



Key Regulation and Strategies of Renewable Energy in Chinese Taipei

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October 2023





Outline

01 / Introduction

**02 / 2025 Energy Transition
-The 1st Amendment**

**03 / 2050 Net-zero Transition
-The 2nd Amendment**

04 / Conclusion



Introduction

PART

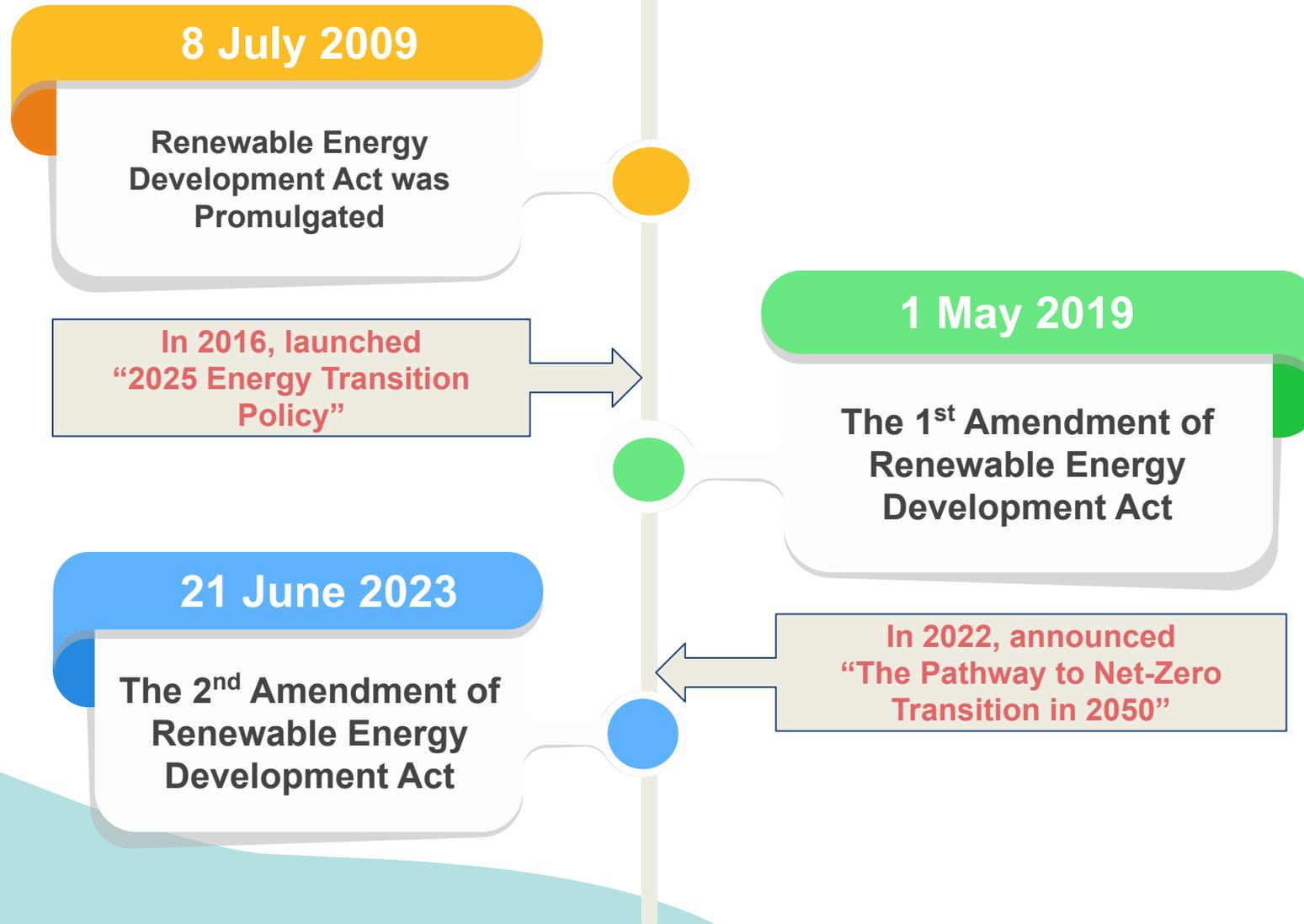
01





Renewable Energy Development Act

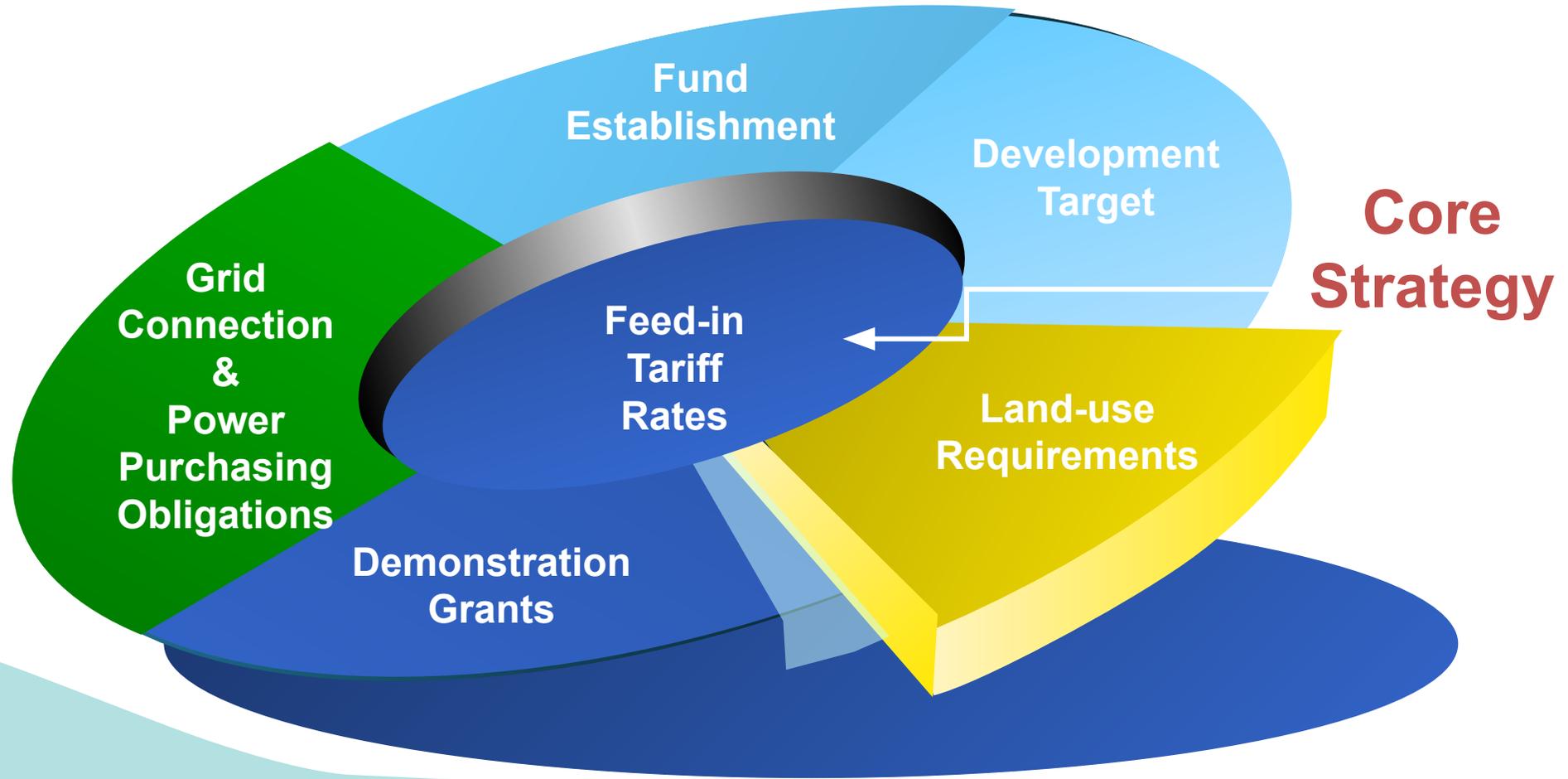
Legislative History





Renewable Energy Development Act

- **Renewable Energy Development Act** was promulgated in July 2009.





2025 Energy Transition -The 1st Amendment

PART 02

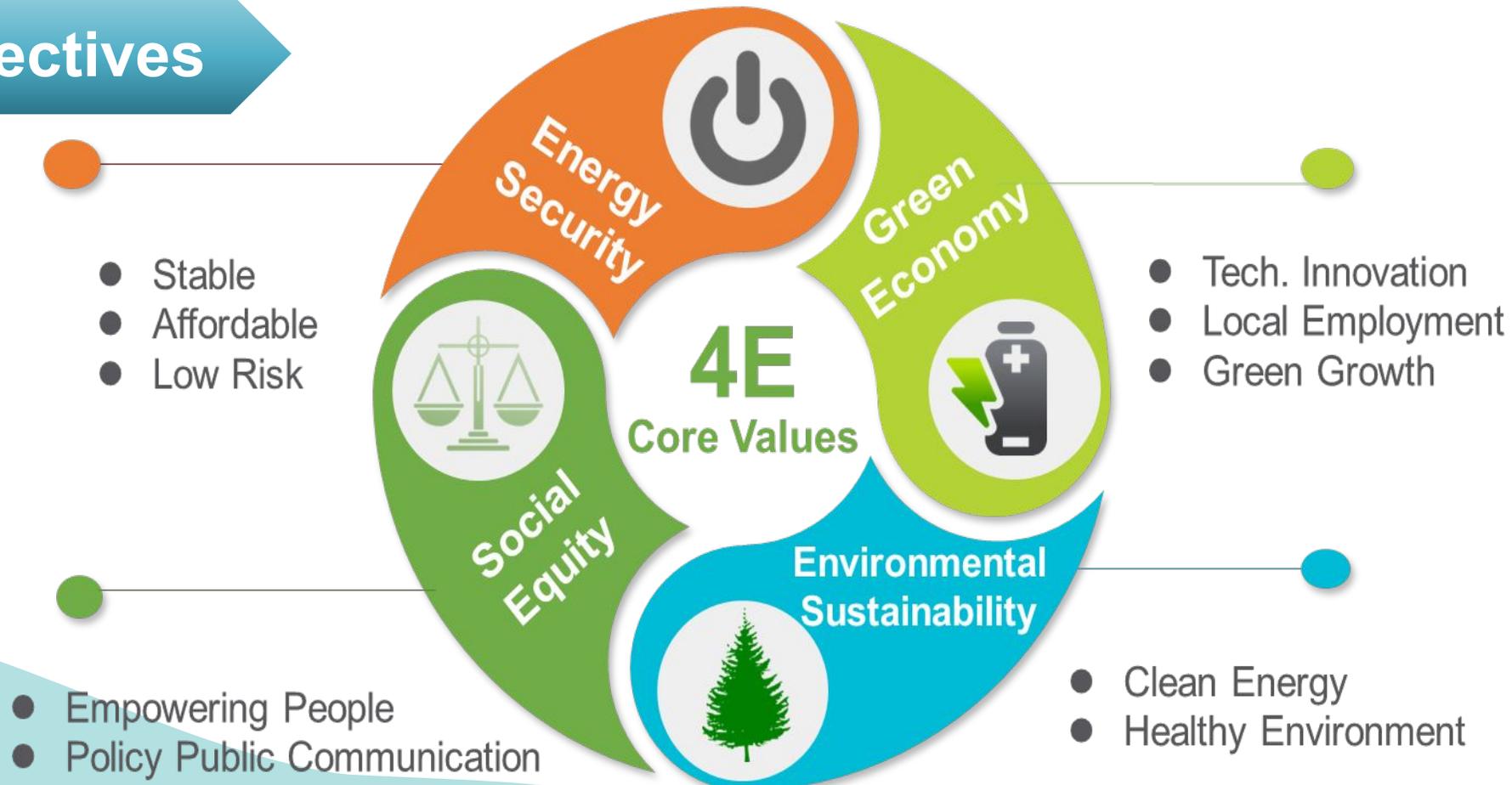




Energy Transition Pathway by 2025

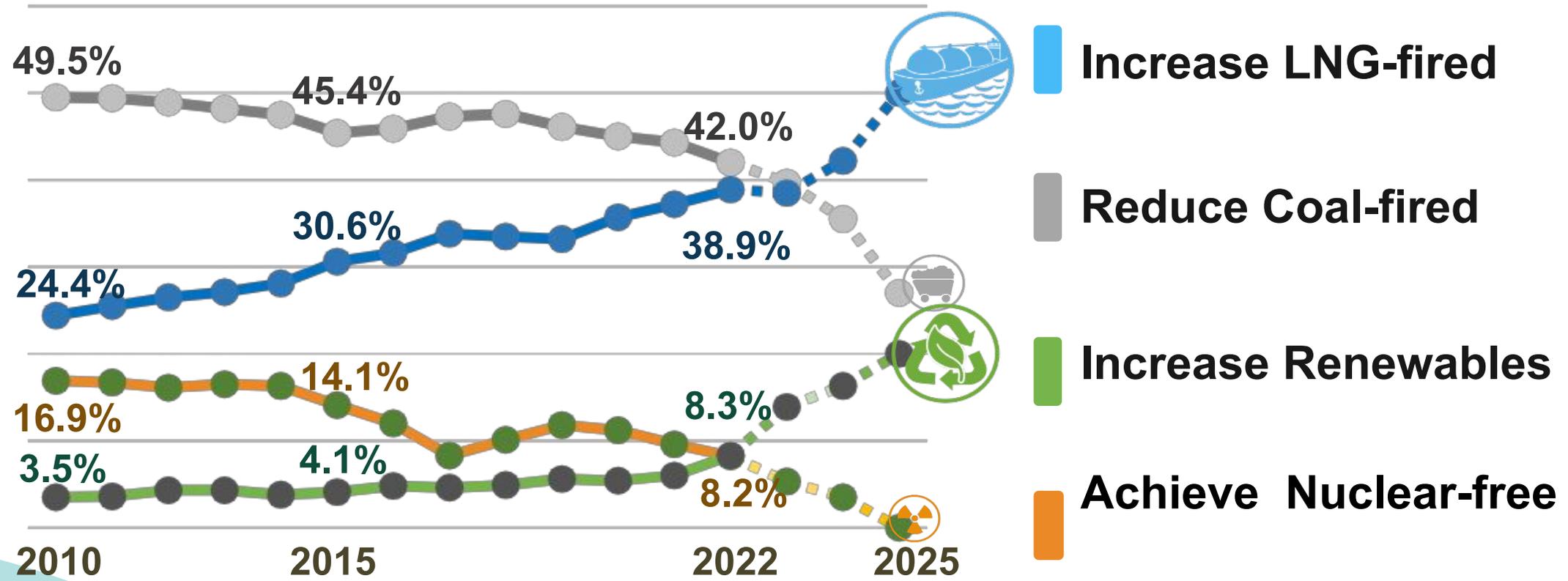
- Energy transition was announced in May 2016.

Objectives





Energy Transition Pathway by 2025





Renewable Energy Development Act

Legislative History

8 July 2009

Renewable Energy Development Act was Promulgated

In 2016, launched "2025 Energy Transition Policy"

1 May 2019

The 1st Amendment of Renewable Energy Development Act

- Set Renewable Energy Installation Target
- Encourage Green Electricity Market
- Promote Green Energy Installation
- Simplify Application Procedures and Regulations for Grid Connection
- Reward R&D Technology and Civil Participation

In 2022, announced "The Pathway to Net-Zero Transition in 2050"

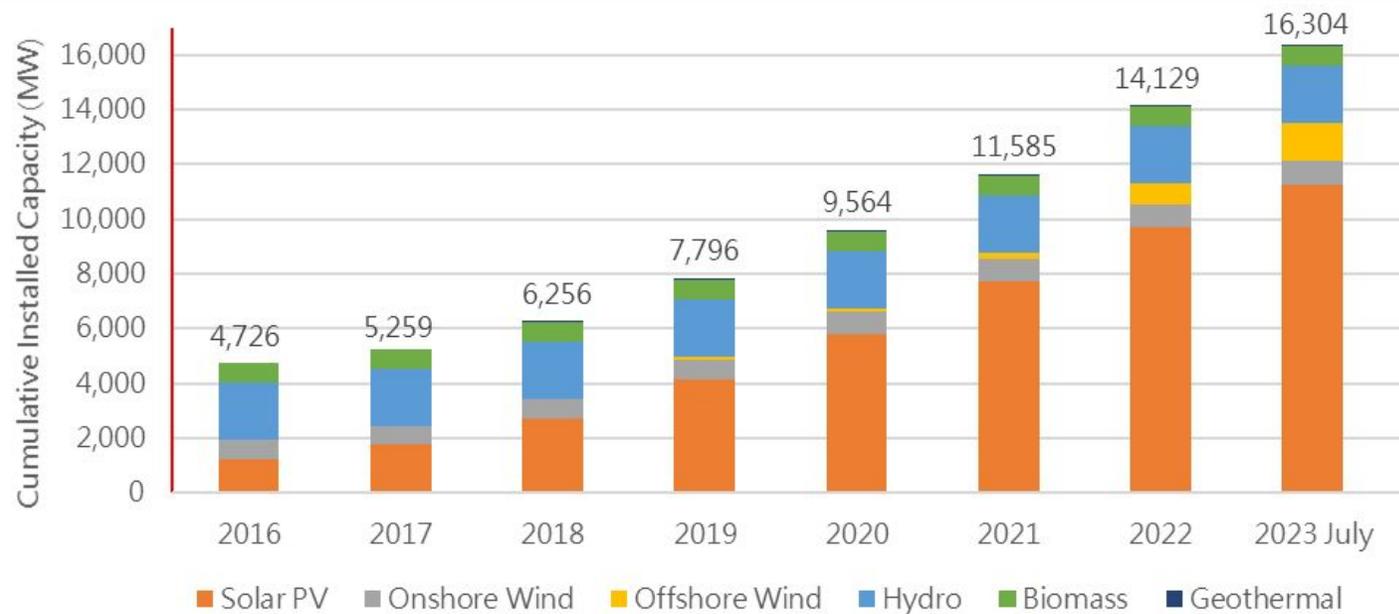
21 June 2023

The 2nd Amendment of Renewable Energy Development Act

Renewable Energy Development

- Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) has set a target of **29.4 GW** of installed renewable energy capacity by 2025.

RE Installed Capacity



Hydropower Bioenergy Geothermal



Source: Energy Administration (Oct. 2023)



2050 Net-zero Transition -The 2nd Amendment

PART 03



2050 Net-Zero Transition





Renewable Energy Development Act

- Renewable Energy Development Act was amended and announced on 21 June 2023.



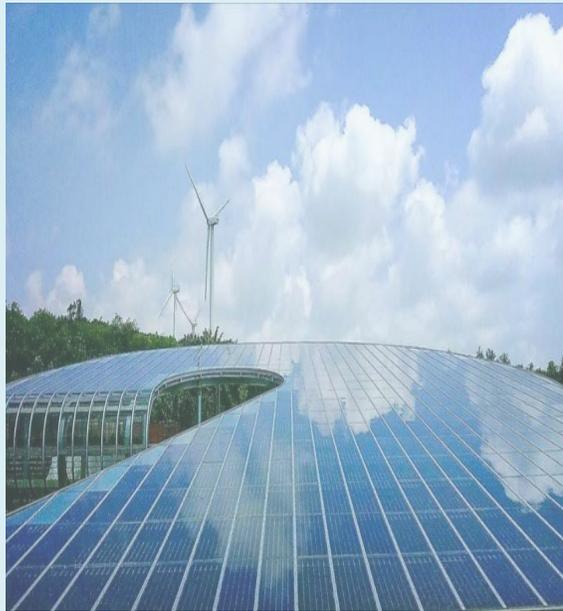


Renewable Energy Development Act

Key points for amendment:

Solar Photovoltaic

Mandated Solar PV Installation
on New Buildings





Renewable Energy Development Act

Key points for amendment:

Geothermal Energy

Clarified regulations and penalties for application and review procedures





Renewable Energy Development Act

Key points for amendment:

Offshore Wind & Small Hydropower

Revised Definition of Installation Scope





Renewable Energy Development Act

Key points for amendment:

Biomass Energy

Eased Restrictions for Installation Sites





Conclusion

PART 04



- ◆ The regulations must keep pace with the times and can be used as effective tools to promote policy.
- ◆ Incentive measures (e.g. FiT rate) through renewable energy regulations to accelerate renewable energy development in Chinese Taipei.
- ◆ We look forward to sharing experiences and cooperating with international partners in the APEC region on renewable energy to create mutual benefits.





經濟部能源署

Energy Administration,
Ministry of Economic Affairs

Thank you.

