行政院及所屬各機關出國報告 (出國類別:出席國際會議)

> 出席亞太經合能源工作組第28次新及再生能源技術 專家分組會議及第3次生質燃料工作會議 APEC EWG 28<sup>th</sup> Expert Group Meeting on New and Renewable Energy Technologies and 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the **APEC Biofuel Taskforce**

### 會議報告

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出國地區:日本東京

出國期間:96年01月28日至02月01日

報告日期:96年04月15日

#### 行政院及所屬各機關出國報告提要

出國報告名稱:出席亞太經合能源工作組第 28 次新及再生能源技術專家 分組會議及第 3 次生質燃料工作會議

頁數 39 含附件:□是☑否

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出國類別:□1 考察 □2 進修 □3 研究 □4 實習 ၿ5 其他

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分類號/目

關鍵詞:亞太經濟合作組織(APEC)、能源工作組(EWG)、新及再生能源專家小組工作(Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies, EGNRET)、生質燃料任務小組(Bio-fuel Taskforce)、生質燃料(bio-fuels)、生物精煉(bio-refineries)。

#### 內容摘要:

28 次 APEC 新及再生能源專家小組會議與第 3 次生質燃料任務會議除由主辦國日本報告新及再生能源發展現況外,另包括生質燃料任務的回顧與討論、各經濟體生質燃料發展現況報告與討論、EGNRET 執行中之計畫現況,以及討論與修正 EGNRET Terms of Reference。我方代表於會中報告商業建築能源效率與再生能源應用實務,主要內容著重於目前我國在商業建築節能與高效率照明之研發與推廣成果,備受各國代表之肯定。

此外,在新及再生能源專家小組會議上,我方亦主動爭取主導提出 新興計畫「生物精煉發展對 APEC 區域能源及貿易之影響報告暨研討

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#### 會」,未來將有助於增進我方在 APEC 區域之影響力。

The 28th APEC EGNRET meeting and 3rd Meeting of the APEC Bio-fuels Taskforce consisted of the following parts: (1) an overview of new and renewable energy in Japan, (2) Review and discussion of APEC Bio-fuels Task Force, (3) Member Economy presentations on Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Commercial Buildings, (4) EGNRET project update, and (5) Amendment of EGNRET Terms of Reference. "Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Commercial Buildings in Chinese Taipei" presented by Taiwan's Representative on energy saving buildings and high-efficient lighting systems was shared with APEC member economies. In addition, a new project "Workshop and Report on Implications of Bio-refineries for Energy and Trade in the APEC Region" was proposed by Taiwan at EGNRET 28 meeting. It would be a great benefit to us for increasing Taiwan's influence in the APEC region.

本文電子檔已上傳至行政院研考會公務出國報告資訊網 (http://open.nat.gov.tw/OpenFront/report/report\_main.jsp)

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#### 一、目的

出席 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) 第28次新及再生能源技術專家分組會議(Meeting of the Group on New and Renewable Expert Energy Technologies, EGNRET) 暨第3次APEC 生質燃料任務小 組會議 (3rd Meeting of the APEC Biofuels Taskforce), 並與來自 APEC 區域國家的能源專家學者 進行再生能源技術交流,瞭解再生能源於各 APEC 區域國 家推動之最新情形以及共同針對未來能源使用、技術應 用與能源政策提出展望,在上述會議上,我方亦主動爭 取主導提出 2008 年新興計畫「生物精煉發展對 APEC 區 域能源及貿易之影響報告暨研討會」(Workshop and report on implications of biorefineries for energy and trade in the APEC region);同時,在APEC Biofuel Task Force 第 3 次會議中亦探討 APEC 區域國家生質燃料 的相關議題,對我國未來推動生質燃料的工作將有所助 益。

#### 二、會議過程

本次出國任務主要參加 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation 第 28 次新及再生能源技術專家分組會議 (Meeting of the Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies, EGNRET),與來自 APEC 區域國家的能源專家 學者進行再生能源技術交流、瞭解再生能源於各 APEC 國家 推動之最新情形以及共同針對未來能源使用、技術應用與能 源政策提出展望。本次會議並與 APEC Biofuel Task Force 第 3 次會議合併舉行,會議中探討 APEC 區域生質燃料的相 關議題,並經由討論達成技術交流合作與交換研發資訊及推 動經驗之目的,為未來技術合作與引進建立良好基礎,亦有 助於縮短國內相關技術開發之時程。在上述會議上,我方亦 主動爭取主導提出 2008 年新興計畫「生物精煉發展對 APEC 區域能源及貿易之影響報告暨研討會」(Workshop and report on implications of biorefineries for energy and trade in the APEC region),將有助於增進我方在 APEC 區域之影響力。

本次新及再生能源專家小組工作會議是由 Dr. Cary Bloyd (US DOE's Argonne National Laboratory)及日本 Mr. Hiroyuki Kato (NEDO,即 New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization)共同主持,假日本 NEDO 在川崎(Kawasaki)之總部舉行,參與會議之經濟體包括我國、澳大利亞、加拿大、韓國、日本、墨西哥、紐

西蘭、泰國及美國,以及其他觀察代表與會計 18 人參加, 全部會議代表名單如附件1所示。

本次專家小組工作會議除由主辦國報告日本新及再生 能源發展現況外,主要之議程(詳如附件2)可分為四大部 分,包括:

- (1) 各經濟體商業建築能源效率與再生能源應用實務 (Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Commercial Buildings)報 告與討論
- (2) EGNRET 執行中之計畫現況
- (3) EGNRET 2007 年新興之研提計畫
- (4) 討論與修正 EGNRET Terms of Reference

我方於此次會議向大會報告 Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Commercial Buildings in Chinese Taipei, 說明我方在商業建築物上使用再生能源及高效率節約能源設施之情況,藉以分享我國之經驗,並了解各會員體對於我方發展之想法。相關簡報內容詳如附件3。

另有關 APEC Biofuel Task Force 第 3 次會議主要內容係研擬今年 5 月向第八屆 APEC 能源部長會議 (Eighth APEC Energy Ministers' Meeting (EMM-8)) 之相關生質燃料報告的相關內容,主要內容包括 Biofuel Economics Biofuel Infrastructure、 Fuel-Flexible Vehicles、 Biofuel

Resources 及 Biofuel Trade Opportunities。

有關 EGNRET 28 會議正式記錄如附件 4 所示;另 APEC Biofuel Task Force 會議正式記錄則請參閱附件 5。上述內 容將分以專家工作組及任務小組名義呈送於今(96)年 5 月份 APEC 能源部長會議,列為上述會議之重要參考資料。

本次會議進行過程及內容,簡要說明如下:

#### (一)、日本再生能源的發展現況

主辦國日本報告該國在新及再生能源的發展現況
(Overview of Renewable Energy in Japan),著重於
太陽光電及廢熱利用部分,計有兩個主題,包括
Applications of Photovoltaic Power Generation
Systems in NEDO Projects 及 District Heating and
Cooling through the Utilization of Untapped Energy
Sources。

前者介紹日本太陽光電及建築整合型太陽光電系統 (BIPV)之發展現況,目前日本的安裝成本已由 1992 年 4,400 日圓/瓦降至 2005 年的 800 日圓/瓦左右,但裝置容量已由數 kW 增加至 1,230 MW,在 PV 現場驗證(field test)成果方面,BIPV 佔整體裝置容量比量上則約為 4-10%左右,90%左右之現場測試仍為光電轉換效率提昇之研發。在太陽光電國際合作上,其藉由與不同氣候國家建立相關太陽光電合作計畫,對日本及相關國家效益略以:

- 1. 對日本而言,藉由不同國家氣候之驗證,可獲得下列效益:
  - (1). 可獲得獨立發電太陽光電系統之可靠度、持續性 (Reliability/Durability);
  - (2). 驗證各種混合太陽光電系統(Hybrid system,如太陽光電混合風力發電系統、太陽光電混合氫能等系統),並獲得各種混合系統之設計能力及控制系統。
  - (3). 穩定化各種太陽光電供電設施(micro-grid, high-quality supply, application of capacitors, integrated control systems 等)。
  - (4). 收集各國之氣候條件等商業資訊,以作為日本國內 廠商出口相關產品置相關國家之重要參考,藉以擴 展未來商機。
- 2. 對於合作國家之效益略以:
  - (1). 進一步了解太陽光電系統,以作為該國太陽光電 推展之參考。
  - (2). 配合了解示範計畫,了解該國之太陽光電發展機會。

後者則介紹日本使用自然資源的廢熱進行回收利用 並增進熱效率之情形,主要開發冷凍空調、Heat Pump等 相關設備,並將相關成果實際應用於商業大樓,並作為 防災之用途,簡報內容並舉 41 個回收案例作說明。

目前日本最新之再生能源的發展目標如表1所示,其

中在生質能利用部分,2010年的發電利用目標為340 MLOE,熱利用由先前的670 MLOE修訂為3,080 MLOE,其中500 MLOE為生質燃料,但其2010年再生能源的發展目標僅占初級能源總供應量的3.3%。

#### (二)、各經濟體商業建築能源效率發展現況報告與討論

我方代表於本次會議中報告「Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Commercial Buildings in Chinese Taipei」,主要內容著重於目前我國在商業建築節能與高效率照明之研發與推廣成果,備受各國代表之肯定(簡報內容詳如附件3)。

表 1 日本新訂之再生能源的發展目標 (單位:10<sup>4</sup> KLOE)

		Observed use in 1999	B1 11 B 11		Anticipated in <b>2030</b> (Promotion	2010
		1111999	10/2004	02/2005	of new energy)	1999
		[Crude oi	l equivalent of p	primary energy:	10,000 kl]	
ation	Photovoltaic	5.3	118		2024	23 times
generation	Wind	3.5	134	←	269	38 times
	Waste	115.0	552		374	5 times
Power	Biomass	5.4	34	(34)	120	6 times
	Solar	98.0	439 _	90	112	0.9 times
Heat utilization	Unused energy, including cold energy of snow and ice	4.1	58 —	5	87	1.2 times
	Waste	4.4	14	186		42 times
	Biomass	-	67 /	→ 308 * 1	423	? times
	Black liquor/ wood refuse, etc.	457.0	494 —	<b>→</b> 483	537	1.1 times
(Total primary energy		693 (1.2%)		10 3%)	3946 (6.5%)	2.8 times

※1: 500,000 kL out of 3,080,000 kL is biofuel.

本次報告的主要大綱如下:

- Inverter-Fed Air-Conditioning Units
- High-Efficient Chillers
- Ventilation and A/C System Analysis
- Refrigerator and Display Cabinet
- Fully Automatic Low Temperature Distribution Warehouse
- High-Efficient Lighting System
- Application of LED Lighting Module
- Smart Appliance Technologies
- Micro-Thermal-Power System
- Energy Saving Building
- PV Systems Installed in Taiwan

#### (三)、 EGNRET 執行中之計畫現況

自 EWG (Energy Working Group) 32 次會議起, EGNRET 已完成一個計畫,目前則有八個計畫正在執行中,包括

- USA: APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative IV): Adoption of Renewable Energy Standards Phase II - Final Groundwork (EWG 04-2004T)
- 2. APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VIII) Local Banks

- Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. (EWG 01-2006T)
- 3. APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VI) Evaluation of the Role of Village Power Applications in Response to the Tsunami Recovery Effort. (EWG 03/2006A)
- 4. APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VIII) Information Sharing on Financing Public Sector Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects. (EWG 04/2006)
- 5. APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VI) Renewable Energy Products Database: Paving the Way for Deployment of Renewable Energy. (EWG 02/2006)
- 6. APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative IX): Establishment of the Guidelines for the Development of Biodiesel Standards in the APEC Region (EWG 05/2007A)
- 7. APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative IX): Alternative Transport Fuels Policy Options for APEC Economies (EWG 04/2007A)

8. APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative I):Workshop on Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Commercial Buildings (EWG 04/2007)

其中第六項計畫為泰國與我國共同提出之新興計畫「建立 APEC 生質柴油標準研訂準則」(Establishment of the Guidelines for the Development of Biodiesel Standards in the APEC Region),並由泰國主導,計畫將自今(2007)年開始執行。有關上述計畫執行情形請參考 EGNRET 28之會議記錄(詳附件 4)。

#### (四)、討論與修正 EGNRET Terms of Reference

新修訂之 Terms of Reference (TOR) 主要係修改原 第一段文字,加強闡述 EGNRET 的活動及工作內容,以及 APEC 領袖及能源部長的指導方針,主要的八個工作領域 Stakeholders Dialogue, Outreach Forums, Symposium, Activities, Micro Business Development, Renewable Energy Training and Certification Network · Renewable Energy Standards · Distributed Resources; Renewable Energy Technology Applications \ Web-based Renewable Energy Information Dissemination、Financing 及 Alternative

Transport Fuels。有關本次會議新修訂之 TOR 詳列於表 2 中。

#### 表 2 EGNRET 28 新修訂之 Terms of Reference (TOR)

The APEC Experts Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies (EGNRET) has been established by - and reports to - the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG). The mission of the EGNRET is to facilitate an increase in the use of new and renewable energy technologies in the APEC region. The activities of the EGNRET will be directed towards meeting the energy challenges identified by APEC Leaders and Energy Ministers. In addition, the EGNRET will develop and implement projects that contribute to the EWG's objectives and strategic initiatives. The projects will be implemented primarily through the APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative. This APEC Energy Minister endorsed initiative is being implemented through nine collaborative workings areas: (1) Stakeholders Dialogue, Outreach Forums, Symposium, Activities; (2) Micro Business Development; (3) Renewable Energy Training and Certification Network; (4) Renewable Energy Standards; (5) Distributed Resources; Renewable Energy Technology Applications; (6) Web-based Renewable Energy Information Dissemination; (7) Financing; and (8) Alternative Transport Fuels.

In addressing these objectives, the Experts Group may be involved in the following types of activities, depending on the level of available funding and member-economies' priorities relating to renewable-energy development:

- developing effective policy recommendations for addressing impediments to the increased use of renewable energy technologies and for including renewable energy in domestic energy plans;
- implementing renewable energy resource assessments to facilitate a thorough understanding of the availability of adequate resources in APEC-member economies;
- promoting the commercialization of renewable energy technologies in such a way as to make them economically viable in a wide range of applications;
- establishing procedures and mechanisms for the routine exchange of pertinent information among member economies, focusing especially on officials responsible for decisions on energy supplies and operators and maintainers of renewable energy systems;
- identifying and mobilizing, as appropriate, industry, financial institutions, and government sources of financing, technical assistance and education programs

- by making these sources more aware of the benefits of renewable energy applications and the issues associated therewith;
- recommending and organizing activities to promote renewable-energy technology co-operation, so as to utilize existing technical expertise in APEC-member economies;
- promoting the development of the renewable-energy technological and services infrastructure to provide a basis for an effective, quality system of installation and maintenance;
- promoting the development of renewable energy technologies for specific applications that demonstrate the usefulness of using these technologies to achieve specific economic or social goals of APEC-member economies;
- engaging in renewable-energy technology-assessment and related activities to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of renewable-energy applications;
- developing the human resource base to improve the analytical, technical, operational and policy capacity within member economies in the area of renewable-energy development;
- facilitating improved reliability and stability in the provision of energy supply to meet demand.

In carrying out the above tasks, the Expert Group is to be guided by the following strategies:

- to foster technology transfer and renewable energy based local and regional industrial development;
- to involve industry, financial institutions, government officials, and NGOs, as appropriate;
- to improve the level of information exchange between member economies on existing initiatives to address market barriers;
- to assess the potential for replicating successful initiatives to address market barriers:
- to identify and pioneer new initiatives to address market barriers;
- to establish links with and use of existing technology-information data bases and clearing houses;
- to encourage the development and use of energy planning tools that include renewable energy.

The leadership of the Group will be by a Chair and Vice-Chair, both elected for a two-year term of office. In the event that the Chair cannot attend a specific Expert Group meeting, then the Vice-Chair will serve as Chair for that meeting. The host economy will do its best to assist with the conduct of Expert Group meetings, including the provision of support/secretarial staff.

#### (五)、 EWG-33 新興計畫規劃

本次會議共討論六個新興計畫,包括:

- APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VI): Practical roadmaps towards the development of NRE in the APEC region (OA Japan lead, \$75,000 total/\$50,000 APEC)
- APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative Collaborative I: Workshop on Policies to Promote New and Renewable Energy Utilization in APEC Economies Policies Enforced and Policies to be Developed (SF Korea lead, \$75,000/\$50,000 APEC)
- APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VII): Case studies of new and renewable energy applications in rural education and the role of new and renewable energy in rural electrification and distributed power (SF Mexico lead, \$75,000/\$50,000 APEC)
- APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VI): Successful Business Models for New and Renewable Energy Technology implementation in APEC Economies (OA

New Zealand lead, \$75,000/\$\$50,000 APEC)

- APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative IX): Workshop and Report on Implications of Biorefineries for Energy and Trade in the APEC Region (SF Chinese Taipei lead, \$75,000/\$50,000 APEC)
- APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VI): Best Practices in New and Renewable Energy Technologies in Urban Areas in the APEC Region (OA USA lead, \$75,000/\$50,000 APEC)

其中第5個計畫「Workshop and Report on Implications of Bio-refineries for Energy and Trade in the APEC Region」(生物精煉發展對 APEC 區域能源及貿易之影響報告暨研討會計畫)為我國所主導提出,係我國首次在 EGNRET 的計畫中擔任主導工作,這是我方參與本次會議的一項重大成果,有助於增進我方在 APEC 區域之影響力。國內相關單位應及早進行各項準備,以便於國際間取得生物精煉發展的優勢。

我國所主導的「生物精煉發展對 APEC 區域能源及貿易之

影響報告暨研討會計畫」中,其他共同參與的國家尚包括澳大利亞、加拿大、韓國、墨西哥、紐西蘭、泰國及美國,其主要目的係期望透過本計畫之執行提供 APEC 各經濟體決策者有關生物精煉技術發展的新進程及優勢,作為 APEC 各經濟體發展生物精煉技術的參考。

新近發展的生物精煉概念,根據美國國家再生能源研究室(NREL)的定義,係指將生質物透過一生質能轉換的整合製程來製造電力、燃料和化學品。生物精煉的概念和現有之石油煉製大致相同,不同處在使用之料源以生質物替代石油。相較於石油煉製,生物精煉具有多元料源利用之優勢,如能源作物、廢棄物等。例如,生物精煉技術從樹木和快速生長植物等纖維素原料中提煉乙醇,由此亦可由相同之給料中提取的高價值化學品,如香草醛調味品,可獲取巨大的經濟效益,因此由此一「支流」的化學製品可以使生物精煉生產的乙醇有相對於傳統化石燃料更具競爭力的成本。

目前美國 NREL 將其所發展之生物精煉技術分為糖、熱化學、沼氣、富碳鏈、植物產品等 5 個技術平台,就目前技術而言,糖平台和熱化學平台為目前生物精煉發展最有潛力的技術平台。此外,為加速生物精煉的推動,美國能源部已在2006年2月宣布將在 3 年內提供 1 億 6000 萬美元作為發展建構生物精煉產業使用,主要係用於非食物類的生質物(如農業廢棄物、木材、森林殘餘物、長年生牧草等)作為製造運輸燃料、發電、和其它化學品上,並加速提高生質酒精於

2012年市場上的價格競爭力,期望能在 2030 年取代目前燃料使用量的 30%。

「生物精煉發展對APEC區域能源及貿易之影響報告暨研討會計畫」之計畫,經費預算為US\$75,000(約合新台幣255萬元),主要計畫之工作項目包括:

- 1. 探討生物精煉的新近發展現況。
- 2. 計畫及安排研討會。
- 3. 辦理 2.5 天之研討會。
- 4. 編輯及出版研討會論文專書。

#### (六)、 APEC Biofuel Task Force 第三次會議

APEC Biofuel Task Force 第 8 次會議主要內容係審查今年 5 月向第 8 屆 APEC 能源部長會議(Eighth APEC Energy Ministers' Meeting (EMM-8)) 之相關生質燃料報告的相關內容,主要包括 Biofuel Economics Biofuel Infrastructure、Fuel-Flexible Vehicles、Biofuel Resources及Biofuel Trade Opportunities。

本次會議並探討 APEC 區域生質燃料的相關議題,經由討論達成技術交流合作與交換研發資訊及推動經驗之目的,為未來技術合作與引進建立良好基礎,亦有助於縮短國內相關技術開發之時程。本次會議記錄如附件 5 所示,有關 APEC Biofuel Task Force 近期發展與相關工作及活動,詳如附件 6 之簡報資料「Activities of the

# APEC Biofuels Task Force . •

#### 三、結論與建議

本次出國任務主要參加 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation 第 28 次新及再生能源技術專家分組會議 (Meeting of the Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies, EGNRET),與來自 APEC 區域國家的能源專家學者進行再生能源技術交流、瞭解再生能源於各 APEC 國家推動之最新情形以及共同針對未來能源使用、技術應用與能源政策提出展望,主要參與專家小組工作會議之經濟體包括我國、澳大利亞、加拿大、韓國、日本、墨西哥、紐西蘭、泰國及美國,以及其他觀察代表與會,共計 18 人參加。

在 APEC Biofuel Task Force 第三次會議,主要目的在審查今年 5 月向第八屆 APEC 能源部長會議 (Eighth APEC Energy Ministers' Meeting (EMM-8)) 之相關生質燃料報告的相關內容,內容包括 Biofuel Economics Biofuel Infrastructure、 Fuel-Flexible Vehicles、 Biofuel Resources 及 Biofuel Trade Opportunities。會議中並探討 APEC 區域生質燃料的相關議題,並經由討論達成技術交流合作與交換研發資訊及推動經驗之目的,為未來技術合作與引進建立良好基礎,亦有助於縮短國內相關技術開發之時程。

主要達成下列結論與建議:

(一)、本次專家小組工作會議除由主辦國報告日本新及再生 能源發展現況外,主要之議程可分為四大部分,包括 各經濟體商業建築能源效率與再生能源應用實務報告與討論、EGNRET 執行中之計畫現況、EGNRET 2007年新興之研提計畫、及討論與修正 EGNRET Terms of Reference。

- (二)、我方代表於商業建築能源效率與再生能源應用實務 (Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Commercial Buildings)報告 與討論中報告我方現況,主要內容著重於目前我國在 商業建築節能與高效率照明之研發與推廣成果,備受 各國代表之肯定。
- (三)、我國於本次會議中主導提出2008年新興計畫「生物精煉發展對APEC區域能源及貿易之影響報告暨研討會計畫」,並獲與會出席經濟會員體同意,其他共同參與的會員體尚包括澳大利亞、加拿大、韓國、墨西哥、紐西蘭、泰國及美國。本計畫主要目的係期望透過本計畫之執行提供APEC各經濟體決策者有關生物精煉技術發展的新進程及優勢,作為APEC各經濟體發展生物精煉技術的參考。經費預算為US\$75,000(約合新台幣255萬元),將爭取APEC補助US\$50,000(本計畫業已於96年3月假紐西蘭召開之APEC EWG 33次會議獲准參與APEC補助計畫,目前刻依相關規定研提完整計畫書,預計於本年5月1日前向APEC BMC(Budget and Management Committee, BMC)提出申請補助。),主

要計畫之工作項目包括探討生物精煉的新近發展現 況、計畫及安排研討會、辦理2.5天之研討會及編輯 及出版研討會論文專書。

- (四)、生物精煉概念係指將生質物透過一生質能轉換的整合製程來製造電力、燃料和化學品。生物精煉的概念和現有之石油煉製大致相同,不同處在使用之料源以生質物替代石油。生質物在生物精煉過程中,每個不同的階段均可產製各種多元且附加價值高之產物,深具優勢。許多經濟體均高度支持生物精煉的技術發展,則在2015年前,生物精煉的產品將會進入APEC區域市場。故藉由籌辦上述計畫,將藉以凝聚各會員體對於生物精煉之規劃,並且規劃我國生質能源未來發展方向。
- (五)、日本太陽光電及建築整合型太陽光電系統(BIPV)之發展現況,目前日本的安裝成本已由1992年4,400日圓/瓦降至2005年的800日圓/瓦左右,但裝置容量已由數 kW 增加至1,230 MW,在 PV 現場驗證(field test)成果方面,BIPV 佔整體裝置容量比量上則約為4-10%左右,90%左右之現場測試仍為光電轉換效率提昇之研發,相關測試驗證成果值得進一步瞭解。在太陽光電國際合作上,其藉由與不同氣候國家建立相關太陽光電合作計畫,對日本及相關國家效益略以:
  - 1. 對日本而言,藉由不同國家氣候之驗證,可獲得下列

#### 效益:

- (1). 可獲得獨立發電太陽光電系統之可靠度、持續性 (Reliability/Durability);
- (2). 驗證各種混合太陽光電系統(Hybrid system,如太陽光電混合風力發電系統、太陽光電混合氫能等系統),並獲得各種混合系統之設計能力及控制系統。
- (3). 穩定化各種太陽光電供電設施(micro-grid, high-quality supply, application of capacitors, integrated control systems 等)。
- (4). 收集各國之氣候條件等商業資訊,以作為日本國內 廠商出口相關產品置相關國家之重要參考,藉以擴 展未來商機。
- 2. 對於合作國家之效益略以:
  - (1). 進一步了解太陽光電系統,以作為該國太陽光電推 展之參考。
  - (2). 配合了解示範計畫,了解該國之太陽光電發展機會。
- (六)、日本2005年新修訂之再生能源的發展目標,在生質能利用部分,2010年的發電利用目標為340 MLOE,熱利用由先前的670 MLOE修訂為3,080 MLOE,其中500 MLOE 為生質燃料,但其2010年再生能源的發展目標僅占初級能源總供應量的3.3%,其發展與動向值得我方觀察與注意。

- (七)、日本2005年新修訂之2010年再生能源的發展目標,在 發電應用目標上維持不變,惟再生能源熱利用方面, 則有顯著之變化,如:
  - 1. 太陽熱能應用由原規劃之 4390 MLOE, 降低修正為 900 MKLOE;
  - 2. 未利用之熱能(如冰雪之冷能等)由原規劃之 580 MLOE,降低修正為 50 MLOE;
  - 3. 廢棄物熱能由原規劃之 140 MLOE, 調高修正為 1860 MLOE;
  - 4. 生質熱能由原規劃之 670 MLOE, 調高修正為 2080 MLOE;
  - 5. 黑液、木材再利用等熱能應用由原規劃之 4940 MLOE, 調高修正為 4830 MLOE;
  - 綜觀上述修正內容,對於太陽熱能發展目標調降及廢棄物熱能發展目標調高之原因及規劃內容則得加以 探究。
- (八)、APEC Bio-fuels Task Force 將於今年5月向APEC 能源部長會議報告EGNRET Terms of Reference的相關內容,包括 Bio-fuel Economics Bio-fuel Infrastructure、Fuel-Flexible Vehicles、Bio-fuel Resources 及 Bio-fuel Trade Opportunities,我國應積極參與相關活動,藉以獲得國際相關生質燃料主要國家之應用推廣情況,藉以作為我國未來推廣之

參考。

- (九)、我國於本次會議主導提出新興計畫「Workshop and Report on Implications of Bio-refineries for Energy and Trade in the APEC Region」(生物精煉發展對APEC區域能源及貿易之影響報告暨研討會計畫),係我國首次在EGNRET的計畫中擔任主導計畫之角色,這是我方參與本次會議的一項重大成果,未來將有助於增進我方在APEC區域之影響力,國內相關單位應及早進行各項準備,以便於國際間取得生物精煉發展的優勢。
- (十)、新近發展的生物精煉概念,係指將生質物透過一生質 能轉換的整合製程來製造電力、燃料和化學品,目前 歐美各國均已積極投入研究開發,我國各相關單位應 配合此次所主導的「生物精煉發展對APEC區域能源及 貿易之影響報告暨研討會計畫」,儘早進行相關之規 劃,並積極展開各項研發工作,以便未來在國際新一 波的生質能源研發方面上取得優勢,並進而佔有一席 之地。
- (十一)、南韓對於推動新設商業建築物設置新及再生能源設施,採用立法強制方式推動。該國於2004年3月通過相關法令,規定樓板面積超過3000平方公尺之新設建築物,必須設置超過5%建築費用之新及再生能源設施(如太陽光電、太陽熱能、地熱、燃料電池等相關設

施)。藉由上述立法之強制規定,其在272棟新設建築物上已投資1370億韓元設置新及再生能源設施(主要設置標的仍以太陽光電、太陽熱能、地熱為主),設置經費占大樓建築費用比例約為5%-7%,其統計數據詳如表3所示。該國採取立法於商業建築物設置新及再生能源設施之方式,可供我國推動再生能源之參考。

表3 南韓立法強制新設建築物設置新及再生能源設施之成效

	Number of Buildings	Total construction	•				NRE
Year		expense (A)	Solar Thermal	Photovoltaics	Geo thermal	Sum(B)	Investment ratio (B/A),%
2004	30	212,687	1,359	4,895	10,305	16,559	7.79
2005	113	868,255	2,745	14,795	34,489	52,029	5.99
2006	129	1,285,151	2,294	24,782	40,732	67,809	5.28
Total (Capacity)	272	2,366,092	6,398 (7,000 m³)	44,472 (3.7MW)	85,526 (17,000RT)	136,397	5.76

# Name list of 28<sup>th</sup> Expert Group Meeting on New and Renewable Energy Technologies in APEC Energy Working Group

#### Australia

Jan McCallum-Johnston, Australia Department of Industry Tourism and Resources

David Crossley, Energy Futures Australia PTY Limited

#### Japan

Koichi Inoue, New Energy and industrial Technology Development Organization

Takahiro Yamada, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Hiroyuki Kato, New Energy and industrial Technology Development Organization

Ken Johnson, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization

Noriko Matsuda, New Energy and industrial Technology Development
Organization

Kenji Ozaki, New Energy and industrial Technology Development Organization

#### Canada

Mark Stumborg, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

#### Korea

Jin Shin, New & Renewable Energy Center, KEMCO

Deug-Soo Kim, New & Renewable Energy Center, KEMCO

#### Mexico

Myrna Varela-Salazar, National Commission for Energy Conservation

#### (CONAE)

#### **New Zealand**

David Natusch, Resource Development Limited

#### **Chinese Taipei**

Chung-Hsien Chen, Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs Hom-Ti (Thomas) Lee, Industrial Technology Research Institute

#### **Thailand**

Peesamai Jenvanitpanjakul, Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research

#### **United States of America**

Cary Bloyd, Argonne National Laboratory

Jeffrey Skeer, Office of Policy and International Affairs, US Department of Energy

Agenda of 28<sup>th</sup> Expert Group Meeting on New and Renewable Energy Technologies and 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the APEC Bio-fuel Taskforce

# ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC) NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES EXPERT GROUP MEETING

#### TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING 29-30 January 2007 Tokyo, Japan

#### Monday, 29 January

08:30-09:00	Registration	
09:00-09:15	Official Welcome	Japan
09:15-9:30	Program Overview, Meeting Co-Chairs	Cary Bloyd, USA Hiroyuki Kato,
Japan		122103,0221 12000,
09:30-10:30	Overview of New and Renewable Energy in Japan Introduction PV Utilization in NEDO Project	Japan Ken Johnson Toshiharu Yagi
10:30-11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00- 11:40 Hasegawa	Heat Supply by Utilization of Untapped Energy	Minoru
11:40-12:00	Recent APEC Activities EWG Fact Sheets	Chair
12:00-12:30	Discussion and Revision of EGNRET Terms of Refe	rence Chair
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
	Member Economy Presentations: Best Practices in Er Renewable Energy in Commercial Buildings	nergy Efficiency and
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break	

#### Tuesday, 30 January

9:00-10:30 Member Economy Presentations (Cont'd)

10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

#### 11:00-11:30 Progress/Status of EGNRET Projects

- APEC 21st Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative IV): Adoption of Renewable Energy Standards Phase II

   Final Groundwork: USA (EWG 01/2005T)
- APEC 21st Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VIII) Local Banks Training Program for Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects: Mexico (EWG 01/2006T)
- APEC 21st Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VI) Evaluation of the Role of Village Power Applications in Response to the Tsunami Recovery Effort: USA (EWG 03/2006A)
- APEC 21st Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VIII) Information Sharing on Financing Public Sector Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects: USA (EWG 04/2006)
- APEC 21st Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VI) Renewable Energy Products Database: Paving the Way for Deployment of Renewable Energy: Thailand (EWG 02/2006)

#### New Projects for Implementation in 2007

- APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative IX): Establishment of the Guidelines for the Development of Biodiesel Standards in the APEC Region (EWG 05/2007A) Thailand
- APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative I):Workshop on Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

in Commercial Buildings (EWG 04/2007) Mexico

- APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative VIII):Workshop on Recent Advances in Utility Based Financial Mechanisms that Support Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EWG 02/2007) USA
- APEC 21<sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative (Collaborative IX):Alternative Transport Fuels Policy Options for APEC Economies (EWG 04/2007A) New Zealand

11:30-12:00 Chair	Review of the APEC Project Process
12:00-13:30	Lunch
13:30-14:30	APEC 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative Collaborative Update (15-minute Presentations by Lead Economies)
14:30-15:00 Chair	Presentation of new project proposals for 2007
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break
15:30-16:30 Chair	Selection of New Projects for 2007
16:30-17:00 Chair	EGNRET Administration & Operations
Chun	Next Expert Group Meeting
	• Other Business
17:00	Adjourn
18:30 Japan	Welcome Dinner

Wednesday, 31 January Third APEC Biofuels Task Force Meeting

# Report on "Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Commercial Buildings in Chinese Taipei "

# Summary Record of 28<sup>th</sup> meeting of APEC Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies

# Summary Record of 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of The APEC Biofuels Task Force

# Report on "Activities of the APEC Bio-fuels Task Force"