編者言

10 年之約，30 而行遠：氣候治理從承諾邁向落實與包容

2025 年，適逢《巴黎協定》10 週年，同時亦迎來第 30 屆「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約締約方大會（COP30）。在氣候變遷衝擊愈發迫切、極端氣候事件日益頻仍的此刻，全球亦同步經歷地緣政治與經濟秩序的重組。這一年，不僅是一個時間節點，更像一面鏡子，映照出過去 10 年的承諾與落差，也召喚著未來的行動方向。氣候治理，正從「願景書寫」走向「行動落地」。

回顧 2015 年，《巴黎協定》確立以「國家自定貢獻」（NDCs）為核心的治理架構，在「共同但有區別責任」的原則下，促使各國自主提出減碳與調適承諾，並透過定期盤點逐步強化行動。然而 10 年後的全球盤點結果顯示，承諾與實際行動之間仍存在明顯落差。聯合國秘書長古特雷斯（António Guterres）直言：「我們正走在氣候災難的高速公路上，腳踩油門。」高度警示全球正走在通往氣候災難的道路上，凸顯當前關鍵已不在於目標設定，而在於能否真正落實並加速行動。

在此脈絡下，COP30 被視為《巴黎協定》實施以來的重要驗收時刻。各國提交第三版國家自定貢獻（NDC 3.0），不僅是減量數字的更新，更是政策能力與政治意志的具體展現。「貝倫 1.5℃任務」進一步象徵氣候治理從目標導向轉向路徑導向，強調將控溫願景轉為具體、可追蹤與可驗證的行動機制，使治理模式由「承諾驅動」邁向「執行導向」。

隨著行動壓力升高，氣候金融的重要性愈發凸顯。面對開發中國家龐大的資金需求，《聯合國氣候變化綱要公約》執行秘書 Simon Stiell 指出：「若沒有資金流動，就不會有氣候行動。」從調適資金、損失與損害基金，到新集體量化目標（NCQG）的討論，國際社會正逐步建構更具規模與公平性的氣候資金體系，以支撐各國減緩與調適行動的落實。

然而，氣候治理的深化不僅關乎資金與技術，亦體現在制度包容性的擴展。從早期聚焦國家責任分配，逐步納入性別、原住民族與青年等多元利害關係人，「包容性」已逐步由理念走向實踐。然而，COP30 期間仍可見原住民族對參與機制的質疑與抗議，凸顯決策結構與實質參與之間仍存在落差。正如諾貝爾和平獎得主馬拉拉（Malala Yousafzai）所言：「氣候正義意味著每一個聲音都被聽見。」，強調唯有深化多元參與，氣候行動方能兼顧公平與效率。

在此全球趨勢下，發展合作體系亦面臨轉型。氣候變遷已與經濟發展與治理能力深度交織，對多數開發中國家而言，關鍵在於是否具備制度能力，將承諾轉化為行動，並有效銜接國際氣候金融體系。本期文章即從制度演進、NDC 3.0、氣候金融與科技應用等面向，梳理當前氣候治理轉型的核心脈絡。

同時，透過實務案例可見，發展合作在其中扮演關鍵角色。以國合會為例，透過衛星遙測與數據工具，協助夥伴國建立監測、報告與查證（MRV）體系，提升氣候資金準備度，並促進森林與海洋等自然資產的量化，使其轉化為可融入國際氣候金融機制的自然資本。

綜觀《巴黎協定》10 年與 COP30 的交會時刻，全球氣候治理正由承諾走向落實，由目標設定邁向制度執行，並擴展至金融、包容與發展轉型等多元面向。未來，如何在效率與公平之間取得平衡，並在全球行動中強化在地能力，將成為氣候治理持續深化的關鍵。本期內容凸顯全球氣候治理正逐步朝向「制度化、金融化與科技化」的趨勢發展。期盼提供一套理解國際氣候治理演進的參考框架，並為推動更具韌性與包容性的發展合作，帶來具體而可行的實務啟發。

當期論文摘要

《巴黎協定》10 周年：全球氣候治理模式之轉型、關鍵進展及未來挑戰

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2015 年通過的《巴黎協定》（Paris Agreement）是全球氣候治理的重要制度轉折點，開啟了氣候治理模式的新篇章。《巴黎協定》以國家自定貢獻（Nationally Determined Contributions, NDCs）為核心制度設計，並透過全球盤點（Global Stocktake）與透明度機制，建立提升氣候行動目標的政策循環。本文分析《巴黎協定》實施 10 年來（2015–2025）各項議題的制度演進，特別聚焦在 7 項核心面向的進展：氣候治理模式、國家自定貢獻與全球盤點機制、氣候金融體系、國際碳定價規則、非國家行為者與多中心治理網絡、能源轉型，以及公正轉型與調適韌性。本文認為，雖然《巴黎協定》成功地建立全球普遍參與的氣候體制，並帶動低碳轉型之市場信號，但在「承諾與落實」間的實踐差距（Implementation Gap），仍是未來全球氣候治理的核心挑戰。

邁向 NDC 3.0 時代：氣候治理、金融工具與社會共作的新框架

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《巴黎協定》（Paris Agreement）通過 10 週年之際，COP30 在 2025 年底於巴西貝倫召開，以「全球共作」為精神，通過《貝倫政治套案》（The Belém Political Package），對於氣候資金的拉鋸，聚焦在 2035 年調適資金 3 倍成長。透過啟動「全球實施加速器」（Global Implementation Accelerator, GIA），要求各國提出更具企圖心的 NDC 3.0，同時，輔以公正轉型的制度化，以及碳市場推進，提出全球氣候治理的行動新框架。延續公約過去 10 年的累積，從透明度規則、減緩與調適並重、到新氣候資金目標，標誌全球行動已從承諾轉向執行的高度壓力，進而強調多邊合作、金融動員與社會參與的急迫性。

在 COP30 大會召開前夕，我國向國際社會同步宣布 2035 年 NDC 3.0 減碳新目標：相對於 2005 年減少 38±2%，完整呈現臺灣在減碳與永續轉型上的重視與努力。本文從大會現場紀實，檢視全球氣候治理的進展與挑戰，借鏡貝倫框架，深化公私協力與國際參與，透過碳金融

的加速與碳市場的分流等積極作為，帶動企業穩步轉型，迎接綠色成長新契機。

自 COP30 後的發展看全球永續金融轉型下臺灣的策略定位與政策選擇

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本文以 COP30 後全球永續金融發展為背景，探討國際氣候金融由政治承諾轉向資金落實與風險管理的結構性轉變。隨公部門財政受限，私部門資金與混合金融成為永續金融的核心動能，政策焦點亦由減碳擴展至氣候調適與社會韌性。惟永續金融市場同時面臨三重挑戰，包括 ESG 資金動能趨緩、永續分類標準碎片化，以及地緣政治升溫對資本流動與風險分攤的衝擊。在此脈絡下，永續金融正由概念導向之 ESG，轉型為強調可量化，以科學基礎與高品質揭露為條件的金融實踐。本文進一步指出，臺灣應把握此一重組契機，聚焦高品質永續金融、整合氣候與地緣政治風險、支援關鍵產業轉型、深化新臺幣綠色資本市場，並提前因應國際永續揭露規範，推動與國際合作基金之合作，以強化其在區域與全球金融體系中的策略定位。

解析 COP30 氣候治理的「包容性」意涵、脈絡與行動

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2025 年為《巴黎協定》10 週年，在全球氣候危機與地緣政治動盪加劇的背景下，「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 30 屆締約方大會」（COP30）的焦點已從「承諾」轉向「落實」，並且進入「減緩」與「調適」並重的氣候治理階段 。本文將從「包容性」視角出發，檢視 COP30 在全球共作、氣候調適與健康、性別行動計劃、公正轉型及氣候金融等議題領域的具體成果。藉此，本文指出唯有在氣候治理過程中兼顧包容性，並將最受衝擊的脆弱族群權益納入決策，方能實現「不遺落任何人」的永續未來。

從盤點到行動：從 COP30 看全球氣候治理架構的轉折—論國合會的發展合作實踐

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近年來全球氣候治理的重心，從承諾轉為強調如何落實與調適，發展合作機構的角色也正面臨結構性的轉變。對許多開發中國家而言，當前的挑戰已不再僅是提出氣候承諾與否，而是是否具備將承諾轉化為具體行動與可執行計畫的制度與能力。2025 年於巴西貝倫舉行的第 30 屆《聯合國氣候變化綱要公約》締約方大會（UNFCCC COP30），正標誌著國際氣候行動從目標設定與全球盤點階段，邁入落實並與氣候金融銜接為核心的階段。本文整理 COP30 所呈現的重要政策轉折與趨勢，並透過案例分析，說明財團法人國際合作發展基金會（國合會）近年推動的氣候合作策略，並以國合會的 2 項計畫案例說明臺灣如何協助包括小型島嶼開發中國家（Small Island Developing States, SIDS）在內的脆弱國家善用科技工具結合社會經濟發展解方，使之從高度氣候脆弱的狀態，邁向具備國際氣候資金申請、執行與專案整備能力的「自然資本國家」。本文認為臺灣以科技為核心的發展合作模式，不僅回應國際間對氣候正義與韌性建構的政策需求，也在實務層面為結合氣候行動與綠領就業提供了可行做法。

A Decade Since the Pledge, Thirty Years in Practice: A Turning Point from Commitment to Implementation and Inclusion in Climate Governance

The year 2025 marks the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement and the convening of the 30th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC. At a time when the impacts of climate change are becoming an increasingly urgent concern and extreme weather events more frequent, the world is also undergoing a profound reconfiguration of geopolitical and economic orders. This year is not merely a temporal milestone, but a mirror reflecting both the commitments made and the gaps that persist over the past decade, while also calling attention to the path forward. Climate governance is shifting from the articulation of visions to the realization of tangible outcomes.

Looking back to 2015, the Paris Agreement established a governance framework centered on nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enabling countries—under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities—to put forward their own mitigation and adaptation commitments, and to progressively strengthen them through periodic global stocktakes. Yet a decade on, these stocktakes reveal a significant gap between pledges and actual implementation. As António Guterres, secretary-general of UN, warned, "We are on a highway to climate hell with our foot on the accelerator." This stark statement underscores that the central challenge of climate governance is no longer about setting targets, but about ensuring their effective and accelerated implementation.

In this context, COP30 is widely seen as a critical moment of accountability since the Paris Agreement came into force. The submission of the third generation of NDCs (NDC 3.0) represents not merely an update of numerical targets, but a test of both policy capacity and political will. The Belém Mission to 1.5℃ symbolizes a shift from targets to pathways, aiming to translate temperature goals into concrete, trackable, and verifiable mechanisms of action—moving climate governance from a commitment-based approach to an implementation-driven one.

Against this backdrop, the importance of climate finance has become increasingly pronounced. In response to the substantial funding needs of developing countries, Simon Stiell, executive secretary of UNFCCC, emphasized that "without finance, there is no climate action." Whether through adaptation finance, the Loss and Damage Fund, or the advancement of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), the international community is striving to establish a more robust and equitable financial architecture to support both mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Nevertheless, the deepening of climate governance extends beyond finance and technology. It also entails an institutional transformation toward inclusivity. From an early focus on the allocation of national responsibilities, climate governance has gradually expanded to incorporate diverse stakeholders, including women, Indigenous peoples, and youth. Inclusion is no longer merely aspirational but increasingly operationalized in practice. However, Indigenous protests during COP30 highlight persistent gaps in decision-making processes. As Nobel Peace Prize laureate Malala Yousafzai noted, “Climate justice means that every voice is heard.” Ensuring meaningful participation from all stakeholders remains essential to achieving both equity and effectiveness in climate action.

Within this evolving global landscape, development cooperation systems are also undergoing transformation. Climate change is now deeply intertwined with economic development and governance capacity. For many developing countries, the key challenge lies in whether they possess the institutional capacity to translate commitments into action, while effectively linking with international climate finance systems. The articles in this issue explore this transformation from multiple perspectives, including institutional evolution, NDC 3.0, climate finance, and technological applications.

At the same time, practical experiences demonstrate the critical role of development cooperation. The International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF), for example, has supported partner countries in establishing monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems through satellite remote sensing and data tools, while also enhancing climate finance readiness. These efforts enable natural assets such as forests and oceans to be transformed into quantifiable natural capital, thereby facilitating integration with international climate finance mechanisms.

From the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement to COP30, global climate governance is undergoing a profound transition—from commitments to implementation, from target-setting to institutional execution, and toward broader integration with finance, inclusion, and development transformation. In the face of escalating climate challenges, the central task ahead lies in balancing efficiency with equity, while strengthening local capacities within the framework of global action. This issue highlights the growing trends toward the institutionalization, financialization, and technologization of climate governance. It is our hope that this collection will provide readers with a useful framework for understanding the evolving dynamics of global climate governance and offer practical insights for advancing more resilient and inclusive development cooperation.

Summaries

10 Years of the Paris Agreement: Transformation, Key Progress, and Future Challenges in Global Climate Governance

(Tzu- Luen Lin, Associate Professor,
Department of Political Science and Graduate Institute of International Political Economy,
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Adopted in 2015, the Paris Agreement marked a critical institutional turning point in global climate governance, ushering in a new governance paradigm. Centered on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Agreement established a policy cycle for progressively enhancing climate ambition through mechanisms such as the Global Stocktake and enhanced transparency framework. This article examines the institutional evolution of key issues over the first decade of implementation (2015–2025), with particular focus on seven core dimensions: governance paradigms, NDCs and the Global Stocktake, climate finance systems, international carbon pricing rules, non-state actors and polycentric governance networks, energy transition, and just transition and resilience. While the Paris Agreement has successfully fostered a universally participatory climate regime and generated market signals for low-carbon transition, the persistent implementation gap between commitments and actions remains the central challenge for future global climate governance.

Toward the Era of NDC 3.0: A New Framework for Climate Governance, Financial Instruments, and Societal Mutirão

(Han-Pang Su, Vice President, Taiwan Research Institute)

Marking the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement, COP30, held in Belém, Brazil in late 2025, embraced the spirit of "Global Mutirão" and adopted the Belém Political Package. Amid ongoing debates over climate finance, the package set a target to triple adaptation finance by 2035. Through the launch of the Global Implementation Accelerator (GIA), countries are urged to submit more ambitious NDC 3.0 commitments, complemented by the institutionalization of just transition and the advancement of carbon markets, forming a new global framework for climate action. Building on a decade of progress—from transparency rules to a balanced emphasis on mitigation and adaptation, and new climate finance goals—global efforts are now shifting from pledges to implementation, placing heightened pressure on multilateral cooperation, financial mobilization, and societal engagement.

On the eve of COP30, Taiwan announced its updated 2035 NDC 3.0 target, committing to a 38±2% reduction in emissions compared to 2005 levels, demonstrating its strong commitment

to decarbonization and sustainable transition. Drawing on observations from COP30, this article reviews global progress and challenges in climate governance, and, inspired by the Belém framework, highlights the importance of strengthening public-private partnerships and international engagement. It further emphasizes accelerating carbon finance and leveraging diversified carbon markets to support steady corporate transition and unlock new opportunities for green growth.

Taiwan's Strategic Positioning and Policy Choices amid the Global Transition toward Sustainable Finance after COP30

(Chien-Te Fan, Dean, College of Sustainability, National Tsing Hua University)

Against the backdrop of post-COP30 developments in global sustainable finance, this article explores the structural shift in international climate finance from political commitments to capital implementation and risk management. As public sector fiscal capacity becomes increasingly constrained, private capital and blended finance have emerged as key drivers of sustainable finance, while policy priorities have expanded from mitigation to include climate adaptation and social resilience. However, the sustainable finance market faces three major challenges: slowing ESG investment momentum, fragmented sustainability taxonomies, and the growing impact of geopolitical tensions on capital flows and risk-sharing. In this context, sustainable finance is transitioning from a concept-driven ESG approach to a more measurable, science-based, and disclosure-oriented financial practice. The article argues that Taiwan should seize this opportunity to reposition itself by focusing on high-quality sustainable finance, integrating climate and geopolitical risks, supporting key industrial transitions, deepening the New Taiwan Dollar-denominated green capital market, and aligning with international sustainability disclosure standards. It also highlights the importance of engaging with international cooperation funds to strengthen Taiwan's strategic role in regional and global financial systems.

Understanding "Inclusivity" in Climate Governance at COP30: Context, Implications, and Actions

(Hui-Ping Chen, Founder, Taiwan Green Energy for Charity Association;
Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University)

The year 2025 marks the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement. Amid intensifying climate crises and geopolitical uncertainties, the focus of the 30th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30) has shifted from commitments to implementation, entering a phase that emphasizes both mitigation and adaptation. This article adopts an inclusivity perspective to examine COP30 outcomes across key areas, including global co-creation, climate adaptation and health, gender action plans, just transition, and climate finance.

It argues that only by embedding inclusivity into climate governance processes—ensuring that the rights and needs of the most vulnerable populations are incorporated into decision-making—can the goal of "leaving no one behind" be realized.

From Stocktake to Action: COP30 and the Turning Point in Global Climate Governance —Implications for TaiwanICDF Development Cooperation Practice

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In recent years, global climate governance has shifted its focus from commitments to implementation and adaptation, prompting a structural transformation in the role of development cooperation institutions. For many developing countries, the key challenge is no longer whether to make climate pledges, but whether they possess the institutional capacity to translate these commitments into actionable and implementable plans. COP30, held in Belém, Brazil in 2025, marks a pivotal transition from target-setting and global stocktaking toward an implementation phase closely linked with climate finance.

This article synthesizes major policy shifts and emerging trends observed at COP30 and, through case studies, examines the TaiwanICDF's climate cooperation strategies in recent years. By highlighting two project cases, it illustrates how Taiwan supports vulnerable countries—including Small Island Developing States (SIDS)—in leveraging technological tools integrated with socio-economic solutions. These efforts help transform highly climate-vulnerable countries into "natural capital nations" capable of accessing, managing, and preparing climate finance projects. The article argues that Taiwan's technology-driven development cooperation model not only responds to global policy demands for climate justice and resilience-building, but also provides practical pathways for integrating climate action with green job creation.