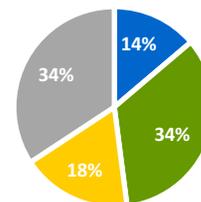
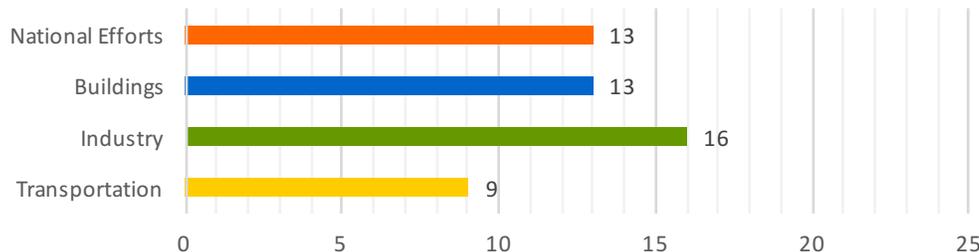


# 13 Taiwan



The bars show ACEEE scores for energy efficiency. The pie chart shows 2013 end-use energy shares of buildings, industry, transportation, and other sectors.

Coming in 13th place, Taiwan scored 51 points, ranking higher than India, Turkey, Australia, and Russia.

Of the four categories Taiwan performed the best in the industrial sector, where it stood at seventh place, above Spain, China, and the United States. The country earned full points for energy intensity of agriculture and scored reasonably well on the share of installed CHP capacity in its electricity generation. According to the Energy Administration Act energy audits, onsite energy managers, and energy consumption data reports are mandatory for large energy users in industry. Since 2011 Taiwan has also supported through pilot projects the adoption of ISO 50001 EnMS in the service sector.

Taiwan stood in 13th place for its national efforts toward energy efficiency. As a part of the framework for its Sustainable Energy Policy, Taiwan has a national goal to decrease energy intensity by 20% between 2005 and 2015, and expects to cut intensity in half by 2050 over 2005 levels. Taiwan has highly efficient fossil fuel thermal power plants, ranking 5th on our list of 23 countries. As a share of the country's GDP, Taiwan's \$760 million ESCOs market is the largest of all countries evaluated in this report. Taiwan earned its lowest score in the transportation section; however it took the top spot for investment in rail versus road transit, investing 1.63 times more in rail systems compared to roads.

## AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Taiwan performed poorly on both average on-road fuel economy (24.2 mpg) and fuel economy standards for light-duty vehicles (22.25 mpg), while the top performance numbers are 45.2 mpg and 56.9 mpg, respectively. The country also currently has no fuel economy standards for heavy-duty trucks.

In the buildings sector Taiwan can gain from expanding its appliance standards program. Currently 15 groups of appliances are covered under MEPS, while top-scoring countries cover over 50 groups of appliances. Taiwan can also implement building energy labeling and disclosure policies to improve awareness among its citizens.

Introducing government-led voluntary efficiency programs in industries, improving performance standards for motors, and investing in industry R&D will propel Taiwan to become a leader in industry energy efficiency. Taiwan can benefit from increased government spending on energy efficiency programs in all sectors.