

=Korea =

Discussant: Lee

Q1 What is the relationship between the Korean New Deal policy of July 2020 and the 2050 net carbon zero announced in October 2020? Shouldn't "low-carbon economy" be replaced by "decarbonized economy"?

A1 At press conference held three days ago to clarify the roadmap to net zero, the Minister did not comment on introducing the carbon tax or clarify the relation between the KND policy and net zero.

Q2 What is the current relation between net zero and the use of nuclear energy in South Korea?

A2 It is not clear. The conflict between preserving nuclear power stations and phasing out from nuclear power is severe in South Korea.

Discussant: Wen

Q1 Will the 1950 net zero policy result in a change in the renewable energy ratio target (20% in 2030)?

A1 I think the 2030 target should be upgraded. (But the government has not announced any change yet.)

Q2 The basis for the figures in Table 1 is unclear, e.g., what is the source of funding for GND investment (27% other than 33%)?

Are there any plans to introduce a new regulation something like introduced in the EU?

A2 The government is struggling with a budget deficit and has not come up with any proactive measures. I think the government should consider introducing a new tax such as carbon tax.

=Taiwan

Discussant: Lee

Q1 Is there a possibility that Taiwan will also launch a net zero policy?

A1 There is a possibility, but it is not clear when it will be implemented.

Q2 Taiwan's 20% renewable energy target for 2025 is not bad, but I think it should be raised further in the long run. How is the money from Taiwan's Renewable Energy Development Fund being spent? Is there strong resistance to the promotion of renewable energy?

A2 The price of electricity in Taiwan is getting lower, so the people's conscious

on renewable energy is not so high. Money from the Renewable Energy Development Fund will begin to be put into electricity from next month, but it cannot be used directly into electricity. This may have an impact in the future.

Q3 Is there a possibility of carbon pricing being introduced?

A3 The introduction of Emission Trading Scheme system was legislated 15 years ago, but it has not been materialized yet and we do not know when it will be.

Discussant: Sato

Q1: Is the cost of FIT only borne by the electric company? If so, the system will be similar to that of environmental tax, won't it?

A1 In Taiwan, the rate of renewable energy is currently still low, so the companies are paying the cost. If the rate of renewable energy increases, I think other options will become necessary.

Q2 Is the use of environmental tax revenue limited to environmental purposes as in Japan, or can it also be used for a wide range of GND purposes?

A2 Only for environmental purposes. But it is also used for planting trees in parks, for example, so the relevance and scope of environmental tax spending is unclear.

=China=.

Discussant: Kajitani

Q1: The Chinese government continues to evaluate nuclear energy as "clean energy. Shouldn't evaluation of China's GND include this point?

A1 From an economic and environmental perspective, a ban on nuclear power is necessary. However, for China, which has a nuclear arsenal, an international agreement on nuclear abolition is necessary before it can abolish nuclear power.

Q2 I understand that the regional differences in FIT purchase prices are a unique system in China. But as the oligopoly in power transmission and distribution continues in China, aren't the inland electric companies being forced to sell power to the coastal areas at unfairly low prices under the "West-to-East transmission" system? What is the connection between the disparity in regional electricity prices and the existence of monopoly prices?

A2 China's electricity prices are based on the Total Cost Method, and government subsidies are used to promote renewable electricity. It is not an issue of monopoly, but rather, an issue of benchmark price issue based on thermal

power generation.

The RPS will be introduced this year, so we need to pay attention to its impact.

Discussant: Wen

Q1 President Xi has declared net zero carbon, but what will be the most effective regulation and policy to achieve this?

A1 Characteristic Chinese policy is the "policy mix" that covers many areas. The most important and central one is the five-year plan. If there is a problem with a specific policy, it will be addressed by changing the goals in the five-year plan.

Q2 "green jobs" are attracting a lot of attention, but what is its definition and what does it mean?

A2 "Green job" has a broad scope, but it is difficult to define. Existing studies in China analyze the impact on "total employment" from an economic perspective.

=Japan =

Discussant: Hill

Q1 What should be the role of meat substitutes in the GND?

A1 Strong measures, such as the introduction of a tax on meat consumption etc., are needed. However, the government has not been able to reach a consensus due to the conflict between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, which is promoting meat exports.

Discussant: Hon.

Q1: Japan's share of renewable energy is 20%, which is higher than that of South Korea. However, you are critical of the government's energy mix, does this come from your activist's standpoint?

A1 Yes, it does. The government's policy to build new coal-fired power plants is incompatible with the goal of net zero, and we cannot agree.

Discussant: Lin

Q1 With inter-ministerial conflict existing among the Japanese government, what do you think should be done?

How can civil society influence the policy? What are the prospects for international cooperation?

A1 Reaching out to young people and using the media are important. I feel that it is important to rely on and learn from recent achievements in renewable energy and international initiatives.