附件九



A Case Study of Energy Star Buildings Program in Taiwan



IETA Side Event, COP12 & COP/MOP2 14 November 2006

• • • Outline

- o Introduction to Energy Star Program
- o CDM Case Study
- o Recent Domestic Developments
- o Linkage of Carbon Markets
- o Conclusions

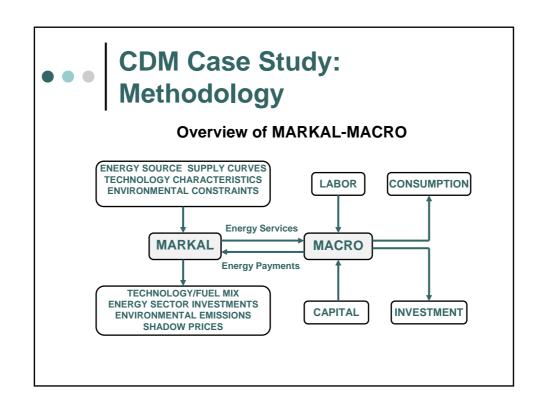


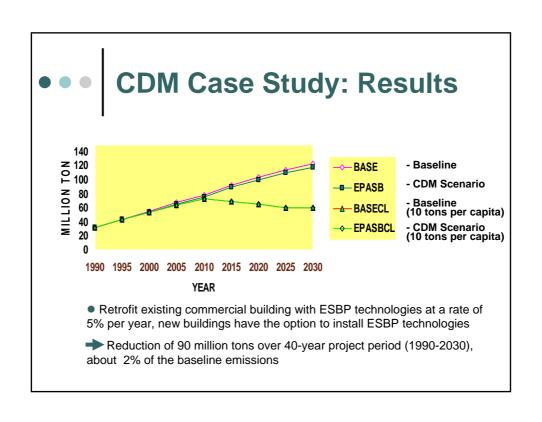


- 1999: Cooperative agreement between USEPA and Taiwan EPA for the Energy Star voluntary labeling program
- July 2000: Start labeling applications
- Current labeling for office equipment, covering 52 manufacturers, 521 products:
 - Computers, monitors, scanners, printers, fax machines, copiers, etc.

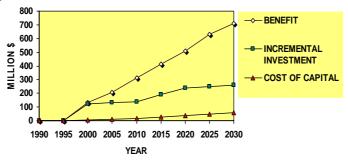
• • • CDM Case Study: Scope

- In 2000, Brookhaven National Laboratory and USEPA conducted a study of introducing the Energy Star Buildings Program (ESBP) for Taiwan, with input from ITRI
- Voluntary program for commercial building owners and operators:
 - High-efficiency lighting
 - Building survey and tune-up
 - Reduction in air-conditioning loads
 - Improvements to air handling system
 - Air-conditioning upgrade









- Total incremental investment is about half of the demand-side benefit (measured as increased consumer surplus) generated from the CDM project
- Assuming the incremental investment (government subsidy) is financed interest free by international investors, the average costs of carbon reduction range between 7 to 11 \$ per ton

• • • CDM Case Study

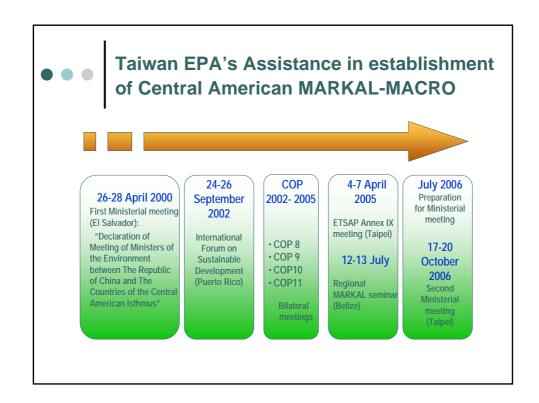
- Advantages of MARKAL-MACRO for programmatic CDM projects
 - Allows ex ante estimation of emissions reduction for a programme of activities
 - Evaluates projects implemented in several locations
 - Calculates emissions reduction in one or more sectors
 - Provides introduction of emissions reduction technologies over stages or with different crediting periods

Recent Domestic Developments GHG Reduction Bill approved by the Cabinet in September 2006, sent to the Legislature Structure of GHG Legislation Education & General Competent Authorities Reduction Measures Penalties Promotion (Articles 1-4) (Articles 5-10) (Articles 11-17) (Article 18-20) (Articles 21-28) • Form inter-agency GHG Objectives · Registration and · Education and · Penalties for no reduction task force reporting of designated public inventory or • Develop GHG reduction • Competent participation reporting and promotion plan authorities • Establish GHG emission • Green · Penalties for false • Establish GHG emission standards procurement reporting inventory, registration and · Conditions for Responsibilities · Penalties for nonvoluntary reduction for implementing cap-andof energy compliance with cap industries trade suppliers or emission standards Review and modification • Regulation of new Responsibilities · In effect one year of energy, industry and sources or expansion of of citizens after promulgation structure policy existing sources · Local competent checking authorities

Recent Domestic Developments

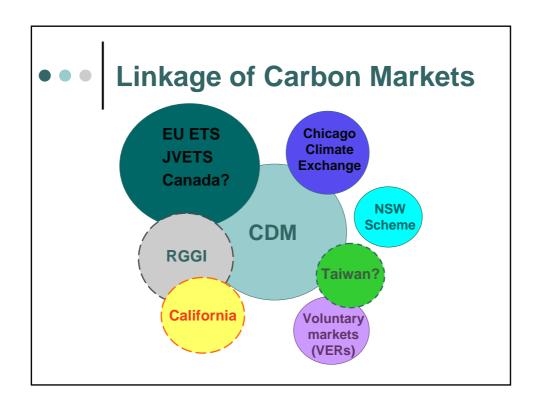
- Articles related to GHG emissions trading
 - Article 9: Central industry competent authority advise industries...in their participation in international reduction projects, and may provide incentives or subsidies. (Voluntary action)
 - Article 13: The central competent authority may implement the GHG cap and trade system ... in response to international GHG reduction rules.

 (Domestic emissions trading scheme)
 - Article 16: Enterprises may voluntarily submit GHG reduction plan, target and timeline prior to the allocation of emission credit. . . apply to the central competent authority for certification of reduction credits, which may be used for offsets or trading in the GHG cap and trade scheme. (Early action credit)



2006 Environmental Ministers' Meeting

- Declaration and Action Plan
 - Continue MARKAL-MACRO capacity building
 - Joint implementation of voluntary GHG reduction projects, such as avoided deforestation, improvement of the efficient and rational use of energy, increase use of alternative fuels and renewable energies
 - Identification and evaluation of potential projects and their development through the ISO 14064 standard for Emission Reduction Certificates in the voluntary market



• • Conclusions

- Innovative designs of emissions reduction projects in the voluntary market could provide useful information for expanding the CDM in the future
- Creation of domestic trading market in Taiwan would provide direct or indirect links with the international carbon market (Kyoto or non-Kyoto)
- Capacity building efforts in establishing Central American MARKAL-MACRO will assist the region in evaluating and developing programmatic CDM projects in energy efficiency, including energy, industrial, residential/commercial, and transport sectors

