now it's becoming a real trade show," observed Robert Rose, executive director of Breakthrough Technologies, Fuel Cells 2000, the Washington-based non-profit group - proof in the eyes of many at the Oct. 30-Nov. 2 event that fluel cell technology was ready to roll and take off in the market place.

With more than 1,700 participants crowding the hallways and exhibition halls of the sleekly modern. Convention Center here - about 600 more than at the last one in Paim Springs, CA (H&FCL, Dec. 98) - there was a palpable sense of optimism and exuberance, but mixed, some thought, with a new realism and sense of what can, and cannot, be achieved.



Asia Pacific's Arne LeVan demonstrates inserting the hydride cartridge into its receptacle in the hydrogen-powered fuel ceil scooter, on display at the Fuel Cell Symposium.

Conference chairman John B. O'Sullivan told H&FCL the most important, revealing part of the conference was the large number of exhibitors amore than 50 - in the exhibit hall. Companies and institutions showing their offerings ranged from

(Continued on p.2)

Fuel Cell Partnership Facility Opens, VW Introduces Its First Fuel Cell Car

SACRAMENTO, CA - Highlighted by the world premiere of Volkswagen's first fuel cell car, fuel cell vehicles from seven major international carmakers were on hand to celebrate the opening of the new headquarters facility of the California Fuel Cell Partnership here Nov. 1.

It was the first time anywhere that these cars congregated in one locale, ten in all (three manufacturers had brought two cars). Also on hand were three fuel cell transit buses, DaimlerChrysler's ZEbus and NEBUS and the Department of Transportation's Georgetown bus.

And, sitting way back, was the pioneer grand daddy of them all, a 160 kW (!) General Motors. Electrovan from the 1960s operating on liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, which GM had brought out of mothballs and polished up to be on hand for the occasion as static display. A GM spokesman told H&FCL GM's engineers had thought it imprudent to fire up a four-decade old, somewhat deteriorated system, with the Space Shuttle fuels.

Once the center is in full swing, more than 50 fuel cell cars and 20 buses are expected to be based at the facility.

(Continued on p.4)

DaimlerChrysler Unwraps Necar 5, Shows 3 kW Direct-Methanol Fuel Cell Go-Cart

BERLIN/STUTTGART - Just about a year after it was first announced. DaimlerChrysler took the wraps off its latest-generation methanol-fueled PEM fuel cell car, the Necar 5 last month at a gala press conference in Berlin attended by German chancellor Gerhard Schroeder.

Also shown was the large methanol fuel cell-powered Jeep Commander 2, at 69.4 inches in height roughly the same as the 2001 Jeep Grand Cherokee but more than 7 inches wider and weighing about 5,700 lbs. comparable to a Chevrolet Tahoe or a Ford Excursion. First shown as a battery-powered proof-of-concept exercise a little more than a year ago (H&FCL Jan. 99), this new second version is now fully functional, achieving about 12 miles/gallon of methanol, equivalent to roughly 24 miles/gallon of gasoline, the company figures.

And rounding out the fuel cell lineup. DaimlerChrysler displayed next-generation fuel cell technology, a cute 3 kW direct methanol fuel cell go-cart test vehicle, a couple of days later at its annual Innovation Symposium in Stuttgart.

(Continued on p.4)

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Joseph Strakey, associate director of the Strategic Center of Doe's National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), Pittsburgh, said in the new fiscal year 2001 Doe will invest \$130 million in fuel cell related programs: \$58 million for stationary systems, \$42 million for transportation research and \$30 million for hydrogen r&d. (Actually, total government spending, including that by other agencies, will be about \$177 million, according to a recent compilation by Fuel Cells 2000).

Strakey said the Solid State Energy Conversion Alliance (SECA), set up recently by NETL to reduce costs of solid oxide fuel cells via the concept of mass customization similar to practices at Dell Computers, will release two major solicitations this year, an industry team solicitation in November and the Core Technology solicitation in March (Presolicitation information has been published in the Commerce Business Daily).

A Zero-Emissions Hydrogen Fuel Cell Scooter

Probably the most exciting exhibit was the fuel cell zero emission scooter (ZES) shown by a California company. Asia Pacific Fuel Cell Technologies (USA), Ltd. Anaheim, CA, The product of a collaboration among four groups - the others are Kwang Yang Motor Co., Taiwan; Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, and the W. Alton Jones Foundation - the scooter's development began two years ago at the Desert Research Institute (DRI), Reno, NV (H&FCL, Oct. 98, July 99), Ame K, LaVen, then a graduate research assistant at DRI and now senior development engineer at Asia Pacific, told H&FCL that this second of four planned prototypes weighs about 120 kg, more than a gasoline scooter but about the same as current electric battery scooters the Taiwan government has been subsidizing as a pollution reduction measure, without much success. LaVen expects to shave another 20 kg or so by replacing the current transmission with a high-performance brushless hub motor, locating all the electromechanical machinery directly on the rear wheel.

The final version is expected to achieve a top speed of about 50 mph. The range is expected to be about 100 miles, with hydrogen fuel stored in two cylindrical quick-change iron-titanium hydride canisters that fit into an assembly underneath the frame. The current water-cooled PEM fuel cell stack produces 4 kW but a production version is expected to generate 6 kW at atmospheric pressure: the current design produces 2.9 kW in actual traction power, and the final one will have about 5.1 kW. Both the fuel cell and hydride storage system were designed by Asia Pacific

At present, Kimco, a Tajwanese scooter manufacturer, is Asia Pacific's principal partner, but LaVen says the company expects to manufacture fuel cell engine sets and offer them to other manufacturers as well. Pre-pilot production is scheduled to get underway by the end of 2002. Iimited production is targeted for 2003, ramping up to full production by 2004.

La Ven says the price is expected to be competitive with or slightly higher than the price for the current battery scooters which are subsidized at about \$1,000 each.

As to fuel infrastructure, the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research is investigating ways to collect and refill the canisters which may be sold through the network of 7-11 or Super K stores, especially prevalent in the Taipei area.

The only other piece of transportation hardware was a new version of ZeTek's (nee ZEVCO) hybrid alkaline fuel cell Lon-



When will may come of heat. To suba Corp is Michio Hori demonstrates a PEM ruel and powered soft drink vending machine to a water in the Fuet Celi Seminar exhibit hall.

don Taxi. (H&FFIL Feb. 20). The nerviaxi is a pit more commodious than the previous one. A ZeTek representative at the stand total H&FFIL that the company will start production of of its fuer cert stacks and modules - 4. b. and 8 stacks per module - in Cologne, Cermany, next year. (H&FCL April 00).

Sequestered CO2 and Fishfarming

A preview glimpse of an imaginative example of carbon sequestration in a gestating 250 kW solid oxide fuel cell power plant was offered by Shell Hydrogen's Alastair Livesey. During his presentation, "Fuel Cell Power Generation: The hidden clean energy machine." Livesey flashed a rendering of a Siemens Westinghouse 250 kW tubular solid oxide fuel cell power plant that will use carbon dioxide sequestration technology being developed by Sheli Hydrogen.

Announced first last summer (H&FCL Aug. 99), part of the CO, output of the natural gas-fueled plant will be fixed as a nutrient for algae which in turn provide food for a fish farm in an industrial park near Bergen, in Norway.

Envesely explained the carbon cloxide produced is 90-95% pure which Shell Hydrogen thinks can be sold to bottling plants, the paper industry and can be used for enhanced oil recovery.

附 錄 二

I. DRAFT 11/28/2000

AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION between the ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN and the CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY in the field of CLEAN VEHICLE POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY

WHEREAS.

The Environmental Protection Administration of the Republic of China on Taiwan (EPA") is responsible for proposing, making and supervising the execution of nationwide air pollution control policies, programs and plans in accordance with the Air Pollution Control Act. TEPA also promotes and coordinates matters relating to the protection of global air quality; conducts air pollution control-related research, development and public education; and promotes international cooperation and exchange of technologies relating to air pollution control;

The mission of the California Environmental Protection Agency (al/EPA") is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality. Through one of its departments, the California Air Resources Board, Cal/EPA works to promote and protect public health, welfare and ecological resources through the effective and efficient reduction of air pollutants while recognizing and considering the effects on the economy of the State of California. Cal/EPA oversees all air pollution control efforts in California to attain and maintain health based air quality standards. Cal/EPA is pioneering the development of zero and near-zero emission technologies for mobile and stationary applications;

Both TEPA and Cal/EPA have an interest in developing long-term strategies that will promote a clean environment, fuel diversity and energy independence while reducing emissions of criteria pollutants, toxics and greenhouse gases;

Both TEPA and Cal/EPA have an interest in promoting clean vehicle technologies for the protection of public health in a manner consistent with economic growth; Cal/EPA is a world leader in the development of policies and programs to support the development of zero-emission vehicles (EV") and low-emission vehicles (EV"), including the Zero-Emission Vehicle Program and the California Fuel Cell Partnership. TEPA is also taking a leading role in this area through the development of a five-year Action Plan for the Development of Electric Motor Scooters (ction Plan");

Cooperation between TEPA and Cal/EPA could help Taiwan to become a leader in the Asia-Pacific region in the development, production and marketing of ZEVs and LEVs;

Cooperation between TEPA and Cal/EPA in the field of clean vehicle policy and technology would complement, rather than duplicate or replace, the existing Agreement between and the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the American Institute in Taiwan (IT") for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection, or the Agreement between the American Institute in Taiwan and the Coordination Council for North American Affairs for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection.

THEREFORE,

In order to better address air emissions concerns from a public health viewpoint through the promotion of low and zero emission vehicles, TEPA and Cal/EPA (the arties") have agreed to undertake this Agreement for Cooperation (greement") in the field of clean vehicle policy and technology.

I. Cooperative Activities

- A. Cooperative activities to be conducted under this Agreement shall consist of official visits, training, information exchange, joint research projects, joint task forces, and such other activities as the Parties may agree upon. These activities shall be in the field of clean vehicle policies and technologies, including but not limited to:
 - 1. The status of zero and near-zero emission vehicle technologies, and progress concerning related policies and mandates;
 - 2. Regulations relating to the promotion of low and zero emission vehicles, such as the California LEV regulations and amendments and the Action Plan developed by TEPA under the Air Pollution Control Act;
 - Measures to implement these regulations, including administrative, financial and other incentives such as tax credits, subsidies and expedited depreciation; and enforcement measures such as fines, inspection and maintenance programs, and other sanctions;
 - Technical information on the status and deployment of fuel cell technologies for mobile and stationary sources to promote environmental protection, fuel diversity and energy independence; and
 - 5. Participation by the public and nongovernmental organizations in efforts to reduce vehicle emissions.

- B. The nature of the specific cooperative activities to be conducted under this Agreement shall be determined by the Parties. For each activity under this Agreement, the Parties shall specify the nature of the activity, responsibilities of each Party, estimated budget, financial arrangements, arrangements for the treatment of intellectual property; and other appropriate matters.
- C. All cooperative activities undertaken pursuant to specific Implementing Arrangements under this Agreement shall be subject to applicable laws and regulations.
- D. The Parties shall seek to resolve any dispute or misunderstanding concerning this Agreement through good faith discussions conducted in a spirit of cooperation.

II. Relationship to Other Agreements

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prejudice the Agreement between the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States of America and AIT for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection or the Agreement between the American Institute in Taiwan and the Coordination Council for North American Affairs for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection.

III. Duration

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the last signature hereinafter, shall remain in force for five years, and may be extended or amended by written agreement of the Parties. This Agreement may be terminated by either of the Parties upon six months' written notice. The termination of the Agreement shall not affect the validity or duration of activities agreed upon pursuant to the Agreement and initiated prior to such termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, hereby sign this Agreement.

Signature	Signature	
Name	Name	
Title	Title	
Date	 Date	

附 錄 三

Fuel Cell Study Tour in the U.S. January 7th — January 13th, 2000 Itinerary

January 7th, (Sunday) - Arriving in Vancouver

08:20/CI 032

1. Dr. Jun-Yi (Edgar) Lin

2. Mr. Hsiung-wen Chen

3. Dr. Rong-I Wu

4. Mr. John Tasi

5. Mr. Tsung-Shune Chin

Escort - Robert Wichert 916-712-4481Cell-Phone

08:20 Limousine Pick-Up

Star Limousine 604-685-5600 Reservation taken by Danielle Jack

10:50/AC 765

1. Mr. Youan-Yang Chiou

Escort - Robert Wichert 916-712-4481 Cell-Phone

12:35/BR (Air Canda??)20101. Mr. Cheng-Shyong Lin

2. Mr. Chao-Hsun Chen

13:04/UA 3344

1. Dr. Shih-Hong Chan

2. Mr. Yuon-Chen Chiu

13:08/UA 1694

1. Dr. Barbara A. Finamore

2. Dr. Laura Shea 4. Mr. Li-Fu Lin

3. Mr. Chiu-Fei Chung 5. Shiou-Guang Wu

6. Mr. Nai-Yuan Liu

Escort - Robert Wichert 916-712-4481 Cell-Phone

13:08 Limousine Pick-Up

Star Limousine 604-685-5600 Reservation taken by Danielle

Transportation to:

Hyatt Vancouver 655 Burrard Street Vancouver V6C 2R7 British Columbia

Canada

Telephone: +1 604 683 1234 Hotel Fax: +1 604 689 3707

18:00 Dinner hosted by W. Alton Jones

Diane Miller, the President of the W. Alton Jones Foundation, Dr. Pete Myers, the Director, and JiQuang Zhang will join the ministers' delegation and visit Ballard on Jan 8. We will stay at the same hotel with the delegation (Hyatt regency). We will arrive in

Vancouver around noon on Jan 7 (Sunday). Diane Miller would invite all the members of the delegation and friends from US for dinner at 6:00pm on Jan 7 at SEYMOUR Room of Hyatt Regency Hotel. You may call me to my mobile phone at 202-255-6246

Dinner will be in the Seymour Room at the Hyatt Regency Hotel

Dianne Miller, Peter Myers, And Ji Quang Zhang will attend Arrangements made by Jane Dickerson -- 804-244-5245

00:00 Staying overnight in Vancouver

Hyatt Vancouver 655 Burrard Street Vancouver V6C 2R7 British Columbia

Canada

Telephone: +1 604 683 1234 Hotel Fax: +1 604 689 3707

January 8th, (Monday) - Ballard

09:30

Bus to Ballard

Bus will pick up at the Hyatt on Melville Street at 09:30

Bus transportation from McKillican Coach Ltd 4472 Juneau St

Burnaby, BC V5C 4C8 Telephone #: (604) 294-0511

FAX 604-294-9412

Booked by Gwen on December 18th

10:00 Ballard Tour -- Kristen Mucha, 604-412-3145

4343 North Fraser Way Burnaby, BC, Canada V5J5J9

604-453-3737 Kristen Mucha Suzanne Kerluke

10:00 - 10:15 am Introductions and Welcome

10:15 - 12:00 noon Presentation on Ballard Recent Activities

12:00 - 1:00 pm Lunch (Ballard President, Kip Smith, will join the

group for lunch)

1:00 pm Closing Remarks

14:00 Bus to Airport

17:50 Flight to Los Angeles UA1675
20:40 Super Shuttle Pick up at airport and transport to Hyatt in Irvine
Super Shuttle - 714-517-6611, Vicki 714-817-9664
Four vans,
Confirmation Numbers 8101462, 8101517, 8101537, 8101541

00:00 Staying overnight in Los Angeles
Hyatt Hotel, Irvine
17900 Jamboree Road
Irvine, CA 92614, USA

Telephone: +1 949 975 1234

January 9th, (Tuesday) - Irvine Fuel Cell, Congressman Berman, and APFCT

08:30 Fuel Cell Tour - By BTI and SoCalGas

Hyatt Hotel 17900 Jamboree Road

Irvine, CA

The Fuel Cell is in back, south of the tennis courts.

SoCalGas, The Gas Company

Chuck Butler

562-803-7432

213-287-2347 PGR

0930 Bus to Howard Berman's office

10200 Sepulveda Blvd.

Suite 300

Mission Hills, CA 91345

(818) 891-0543

Bus Transportation By:

Pacific Coachways 714-892-5000

11:00 Meeting with Howard Berman

11:30 Lunch at Buongusto Restaurante Hosted by TECO 818-893-1544

13:00 Leave to return to Hyatt Regency

Hyatt Hotel

17900 Jamboree Road

Irvine, CA

15:30 APFCT Briefing at Hyatt Regency

Marquis Room

16:30 Bus to APFCT Ltd.

Jeff Yang

Asia Pacific Fuel Cell Technologies Company

3812 E. La Palma Avenue

Anaheim, CA 92807, USA

Phone: 1-714-630-9669

17:00 APFCT Tour

18:00 Leave for Dinner at Princess Gardens Restaurant

18:00 Dinner hosted by APFCT
Princess Gardens Restaurant
11828 South Street
Cerritos, California, 90703
562-809-1812

20:30 Bus back to hotel

21:30 Back at hotel

Staying overnight in Los Angeles, same hotel.

January 10th, (Wednesday) - Sunline

08:45	Bus to Sunline
11:30	Sunline Facility Tour Skip Haynes 760-343-3456 Gail D-Ambra Shiela Gill Frank Shardy Michael Johnston
12:00	Lunch at Sunline Transit
13:30	Visit Hydrogen Re-Fueling Facility at Sunline Transit
14:30	Sunline Bus back to Hotel Residence Inn immediately adjacent to Desert Willow Golf Course 760-776-0050. Mary-Fran Dion 760-776-0050 Extension 6790.
17:30	Cocktails in Residence Inn Ballaroom
18:00	Group Dinner at Palm Springs – Residence Inn Ball Room
	Staying over night in Palm Springs

January 11th, 05:45	(Thursday) - Sacramento Sunline Shuttle to Palm Springs Airport
07:08	Fly to Sacramento UA 5148
10:25	Arrive at SMF UA 2504
11:00	Bus to Fuel Cell Facility 3300 Industrial Boulevard, Suite 1000 West Sacramento
Trans	portation by: Universal Limo 361-5466 Tony
	<u></u>
11:30	Lunch at Fuel Cell Facility Large Conference Room
12:30	Fuel Cell Facility Presentation Catherine Lentz, Joe Irvin
13:00	Fuel Cell Facility Tour – By CARB Catherine Lentz Linda Ortiz 371-2870
14:30	Limousine Bus to Sacramento Hotel Hyatt Sacramento 1209 L Street Sacramento, California 916-321-3547
17:00	Minister Lin meeting with press at Hyatt
17:30	Limousine Bus to Grapes Restaurant
18:00	Group dinner in Sacramento Grapes 815 11 th Street (11 th & H), 447-6272 447-6272 The Wine Room

Staying overnight in Sacramento

January 12th, (Friday) – CARB

08:30	Walk to EPA / CARB 10 th and Eye (I) Street Shannon Baxter 916-327-5719 Carnetta Thompson 916-327-1266
09:00	Meeting in Room 550 on the fifth floor. Bob Wichert – Introduction, Introduce Alan Lloyd Alan Lloyd – Welcome CARB Presentation on DG by Mike Scheibel 322-2890, Deputy Executive Officer ZEV Presentation – CARB Jack Kitowski Rene' Kemena – Zero Emission Bus Program Analisa Bevan EV Mandate Shannon Baxter – FC Partnership; the next steps Bob Rose remarks Taiwan ZEV Program – Edgar Lin
Lunch	
	Pat Murikami, Marion Walker Amborsia 929-3068.
14:00	Meetings with California State Officials State Capitol Building, Room 113 Escort and contact — Ezilda Samoville 323-9330, Senate Office of International Relations
14:00	Kip Wiley, Principal Consultant for Environmental Issues, California Office of Research
14:30	Jim Miwa, Trade and Commerce
15:00	V.IP Tour of the Capitol
16:00	Back to Hyatt Hotel
17:00	Dinner at Esquire Grill 13 th & K Streets 916-448-8900 Reception Bob Rose Alan Lloyd Winston Hickox - Cal EPA Edgar Lin
18:00	Adjourn to dinner
19:30	Limousine to San Francisco Airport
9:30	Back to hotel, Staying overnight in Sacramento

January 13th (Saturday) - Travel Back to Taiwan 07:45 Super Shuttle Pick-Up From Hotel 09:30 Super Shuttle Pick-Up From Hotel

10:15 Super Shuttle Pick-Up from hotel

Super Shuttle SMF 800-258-3826

Confirmation Numbers:

8112232

8112238

8112241

8112243

12:00 Depart Sacramento Airport for Taiwan by UA5344 + UA845

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD L. BERMAN



California - 26th District

Born:

April 15, 1941 Los Angeles, California

Education:

B.A. 1962, UCLA LL.B. 1965, UCLA

Occupation: Lawyer

Family:

Congressman Berman and his wife, Janis, have two

daughters, Brinley and Lindsey

Committee Assignments and Leadership Positions:

- · Committee on International Relations
 - ·Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific
- · Committee on the Judiciary
 - Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property, Ranking Minority Member
 - Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims
- · Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, Ranking Minority Member
- · Minority At-Large Whip
- · Member of the Board of Visitors, Security Centers, the Department of Defense

Legislative Highlights

Economy and Jobs

- Working to strengthen intellectual property laws and protect jobs in the entertainment industry a key industry in the Southern California economy.
- Wrote legislation that led to the creation of Calstart, a public-private consortium dedicated to the development of advanced transportation technologies.

Arms Control, Antiterrorism, Foreign Affairs

- *Led fight to reduce international arms sales and the proliferation of dangerous missile and nuclear weapons technology.
- *Authored law "reinventing" the State Department, USIA and AID by eliminating duplication and consolidating departments.
- Chief Whip for many years on House foreign aid bills; leader in support of strong U.S./Israel relationship.

Fighting Government Waste, Reforming Health Insurance

- Authored False Claims Act Amendments which have already recovered over \$4 billion for taxpayers from whistleblower suits.
- Wrote legislation featured on "60 Minutes," to restore remedies for Americans with employer-provided health benefits whose insurance companies unfairly deny their claims.

Upon his graduation from law school, Howard Berman began his career in public service with a year's work as a VISTA volunteer. From 1967 until 1973, he practiced law in Los Angeles, specializing in labor relations. In 1973, he was elected to the California State Assembly, where he served until 1982, when he was elected to Congress.

In his first term in the state legislature, then-Assemblyman Berman was named Assembly Majority leader, the youngest person to serve in that leadership capacity. He also served as chair of the Assembly Democratic Caucus and the Policy Research Management Committee of the Assembly.

"There are few House members who have made such an imprint on legislation in so many areas as Howard Berman," says *The Almanae of American Politics*. Berman is particularly well-known for his ability to form bi-partisan coalitions. Together with Republican Rep. Henry Hyde, Berman wrote a law authorizing embargoes on nations that condone terrorism. With Republican Senator Chuck Grassley, he wrote amendments to the False Claims Act.

The Almanac goes on to call Berman "one of the most aggressive and creative members of the House and one of the most clear-sighted operators in American politics."

Berman is a senior member of the International Relations Committee, the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific; the Judiciary Committee, and is Ranking Minority Member of the Ethics Committee. He has gained increasing influence on such issues as foreign aid, arms control, antiterrorism, human rights, technology policy, trade legislation, copyright legislation and immigration reform.

As Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property, Berman oversees copyright law, an area of great importance to the entertainment industry, and the protection of trademarks and patents, and law in the areas of biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, telecommunication and consumer electronics. Also within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee are matters relating to the federal courts.

Berman has served as a member of the North Atlantic Assembly and the Mexico Parliamentary Group.

In Washington
2330 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-4695

In California 10200 Sepulveda Blvd., #300 Mission Hills, CA 91345 (818) 891-0543 附 錄 四

赴美國及加拿大考察燃料電池技術心得報告

台北市政府研考會 吳主任委員秀光

- 一、環保的問題一向為台北市政府所重視,不論是巴士或是摩托車,或是特定區域、建築物的輔助電力系統,我們都有興趣
- 二、在預算許可或中央政府願意補助的可能性下,台北市政府扮演夥扮的角色, 參與環保相關政策上的新嘗試,也期待中央及產業界視我們為夥伴,
- 三、台北市將研究在相關技術及產業突破的情況下,如何就產業有利環境的塑造 在行政程序、管制法令、宣導等方面配合產業界作努力。

經濟部工業局第三組 顏組長平和 心得

- 一、燃料電池(簡稱FC)自從西元 1839 年經科學家驗證理論以來,歷經百餘年受限於成本與技術瓶頸僅應用在太空及軍事用途,一直未作商業化應用,但最近十年來,因為地球溫暖化環境保護議題之重視及材料科技之進展,引起企業界、政府及學術機構之重視,與起一股開發熱潮,並且有相當之突破,可望在本世紀早期 10 年內,與 IT、Biotech 同時成為明星產業。
- 二、美國能源部、環境廳、地方政府(Cal)、汽車業、電池業及化工業界共同成立 Partnership 之組織合作推動 FC 車輛。分散式電廠(DG)、三C電池之開發並研擬相關法規建立基礎設施等配套措施,塑造發展之良好環境,縮短產品上市時程,值得參考。
- 三、我國台經院投入 FC 產業發展之探索與規劃已三年, 元智大學已成立 FC 研發中心, 相關大學陸續開設 FC 課程, 工研院亦成立 FC 可行性規劃小組, 另民間也成立了 FC 發展基金會, 2000 年 4 月亞太 FC 公司亦成立研發實驗室, 環保署亦支持推廣 FC 機車, 足見發展團隊已初步形成,政府如能加強環境面之塑造與提供必要之支援,將可加速發展成功。
- 四、亞太公司之 FC 機車,其電量達 4.5KW,航程可達 60~90km 已達可商業化運轉階段(維形品),但電池每套售價達 US\$1,000,預計在 3~5 年內降為 US\$500,屆時將有相當之競爭力。
- 五、燃料電池之產業關聯性大 ,往上可帶動複合材料、工程塑膠、高分子膜、 儲氫材料,工業氣體等工業擴展市場往下支援車輛、三C產業、發電站(大型醫院、飯店、工場)等產業之電力、動力系統發展商機頗大,保守估計發 展成功後年營業額達千億元以上。

建議

一、儘速成立跨部會 FC 發展推動組織(小組或委員會),並借重台經院人力成立 工作組,擬定發展方案、執行策略、推動要項、任務分工,完成時程與督導 追蹤管考體系,俾能有計畫的加速發展。

- 二、在發展順序上,選定FC動力機車作重點切入,建立完善發展基礎及經驗, 再擴大發展發電站(DG)、三C產業及大型車輛用FC。
- 三、運用科專及主導性新產品開發計畫,支援財團法人研究機構與業者開發高分子膜極板,觸媒等關鍵材料及FC 電池組與動力系統,俾能掌握關鍵技術與 其材料,降低成本,提高競爭力,並擺脫 OEM 生產形態。
- 四、制定公佈相關法規、標準及審查程序,以利產品上市
 - 1. 本部標準局:FC效率標準、檢驗方法
 - 2. 勞委會: 氫氣儲存安全標準,設置審驗規定
 - 3. 交通部(路政司):車輛安全標準與測試、發照規定。
- 五、氫氣來源影響 FC 成本至鉅,宜輔導三福化工及中油公司等開發氫氣低成本 製程以資配合。
- 六、運用行政院開發基金參與業者新創或增資擴充之集資,必要時推薦予經建會 提供中長期資金融資建廠。
- 七、依照FC發展之人力需求,委託元智大學FC研究中心代訓人才。

元智大學校長及遠東能源講座教授 詹校長世弘

Fuel Cell 是被稱為二十一世紀三大革命性科技之一,與 IT 及 Biotech 列為同等重大科技,Fuel Cell 時常被翻譯為燃料電池,其實它部是一般人所想像中之電池,而是「環保發動機」,是繼水力、火力及核能後的第四代發電方法,而且是發電有史以來,第一次可以大量成為「分散性發電」(distributed power generation), 放在需求電的地點。它的用途甚廣,包括交通、發電、民生及國防工具及用品。它可發電,幾乎無污染,減少二氧化碳等優點,又可帶動新產業在台生根。且在這次隨團來美國及加拿大兩國,多訪 Fuel Cell 公司,Fuel Cell 汽車、摩托車及 Bus,solid oxide fuel cell for distributed power system等 。最後又拜訪加州政府(Environmental Protection Agency -Air Resources Board)等單位,得知 Fuel Cell 也被列為 distributed power 發電方法的第一優先選擇,可見 Fuel Cell 也被列為 distributed power 發電方法的第一優先選擇,可見 Fuel Cell technology 之重要性,以下建議有助於台灣在 Fuel Cell 之未來產業佔有一席之地:

一、Fuel Cell 應列為 National Priority 與 IT 及 Biotech 同列為國家重大科技。下週之科技會議也應把它列為目前最重要的新能源科技,即刻推動之。

二、資源

為配合國家重大科技,所有政府單位應提供資源支持之。

三、建立 National Fuel Cell Center

如美國作法,在大學建立一個 National Fuel Cell 中心,提供各大學及工業界使用,即可避免各界把經費花在同樣的硬體設備上,縮短買設備時間,提高中心設備之使用效率及提供各界高品質之實驗設備。

四、整合國內 Fuel Cell 之研發人才,以團隊目標導向,有計畫的執行 Fuel Cell

關鍵及相關零組件之技術開發。

五、人才培育

國內(及國外)缺乏 Fuel Cell 人才,大學應發展 Fuel Cell 相關課程,以網際網路等遠距離教學方式提供全國大學教學使用之。

六、元智大學之Fuel Cell Center,它在Fuel Cell 之團隊研發人才培訓及每年主辦Fuel Cell 研討會等事宜,起步較早,可提供國內對Fuel Cell 有與趣者協助,擴大產業及大學界人員在Fuel Cell 研發團隊。

核能研究所 林副所長立夫

茲以林署長於會議提示之二道議題為主,綜合參訪心得摘述如下:

第一道議題是 How to promote Fuel Cell into commercial application? 第二到議題是 How to consoled domestic resources? 首先針對第一到題目提些草見:參訪後深深同意吳院長一再提及經濟學人將燃料電池選為 21 世紀三大新與產業之一,我國宜積極投入此領域,做法上可效法我國半導體、電腦發展成功的經驗,在產業界上先由國內幾家大型、分量重的公司合資組一新的燃料電池公司引進及發展量產技術及拓展市場;政府則一方面準備相關法規、一方面推動燃料電池應用示範計畫、宣導先進的觀念,並創造產業界所須的市場,學術界與研究機關則互相合作,培養人材,開發燃料電池相關新的智慧財產權及發展製程技術;在世界第一腳步之後,如此一來應有成功的機會。

第二議題之答案簡單而言是「分工合作」,主要著重在專業資訊、人力、研發設備之共享,但在技術及產品資金則有競爭之本質,最主要的目標是合力打開全球市場,做法上是先規規劃建立一個發展燃料電池產、官、學、研的組織體系,以Cyber office之方式將組之體系的各成員以效率地結合起來,先分享成員對發展燃料電池的願景、策略及可投入資源,再凝聚國內燃料電池發展標的物之共識,接著來的就是擬定執行步驟及計畫執行之徹底貫徹。

工研院能資所 方副所長良吉

- 一、首先對主辦單位的細心安排表示感謝,對環保署林署長及台經院吳院長的理 念表示敬佩。
- 二、燃料電池機車要進入台灣市場並創造出成功市場業績,政府需要協助突破一些市場先天存在的障礙。這些障礙可以區分為兩類,第一類稱為結構的障礙,包括燃料價格、供應環境、標準及法規等,第二類障礙稱為行為的障礙,是屬於客戶在使用行為上的知識影響客戶的決策行為。
- 第一類障礙,需要政府大力協助去改善與排除,第二類障礙需要靠教育宣導去改 變。
- 三、燃料電池機車不排放傳統能源所造成的都會區空氣污染物,因此環保署空保

處在政策上大力推展。在廠商認為成本不是問題的情況下,政府可以利用 基金的運作方式例如替各政府單位購買,然後以收入設備使用費的方式回 收。這樣可以突破進入市場的障礙。

四、國內應形成推廣團隊,分工去早日協助排除上述障礙,合適的方法及階段性 的目標急需集思廣義,眾志成城。

清華大學材料所 金教授重勳

- 一、燃料電池的商業化技術呼之欲出,值得吾人設法助一臂之力,以使之普及化, 改善都市空氣品質,提高能源效率並提供替代性能源
- 二、在作法上官有不同分工,說明如下
- 1. 政府方面一不宜強力介入環保署應該沒有立場獨厚燃料電池而排除其他發展中的低污染能源技術研發或推廣。建議環保署守住「污染管控」的原則即可,例如零污染的技術如何獎勵/補助,極低污染如何,低污染如何,高污染如何等等。工業局的政策工具早就在那裡沒有必要再強調怎樣輔導,倒是要維持既有的公開、公正、公平原則,讓有意願的廠商有機會參與,在 off-set program中爭取 Fuel Cell 技術的引進。工業局能做的一些動作是協調車輛測試中心與業者訂定周詳的 Fuel Cell Scooter 規範,安全標準,測試規範、加氫站的Infrastructure 等的規劃。工業局與環保署尚須聯合起來與教通部路政司溝通,讓 Fuel Cell Vehicle 上路合法化。 基於石化能源日漸枯竭,燃料電池勢必成為 20-30 年內最重要的替代能源,也是高效率能源,為因應此一重要趨勢,宜透過類似全國能源會議將之列為國家級重點計畫。
- 2. 業界方面-透過 Forum, 宣導 Fuel Cell 技術的內涵、安全性、經濟性等,並鼓勵成立中衛體系一開始就建全地齊頭併進。政府的政策工具需廣為週知。
- 3. 學研界一讓原來從事 Fuel Cell 相關研究的學者組成研究群體,並由國科會、環保署、能委會等重點式支助(如果國家決定重點地發展),全國可成立 2~3 個研究中心,建立共用設備,以協助有興趣的教授作相關研究並幫助業者作有關測試。學研界努力的方向建議如下:
 - a. 新式 Fuel Cell 研發不一定獨導 PEMFC 或 SOFC 或其他那一個,期 望能開發並掌握一些重要的開創性專利,舉例而言,低溫型 PAFC、 低溫型 SOFC 等。
 - b. 新式的 Membrane 材料,(對 PEMFC 而言), non-Nafion 但 long life; 新式的固態電解質(例如導電玻璃)等,創造 IP。
 - c. 新式的低白金或無白金催化劑開發,創造 IP。
 - d. 軟性石墨雙極板之配方、成型技術(如射出、模造...等),創造 IP。
 - e. 系統整合技術,如 Stacking 技術、接合技術、防漏技術等,創造 IP。
 - f. 應用開發-如何把 Fuel Cell 技術應用到產業,協助業者開拓市場

三、強化 Fuel Cell Forum,把它變成全國性組織,並與對岸的相似組織結合共 謀發展(例如各項材料資訊、共同規格的制定等等)。在科技合作上摒除意 識形態。Forum 尚須教育民眾。

台灣電力綜合研究所 邱所長遠揚

台電公司是本省能源最大使用者之一,也是二次能源最大供應公司,對能源新科技非常重視,對此次本團考察之燃料電池投入資料收集及研究已多年,收集不少資料,本人對未來推動燃料電池之看法如下:

- 一、應把燃料電池之開發研究及推廣列為國家之主要優先推動之項目,使全國各 層面重視它。
- 二、成立推動小組訂定執行方案,含研究方向,法規制定及全國分工之配合,定期開會
- 三、明定利用國家資源協助開發以利推行,免除當事人之顧慮。
- 四、各行各業對於自己相關方面之應用資訊收集提供小組參考。
 - 五、燃料電池之引進應廣及各種燃料電池而不限於 PEM 電動機車,惟可依優先緩 急績效大小訂定權重。

中油石油公司 陳董事兆勛

燃料電池可預見取代內燃機,而廣泛使用在汽車、家用及醫院發電系統以解決環 保及能源短缺等問題。

燃料電池之(1)技術瓶頸與(2)量產之規模(3)製造成本之降低均將為在國內發展 燃料電池產業,首先評估之要務,其必需有相當之技術研發團隊在最短時間內作 整合性評估,建立-如 California Fuel Cell Partnership 之組織架構,方能搶 得國際市場之先機。

中油公司可扮演之角色

- · Fuel Infrastructure
 - 1. 如在原中油加油站設立加氣站
 - 2. 氫氣供應商
 - 3. Additional Fuels

Methanol (on side)

Gasoline (on or off-side)

二、量產燃料電池中之 Nafion 薄膜...等。

中國石油公司煉製研究所 林所長正雄

由本次參訪可看出 21 世紀能源應用技術上以燃料電池為重點。美國尤其加州投入相當大的資源於研發上,學界、業界、政府等皆投入。因此國內在此方面之研發應加以整合,加速進行,以下幾點意見提供參考:

- 一、此此討論各團員所提意見,宜指定秘書單位加以整合,做為未來研發之參考。 二、此次參訪團回國後,各團員、單位應定期召集研討。
- 三、各參訪單位團員請就下列幾點加以思考、規劃提出看法,以及可執行之工作
 - 1. 法規面:相關安全法規、標準法規之擬定
 - 2. 技術面:現有技術之評估,待研發突破之技術項目
 - 3. 經濟面:如何降低成本,政府如何獎勵
 - 4. 人力資源:各單位就其人力資源加以整合,以免人力浪費
 - 5. 教育面:如何培養人才,對社會大眾之教育
- 四、回國後首次之研討宜就工作重點加以整合,再分工,各單位確定工作項目, 訂定研發目標及時程。
- 五、研發之應用以機車為首要工作,以後在擴充為電廠、家電等

三福化工 萘協理介榮

此行結合政府高層、學術界、產業及科技研究機構與業界代表之參訪,堪稱為我 國對此一新與能源科技之空前創舉。相信今後對此一科技之發展方向乃至其商業 化之進程會有較明確的共識。

建議:

- 一、學術界及研究機構一針對儲氫材料、薄膜技術及觸媒技術能廣泛收集資料,篩選出可行之研究議題,結合產業界進行基礎研究計畫。
- 二、政府主管機關一編列預算補助業界進行科專計畫所需投入之資金,並參酌先 進國家之作法為此科技之發展修改相關法令規章。
- 三、成立類似 CFCP 之非營利性組織,以推廣 FC 應用技術廣泛宣導以袪除一般社會大眾之疑慮。

三福化工身為國內主要工業氣體供應廠家之一,將持續在氫氣在氫氣的製備、純 化、Logistics 及工安方面進行應用研究及規劃,期望能對國內之環保及能源科 技之應用發展做出貢獻。

南亞塑膠公司 邱高級專員永城

- 一、為了環保及能源效率提高再利用,美國政府及世界各大公司積極進行並成立 partnership 等組織在推動。
- 二、Fuel Cell 產業由研發、製造 stack 到應用組裝上積極開發中,尤其在運

輸工具上像汽車大廠 Ford、Daimler-Chrysler、Honda、Nissan、Volkswagon等。

- 三、在台灣早已在推動,環保與能源之共同問題,此次實地體會Fuel Cell 產業之進步與實用化越來越近。
- 四、Fuel Cell 之推動,可像美國方面成立 partnership 有組織的產、官、學、 研加緊腳步共通推動。
- 五、研發單位開發新材料、新製程。產業界大量去製造,政府部門訂定相關法令 規則,加速進行。

源資國際股份有限公司 陳董事長明俊

- 一、希望在台灣成立一個能整合各界-Fuel Cell Partnership
- 二、希望能定出 Fuel Cell for Scooter 有關法令的 Time Schedule
- 三、希望能由本次多訪結果,在國內產官學研界發表凝聚一共識;即Fuel Cell 產業與研究,應與各種電池產業在同一起跑點,不是中、長期發展計畫。
- 四、Fuel Cell Scooter 極可能是台灣在世界上能立足的一項榮譽,台灣應參與世界且能加入世界燃料電池組織共同訂定 Scooter 的世界 regulation。
- 五、Fuel Cell 產業應分幾方面規劃:
 - 1. Scooter
 - 2. Portable
 - 3. Residential
 - 4. Car
 - 5. MEA
 - 6. Material R&D
 - 7. 法令
 - 8. Test Standard 製定
- 六、Fuel Cell Partnership 應由各界一起規劃
 - 1. 產官學研分別定工作目標及時間表
 - 2. 政府創造產業環境
 - 3. 立法效率(不要讓法令影響計畫)
 - 4. 與世界能源組織接軌
- 七、很難得這個團隊在不同背景及不同專業人士組成,參訪能夠修正每個人過去較保守、較舊的知識及見解,希望能在各種崗位上同心協力推展
- 八、給團隊鼓勵的話
 - 1. 明知可為應當為之
 - 2. 我們不需願景(Vision),我們需要遠見(Foresight)
 - 3. 企圖心會戰勝能力
 - 4. 人與信心同青,與猶豫同老

益通動力科技公司 黄特助競賢

一、CFCP 是成功的例子,應用少數政府資源,結合民間力量,成立非營利目的 之試驗推廣機構,將夢想中的環保產業,作初期驗證,瞭解可行性與實質困 難,也達到宣導目的,進可攻、退可守,

但該種非營利機構,務必找到具號召力及理想性,道德崇高的領導人,才能應付各項挑戰,發揮向上提升的力量,達到設立之目的。

- 二、謝謝環保署及台經院
- 三、誰有資格把燃料電池商品化?產?官?學?研?還是消費者?我們認為儘量從消費者角度設計規劃,成功機率最高。