

Journey to the west 西遊記 is a 16th-century Chinese literature novel about a legendary mission of the Buddhist monk Xuanzang, who departed from the Tang dynasty court to the Indian Peninsula in search of the roots of Buddhism and knowledge of the neighboring cultures. This masterpiece combines elements of an adventurous narrative with a syncretic knowledge on Buddhism, Taoism and other religious and philosophical trends present in China. Five centuries later, we can still observe the hybridization of foreign and native ideas in such phenomena as Chinese socialism or Chinese ecological civilization. Today, at a time of dynamic development of the Middle Kingdom, travelling west does not necessarily mean adopting Western development models. This time, China can once again offer "powder" to the rest of the world. According to a UN report, our generation must immediately take steps to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere (United Nations Environment Programme, 2019). China is proposing its original solution to the global crisis. That is why the postulated research offers a sociological approximation to the Asian model.

The main goal of the research is to determine the impact of sociotechnical imaginaries on possible paths of energy transition in two similar, but at the same time different, regions of Asia, in the authoritarian Peoples Republic of China and in more liberal Republic of China (Taiwan). Such conclusions must be preceded by the identification and comparison of sociotechnical imaginaries understood as collectively desirable or rejected visions of the future (Jasanoff, Kim, 2015, Tidwell, Tidwell, 2018). These ideas are associated with the development of technology and have undoubtedly political significance affecting the issues of power, capital allocation and social practices. They are reflected not only in strategic documents, but also in pop-culture products and human narratives. Although firmly rooted in the current context, they are leaning towards the future trying to control what is unknown.

Project will reconstruct sociotechnical imaginaries about the energy transition occurring in both societies will be reconstructed and their similarities and differences will be analyzed. The results will be compared with the dominant Western imaginaries about energy future. **An important element** of the project will be an attempt to create a model of key resources such as knowledge, values, technology and law which shape the choice of the energy transformation path in the People's Republic of China and Taiwan. In the project scientific literature on the topic, governmental policies and strategies, as well as public sphere present in media discourse will be analyzed. It will be complemented by interviews with 16 researchers from universities in China and Taiwan. h

Project in the long run, will be helpful in formulating the answer to the question of the future of the energy sector. Answers to these questions are particularly important at a time when, in the light of rapidly increasing climate change, most key countries and international organizations such as the European Union or the UN are wondering about the future of energy. Another important contribution to the development of sociology as a scientific discipline will be the development of research tools that would allow better recognition of the sociotechnical imaginaries, as well as the development of a model useful for conducting such research. An additional contribution to the development of the discipline will be reading the theory of Ulrich Beck's theory on reflective modernization in the context of energy transformation in China and Taiwan.