

公正轉型委員會

Just Transition Committee

國發會社會發展處

壹、背景

Background

我國於 2022 年 3 月正式公布「臺灣 2050 淨零排放路徑及策略總說明」，提供至 2050 年淨零之軌跡與行動路徑，以促進關鍵領域之技術、研究與創新，引導產業綠色轉型，帶動新一波經濟成長，並期望在不同關鍵里程碑下，促進綠色融資與增加投資，確保公平與銜接過渡時期。

我國 2050 淨零排放路徑將會在「能源、產業、生活、社會」等四大轉型及「科技研發」、「氣候法制」兩大治理基礎上，輔以「十二項關鍵戰略」來整合跨部會資源。然而在推動淨零轉型的過程中，無可避免的將遭遇挑戰和難關，例如增加再生能源的發電量占比，雖會創造綠色產業與就業，但也會衝擊石化產業及其勞工。因此，公正轉型作為十二項關鍵戰略之一，目的即在確保淨零轉型推動過程落實「盡力不遺落任何人」之核心價值。

In March 2022, Taiwan officially published "Taiwan's Pathway to Net-Zero Emissions in 2050", which provides the action blueprint to achieve "2050 Net-Zero Emissions". This blueprint aims to promote technology R&D and innovation in key areas, guide the green transition of industry, and drive a new wave of economic

growth. At the same time, we look forward to promoting green financing, increasing investment at various key milestones, and ensuring a reasonable transition period.

This pathway is based on the four major transition strategies of "Energy Transition," "Industrial Transition," "Lifestyle Transition," and "Social Transition," as well as the two governance foundations of "Technology R&D" and "Climate Legislation," and is supplemented by "12 Key Strategies". However, facing challenges and difficulties on the way of transition is inevitable. For instance, increasing the share of electricity generated from renewable energy sources creates opportunities for green industries and employment while affecting the oil, gas, and coal mining sectors and their workforce. Therefore, as one of the 12 key strategies, Just Transition aims to uphold the core value of "leaving no one behind" while achieving a net-zero emissions transformation.

貳、委員會成立目的

Purposes of the committee

依據氣候變遷因應法相關規定，公正轉型係指在尊重人權及尊嚴勞動之原則下，向所有因應淨零排放轉型受影響之社群進行諮詢，並協助產業、地區、勞工、消費者及原住民族穩定轉型，其推動事項由國發會主辦，各中央目的事業主管機關協辦。

國發會經比較全球主要國家或地區推動公正轉型的經驗，發現各國在推動公正轉型的過程中，均相當強調民間參與機制的建立，盡可能讓相關的倡議團體、公協會、利害關係人等有表達意見與需求的機會，並透過提高資訊的透明度，減少不信任及釐清與解決爭議，以降低淨零轉型的不確定性。同時，為了強化協商與社會對話，包括英國、德國在內的國家亦設立公正轉型諮詢委員會，提供政府公正轉型相關諮詢與建議，透過社會溝通對話，讓利害關係人參與規劃，確保轉型過程公正。

According to the provisions of the Climate Change Response Act, just transition refers to the principle of consulting with all affected communities in transition to net-zero emissions, while respecting human rights and the dignity of labor, and assisting industries, regions, workers, consumers, and indigenous peoples in a stable transition. The promotion of just transition, led by the National Development Council (hereinafter referred to as "the NDC") and co-led by the central industry competent authorities.

A comparative analysis of the implementation experiences of just transition in major countries and regions worldwide by the NDC shows that establishing mechanisms for civil society participation is highly emphasized. These mechanisms allow relevant advocacy groups, unions, stakeholders, and others to express their opinions and needs. Additionally, efforts are made to enhance information transparency, minimize mistrust, and resolve disputes, thereby reducing the uncertainty associated with the transition to net-zero emissions.

Besides, countries such as the United Kingdom (Scotland) and Germany have established just transition advisory committees to strengthen negotiation and social dialogue. These committees provide consultation and recommendations to the government on just transition policies and help resolve societal disputes. By incorporating social communication and discussion, they ensure the active participation of stakeholders in the planning process, guaranteeing a fair transition.

叁、任務及運作機制

Duties and operations of the committee

國家發展委員會配合「2050 淨零排放路徑及策略總說明」及「臺灣 2050 淨零轉型（公正轉型）關鍵戰略行動計畫」，為建構公正轉型推動機制，提供我國推動淨零

公正轉型相關計畫及措施建言，設立公正轉型委員會，原則每四個月召開一次會議，必要時得召開臨時會議。委員會任務如下：

- 一、檢視 2050 淨零排放路徑各關鍵戰略之淨零公正轉型相關計畫及措施推動情形。
- 二、提供我國推動淨零公正轉型相關計畫及措施相關建言。
- 三、發布公正轉型展望報告。

Following "Taiwan's Pathway to Net-Zero Emissions in 2050" and "Taiwan's Net-Zero (Just Transition) Key Strategy Action Plan," the NDC has established the Just Transition Committee as an implementation mechanism to provide suggestions for the government's plans and measures concerning just transition. Regular meetings are held every four months, with the possibility of convening additional sessions as needed.



2023年6月16日召開公正轉型委員會第一次會議

The 1st meeting of Just Transition Committee held on 16 June, 2023.

Here are the duties of the committee:

1. Reviewing the just transition-related plans and measures of each key strategy in Taiwan's Pathway to Net-Zero Emissions in 2050.
2. Providing suggestions for just transition-related plans and measures.
3. Presenting report for just transition.

肆、成員組成

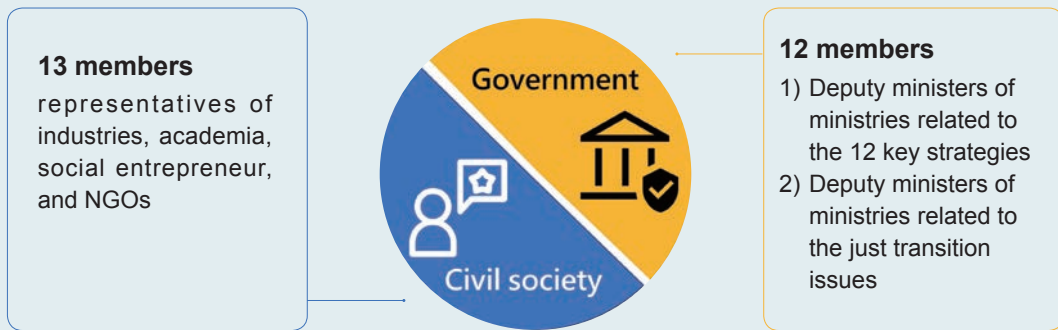
Composition of the committee

「公正轉型委員會」目前置委員 25 人，由國發會龔主任委員明鑫兼任召集人，成員組成原則公私各半，任期兩年。公部門部分由 2050 淨零轉型各關鍵戰略主責機關及公正轉型相關議題所涉機關的副首長兼任，民間委員除包括環保、勞工及原住民族等公民團體外，也包含社會企業代表及經濟產業學者等領域的專家學者共同參與。

The Just Transition Committee currently comprises 25 members and is convened by NDC Minister Kung Ming-Hsin. The committee follows a principle of equal representation between governmental agencies and civil society. Members serve a term of two years.

The government agency representatives on the committee are deputy ministers from ministries responsible for the 12 key strategies of the 2050 net-zero transition and related issues of just transition. In addition, the members of the civil society include citizen groups focused on environmental, labor, and indigenous issues, as well as representatives from social enterprises and experts/scholars in the field of economic industries.

BILINGUAL COLUMN



公正轉型委員會組成

Composition of the just transition committee

伍、未來展望

Future Prospects

2050年淨零排放目標的達成，需要公私部門長期的協調與合作，公正轉型委員會強調公私協力精神，期能擴大私部門的參與，促成有意義的公私對話與合作，確保更多元意見可以被納進政策的規劃與評估當中，化解受影響對象可能的不滿或對抗心理，並增進一般民眾對推動淨零轉型的支持，有效減少推動過程遭遇的潛藏阻力，讓未來公正轉型的推動工作更加順暢。

Continuous public-private partnership is key to achieving the 2050 net-zero transition policy. The Just Transition Committee encourages meaningful public-private dialogues and opportunities for cooperation, aiming to expand the private sector's engagement. The goal is to ensure that policy planning and assessment could incorporate diverse opinions, resolve potential resistance from affected people, and enhance public support for driving the transition to net-zero. The committee may effectively discover hidden obstacles encountered during the transition process, making future policy processes smoother.