國立臺北大學106學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系（所）組別：不動產與城鄉環境學系甲組

科　　目：土地政策與問題分析

☐可 ☑不可使用計算機

一、試分別列舉一個您認為是「好的」與「不好的」土地政策，並論述各該政策為何是「好的」與「不好的」。(25分)

二、近來台灣的房地產價格有下跌的趨勢，您認為此次房地產價格下跌的原因何在？房地產價格下跌對於一般民眾和政府各有何利弊？試分別說明之。(25分)

三、許多都會之工業區，皆面臨大量閒置及強烈轉型的壓力，亦成為城鄉規劃重要議題。請就您觀察發現，說明當前都會工業區，在經濟發展、環境影響、土地使用、設施等層面產生之問題，並請針對此等課題提出解決策略。(25分)

四、以下所附短文內容，為 OECD （The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development） 於2015年發布，關於氣候變遷衝擊調適政策觀點之部分內容。請閱讀後，試答下列問題：(25分)

（一）請敘述文章所傳達之觀念，並簡單評論其內容。

（二）請就臺灣氣候變遷調適現況，說明臺灣面臨之挑戰，及提出可行之調適政策建議。

Adaptation challenges, opportunities and constraints vary by sector (OECD, 2015)

Water and water-related hazards have a significant effect on economic growth (Sadoff et al., 2015). To increase their water security, the majority of countries' efforts to date have focused on building the evidence base and developing information-based instruments, such as flood risk maps and adaptation guidance for local governments. Some countries are also revising laws and regulations such as sustainable water abstraction limits, building codes and land-use planning. They are also adjusting economic instruments such as water tariffs, water-related environmental taxes, and flood insurance schemes to reduce baseline stress on water systems, raise financing and address increasing flood risks (OECD, 2013).

Climate change will affect the yields and prices of most **agricultural Commodities**. By modelling the regional effects of different climate scenarios

in the future, and the impact of different adaptation strategies, the OECD has found that autonomous adaptation may not be sufficient to avoid all losses. A range of diversified measures are required to reduce risks, such as the adoption of drought resistant crops or improved irrigation efficiency (Ignaciuk and Mason-D'Croz, 2014). Relevant and up-to-date business advice, training and extension are key to stimulate an uptake of innovative technologies that support farmers' adaptive capacity (Ignaciuk, 2015).

Cities have a unique ability to address global climate change challenges, but they need to be supported by national and regional policies, legislative framework and economic incentives, as well as private sector financing. Enabling cities to access financial support from other public authorities or the private sector is key to removing their barriers to adaptation (OECD, 2014a).

Climate change will affect **energy sector** infrastructure, may cause energy supply disruptions and alter energy demand patterns. The International Energy Agency (IEA) sees building climate change resilience as one of the key tasks in enhancing energy security. Various approaches are needed, including risk assessment, technological solutions, adapted flexible management practices as well as emergency preparedness measures, governmental policies and fiscal instruments, including insurance. The IEA's annual Nexus Forum brings together governments and businesses across the energy sector, and other stakeholders to share knowledge and experience on these issues (IEA, 2014a). Several IEA flagship reports, including World Energy Outlook have been integrating the issue of the energy sector resilience to climate change in their analysis and key messages (IEA 2012, IEA 2013, IEA 2014b).

The **nuclear power** sector is an example of an energy sector that is paying great attention to climate change and the issue of resilience. Indeed, given the long lifetime of nuclear power plants (40 to 60 years), the sector has become increasingly aware of the impact that changes in the climate, including extreme weather events, can have on the operation and safety of its facilities. This has been factored in the design of newer plants, as well as in the regulatory framework, for instance related to siting of new plants that could operate up to the 2080s or beyond. For existing plants, safety requirements require that risks related to external events, including climate events, be mitigated so that safety is not compromised. The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA, 2015) recommends that governments put in place an investment framework for longterm adaptation and ensure that regulations are conducive to climate change adaptation.