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PV TaiwanAs the government seeks to boost solar energy output to 1.52 gigawatt (GW) within two years and 20GW by 2025, Taiwan solar industry is expected a steady growth. This year"s PV Taiwan will offer the best platform to connect entire supply chain, including:

The legislature is during this session expected to amend the Renewable Energy Development Act () with clauses requiring that a certain proportion of the roofs of newly built, extended or altered buildings be covered with solar panels.

Facing the challenges of climate change and an energy crisis, many advanced cities have long since established regulations mandating the installation of photoelectric solar panels on roofs to mitigate the urban heat island effect, prevent energy shortages and reduce environmental pollution. However, doubts have unfortunately been raised about these proposed amendments while they are under review in the Legislative Yuan.

The questions raised during the amendment process are all worthy of consideration. For instance: Should the law specify the type and size of roofs to which it applies? Should it apply to a specific proportion of the roof area? Will there be a inspection mechanism and a penalty clause? Is roof space sometimes needed for any other purposes?

All these questions are worthy of exploration, but, regarding the general direction, Taiwan should learn from the experience of advanced countries. As well as requiring green energy equipment to be installed on new rooftops, the government should think of ways to simplify the application process and increase financial and tax incentives to encourage the installation of green energy equipment on existing rooftops as well as new ones.

First, it would reduce construction costs. Taiwan"s current feed-in tariff rate -- the credit for excess electricity that solar panels or other generators feed back into the grid -- offers about a 5 percent return on investment. If solar power systems are installed on new buildings, or on existing buildings when their roofs are renovated, the feed-in tariff would reduce the cost of construction.

Second, it would reduce the cost of electricity used for air-conditioning. In Taiwan"s climate, the weather is mostly hot, which necessitates the use of air-conditioning. Installing solar panels on roofs would shade buildings from sunlight, thus reducing the amount of money spent on electricity for air-conditioning.

Third, solar energy would be used as an emergency power source. Taiwan experiences many typhoons and earthquakes, and even faces the risk of being invaded by China. Solar panels coupled with storage equipment

would serve as an emergency source of electricity for daily life or disaster relief if there is any problem with the electricity supply.

Fourth, it would boost employment. The business of installing small-scale green energy rooftop equipment requires specialized engineering and technicians. Given the possibility of an economic recession in the next few years, such a program would generate many job opportunities.

Fifth, it would boost public support for the government"s carbon-reduction policy. In the face of international pressure to cut carbon emissions, Taiwan"s export-oriented industries must reduce their carbon emissions to comply with the international trend.

The government"s carbon reduction policy needs the support of the entire population. Installing green energy equipment on the roofs of ordinary households so that ordinary people can enjoy the benefits would encourage them to support the net zero carbon emissions policy.

Sixth, it would create a market for energy-saving buildings, which are the trend of the future. The energy efficiency of a building might become one of the factors that determine its value.