



**The State Ministry for Research and
Technology**

The Republic of Indonesia

**Science, Technology and Innovation as a Means
of Implementation for Sustainable Development
in the post 2015 development agenda and for
Global Partnership.**

Bangkok, March 13th 2013

- Your excellency the President of ECOSOC
- Your excellency the Assistant Secretary General for Policy Coordination and Inter Agency Affair, UNDESA

- Your excellency the Deputy Permanent Secretary of Energy of the Royal Government of Thailand
- Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ESCAP, Mr. Noeleen Heyzer
- Director Environment and Development Division, ESCAP, Mr. Rae Kwon Chung.
- Distinguished Delegates, participants, ladies and gentlemen

Assalamualaikum wr. Wb.

Good morning,

First of all, let us all praise to ALLAH SWT, the Almighty for the blessings and healthiness in this happy and blessed occasion and has provided an opportunity for us all to gather here on the event of “Regional Meeting on Science, Technology and Innovation for Promoting Renewable Energy

Technologies for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific in support of the 2013 ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review and Regional Preparatory Meeting for Asian and Pacific Energy Forum.

Please allow me to express my gratitude to all of you who have spent your valuable time to attend this special event. I would also like to extend my highest appreciation to the organizers for their hard workings and efforts to organize this event.

Honorable Guests, Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen

Energy Situation overview

According to data release by IAEA, the availability of primary energy in the world, if we consider as Business as usual, oil will be available for only 42 year, LNG 62 year, coal about 224 year .

In the same time the primary energy mix in the Asean countries (2007) still dominated by fossil energy, which is about 72,4% (oil 36,2%, coal 14,6% and gas 21,4%), while other energy such as geothermal is about 2,9 %, hydro 1,2% and other energy, essentially to traditional biomass is about 23,5% (source: Jesus T. Tamang, Energy Policy and Planning, energy center, Philippines).

The prediction of demand of primary energy in Asean for the year of 2020 is still dominated by Fossil Fuel 76,7%, where oil is about 36%, coal 23,7% and natural gas is about 17% . Comparing to the year 2007, the demand of fossil fuel is increase by 1,8 time, where the demand of coal increase by 3,7 time (The 3rd Asean Energy Outlook).

The demand for energy is growing faster in the Asia Pacific region. This is driven by the region's rapid economic growth as a result of growing industrialization, expanding transportation systems, increasing population and extension of electrification to the rural area.

Booming on electricity and Transportation make the region's dependence upon imported oil and coal which are already been used dominantly. This makes it difficult to keep promising to reduce CO2 emission. Countries then should be looking to other than fossil sources, such as renewable energy sources ie. hydro power, geothermal, wind, solar energy and Biomass/Biofuel.

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implementation for sustainable development agenda .

Implementation of Science , Technology and innovation of renewable energy have been developing in most countries. Indonesia for instance, the energy is managed under the principles of usefulness, rationality, efficiency of fairness, increase added value, sustainability, social

welfare, environment conservation, national security, and integrated.

supply and utilization energy is facilitated by the appropriate Government and the local government authority and directed primarily to the development of new and renewable energy to support the development of national energy industry

National Energy Policy Objectives are: Achieving energy elasticity less than 1 (one) in 2025; and The realization of energy (primary) on the optimal mix In 2025, where the role of renewable energy is more than 17% - 25% of total energy used . New and renewable energy, in particular, biomass, nuclear, hydro energy, Solar and Wind Energy to be more than 5% (five percent), geothermal to more than 5% (five percent), biofuels /biomass to more than 5% (five percent) and Other fuel derived from coal liquefaction to more than 2% (two percent).

In order to direct and focus the R&D activities, The State Minister Research and Technology published

Research Agenda for Energy fields, to address the objectives and challenge for sustainable development agenda.

The research and development activities agenda then organized into three themes, that are

1, Increased National Electrification research and development theme, include the development of Geothermal Energy, Wind Energy, Solar Energy - PV, Fuel Cell, Nuclear Energy and Ocean Energy.

2. Fuel research and development themes of the New and Renewable Energy. include Biofuels, Biomass & Biogas, liquefaction of Low Ranked coal , Hydrogen, and Coal Bed Methane (CBM).

3. Conservation research and development theme which is focused to achieve the sustainable energy elasticity less than one in 2025

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Global partnership.

We all realize that it is not easy to push research results to be adopted by industry and to benefit our society. Commitments and supports from all actors of innovation and the society itself are highly needed. Technology itself will benefit us in order to enhance our welfare and to advance our civilization, as long as those elements are built in a harmonize system.

To bring the R&D into application, participation and support both locally and internationally are required. Ministry of Research and Technology provides strong support on institutional incentives, research grants, human resource incentives, and facilitation of the international collaborations.

To improve the utilization of research and development outcome, the development activities in the center of excellence are based on the certain

criteria such as the institution's ability to disseminate and commercialize the research outcome, to absorb information and research skills, and to empower the potential of local resources.

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This R&D program contribute to development of Indonesian renewable energy technology by experiencing advanced other Asia Pacific countries technology through lectures and training, help human resource development by promoting the understanding of them and enhance mutual cooperation. Thus, I do believe that this partnership will be useful for all people not only here locally, but also globally, and I do hope more the kind of R&D collaboration in the future.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude for having a very nice meeting today to all of you and I do believe that every participant here will be able to make the Meeting very productive and hence achieving the new vision and mission which are for sure very beneficial to all of us. I thank you very much for your attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Bangkok, March 13th 2013,

Senior Advisor to the state Minister for Research
and Technology

The Republic of Indonesia.

For Energy and Advanced Material

Agus R Hoetman