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[\[Interdisciplinary\]\[Public Finance\] To React to Global Warming, Professor Li-Fang Chou Organizes Green Energy Finance Research Center](#)

[Interdisciplinary][Public Finance] To React to Global Warming, Professor Li-Fang Chou Organizes Green Energy Finance Research Center ([Chinese Version](#))

NCCU Campus News (2010/07/24) Professor Li-Fang CHOU at Department of Public Finance, National Chengchi University, invited cross-fields and cross-institutes experts to form a green energy finance research center at the College of Social Sciences, NCCU, in order to encourage the interdisciplinary cooperation to promote green energy in the research fields of public financial policy, governmental system and regulations. With the establishment of the center, a platform for industrial-governmental-academic interchanges can be provided, while the cross-strait cooperation and interchanges are expected, too.

Global warming and climate change are two major global issue in 21st century. Although Taiwan presently is not one of the contracting parties of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), out of the duty as a part of the global collection of human beings as well as as a member of the global society, climate conservation, energy safety, economic efficiency etc. are indeed issues of us as well. The center wished to engage in these issues with advanced ideas, global viewpoints and local specialties, helping with the development of low-carbon society.

Professor Li-Fang CHOU with her international experience pointed out, twenty member states of Europe Union have adopted FIT (Feed-in Tariff) as the major means to accelerate the popularization of renewable energy, among which Germany is the most noteworthy example. Since 2000 when Germany began to promote FIT, the execution of the promotion programs has been very efficient and successful. Renewable energy use was occupied 16.1% of the energy use in Germany in 2009; the rate was already largely ahead of the 2010 goal, 12.5%. It is supposed that the rate could reach above 30% in 2020, 80% in 2050. Li-Fang CHOU said, Germany is the example many countries can learn from, including Taiwan. Taiwan's renewable energy act has taken effect since 2009, the beginning of which sets a milestone indicating the new stage of Taiwan's energy development.

Carbon Emission Trading Market is another emphasis the center aims at. Li-Fang CHOU said, the Nationwide Energy Conference 2009 and the greenhouse reduction act are both significant policy means to include the emission trading into the social functions. In 2010, Taiwan even makes response to the Copenhagen conclusion by promising to reduce 30% of carbon emission (relative to BAU) by 2020, and the management of carbon right has been recognized as an important supporting measure for NAMAs, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions.

Further Information:

[NCCU Campus News 2010/07/26](#) (Chinese)

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[National Science Council International Cooperation Sci-Tech Newsbrief](#)

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