



NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT CENTRE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH TECHNICAL COOPERATION

PROGRAMME ACTIVITY REPORT

IMPLEMENTATION OF “APPLIED SCIENCE FOR TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION (ASTECHNOVA) INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONFERENCE 2019: ENERGY INNOVATIONS AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT”

30th October – 1st November, 2019

Yogyakarta

Executive Summary

1. “ASTECHNOVA International Energy Conference 2019” held at the Eastparc Hotel Yogyakarta from 30th October to 1st November, 2019.
2. Identified challenges in attaining Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, among others are pollution of fossil energy, renewable energy sustainability, electricity insecurity, sustainable development strategy and nuclear security capacity-building.
3. The international shift to green energy and energy conservation initiated by Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, Namibia and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) facilitated by exchange of information and collaborative dialogue.

1. ASTECHNOVA International Energy Conference 2019: Energy Innovations and Sustainable Environment was held on 30th October – 1st November, 2019 at the Eastparc Hotel, Yogyakarta by the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation together with Universitas Gadjah Mada. Vice Rector for Research and Community Service, drg. Ika Dewi Ana, M. Kes., PhD. launched the ASTECHNOVA Conference. A keynote address entitled “Energy & World Peace” was given by Director-General of Multilateral Relations - Indonesia Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Mr. Febrian Alphyanto Ruddyard, representing the Foreign Minister of Indonesia.

2. The ASTECHNOVA Conference has been held for 5 times in the period 2014 – 2017 with delegates from 12 South and North countries who made a number of key recommendations to improve the impact of the Conference. It is our expectation that the Conference will be attended by more and more Non-Aligned countries in future.

3. This year, the ASTECHNOVA Conference was able to develop and organise energy achievement from various perspectives, including Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, Namibia and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In addition, committees conducted dialogue and consultation on the need to develop a new energy-efficient recommendation.

4. The role of NAM CSSTC as UGM *c.q.* Department of Nuclear Engineering and Physics (DNEP) also demonstrated NAM CSSTC’s willingness to fulfil the mandate as specified in the Decree of Foreign Minister of Indonesia.

5. Ambassador Diar Nurbintoro, NAM CSSTC Legal Consultant / Senior Diplomat of Directorate-General for Information and Public Diplomacy-Indonesia MFA invited the panellists and attendees at the opening ceremony to:

- Tackle the challenges of increasing renewable energy in developing countries with comprehensive recommendations;
- Improve emphasis on reducing global greenhouse emissions and prevent climate change occurs from fossil-fuel. Academics must also have a forum for solving energy problems;
- Explore strategic collaboration and multi-sector consultation with different actors; and
- Request sufficient and stable financial resources for the successful execution of energy projects. Pursuant to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, stakeholders should completely commit with adequate resources to promoting energy security, energy efficiency and energy conservation.

6. In general, the ASTECHNOVA Conference 2019 has performed well. Panellists and stakeholders collectively identified problems that hindered the implementation of the SDG7, including fossil fuel emissions, renewable energy availability, electricity insecurity, lack of green-based development mechanism and lack of nuclear security capacity-building.

7. The Conference was attended by participants and panellists including the IAEA Nuclear Safety and Security Director, representative of the Directorate-General of New and Renewable Energy Conservation Development - Indonesia Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and academics from Tokyo, University of Sao Paulo, University of Namibia and UGM. Highlights of the debate:

- Countries around the world shall quickly catch up to meet the goal of 100% renewable energy by 2050. There are several actions that the relevant parties can consider in this area, such as: (i) The introduction of policies that offer opportunities for the production of clean energy; (ii) Conversion of agricultural products, one of which is sugar cane in fuel; and (iii) Development of secondary energy resources.
- Stakeholders must always uphold the standards for affordable, accessible, conserved and simple renewable energy production.

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