Comparative / Interactive / Practical Research on Energy Transition and Democracy in East Asian Countries

Energy Democracy in Energy Transition – Issues, Barriers, Lesson learned

Level <value></value>	Japan	Korea	Taiwan
National <deliberation></deliberation>	 Exclusion of progressive experts & lack of public participation Government policy not supportive RE nor community power Some mass medias' negative report for PV 	 Energy governance bodies: Participation of experts, NGO Activists & business communities in decision-making processes (including National Energy Plans) Conflicts and controversies over locating renewable energy facilities Strong resistance from anti-energy transition groups 	 Monopolized electricity market(&Taipower) is currently undergoing reform within 6-9 years Strengthening Energy governance structure "Energy Transition White Paper" engaged cross-sector experts co-produced action plans
Local <decentralizati on></decentralizati 	 Autonomy is limited by the budget shortage Local public officer remain conservative 	 Reluctance to actively participate in energy transition activities Local autonomy is still limited in regards to policy decision-making and implementation 	 Local governments lack of resource and knowledge about energy issues
Community <self- determination></self- 	 Grid barrier to connect Recent bad image of PV in mountains and nature 	 Attempts to adopt benefit sharing system is still limited Green vs. green conflicts; Land competition between agricultural and energy farming 	 Grid barrier to connect Controversies over land use, onshore wind (noise) and PV (threating habitats/ecological landscape)

Energy Democracy in Energy Transition – Opportunities and challenges

Level <value></value>	Japan	Korea	Taiwan
National <deliberation></deliberation>	 FIT still remained Experiences & lessons of the period of DP Admin. to be shared & reflected 	 Political will and citizens' support Energy prices not reflecting true costs of supplying energy Monopolized electricity market 	 Political leaders have strong will toward energy transition (nuclear phase-out, increase RE, etc.) Pro-nuclear group promotes nuclear comeback referendum Low energy prices
Local <decentrali zation></decentrali 	 Progressive Local Autonomy Law Some innovative local governments can show its progressiveness 	 Some local governments including Seoul are making progress in energy transition activities Strong support from local energy transition advocacy groups 	 Established 16 local green energy offices for capacity building & implementation 3-year Central-Local Government Energy-Saving Partnerships encourages innovative actions
Community <self- determination></self- 	 Over 250 Community Powers exist Community power more perceived as "good" Solar agriculture become popular 	 Citizens' voluntary involvement in energy transition activities (coops, social enterprises, mini PVs) 	 Only 1 community power cooperative (2016); several others under planning Needs to broaden social base for RE