Monash Law x NTHU Law

Australia-Taiwan Sustainable Finance Workshop: Trust Governance in Sustainable Finance
澳臺永續金融論壇：永續金融的信任治理

Agenda

Date **時間**	Friday, 14 August 2026 2026 年 8 月 14 日（星期五）
Time	12:10–17:30 (GMT+8)
Venue **地點**	Room 901, TSMC Building College of Technology Management, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu 國立清華大學科技管理學院台積館 9 樓 901 友達講堂

Hosts & Co-Hosts
會議主協辦單位
	• Monash University 澳洲蒙納許大學
	• National Tsing Hua University (NTHU) 國立清華大學
	  ○ Institute of Law for Science and Technology (ILST) 科技法律研究所
	  ○ College of Technology Management (CTM) 科技管理學院
	  ○ College of Sustainability (COS) 永續學院
	• Australia-Taiwan Business Council (ATBC) 澳台工商委員會
	• Sustainable Finance and Impact Investing Academy (SFIIA) 永續金融與影響力投資學院

MAIN FOCUS 工作坊定位

Building upon the themes of ATLAS-Finance’s last four events (climate disclosure → ESG product market → sustainable finance ecosystem → board obligations), this workshop advances the discussion to “Trust Governance.” Held in Hsinchu, it aims to leverage the local strengths of Taiwan’s technology industry and semiconductor supply chain. Centring on AI, supply chains, and energy as sub-themes under the overarching focus of sustainable finance and investment, the workshop seeks to engage experts from Australia and Taiwan in collaborative research and industry-academia cooperation.

承接 ATLAS-Finance 前四場工作坊的脈絡（氣候揭露 → ESG 產品市場 → 永續金融生態 → 董事義務），將討論推進至「信任治理」（Trust Governance）此一框架。本次工作坊在新竹舉辦，盼結合台灣科技業與半導體供應鏈的在地特色，以 AI、供應鏈、能源三大子題環繞永續金融與投資的核心主軸，吸引澳洲與台灣專家共同投入研究與產學合作。

AGENDA 議程

Please note: This agenda is subject to change at the discretion of the hosts

12:10 - 13:10	60	**Registration & Lunch 報到與午餐** Sign-in, Lunch & Networking 簽到、午餐與交流
13:15 - 13:35	20	**Welcome & Opening Remarks 歡迎與開幕致詞** **1. Representative/Deputy Representative, Australian Office Taipei** 澳洲辦事處代表 [TBC] **2. Hsou-Yuan Chuang (Vice Chairperson, Financial Supervisory Commission)** 莊琇媛副主任委員（金融監督管理委員會） **3. Prof Shih-Yi Peng (Dean, NTHU College of Technology Management)** 彭心儀院長（國立清華大學科技管理學院） **4. Prof Chien-Te Fan (Dean, NTHU College of Sustainability)** 范建得院長（國立清華大學永續學院） **5. A/Prof Cheng-Yun Tsang (Project Lead; Monash University)**
13:35 - 14:05	30	**Keynote Speeches 主題演講** Trust Governance as the Unifying Challenge of Sustainable Finance 信任治理作為永續金融的整合性挑戰 **1. Taiwan 台灣** Prof Chien-Te Fan (Dean, NTHU College of Sustainability) 范建得院長（國立清華大學永續學院） **2. Australia 澳洲** James Pearson (Australia Stakeholder Engagement Lead, World Benchmarking Alliance) Note: 15 minute each /每場 15 分鐘
14:05 - 15:05	60	**Panel I 座談一** Trustworthy AI in Sustainable Finance AI 與永續金融的信任建構 **Moderator 主持人**: A/Prof Cheng-Yun Tsang (Monash University Faculty of Law) **Panellists 與談人**: 1. Prof Ching-Fu Lin (Director, NTHU Institute of Law for Science and Technology) 林勤富所長（國立清華大學科技法律研究所） 2. Mr Nian-Ping Chen (Executive Director, PwC Taiwan) 陳念平（資誠企業管理顧問公司執行董事）[邀請中]

		3. Prof Chris Marsden (Director, Digital Law Group, Monash University)

15:05 - 15:25	20	**Tea Break 茶敘**

15:25 - 16:25	60	**Panel II 座談二** Sustainable Supply Chains and Trust Infrastructure 供應鏈永續揭露與驗證 **Moderator 主持人**: Prof Gerry Nagtzaam (Monash University Faculty of Law) **Panellists 與談人**: 1. Prof Chang-Hsien Tsai (Professor, NTHU Institute of Law for Science and Technology) 蔡昌憲教授（國立清華大學科技法律研究所） 2. 王采臻（達發科技內部稽核主管） 3. Expert from Australia [邀請中]

16:25 - 17:25	60	**Panel III 座談三** Financing the Energy Transition under Trust Deficits 能源轉型金融的可信度 **Moderator 主持人**: Prof Chien-Te Fan (Dean, NTHU College of Sustainability) 范建得院長（國立清華大學永續學院） **Panellists 與談人**: 1. Zack Hsieh (Division Director, Energy Research Division, Industry, Science and Technology International Strategy Center, Industrial Technology Research Institute) 謝志強組長（工研院產科國際所能源研究組） 2. Jenny Fan (Executive Director, Sustainable Finance, ANZ) 3. Christina Ng (Co-Founder & Managing Director, Energy Shift Institute)

17:25 - 17:30	5	**Closing Remarks 閉幕致詞** **1. Prof Shih-Ying Wu (Associate Dean & Chief Sustainability Officer, NTHU College of Technology Management)** 吳世英副院長暨永續長（國立清華大學科技管理學院） **2. Prof Gerry Nagtzaam (Project Co-Lead; Monash University)**

HOSTS & CO-HOSTS

This workshop is made possible through the generous collaboration of our hosting and co-hosting partners:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Find out more about the ATLAS Finance project through our website monash.edu/law/research/atlas-finance

Supplementary Information

Panel 1: Trustworthy AI in Sustainable Finance

CORE THEME 主軸

When financial institutions use AI to process or verify sustainability-related information, can existing corporate governance fiduciary duties, and financial regulatory frameworks adequately address the trust challenges posed by AI? The “trustworthy AI” discourse has given rise to a plurality of parallel governance instruments across jurisdictions: the EU AI Act, the US NIST AI Risk Management Framework, ISO/IEC 43001, Singapore’s Model AI Governance Framework, Australia’s Voluntary AI Safety Standard together with APRA’s recent industry letter on AI, and Taiwan’s AI Basic Law. Are these regimes converging or fragmenting, and what implications does this carry for fields such as sustainable finance and investment?

當金融機構以 AI 處理或驗證永續相關資訊時，現行公司治理、受託義務與金融監理框架能否承載 AI 的信任問題？「可信任 AI」的論述在各國已發展出分多元並行的治理工具，如歐盟 AI Act、美國 NIST AI 風險管理框架、ISO/IEC 42001、新加坡 Model AI Governance Framework、澳洲 AI Safety Standard 及 APRA Letter，以及台灣的人工智慧基本法。這些制度設計是趨同或分化，對於永續金融與投資等領域將造成何種影響？

PROPOSED DISCUSSION QUESTIONS 建議討論問題

1. When AI auto-generates ESG data and disclosure content, do the concept of “due diligence” and “reasonable basis” under Australia’s AASB S2 and Taiwan’s sustainability reporting rules need to be reconsidered or redefined? Can AI-driven greenwashing detection tools serve as SupTech infrastructure for regulators? How should their due process and accountability be designed?

   AI 自動生成 ESG 資料與揭露內容時，澳洲 AASB S2 與台灣永續報告規則下「盡職調查」與「合理基礎」的內涵是否需要重新思考或定義？AI 驅動的 greenwashing 偵測工具能否成為監理機關的 SupTech 基礎設施？其正當程序與可問責性如何設計？

2. The “trustworthy AI” discourse has given rise to a plurality of parallel governance instruments across jurisdictions – Taiwan’s AI Basic Law, the EU AI Act, and Australia’s Voluntary AI Safety Standard together with APRA’s recent industry letter, among others. What are the distinctive features of these governance models, and what implications do they carry for legal obligations in sustainable finance and investment? How should boards’ oversight duties regarding AI sustainability governance be ensured? Are there instructive cases from Australia or Taiwan?

   「可信任 AI」的論述在各國已發展出分多元並行的治理工具，台灣的人工智慧基本法、歐盟的 AI Act、以及澳洲的 AI Safety Standard 與 APRA Letter 等，治理模式有何特徵？對永續金融與投資領域的相關法律義務有何影響？此外，董事會對 AI 永續治理的監督義務，應如何確保？澳台兩地有無可借鏡的案例？

Panel 2: Sustainable Supply Chains and Trust Infrastructure

CORE THEME 主軸

What regulatory challenges do Taiwan's and Australia's sustainable supply chains share, and where do they diverge? What are the defining features of recent developments in their governance approaches? Using Hsinchu's semiconductor industry or other tech industry as a comparative case, this panel explores how trust in cross-border supply-chain sustainability information can be established and verified through institutional or technological means.

台灣或澳洲的永續供應鏈有何共同或相異的管制挑戰，近年治理模式的發展有何特徵？以新竹半導體或其他科技產業為比較案例，探討跨境供應鏈的永續資訊信任如何透過制度或技術建立與驗證。

PROPOSED DISCUSSION QUESTIONS 建議討論問題

1. Will Australia's phased mandatory Scope 3 disclosure (from 2025) create cross-border compliance spillover effects on Taiwan's semiconductor and electronics industries? Is a bilateral data mutual-recognition mechanism needed? What is the legal status of supply-chain trust infrastructure—such as blockchain and verifiable credentials—under current disclosure and certification regimes, and how should the law respond?

   澳洲 2025 年起階段性上路的 scope 3 強制揭露，是否將對台灣半導體與電子業產生跨境合規的外溢效應？雙邊是否需要建立資料互認機制？區塊鏈、可驗證憑證等供應鏈信任基礎設施，在現行揭露與認證制度下具備何種地位，現行法制如何回應？

2. Recent developments in sustainable supply-chain governance—what are its defining features and persistent challenges? How has sustainable supply-chain governance taken shape in Taiwan and Australia, and how is it reshaping governance in adjacent fields? Drawing on a more concrete scenario: When major semiconductor companies breach net-zero commitments, how should legal liability be traced? Can securities law, consumer protection, and directors' duties frameworks in Australia and Taiwan effectively respond?

   近年永續供應鏈的治理及發展有何特徵、有何挑戰？台灣或澳洲的永續供應鏈治理面貌如何形塑、如何影響其他領域的治理？更具體的案例，如半導體大廠若違反淨零承諾時，法律責任該如何追溯？澳台的證券法、消費者保護與董事義務法制能否有效對應？

Panel 3: Financing the Energy Transition under Trust Deficits

CORE THEME 主軸

What is the normative meaning of "credibility" in the context of transition finance? How does it converge with, or diverge from, the credibility expectations developed within the existing green finance discourse? Using Australia (a fossil-fuel exporter facing transition dilemmas) and Taiwan (structural bottlenecks in green energy demand from the tech sector) as comparative cases, given the two have very different starting points, this panel examines how the credibility of transition finance in each can be built through legal and institutional design.

「可信度」在轉型金融脈絡中的規範意涵？與既有綠色金融論述與要求之可信度有何異同？以澳洲（化石燃料出口國的轉型困境）與台灣（科技業綠電需求的結構瓶頸）作為對照，兩者呈現截然不同之轉型起點，兩方探討轉型金融的可信度又可如何透過法制設計建構？

PROPOSED DISCUSSION QUESTIONS 建議討論問題

1. What does "credibility" normatively mean in the context of transition finance in Taiwan and Australia, and what role does the legal institutional framework play in each? What lessons does Australia's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy—which includes a "transition" category—offer for Taiwan's development of a domestic taxonomy?

   轉型金融脈絡中「可信度」在台灣與澳洲的規範意涵為何、相關法制角色？澳洲 Sustainable Finance Taxonomy 納入「transition」類別的做法，對於台灣發展本土 taxonomy 有何啟示？

2. When tech-sector electricity consumption (AI data centres, semiconductor manufacturing) becomes a critical variable in decarbonisation, should financial regulators incorporate "large electricity consumer transition plans" into systemic risk assessments?

   當科技業用電（AI 資料中心、半導體製造）成為脫碳的關鍵變數時，金融監理者是否應將「大型用電戶轉型計畫」納入系統性風險評估？