



Minutes of the Meeting The 2nd World Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development

“Partnership Towards Sustainable Energies For All”

Introduction

1. The 2nd World Forum on Sustainable Development (WPFSD) held from 5 to 8 September 2018 at The Patra Bali Hotel, in Denpasar Bali, the Republic of Indonesia.
2. The main agenda of the 2nd WPFSD were:
 - (i) Responsible Energy Consumption and Production for Sustainable Cities and Communities
 - (ii) Quality Education & Technology towards Green Industry
 - (iii) Women Participation and Sustainable Energy
 - (iv) The Way Forward: Parliamentary Action for Universal Access to Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Energy (Call for Action)

(The programme is attached as Annex ...)

List of Delegates

3. The 2nd WPFSD was attended by 194 participants from 45 countries, consisting of 4 Speakers of Parliaments; 16 Vice Speakers of Parliaments; 101 Members of Parliaments; 41 parliamentary staffs and advisors; 22 representatives from Embassies; as well as 18 observers from international, regional, and local organizations.

(The list of participants is attached as Annex ...)

Opening Ceremony

4. The Opening Session of the 2nd WPFSD commenced at 09:10 on Wednesday, 12 September 2018 at the Denpasar Ballroom, The Patra Bali Hotel.
5. National Anthem of the Republic of Indonesia, “Indonesia Raya”.
6. **Hon. Dr. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf**, the Chairperson of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia delivered the Report of the Indonesian House Steering Committee.

Hon. Assegaf began her report by highlighting the responsibility of Parliaments to take a leading role in raising awareness and mainstreaming SDGs into national policy, while ensuring its effective implementation. Taking those into account while recognizing the importance of partnership with parliamentarians across the world, this 2nd WPFSD is organized with the theme of “Partnership towards Sustainable Energies for All.”

She believed that this forum would provide comprehensive dialogues and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships in achieving renewable, affordable, and clean energy; along with mobilization of the necessary resources. She then affirmed that Indonesian House of Representatives plans to continue its efforts to raise awareness on the SDGs, as more activities are expected in the near future.

Further on her report, Hon. Assegaf addressed the main issue of energy sustainability within the SDGs framework. The dependence on conventional energy has become a major concern and global phenomenon, thus it is important to address this issue globally. She emphasized the importance of adopting new strategy, changing our way of doing business by working in a cross-sectoral approach.

In addition, she reiterated that parliamentarians are uniquely positioned to help build the political will and create critical momentum to promote renewable energy development by formulating policies, enabling long-term fiscal incentives and transparent regulatory frameworks, as well as engaging with constituents to build social cohesion for such initiatives. In achieving that ideal, parliamentarians must strengthen the commitment to ensure the continuation of this WPFSD.

Concluding her report, she called all parliamentarians to sustain this initiative and contribute to strengthen mutual understanding and strategic partnership in achieving SDGs.

7. **H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo**, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia delivered his welcome remarks.

H.E. highlighted that following UN designation of the year 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, the world’s awareness and concern on energy sustainability continues to increase. The way we use energy must be efficient, sustainable, and -to a maximum extent- renewable. Such

awareness continues to grow stronger with the adoption of SDGs in 2015 and Paris Agreement on climate change in the same year. In line with the SDGs, the UN has designated the year 2030 as the deadline to provide access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

H.E. believed that energy availability such as electricity, is a crucial element for all aspects of human life. While the potential of renewable energy such as biomass, geothermal, solar, water, and wind power is considerably large, their utilization is rather limited.

Further, H.E. mentioned that sustainable development in the energy sector, both its production and consumption, supports human development in many aspects of life, including social, economic and environmental aspects. In pursuing global and regional cooperation and bridging development gap, H.E. mentioned that we must address the challenges of financing, means of implementation, and innovation. We have a lot of opportunity to promote renewable energy.

He concluded that this 2nd meeting of the WPFSD is crucial in the context of the strengthening of this Forum. The world's future doesn't lie upon fossil fuels but new and renewable energy, and we therefore need to have annual discussions on this. Through this Forum, he urged the participant to strengthen cooperation in addressing fossil fuels dependence through joint research, transfer of technology, implementation of domestic policy, and enhanced investment that promotes utilization of new and renewable energy.

8. Striking of the *Gong*.
9. Signing the cover of commemorative stamp of the 2nd WPFSD.
10. **Hon. Mr. Mahfudz Abdurrahman**, Member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia led a prayer.

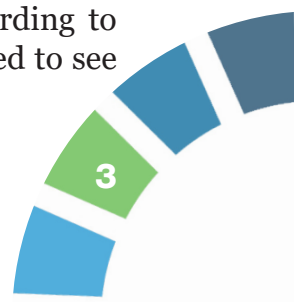
Special Session

11. Special Session was held at 10.30 on Wednesday, 12 September 2018 at Denpasar Ballroom, The Patra Bali Hotel. The session was chaired by **H.E. Mr. Bambang Soesatyo**, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, and co-chaired by H.E Dr. Fadli Zon, H.E. Dr. Agus Hermanto, and Hon. Dr. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf. The 3-minutes statements from the floor allotted to each parliament are highlighted hereunder:

H.E. Mr. Tebuai Uaai, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Kiribati.



H.E. Mr. Fatafehi Fakafanua, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Tonga, echoed the sentiment from the First WPFSD last year. According to him, the work of parliament is compulsory to achieve SDGs. He pleased to see



the momentum and the continuity of the collective effort to ensure that no one is left behind.

He mentioned that Tonga still committed on fulfilling the SDGs. This year's theme on Sustainable Development for All has provided an ideal platform upon which they can check out progress and future effort toward achieving SDGs Goal No. 7 which calls for affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.

At the outset, He stated that Tonga has continuously been challenged with the issue of high fossil fuel dependency. To-date the diesel fuel bill makes 10% of GDP and 15% of national import. There is high greenhouse emission, high electricity production cost, and high dependency of import in Tonga.

Tonga along with other small island developing states are extremely vulnerable to climate change. They are also dependent on fossil fuel despite the substantial impact to the environment in marine resources. Tonga has responded with a domesticated policy that has set very clear policy target. There is also a specialized unit at the government in Tonga to monitors the progress of this goals. The National Assembly of Tonga continues to value its critical role in ensuring that SDGs and targets are met.

He eager to share with the floor that Tonga has Tonga Energy Road Map which was launch shortly after the political reform in 2010. They are two years short of the expiry of this policy which is to achieve 50% renewable energy by 2020. Tonga partnership efforts are not only limited to the domestic level but also on vibrate regional level.

The original partnership has proved to be very effective in taking the regional united front against the fight against global warming. Most recent example is the Boe Declaration which was an outcome of the Pacific Islands Forum Meeting for all leaders of Pacific island countries just last week held in Nauri. He concluded that The Boe Declaration reaffirms that climate change was the single and only greatest threat to the livelihood of the region.



H.E. Mr. Mikayel Meikumyan, Vice President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia



H.E. Mr. Kagiso Patrick Molatigehi, Vice Speaker of Botswana started his statement with a brief information that since the adoption of the SDGs, Botswana has developed a National Roadmap to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at both national and local government levels. SDGs have been domesticated an integrated in National Vision 2030 as well as national and sub-national development plans.

He mentioned that in relations to Goal No. 7, the government of Botswana has for a long time recognized the potential for renewable energy development in the country, especially solar energy. Botswana has abundant

solar energy resources, receiving over 3,200 hours of sunshine per year, with an average insolation on flat surface of 21MJ/m².

He concluded with an information that the National Parliament of Botswana will continue to make efforts in the implementation of SDGs to cascade SDGs into the country's National Development Plans.



Hon. Mr. Soleman Hemed Whodan Emara, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean.



Hon. Mr. Joseph Osei Owusu, 1st Deputy Speaker and Member of the Parliament of Ghana mentioned that in Ghana, parliament is responsible for the implementation of policies leading to attainment of the SDGs. Parliament is the institution responsible for passing the law, policy oversight and budget approval, with a unique position to shape the content of the national development agenda for implementation of SDGs.

On energy, Hon. Owusu mentioned that Ghana has almost entirely relied on hydropower energy. Recently Ghana had to depend more on carbon-based energy which they found to be expensive. Therefore, Ghana is looking for green energy i.e. gas and solar. About 2% of Ghana energy mix is from solar. Therefore the parliament has developed new rules and guidelines and passed a new bill on sustainable energy based on solar and relying more on gas. In the next year, the energy mix will be around 70 to 80 in favor of sustainable energy.

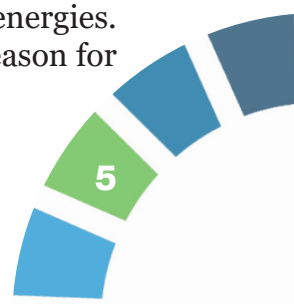


H.E. Dr. Agus Hermanto, Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia



H.E. Mr. Andriananovarivo Harimampianina, Vice President of the National Assembly of Madagascar delivered a good news that after four years of the longest and the hardest political crisis in Madagascar, the country is now on a good way for democracy. By the end of this year, Madagascar will held their presidential election. During this first period of Hery Rajaonarimampianina's leadership, the government focuses on the challenge of moving from a destructive energy politic to constructive energy politic.

On energy, H.E. mentioned that a long way needs to be done for program development. It will start with changing the household energy resources. Most Malagasy families use other resources such as solar and ethanol energies. Previously, the use of wood as the main source of energy is the main reason for



forest destruction especially at the eastern coast of Madagascar.

During this four years, H.E. Harimampianina pointed out that the government led by the president, work hard on setting the pedestal of the sustainable development based on new renewable energy. Within this last two years, the country inaugurated hydraulic free coal energy that can serve six regions. It is the first in Madagascar for solar power energy on 30 hectares of land that can provide 25 MW of power.

He admitted that this is a small thing compared to what other countries have. But for Madagascar, it is a beginning of a new movement with a new political strategy to develop sustainable energy and clean energy, along with cooperation between private and public, bilateral or multilateral. If they continue to work on the objective, they believe that they can arrive in the objective set, i.e. to attain in the next ten years the leadership of sustainable energy and clean energy for all Madagascar.

First Plenary Session

Responsible Energy Consumption and Production for Sustainable Cities and Communities

12. The first plenary session of the 2nd WPFSD was held at 10:45 on Wednesday, 12 September 2018 at Denpasar Ballroom, The Patra Bali Hotel. The session was chaired by **H.E. Dr. Fadli Zon**, The Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

Before opening the first plenary session, Dr. Zon highlighted the challenges in energy consumption and environmental impacts from the use of ecosystem services. He recognized that energy is a central resource which makes it possible to utilize other resources for human needs, such as building infrastructures, supplying food, as well as supporting the economic activities. He believed that available and affordable energy is a prerequisite for combating poverty in developing country. He further outlined the discussion in Session I, which would expect some perspectives and ways to ensure the sustainable energy consumption without increasing environmental degradation and compromising the natural resources. He then called the first session to order, and invited each Panelist to start delivering their presentations.

13. First Speaker, **Hon. Ignasius Jonan**, Minister for Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia acknowledged the floor that this was his first session in front of parliamentarians' international meeting. He indicated that Indonesia still committed to have 23% of the energy mix by 2025 in accordance with Paris Agreement in COP 23 (2015). What the government has done so far as he understood that renewable energy is not easy because any point in time should also be affordable to the public. In many emerging market including Indonesia, the challenge of disparity still there. A key point in mind when it comes to the introduction of new and renewable energy is the big task of affordability to the public.

Hon. Jonan said that the commitment so far what Indonesia has

done is around 12% for energy mix. It is both for the power as well as for transportation. The challenge now is not for the power in Indonesia, it is for transportation.

Some examples he addressed were wind power plant in Sidrap, South Sulawesi; geothermal power plant in Sarulla, North Sumatera, and mandatory of biodiesel blending, a mix with pump oil, for at least 20%.

His last point was a picture of a very remote area in Indonesia that have also implemented the renewable energy of solar panel on every household for free electricity.

14. **Mr. Jamil Ahmad**, Head of Intergovernmental Affairs and Deputy Director of UNEP Office New York was the second speaker to present his views on this session. He began by highlighting that most countries are currently upgrading and strengthening their qualities to implement the SDGs in a more expeditious manner. However, challenges to sustainability are still mounting — as for instance in Bali, we can still see the crippling problems caused by urbanization, tourism development, transportation issues, and high demand for energy. Today, around four billion people which is about 55% of world's population live in cities across the world. The proportion is expected to grow into 68% by 2050, and in 2030 our planet is projected to have 43 mega cities with population of more than 10 million inhabitants each.

The continuity of the current trends could result in annual resource requirement of urban areas, growing from 40 billion tons in 2010 to nearly 90 billion tons by 2050. The high demand for raw materials and the current rate of exploiting natural resources will far exceeds what earth can sustainably provide. Resource management should therefore occupy a central space in sustainability policies at local, national, and global levels.

Among all resources, energy has a critical role in achieving sustainability in urban settings. He explained that cities consume around 2/3 of the total world's energy, especially through transportation and electricity. Currently, around 80% of global energy and 66% of electricity generators are supplied by fossil fuels, which contributes to 60% of the greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. Thus, the transition to renewable and greener forms of energy is very important. He believed that renewable energy technologies could be deployed more rapidly if parliaments take actions and ensure policies to address both the subsidy and impact of fossil fuel, while facilitating more finance for renewable energy projects.

Furthermore, Mr. Ahmad explained the opportunities and interlinkages among energy, cities, and sustainable consumption and production. He further elaborated the concept of urban metabolism — a framework for modelling complex urban systems' flows as if the city were an ecosystem. The transition of how cities can improve the citizen's access to essential services while managing the resources wisely could be achieved by concrete policy measures.

Concluding his presentation, Mr. Ahmad reiterated that parliament's role cannot be duplicated by any other institution in the government structure. He then called for urgent action at all levels through collaboration and partnerships, and invited parliamentarians to attend the UN Environment

Assembly to link up with the deliberations and global collaboration towards sustainable energy.

15. Third Speaker, **Hon. Ms. Zuraida Kamaruddin**, WPL Ambassador, Minister of Housing and Local Government of Malaysia enthusiastically informed the floor as Hon. Kamaruddin is a newly appointed Minister of Housing and Local Government in the new Malaysian Government. She emphasized the human aspect of how we should managed toward developing a sustainable world. In her portfolio, she tries to design a sustainable house, sustainably managed waste, and the community that must be given enough social awareness program and education on how to manage their waste.

According to Hon. Kamaruddin, there are five key principles that shall guide growth in urban areas, i.e. good governance; livable city; competitive urban economy; inclusive and equitable city; as well as green development and clean environment.

With the adoption of SDGs as well as the New Urban Agenda, Malaysia is also streamlining their policies to ensure that they aligned their action plans and initiatives to achieve the sustainable agenda.

Hon. Kamaruddin mentioned that Malaysian Government has declared to rebuild the nation and in doing so they have committed to all 17 SDGs that corresponds to the 60 pledges of their manifesto. The manifesto addresses the five areas of critical importance to sustainability, i.e. people, planet, partnership, peace, and prosperity (5P).

As the Minister, she has the ability and authority to regulate energy efficient buildings, as several performance standards have already been developed by various agencies in Malaysia. As much as 48% of energy is consumed by buildings and most buildings are residential.

Waste management is another issue on her portfolio and it is important and related to energy production. Her ministry is there to educate the people to learn on how to put the rubbish in the rubbish bin and waste separation.

Education is still core to Malaysia's agenda as public awareness and inculcating waste reduction is a big challenge to the culture of Malaysian society. Malaysia is exploring the use of green technologies and developing National Community Policy for sustainable community and sustainable generation. Where they are embarking on strategic partnerships with relevant other agencies to set up an anaerobic digestion system that targets to reduce 20% of food waste to landfills.

16. **Hon. Dr. Ali Mahmoud Mohamed**, Member of Parliament of Sudan, Chair of the Committee for Financial and Economic started his presentation by highlighting that sustainable energy is a very important aspect of the development all over the world. He stated that Sudan is taking efforts to achieve more growth and development, as well as provide more accessible energy resources for their people. Sudan used to depend on coal and woods as the main source of energy, but they are not an option now.

Currently, Sudan is embarking on a new project of sustainable resources, focusing on solar energy. However, he showed that the percentage

of sustainable resources and energy usage is still under 60% in the third world countries. It means that more efforts are still needed, especially because that percentage is concentrated in urban area. Therefore, he believed that Sudan need to focus on the rural area, utilize other source of energy, and balance between the consumption of energy between the rural and urban area.

Further on his presentation, Dr. Mohamed showed Sudan's achievement in increasing hydro-power utilization with only 1% in 2010, to 3.1% in 2018. The use of fossil fuel and biomass is also decreasing, while the usage of other renewable resources has increased in recent years. In 2000, the use of biomass was around 81%, decreasing to 70% in 2010, and 62% in 2017 — which shows that despite its reduction, biomass is still being the most dominant type of energy source. Most of the energy in Sudan are utilized for industrial sector, followed by transportation and housing. He then emphasized the need to rethink the distribution and consumption of energy, and consider renewable energy that are available in Sudan and many other African countries, just like wind and solar energy.

In conclusion, Dr. Mohamed called parliamentarians and other relevant stakeholders to: i) Accommodate the issue of sustainable energy and consider it in the budgeting process; ii) Conduct more research in renewable energy; iii) Avoid traditional sources of energy that could damage the environment; iv) Work with the private sector and industry to implement the use of renewable energy; v) Consider the consumption of energy and change the mindset and behavior of people, as well as work on small scales; vi) Implement these renewable energy related policies in cross-sectoral approach; vii) Monitor the implementation of renewable energy development.

17. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on Responsible Energy Consumption and Production for Sustainable Cities and Communities. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Hon. Kitt Wasinondh - Thailand

We are not only talking about sustainability and responsibility, but how we do things with people and planet in a friendly way. Partnership is very important at this issue, and it starts at home. As suggested, we should engaged with private sector, financial sector, research and development of technological sector. It is something that we have to do. It would be very much related to the last session of Parliamentary Goal on how we can do that process in a partnership way. This issue should not be left alone with the government, off course all sectors should be involved and for parliaments, it is not only legislation, budgeting, or oversight. We should be able to do the campaign and promote the understanding and responsibility for this matter. He agreed that we should help to change mindset and behavior of people to understand what responsible energy consumption is.

H.E. Saeed Salih Al Rumaithi - United Arab Emirates

He stated the importance of engaging private sector in addressing sustainable and renewable energy issues. He then suggested that the government should

issue policies for the private sectors in order to develop the sustainable development goals. Further, he highlighted the need to have policy which reduce the cost of purchasing and selling at the private sector. The electricity industry is changing, and customers should have the option to purchase renewable electricity directly from their power supplier, and everyone has the option of purchasing renewable energy certificates. He also suggested the government to have standardization of companies that are participating in the procurement process on that matter.

Hon. Ahmed Chaalal - Algeria

With an important and critical role as parliamentarians, he suggested that parliamentarians should promote accessibility to people on all services. However, the exploitation of human resources and natural resources should consider the future generation. Education is not only what we learn in school or formal institution. Education should also learning about the environment and exploring the minds in adopting environmentally friendly thoughts and ideas.

Hon. Mercy Christy Barends - Indonesia

She started with information that the world population is estimated to increase by 2 billion people from the current level. The world will be inhabited by more than 9 billion in 2050, driven mainly by population growth in the emerging economies that will represent 85% of global population at that time. As a consequence, demand for energy will continue to grow.

In response to this, Indonesia is committed to ensure that energy shall be managed in a rational, fair, efficient and sustainable manner that will provide optimum benefits for people's welfare and national resilience by prioritizing the nation's capability.

However, given future challenges, the Indonesian House of Representatives, along with its task force, is currently deliberating a Bill on Energy and Geothermal, which provides the legal framework on the management, supervision, and public participation of sustainable energy in Indonesia.

Cities are responsible for 80% of global energy consumption as more than half of the global population lives in the cities. This is due to their positions as the hubs for science, technology, arts, business, governments, and social innovations. As cities are the epicentrum of business, the private sectors, especially those located in the cities, should contribute to sustainable energy.

For parliamentarians, she urged her parliamentary colleagues for a collective intention. It also involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in a way that is participatory and inclusive.

On behalf of the delegation, she supported the sharing of best practices and collective actions and also call for integrated solutions. It is hoped that parliamentarians could strengthen efforts and commitment arise one strong voice in order to make cities more inclusive, safe, and sustainable for the future generations. She wanted the floor to start thinking about the importance of

saving the energy for the sake of future need. Sustainable cities are about more than just reducing energy costs and emissions, but they should also aim for the realization of a better quality of urban life for all, underpinned by the safety and wellbeing of inhabitants, so that “No One is Left Behind”.

18. The Speaker responded:

Mr. Ignasius Jonan reiterated that Indonesian government encourages every country, both the emerging markets and developed countries, to keep going on the development of sustainable energy. It is not just a country’s responsibility, even though every country has their own challenges, but it is a commitment of global community. In terms of behavioral and mindset change, he believes that younger people might support this initiative a lot bigger compare to what we experience today.

Mr. Jamil Ahmad, made a point with reference to the intervention made by Thailand, about planet, people, and partnership. The 2030 Agenda is contextualized in 5Ps, planet as the agenda is planet focus; people-centered; emphasized the importance of partnership; for attaining peace and prosperity. We have to reemphasize the role that each one of us whether as parliamentarian or within a multilevel system, the UN, or the private sector, will have to play in the implementation of this important agenda, that is universal and integrated. All SDGs as mentions by delegates here all integrated and interlink. If one SDG fails to achieve, it will pull down the other. The failure of one SDG will always defect the progress toward implementation of all if not most SDGs. So failure definitely is not an option for us here.

The UN system is currently repositioning itself on how to better serve member states in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda and the achievement of SDGs. As we speak today, yesterday afternoon, the Secretary-General Antonio Guterres explained to member states how UN system is going to reposition itself in a better way, for a transparent, accountability, and professional manner. With regional coordination system of UNDP and the Country Representation, UN system is going to help the members’ state in their development plans, mainly on the true national ownership. It will be through the priority of what the member states will define as the role of UN in support of their national strategies and national plans for implementation of this important agenda.

Hon. Ms. Zuraida Kamaruddin reiterated that everybody has their role to play in their own capacities to streamline the SDGs agenda. There are two prong strategies towards achieving these goals: i) Experts - let them work on the technology, machine development, and formula; ii) Human participation. This second strategy means we have to go back to basic, as zero management waste for instance is the key to about 30% of achieving the sustainable agenda. Therefore, the public and community have to enhance their knowledge on SDGs, as well as increase their participation and engagement. She stated that when there is a movement of awareness and participation, there will be a good

mass movement towards understanding the importance of this agenda and what are their role in making it success.

Hon. Dr. Ali Mahmoud Mohamed mentioned that there are three things that needs to be considered in the discussion of sustainable energy. First, the people, second, the equality of income distribution, and third the environment that allow us to use or consumption of alternative energy.

Second Plenary Session Quality Education & Technology towards Green Industry

19. The second plenary session of the 2nd WPFSD was held at 14:20 on Wednesday, 12 September 2018 at Denpasar Ballroom, The Patra Bali Hotel. The session was chaired by **Hon. Mrs. Evita Nursanty**, Member of House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

Hon. Nursanty called the second session to order, began by setting the framework for discussion. As climate change has become a major global concern, the effectiveness of SDGs Goal No. 7 in achieving affordable and clean energy has also become a global priority.

She implied that sustainable energy requires the advancement of technology that can improve the energy situation of a given country, and ensure the proper use of conventional energy resources.

She also stated that effective leadership of the government and parliament in formulating policies towards clean energy development is necessary for successful energy transition in every country. The role of parliament is critical, especially in maximizing their main functions to stimulate discussion in promoting sustainable local-bound and climate resilient development. In particular, parliament can promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and opportunities to move towards emission reduction through green industry.

She further outlined the discussion in Session II, which would explore the practices for parliamentarians to promote sustainable ways in ensuring the quality education and technology. Before inviting each Panelist to deliver their presentations, she proceeded by showing the video from H.E. Mme. Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca, President of Malta who was unable to attend the forum in-person.

20. First Speaker, **H.E. Mme. Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca**, President of Malta delivered her message to the floor through pre-recorded video.

H.E. stated the important quality of education and technology is essential. Such focus can guarantee that green industry initiatives will be sustainable and socially responsible. Such initiative can only be achieved when parliamentarians, private sector, and civil societies work in synergy.

According to indicators collected since 1998 and published by Internal Monitoring Centre, thousands of people are being displaced due to energy

development initiatives. In order to preserve the tension between economics, political, and environmental objectives, stakeholders must emphasized a new approach to a new energy development which has to be rooted to an effective commitment to quality education and global solidarity approach. For this reason, she hoped that this Forum could influence policy makers and decision makers on decision regarding energy justice.

According to her, energy justice is a concept that console social justice. Energy justice must be a fundamental component of the education strategies as we developed green industry. It is a fundamental human right to ensure that every individual lives a dignified life. Energy justice must conclude a critical reassessment of the pressing issue of climate change.

She was certain that the world is at an important junction, we can either move forward in the spirit of peace or continue to make the same error. This is why all the initiative being taken by our respective authority are responses to the mandate of the UN Agenda 2030 and the 17 SDGs. SDGs Goal No. 7 specifically focuses on the need for affordable and clean energy and urges to increase investment in effective and respected sources of energy.

H.E. Preca concluded her message with notion that excess to sustainable energy is the basic issue of human rights and social justice. This is why educating our communities and societies are important for the green economy and the role of an institution is crucial to international development on energy sector or in any other sphere of life.

21. **Hon. Prof. Dr. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro**, Minister of the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) of the Republic of Indonesia was the second speaker to deliver his presentation in this session.

He began by stating that Indonesia is highly committed to implement SDGs to improve the social, economic, and environmental dimensions with strong institution and good governance. Hon. Brodjonegoro saw SDGs as a framework to improve prosperity and reduce inequality, in which Indonesia has reached quite significant achievement. Indonesia's reduction of inequality is reflected by the decreasing of gini coefficient from 0.410 in 2012, to 0.389 in 2018, while the poverty rate is also decreasing from 11.25 in 2014, to 9.82 in 2018.

He also explained the shifting paradigm in developing policy, which nowadays requires strong multi-stakeholders cooperation. The economic distribution also shifted slightly towards the Eastern Region, isolated, outermost and border area as improving connectivity to reduce inequality has become one of the priorities of Indonesia's national development.

In regard to Goal No. 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy which mentions that access to electricity as one of the most basic needs, he stated that about 97% of Indonesian households have access to electricity. It is expected that Indonesia will achieve 100% electrification ratio by 2020. Nevertheless, the challenges remain in affordability, reliability, and sources of energy. Thus, he believed that we need to start shifting to a more renewable or green energy.

Indonesia has a huge potential in producing renewable energy, as much as 441.7 Gigawatt (GW) from hydro, solar, wind, bioenergy, geothermal, and

ocean. He explained that Indonesia has formulated strategies in developing renewable energy in the National Energy Policy, 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan, and 2018-2027 Electricity Supply Business Plan. Indonesia is currently in the process of balancing energy mix with increasing renewable energy from 7% in 2015, to 23% in 2025 and 31% in 2050. He further explained that Indonesia is also reducing fossil fuel subsidy, and the budget shifted to direct subsidy for the poor and financing clean and renewable energy.

Furthermore, he implied the importance of higher education in producing human resources, responding the job market in renewable energy sector. He also mentioned that renewable energy has become education program in some Indonesian universities, and that research centers have also flourished across the country.

As for financing the renewable energy, he shared Indonesia's experience in implementing the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) of which 19 infrastructure projects are funded, with 3 of them focused on the renewable energy and energy conservation. He then shared the recent development of a micro-hydro power plant in one of Sumatra's most rural area, Sololangun, which was funded by the blended finance scheme from international donor (UNDP), local banks' CSR, and the National Board of Zakat. With that as an example, he emphasized that the public, private and commercial funds can contribute to finance projects in achieving SDGs targets.

Concluding his presentation, Prof. Brodjonegoro reiterated the importance of parliaments' role and the need to foster multi-stakeholder partnerships. He then praised the Indonesian House of Representatives for taking serious action on SDGs implementation and monitoring, as well as providing continuous support to the government in ensuring the achievement of SDGs targets — both at national and sub-national levels.

22. **Hon. Mr. Soleman Hemed Whodan Emara**, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of Egypt was the third speaker to deliver his presentation in this session.

He started by pointing out that the role of parliament is very important in policy strategy, budgeting, and to ensure implementation of policy in the budgeting process. Looking from a bigger point of view, human and economic development have increased at cost of the environment. He saw the need to think about the importance of education. Education is very important not only because learning at school but because of the changing it produces. Right now there is a new kind of education, the green education. This education was first to take into consideration because of the issue of the environment. On the other hand, it also tackles the green technology.

On energy and environment, he saw the need to talk about infrastructure, communication and using the most recent technology to clean energy. We also need to put awareness on people and society as well as NGO to adopt the program that environmentally friendly. There should be better understanding on how to innovate program and project that is green, that have an impact on people, animal, and ecosystem.

Hon. Deputy Speaker mentioned that Egypt has a new program to review the industrial sector. It increases the effectiveness of technology and environment industry and also to rank them with pros and cons in the use of technology, problem, challenges, impact on the environment, and waste management, as well as low footprint. And all stakeholder adopted this policy set by the government. For example, ministry of education in Egypt is currently reducing the use of textbook, and start republished non-paper-based book.

Parliamentarians need to review, study, and promote green industry. At the same time, he also thought that parliamentarians need to exercise supervising role on the government and private sector. The break through on taxation policy as to draw investor is necessary because traditional industry has lack understanding on green industry, such as issues on waste management and carbon footprint.

23. **Hon. Dr. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf**, the Chairperson of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia delivered her presentation on quality education and technology toward green industry.

She addressed the participants with two underlying points: i) Gender equality as the foundation for quality education and technological innovation; and ii) The importance of green industry in empowering the surrounding communities.

She began by highlighting the current global education gaps, in which around 15% of the world's population are uneducated. This condition leads to inequality and poverty not only among the developed and the developing nations, but also between men and women. She also stated that even though women have a strong impact in development, they are still under-represented in economic activities. Whereas, ILO estimated in 2017 that 865 million women have the potential to contribute more to their economies, and in 2016 the McKinsey Global Institute estimated that \$28 trillion could be added to the annual global GDP if women participate in the workforce at the same level as men. Thus, she implied that improving women's skill and knowledge through quality education and technology will have a strong impact in economy and could resolve many global challenges.

She then highlighted that the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the Indonesian House of Representatives has established an SDGs Task Force. This special task force provides recommendations as well as budgeting and legislative supports in achieving the SDGs and promoting green economy. She also suggested that stronger political will, accompanied with sound legislations, adequate budget, and effective monitoring mechanism are important to promote green economy and green industry. She then emphasized 6 comprehensive solutions to transform our way of doing business: i) Improving innovation in developing strategies to balance economic, social and environmental dimensions, including through education reform; ii) Promoting behavioral change across all sectors; iii) Strengthening public-private partnership; iv) Fostering commitment to support the UNFCCC's works; v) Encouraging financing, research, and development to stimulate

technological advances; as well as vi) Calling for a transparent, locally adjusted and sustainable support for capacity building and technical assistance to enable developing countries to face the challenges brought by climate change and environmental degradation.

Concluding her presentation, Dr. Assegaf reiterated that women empowerment and education are essential to support green growth and sustainable development. She also stressed that more engagement of women in energy policy debate, renewable energy research, and green economy discussions should be promoted at all levels. Finally, she called all parliamentarians to put gender equality at the center of green growth policies negotiation and decision-making process.

24. **Mrs. Undraa Agvaanluvsan**, Member of Parliament of Mongolia was the fifth speaker of this Session.

She informed the floor that five months after UN adoption of SDGs, Parliament of Mongolia, in February 2016 adopted the legislation called National Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. It is now a legal document enacted by parliament. All stakeholders are working toward achieving their national customized goals. She also informed that Parliament of Mongolia has Sustainable Development Sub-Committee as a formal part of a standing committee of the parliament structure that makes their work on sustainable development very relevant to day-to-day legislative activities of Mongolian lawmakers.

According to Mrs. Agvaanluvsan, green industry is not just clean energy or low carbon energy. It spans on all industrial development and economic growth. And for education, is not just education for all, but quality education for all. And to have a highly qualified educated workforce, she thought more attention should be paid to the politics of education.

On population, she mentioned that Mongolia has slightly over three million people, and its land is 1.5 million km². Therefore Mongolia is one of the least populated country in the world per square land. She thought that spare population make it difficult for Mongolia to connect the people for all sort of services including the power services.

Other than small number of population, Mongolia is also considered as young population. Mrs. Agvaanluvsan mentioned that around 65% of Mongolian are under the age of 35. In term of education, it is already a challenge to deliver basic education. It is a mandate and task to build quality education. There are 100 higher education institutes/universities. It have some very high quality education institute, such National University of Mongolia, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, Mongolian-German Institute of Mineral Resource Development, etc., but they also have some really low quality of education/institution that provide diploma that can be just an empty folder.

Mongolian economy depend on majority mineral export of copper and gold. To have clean industry could mean they need to go away from coal export which now is almost 90% relied-on export. Mongolia is now trying to increase the percentage of their clean energy resources. However, renewable energy

need to be affordable. At the moment, the cost of renewable energy in Mongolia is almost twice as the coal generated power. Therefore it is very difficult to find sources. People rely on coal fire stone, which contribute to air pollution in the city. For Mongolia to build clean energy resource is not only for green development but for the weather survival of the people in the city.

To conclude her presentation, Mrs. Agvaanluvsan informed the floor that Mongolia is going to present their very first National Voluntary Report at the UN High Level Political Meeting next year. They are working toward implementing the SDGs, speeding up their progress, smart budget allocation, and implementation of three pillars of policy, which include economic growth, social justice, and good governance.

25. **Prof. Jatna Supriatna**, Chairman of the Indonesian Chapter of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN SDSN), presented his views on the roles of academicians in implementing the SDGs.

He began by highlighting the history of SDGs which was transformed from the previous MDGs agenda with more comprehensive, specific, holistic, integrated, and inclusive values. He further explained the interlinkages and interdependencies among goals that each goal is important in itself but all connected to one another. In order to ensure its effectiveness, the implementation of SDGs must also focus on synergizing development issues and interlinkages between sectors and across societal actors. In this regard, he emphasized the importance of Goal No. 17 as a key to SDGs implementation, as it requires broader partnership and multi-stakeholder approach.

Academicians play significant roles in synergizing development practices by convincing central government, advocating local government and community, as well as encouraging scientific community, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Moreover, academicians could also promote the SDGs through multi-disciplinary approach, as well as engaging and raising public awareness through open lectures, discussion, and other outreach programs. They can also monitor and evaluate the implementation progress, identify common challenges, share best practices, and promote innovative approaches.

Furthermore, Prof. Supriatna explained the process of academic input in the SDGs process, both in the international (HLPF and UN General Assembly), and the national level. Academia contributes to the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), which aims to facilitate the sharing of experiences, successes, challenges and lessons learned. The VNRs also seek to strengthen policies and institutions of governments and to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for SDGs implementation. He then explained the works of UN SDSN, which mobilizes global scientific and technological expertise to promote practical solutions, accelerate joint learning, and promote integrated approaches. In terms of educating the general public, SDSN has the SDGs Academy, an online platform which provides high-quality, mass education in the field of sustainable development.

Concluding his presentation, Prof. Supriatna reiterated that each country must have specific framework and analysis in implementing the SDGs,

and build appropriate commitments supported by key policies and multi-stakeholder strategies. He also called all academicians and other relevant stakeholders to make use of the existing knowledge-sharing platform, utilize global development cooperation opportunities, contribute and participate in international research, monitoring and evaluation, as well as engage with the UN Regional Commissions through regional academy networks.

26. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on Quality Education & Technology towards Green Industry. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Hon. Mrs. Rahayu Saraswati D. Djojohadikusumo - Indonesia

Education, the heart of sustainable development, is needed to change the mindset and to ensure involvement all stakeholder from across the board that can lead to the creation of various clean technology alternatives. There are much more sustainable lifestyle which still need to be advocated for. She regretted that the meeting still opt in for the use of plastic bottles.

She noted that in order to accelerate quality education for all, we need to have equal opportunity for all. This will result in equal employment, entrepreneur opportunity, and eventually a truly sustainable way of life.

She also noted that it is not always easy for developing country to implement green industry. The green industry related invention in term of energy efficiency and energy use of green material are often seen and unfortunately often misconceived as not viable economically. Therefore, she pointed out that green industry requires strong commitment, as well as political will from the government.

Further, she explained that enhancing industry capacity with regards to the environment is our shared responsibility. The support of developed countries through their policies and consumerism, along with leaders in technology and investment sectors are needed by developing country in their efforts to grow green industry. In exchange developing countries are expected to support the developed countries in a mutual effort to achieve and maintain a sustainable world.

She encouraged parliaments to raise awareness on green growth, clean technology, and green industry through various educational activities, especially ones that involve the youth. The youth is the future, so let their creativity and talent shine through for the sake of their own future.

As the conclusion, she asked a question on the view on the matter on the rate of development and use of technology in our industries vs. the readiness of the people, especially those in developing countries, in particular with regards to the debate or dialogue taking place nowadays on global trade vs. protectionism.

Hon. Mr. Chhay Vanna - Cambodia

Highlighted that successful implementation of SDGs depends on quality education and technology, which are also the key factors for economic growth. Education and training system need to supply a well-trained and highly-skilled

labor force, as well as provide guidance and training in modern technical skills related to energy and renewable energy implementation. Such effort is important to fulfil the high demand in growing sectors of energy with an environmentally-aware workforce, which will also be crucial in improving resource efficiency. He also emphasized the need of comprehensive and strategic training, integrating sustainable development in curriculum, and ensuring the right skills are adequately supplied for green industry.

In this regard, Cambodia under the leadership of PM Hun Sen pays more attention to develop the country's human resource. The Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport is highly committed to develop human resources with quality education as stated in the 3rd Phase of National Triangular Strategy. In 2016, the Ministry published policy guidance for schools and basic education which is consistent with the national and constitutional commitment to improve millennials and younger generation to face the global challenges, in-line with professional standards for 21st century learning.

Cambodia has fostered several challenges with relevant stakeholders to develop human resources through exchanges, study visit, and training skills among students, teachers, and officials. The Parliament continues to increase annual education budget and oversee the implementation and development of education sector. He concluded by stating that Cambodia is ready to conduct and facilitate exchanges with other countries to promote their education.

Hon. Mr. Khaled Al-Aboud - Syria

Before understanding SDGs and sustainable energy, it is important to understand the stakeholder of SDGs, that is the people. Syria have studied on the subject of sustainable development and its relation to sustainable energy and free education for all citizen. Education that is not only for the better of, but for marginalized and poor to improve the quality of a country. What is happening in Syria today is an example of how infrastructure being destroy which make it difficult for not only the marginalized and poor but all the people in general to access services. What happen in Syria is not the best picture of SDGs ideas of development that is beneficial for all countries.

Hon. Mr. Bulent Kusoglu - Turkey

The purpose of sustainable development is human at the conclusion in form of increasing education level, the life and welfare of human. For that reason we have to take all the effort for sustainable development. The most important diagnose that can be understand in advancing development sustainably is education and on the job training. Both aspects are at the center of sustainable development. All of us have to put the importance of those two aspects. He asked for concrete example from panelist.

27. The Speaker responded:

Hon. Prof. Dr. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro responded briefly to Mrs. Djojohadikusumo's question. He was fully agree with the awareness of public education and environmental issues. He remembered when he was the Minister

of Finance in 2015, he introduced excise tax for the use of plastic. Starting from plastic bag and plastic bottle. But the resistance is quite strong from the people in general, and also the producers of plastic bottle and plastic bag. It means that we need to create a balance between the law of environment and the goal of economic development. SDGs is a good answer when we have to deal with an issue affecting both environmental and economic issues.

For Indonesia, in today's Five Years Plan, they will mainstream all goals of SDGs into their Plan. In addition to that, they will also mainstream the green growth strategy or pro-carbon development strategy. By mainstreaming the approach into the Plan, all the budget, economic activities will very much be directed to support the idea of low carbon as well as the green growth.

On the dilemma between technology and people readiness, in term of employment, advancement of technology, in the beginning, would create some kind of industrial automation that will cost employment opportunities. There might be job sacrifice. But at the same time, if we look at the other side of the technology, it might also open job opportunities. Eventually, the impact of the advancement of technology, especially digital technology, industrial revolution 4.0 will automatically create many new job opportunities.

Hon. Mrs. Undraa Agvaanluvsan, Ph.D. responded the question from Turkey's delegate regarding specific example on maximizing education towards the green energy by sharing Mongolia's experience in training their nomadic tribes. She explained that Mongolia traditionally is a nomadic country, in which a lot of population live in the countryside herding livestock such as cattle, goats, sheep, and camels. In recent years, many of the nomads are affected by the land degradation. Because of the climate change, the temperature rises approximately 0.7 degrees on average globally, while for Mongolia it rises 2 degrees in temperature which affects the quality of pasture land. The nomads are directly impacted as the grass doesn't grow enough, thus affects the rise of cost and the price of cashmere. Many nomads choose to raise goats as they produce higher-priced cashmere, which causes dramatic impact on the grass because goats don't stand in one place and continuously mow grass and plants from different places. This practice in a long-term will have a harsh impact on the sustainability of land usage.

To address this issue, Mongolian Government implements on-the-job training for nomads, which guide them on proper and ideal composition of livestock depend on their location, so that the nomads can maximize the return of their investment and improve their revenue. This initiative ensures a prosper livelihood for nomadic people, while at the same time safeguard a sustainable management system for the pasture land.

Hon. Dr. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf gave example as they are here in this Forum as a concrete example of their commitment to the people. And for the quality of education, the Indonesian House of Representatives has a special task force on SDGs. As parliament's function on budgeting, they allocate 20% of national budget especially for education. They passed special law on climate change for green industry. The parliament already ratified Paris Agreement.

She invited fellow MPs to have special task force like the one in Indonesia or a special subcommittee like the one in Mongolia. The task force in International Relations Committee consists of MPs from different committees (there are eleven committees in the Indonesian Parliament). The goal of SDGs is to bring prosperity to the people.

Special Session (cont.)

28. As scheduled, the continuation of the Special Session was held at 15:30 on Wednesday, 12 September 2018 with the following statements for Speakers or Vice Speakers, and country's representatives. The highlights of their statements are as follow:

Mr. Enkh-Amgalan Luvsantseren, Deputy Speaker of Parliament of Mongolia reformed the Forum, that after UN adoption of SDGs, Parliament of Mongolia, in February 2016 adopted the legislation called National Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. To the 17 SDGs, Mongolia integrated 3 pillars of development: economy, social, and environment. They have many activities in term of Parliament Action Plan for 2016 to 2020 and other relevant programs. The main objectives of the parliament of Mongolia are to ensure sustainable energy and securing its reliable foundation in the creation of export of energy as well as promoting green economic growth.

The theme of this 2nd parliamentary forum is crucial. He believed that parliamentarian could play an important role to implement the attainment of SDGs at the global level as well as national level. The share of renewable energy in the world reaches 24%. In Mongolia, at the end of 2017, the share of renewable energy in total was 12%. This is due to features Mongolia has with an extremely dry climate, fast territory but small population. The high rate of population very likely to continue facing challenges of our population, and our concentration in our capital city, environment degradation, urban and rural development disparities. To cope with this they need to invent new ways to manage the city to make them more effective.



Hon. Mr. Rachid El ABDI, Vice President of the House of Representatives of Morocco



Prof. Dr. Vladimir Marinkovic, Vice President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia informed the floor that Serbia is in process of European integration.

On European Union directives about renewable energy, they have an obligation to fulfil 27% of producing renewable energy set to achieve in 2020.

Serbia now has fulfilled 25%. They are very interested in joining European countries to improve and develop their sustainable development policy, especially about energy, social and economic aspect.

He saw the importance of WPFSD or similar gathering/conference and here in Indonesia to exchange practices and experiences to improve their sustainable policy. It is very important to say that he will encourage and it is important to have much more European countries here in Indonesia working together for the common goal.

Serbia is one of the 70 members' states of the open working group for defining the SDGs and the intergovernmental group of expert on the finance and sustainable development.



Hon. Mr. Khaled ALABOUD, MP, Member of the Bureau of the People's Assembly of Syria



H.E. Mr. Luis Roberto da Silva, Vice President of National Parliament of Timor Leste highlighted that Timor Leste has sustainable development agenda since 2002 after they gain their independence. They went through periods of conflict and significant evolution of development. They have national plan that was drafted to focus on poverty elimination, fulfilment of basic needs, security, stability, and capacity building.

Timor Leste had invested nearly one billion in the electricity sector. They recognize that this investment is insufficient. However, that investment shows the increase of electricity to 83% in 2006. Timor Leste is committed to achieve SDGs and to fulfil this commitment, they launched the Road Map of SDGs in 2015. With that in line, Timor Leste starting development plan for 2011-2013. They planned with 257 MW capacity of diesel. Through annual budget, they started to invest and seek visibility based on a study in Finland and Geneva with alternative resource either solar cell or biogas.

Concerning the importance of environment protection, Timor Leste since the beginning of their independence has ratified Kyoto Protocol and other best practice of power source. They incorporated SDGs to their government to make sure they could achieve development.



H.E. Mr. Mustafa Şentop, Deputy Speaker of Turkish Grand National Assembly



Hon. Mr. Ahmed Chaalal, MP, National Assembly of Algeria highlighted

that Algeria is actually a dynamic actor for the principles related to SDGs. Within the last ten years, they have tried to work with other countries. According to COP 21, their contribution is quite important based on renewable energy and sustainable energy.

Algeria keeps trying to develop the context of the world and politics which can be seen through various things that are done especially to renewable energy. Their 2030 Presidential Agenda has noted the importance of partnership between various actors for various programs with a target of 90% renewable energy consumption for 2030. For transportation and industrial consumption, the realization of the program related to renewable energy by 2020-2021. They have around 180 jobs that have been opened and this is also a development or sustainable development for them.

For juridical steps, they open up for various partnership between sectors and national strategies that must be developed by all those involved in this industry. In the maritime sector, there has been better performance for maritime since the ministry has carried out various programs for national or regional maritime cooperation. They also see the effort to continue the program on energy and renewable energy.

Algeria still faced many challenges, mostly related to national development and cooperation with other countries.



Hon. Mr. Abdul Mannan MP, Member of Bangladesh Parliament



Hon. Mr. Jone Usamate, Minister for Employment, Productivity & Industrial Relations of Fiji began his remarks with an introduction that over the years, Fiji Parliament has expanded its role and initiated activities to strengthen its support towards the promotion, implementation, and monitoring of the SDGs. In 2014, Fiji Government has signed up Green Growth Framework. That was the basis of Fiji development in the earlier part. In 2016 the Fiji Parliament took the initiative in promoting and ensuring progress and implementation of the SDGs. This is to include a most elective capacity building exercise for Members and staff, developing agenda analysis and promotion of the SDGs with organization of speakers' debate.

Fiji Parliament was engaged with UNDP and IPU towards mainstreaming the SDGs and conducting capacity building for MPs to strengthen their role on oversight. In 2016, UNDP and IPU have published guideline as a toolkit on how parliament could start their own process of internal benchmarking and to assist the state of preparedness with the engagement with the SDGs. This self-assessment exercise proven to be a good opportunity to review the engagement, to identify captured challenges, and to identify prospect and commitment towards 2030 agenda.

In 2017, after UNDP, the Islamic Bank published a manual for MPs and

parliament secretarial staff on parliament's role in implementing the SDGs. It introduced agenda 2030, good practices, and tools from around the world that can be adopted based on national context.

In November 2017, the Fiji Government launched its National Development Plan with a vision of transforming Fiji minding the country's full potential as a nation. For the first time, Fiji has both a 20 Year Development Plan (2017-2036), and a comprehensive Five Years Development Plan (2017-2021). These plans work together as the Five Year Development Plan provide detailed action agenda to specific target and policy that are aligned to the long-term transformation of the 20 Year Development Plan. Both plans fully integrate with the SDGs.



Hon. Mr. Nour Muhammad Torbatinejad, MP, Commission for Agriculture, Water and Natural Resources of Iran.



Hon. Mr. Abdallah Akayleh, from the Parliament of Jordan started his statement with a notion that WPFSD is a very important forum that aim at stability. He realized that we cannot talk about stability when the national system is made based on dominance. We cannot speak about representation if there is only one country in the name of another country. We cannot say that there are international decisions, how do we accept this forum if there are many Arab countries suffering like Jordan, Palestine, Iraq, and Syria.

Although Jordan wanted to welcome many refugees, they cannot do so due to limited resource available. Jordan citizens are not able to bear all the costs incurred. While in Palestine, as an example, the electricity consumption is a huge matter for Israeli civil society officials in Palestine.

In the conclusion, he urged the parliamentary forum to make an agreement to ask the UN to reject the existing veto system.



Hon. Musau Vincent Musyoka, MP, Parliament of Kenya.



Hon. Mr. Sanya Praseuth, Vice Chairman of the Economic, Technology and Environment Committee of Lao PDR Parliament highlighted that SDGs have important goals for all including the Lao PDR. The Lao PDR implement the SDGs through implementation of the 2030 Agenda and National Vision 2030 particularly the 8 national social economic plans of the Lao PDR.

The national steering committee for SDGs implementation has been set up by presidential decree in 2017 shared by the Prime Minister with

members of the committee from all agencies. The national agency secretariat and SDGs focal point in the ministries have also been appointed to lead and take ownership of this SDGs and to ensure coordination and collaboration within the government while working with the agencies and partners to get the necessary support.

Hon. Praseuth mentioned that the Government of Lao PDR is strongly committed to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development as well as its implementation and achievement. Lao PDR was among the earliest country to localized SDGs to integrate them to each national planning framework. Nearly 60% of the eight national social and economic development plan indicators are linked to the SDGs indicator. The remaining SDGs indicators will be integrated into the ninth and tenth national social economies development plan.



Malaysia



Hon. Mr. Senator Syed Muhammad Sabir Shah, Member of the Senate of Pakistan addressed that given the extent and deep of the SDGs agenda, Pakistan have shown much needed political will and ownership of the development agenda. The National Assembly of Pakistan passed unanimous resolutions to adopt the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. They have a national framework on SDGs at national, provincial, and local level.

Hon. Senator mentioned that Pakistan energy largely dominated by thermal energy (74%), while hydro have a share of 30%. Sustainable energy for all is an investment in their collective future. Pakistan is one of the pioneer country to apply climate change policy. Geographical location, demographic and diverse climate condition are the main reasons for that policy implementation.

Parliament of Pakistan has distinct owner of becoming the first parliament to go green by converting its energy need to solar power. Under China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Framework for Cooperation, thermal project for renewable energy has been signed in energy sector in 2017. Alternative Energy Development Board acted as the center agency for the development and promotion of alternative renewable energy and technology in Pakistan.

Pakistan renewable energy was established in 2010 as a way to promote the development, acquisition and dissemination of renewable energy technology, specifically technology of solar, thermal, hydrogen, biomass, as well as mini and micro hydro power technologies.

Pakistan is ready to comply with the international framework for climate change. These participation in climate energy sectors is minimal, which will enhance in the coming years. Pakistan will endorse the obligation for green energy.



Hon. Mr. Sebastian Marino, Senator Palau National Congress



Hon. Mr. Belal Qaseem, Vice President of Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM), representing the Palestinians who currently face occupation and live in tents. They suffer in their own land, and cannot use resources available in their lands even though it is their economic resources. They cannot renew their energy since Trump Administration stopped the US assistance in Jerusalem. What saddened Hon. Qaseem the most was difficulty for Palestinian to access electricity.

On health, Trump Administration has also stopped all assistance to the hospital which is used to help the injured Palestinian people. While on education, a lot of assistance was stopped from the UNHCR. He hoped this forum could condemn occupancy in Palestine as show of support. The rights of the Palestinian people should be returned to Palestinian. One day he hoped he could invite participants of the Forum to Palestine.



Peru



Hon. Mr. Sandith Samarasinghe, from the Parliament of Sri Lanka highlighted the importance of SDGs that has been developed to create a peaceful prosperous people, a friendlier environment, and a conserve planet. He believed SDGs promotes strong partnership among nations. It guides us into several inputs to create sustainable interpretation to the citizen.

He informed the distinguished guests that his Parliament has formed a parliamentary select committee to monitor SDGs. Sri Lanka presented its first entry on national review in High-Level Political Forum in New York, two months ago, on July 2018. Sri Lanka made a good assessment on their readiness to achieve SDGs and believed that the success of SDGs rely significantly on both long and medium-term national development plan set by the government. During the Vienna Process, they actively engage with stakeholders, especially civil society organizations.

For effective SDGs implementation, Hon. Samarasinghe emphasized that Sri Lanka have domesticated SDGs into government plan at national, provincial, and local level including awareness building and training of public officials. In this process, they use several means of implementation, such as mobilizing domestic resources, collaboration with donors, and expanding the use of technology including information and communication technology.

During SDGs implementation process they make sure that no one will be left behind.

There are many civil society organizations especially at the regional level who are working with people at the grass root level. Hon. Samarasinghe mentioned that the Parliament works with these groups to ensure that the needs of everyone are addressed. They encourage all private sectors to considered environmental sustainability in addition to economic sustainability for people and planet to survive.

Talked on energy at the end of his statement, he underlined that access to electricity in Sri Lanka has now has been made affordable to low-income group. The government has also increased the sharing of the private sector in renewable energy.



Sudan



Hon. Mr. Kitt Wasinond, from the National Assembly of Thailand appraised the Forum as Thailand is currently the coordinator of SDGs for ASEAN. He appreciated all the effort made by the Indonesian parliament to form a parliamentary partnership for SDGs last year on achieving 2030 Agenda to inclusive development and this year on partnership towards sustainable energies for all.

He further explained that since 1997 Thailand has been sufficient in economic as introduced by the Majesty the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej, and followed by his Majesty the current King Vajiralongkorn aiming for sustainability for the future. For that, His Majesty must amend around four thousand development projects including the use of alternative and renewable energy in line with the theme of this conference. In His Majesty's projects, cooking gas is produced from waste including manure. Many of King's projects are powered by palm and vegetable oils which smell much better than gasoline.

Hon. Wasinond indicated that his government and parliament are working tiredly and closely to support the implementation of SDGs, including sustainable energy.

At regional level, he informed the audience that the ASEAN adopted a Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation for 2016 -2025 that aims at enhancing energy connectivity and market integration in ASEAN to achieve energy security, accessibility, affordability, and sustainability for all. These to include the target to increase the component of renewable energy from just over 10% at the moment to 23% by 2025 in ASEAN Energy Mix. Thailand also introduced their proposition of alternative energy to 40% in 2026. In this regard, he suggested that ASEAN Plan of Action can be a model for regional and multilateral cooperation.



Yemen

Third Plenary Session Women Participation and Sustainable Energy

29. The third plenary session of the 2nd WPFSD was held at 10:14 on Thursday, 13 September 2018 at Denpasar Ballroom, The Patra Bali Hotel. The session was chaired by **Dr. Dina Melhem**, Regional Director, Asia and MENA at Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD). Dr. Melhem commenced the session with a brief information about the role of women and women's participation and impact on sustainable energy, women's life, and health. Obviously, the agenda for sustainable development aiming to end poverty and promote the wellbeing of prosperity placed a very important aspect of energy as part of SDGs Goal No. 7, and also on gender equality as part of Goal No. 5.

Moreover, the convention on the elimination of all form of discrimination against women, the CEDAW, has refer explicitly in its article 14 paragraph 8, and also refer to right to women to the access electricity, and obligates state parties to the convention to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas and to ensure such women right to enjoy adequate living condition particularly in house, electricity, water supply, transport, and communication.

30. First Speaker **Dr. Matthew Bell**, Asia Pacific Managing Partner Climate Change and Sustainability Services Ernst & Young focused his presentation on the ability of leadership within capital markets to play a critical role in achieving the sustainable development goals. As outlined in Goal No. 17, partnering to help achieve the goals will be required. Thus, understanding how capital markets are influenced by the role for women is becoming increasingly important.

Recent analysis from Bloomberg New Energy Finance indicates significant decarbonization from electricity markets, driven by renewable energy uptake. They predict half of the world's electricity will be provided by wind and solar by 2050, driven by a 71% reduction in photovoltaic plants costs, and 58% for wind plant.

Companies have become increasingly multi-jurisdictional, and most value chains cross many borders. Political will remains fundamental to the success of achieving the SDGs, but the Capital Markets, and the companies that operate within them, are becoming just as important. Fortunately, evidence suggests that those most able to influence these companies -institutional investors- are also realizing the benefits of sustainable returns, and of long term value creation over short term profitability.

In EY's 2018 Global Institutional Investor Survey, due to be published at the end of this month, 97% of global investors tell us they're factoring in ESG analysis into their investment decision making.

The most highlighted aspects of where investors would ‘rule out’ their investments included the risk or poor history on human rights, and the risks from climate change, but their top concern was the risk or history of poor governance practices.

Studies by Credit-Suisse and Dow Jones as well as study in Canada, Norway, and the US have established that having women in leading roles across organization appears to provide tangible benefits to financial returns, innovation, and success at early stage development.

However, the energy sector continues to be male-dominated. The absence of gender equality can be observed both in industrialized and emerging/developing countries. The reasons for this could be categorized into five key issues, according to Professor Tom Schuller: discrimination, caring responsibilities, lack of vertical networks, lack of self-confidence, and ‘positive choice’ to stay employed below their level of competence.

31. **Mr. Anouar Gharbi**, Secretary General of Geneva Council for International Affairs and Development was the second speaker to deliver his presentation on women’s participation and sustainable energy. He began by recalling Bali Declaration 2017 which underlines that inequality, including gender discrimination is one of the greatest global challenges. In the context of energy, he stated that energy transition is essential in the ways of producing, consuming, and thinking to fight against poverty and inequalities. And as often in development, women play an absolutely central role.

Women and men are affected differently by energy policies due to their varying roles. The rural women are engaged predominantly in agriculture and small-scale income-generating activities often without access to dependable energy that can be used for agricultural operations, food processing, water pumping, and irrigation. This, coupled with climate change related risks, exacerbates the drudgery of their daily work and stifles their economic prospects. On the other hand, provision of electricity frees up women’s time by increasing their efficiency, and UN Women’s research found that there is a strong willingness from women to pay for clean energy alternatives such as solar lights, solar home systems, and solar pumps.

Further on his presentation, Mr. Gharbi showed how women can play in enabling access to energy. He mentioned the opportunity for women entrepreneurship in sustainable energy sector, as they hold strong social capital in communities. However, there are challenges remain such as the limited awareness and lack of technical skills. Thus, it is important to integrate women into technical training activities for the energy professions, train women on gender-responsive energy planning, and enable their effective participation in policy making.

In conclusion, he called parliamentarians and relevant stakeholders to ensure the equal participation of men and women in all stages of projects and political choices, as well as promote the adoption of modern alternative energy that meets the needs of poor women and families. He hoped that the access to electricity and renewable energy are significantly improved, in order to provide happiness and generate positive impacts for women.

32. Third Speaker was **Mrs. Rosa Vivien Ratnawati**, Director General for Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste & Toxic Substances Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia.

She started her presentation with a devastating fact that poor women in rural areas of developing countries generally have a more difficult time compared to men, due to their traditional socio-cultural roles. They often spend long hours collecting fuelwood and carrying it back home over long distances. The time and labor expended in this way exhausts them and limits their ability to engage in other productive and income-generating activities. Their health suffers from hauling heavy loads of fuel and water, and from cooking over smoky fires. Their opportunities for education and income generation are limited by lack of modern energy services. Their families and communities are likely to remain trapped in poverty. Encouraging women to be treated equally in access to clean and affordable energy is a must.

She further explained that forest area in Indonesia is 120.7 million ha (63.09% of land area) with high biodiversity. Indonesia's natural resources are a significant capital for improving the welfare of people and society, especially in the provision of Renewable Energy (RE). A total of ± 25,863 villages are in and around the forest area, with a population classified as poor, 10.2 million people (36.73% of the total population of Indonesia). At present, more than 40% of households in Indonesia or around 25 million households still use biomass as the main fuel for cooking in rural areas, including Java.

At the end of her presentation, Mrs. Ratnawati listed some key points as her suggestion for gender mainstreaming in sustainable energy access, i.e.:

- Encourage access, participation, control of women and men in every stage of the program cycle, especially in planning for the sustainable energy;
- Involving women start from the planning process, mentoring planning programs and activities according to the community's needs;
- Triggering the movement of energy saving and reducing wastes;
- As 70% of domestic waste comes from the household, homemaker is the one controlling household waste production;
- Innovation on renewable energy;
- Utilizing available and easy-obtained resources;
- Network Development, collaboration with various parties related to synchronization of programs both government, industrial actors, communities, NGOs and CSOs related to energy conservation and diversification programs;
- Develop planning & gender responsive budgeting in the energy sector at the central and regional levels; as well as
- Monitoring and evaluation.

33. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on Women Participation and Sustainable Energy. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Senator Mr. Philip P. Reklai - Palau

Sustainable development means an achievement of three interrelated

development policies: economic, social, and environmental protection. In other word, it is a development which meets the requirement of our present time while protecting the future generation.

Women in parliament is a key factor for achieving sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability. This year's WPFSD carries the theme, Partnership towards Sustainable Energy for All. Energy affects every aspect of our life on this planet. Energy is here to increase productivity and eliminate poverty. Yet, conventional energy stands as the dominant contributor to the global warming. With sound policy adopted by our parliament in legislature, adequate funding, and investment, renewable and clean energy will be more affordable and accessible for marginalized population and future generation.

Palau has set a lofty goal of meeting each 45% renewable energy target by the year 2025. They committed to the successful conclusion of negotiation to reach operative SDGs based on balance economic growth and price stability, while creating a highly competitive social market and economy that aim at goals of full employment.

Palau has joined the community of nations both industrialized and developing in taking action to address the cause and impact of climate change. Palau is particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change principally from the rising sea-level causing an increasing of extreme events such as drought, flood, as well as category 4 and 5 typhoons.

The continuing rise of sea level threatens vehicle, infrastructure, populated settlement, and facilities that support the very livelihood of the island's community. It is no hyperbole to say that climate change poses a threat to their very ways of life. Thus, it is imperative that sustainable development be a key objective for all national policy. And this development should try to improve the quality of life on earth for both current and future generations. It is our effort in safeguarding the earth capacity to support life in all its diversity.

View broadly, women have played the important role in global environmental movement, especially in Palau. As a traditional society, women have always been at the full front of Palau policy pushing for equality, and justice. Over the year, women have continued to speak out for policies and practice that safeguard the health, and well-being of the future generation. Women continue to fight for improve living standard and protection of the environment. In almost all countries, women are disproportionately represented among the poor and study have found that the poor in the urban and rural areas of countries, they are the greatest burden of environmental degradation and pollution.

In his conclusion, he offered some suggestions on rectifying inequality and empowering all citizen which can help nations to move forward into future where resources and natural beauty are not sacrificed in the name of commerce.

Hon. Mr. Bara K. Hasibuan - Indonesia

In Indonesia and perhaps developing world in general, women are very much contributors and participants in economic activities, especially in the small and

medium enterprises, for instance home industries. What are the view of the panelist is the main obstacle to their further involvement or empowerment? What is still need to be done by the government and parliament to ensure women participation in the context of sustainable development?

Panelist has indicated the need for women to have a pivotal role in sustainable development. But what are the program? What can be done specifically to ensure that we have an increasing participation of women in the sustainable economy?

When we talk about sustainable development often times there is a tension on the ground when daily needs sometimes contradict with the sustainability in term of values. What can we do to ensure women words and views are heard without leaving behind principles and values of sustainable energy. How can we ensure that we will not create tension with traditional values especially among women in the developing world?

Data state that 49.16% population is female. Therefore women are critical to every aspect of human's life across the world, including sustainable development. Is there any scientific research concerning sustainable energy is really essential, that the role of women at this present time is critical in pushing for sustainable development?

One panelist came up with a strong motto, which essentially calls for the need to inspire women to be treated equally to access clean energy. It is a very noble motto, and he is strongly applaud the panel for introducing that motto. And he thought Indonesia needs that to push women to be treated more equal, especially when it comes to access to clean energy. However, the government has set quite an ambitious target, by 2025 renewable energy will have to account for 23% of their energy mix. But today only 8% of our energy mix comes from renewable.

He thought the progress has been slow. He didn't think that Indonesia can realistically reach the target of 23% by 2025. And again, if Indonesia wants to reach that ambitious target, we need to ensure that there is the strong participation of women in developing renewable as the main sources of our energy mix.

Hon. Mrs. Fatimah Khamees - Syria

She commented previous statement from Indonesia, about almost half population in the world is female. She strongly stated that women are the whole community. Not because she is a woman, but because women help nurture future generations. Women can be referred to as society as a whole.

Syria's constitution has guaranteed the equality of women and men in education even until higher level and in the world of work. This provides opportunities for women to be able to actively participate in the sustainable development process. Women in Syria play important role in economy and industry. And women are always beside men to support them, and to support each other.

Not just in parliament, women in Syria are in important positions and play a decision-making role in ministers, police, engineers, scientists and teachers. And now, women in Syria hope and dream of a more stable and safe

condition for themselves and their communities.

Due to current situation in Syria, many women suffer, many women lost their children. But women like Phoenix, always try to defend themselves. Wherever there is growth, wherever there is the potential to love, women will be there.

She further emphasize, that women also play their roles in building sustainable energy process. Women maintain energy through their involvement in research and social work, especially when they get sufficient funds.

She asked the parliamentarians to condemn what happened in Syria today. It is difficult to achieve all the goals in the SDGS if occupancy, pressure, and oppression, are still carried out by some countries against other countries.

Mrs. Oyundari Navaan-Yunden - Mongolia

SDGs issues are crucial for Mongolia. With extreme weather, Mongolia experience weather that can reach 30 centigrade in summer, and in the winter, the weather, can go as low as -30 or -40. The problems related to sustainable energy and reliable energy become important, especially for women. Considering vulnerable climate especially with the fast territory, there are lots of family in rural areas who does not have access to energy resources. The cost of energy is equal to 7 cent for 1 KW. It becomes too expensive for Mongolia to pay for this energy, and it is even more for import energy from Russia.

Mongolia has a 12–13% use of renewable energy. However, they don't make/reuse solid waste like Indonesia. She wondered on the percentage of solid waste Indonesia is using. What is the comparison to the world as a whole for solid waste to be use as energy source?

Being all the time a sunny country, even in winter, Mongolia relies on the use of solar energy. However, solar panel have becoming quite an expensive source for the energy. Are there any ways to decrease the cost of solar energy for everyday consumption?

Hon. Dr. Ali Mahmoud Mohamed - Sudan

The last panelist has given a very relevant data and he believes women's participation must also be facilitated through policy. If legislation does not support women, it will be very difficult for women to get support in public policy. We cannot look at women separately because they are part of society, part of our family, part of the village, and part of the city. When we see a bigger picture about the role of women, we must develop the role of women so that we can develop that community.

One other point that the last speaker mentioned was that many women had to suffer from firewood, cooking, and also experienced pollution. When the community developed well, and living conditions improved, women will get a positive impact from their activities.

In Sudan, the participation of women in parliament was around 30%. Legislation provides space for women to participate in local or regional elections. At the moment, Sudan has two women vice presidents to the parliament. Women in Sudan also sit in the Supreme Court, hold ministerial positions, and are also involved in civic jobs.

He also conveyed that female doctors in Sudan are more than male doctors. In general, he asked that the forum must see the role of women as important actors in the development of society and the economy. They must also reduce the gap between rural and urban areas.

Hon. Mr. Anusart Suwanmongkol - Thailand

Everybody agree that women are primarily household energy manager. Energy poverty disproportionately affect women and girl more than man. He had two questions/remarks to the last panelist, on the issue of waste management. Is there any gender issue in managing plastic waste? At practical level, how can you engage, inform, and educate women in the limited use of plastic and in the waste minimization. And lastly, at yesterday's discussion, he was impressed by the issue that raised by Hon. Indonesian MP, Mrs. Saraswati on the use of plastic bottle in this conference room.

34. The Speaker responded:

Mrs. Rosa Vivien Ratnawati appreciated that there are a common perception and agreement among participations that women are important. On questions asked from Indonesia, as Indonesia has many cultures and ethnic, they can empower women through local cultural leaders or through village leaders. Usually, women obey local leader and follow local wisdom. At the moment, the Ministry involves municipality and local community on how to empower women, e.g., on reducing the plastic waste. She believed Indonesia needs to switch the paradigm, that the waste can be a source of energy.

With the question from Mongolia on the high cost of wind power, she informed the floor that we produce waste on daily basis, but we don't know where to dump it, causing landfill. The alternative is to use or reuse the waste. We can use it as the source of energy. The result of the waste that cannot be used should be controlled in the landfill. That's the Indonesian solution to reduce the waste and at the same time get the energy.

She concluded her respond with a notion that steps might look slow on renewable energy as Indonesia only reach half the target at the moment. To change the mindset of an easy way to use energy from fossil fuel to renewable energy would take times. It also means, changing the way of life. Start with separating the waste, reuse what can be used, utilize it as energy, recycle, etc. The effort should be from upstream and downstream. Government program from the top (downstream), and waste management from the bottom (upstream).

Dr. Matthew Bell agreed with the comment from Senator from Palau, as we are heading to catastrophic climate change. Regardless international action or miraculous intervention it will still impact industries. Australia are very mindful of climate change and transition to renewable energy.

He pointed out that there a number of action taken through a different jurisdiction that has proven to be quite successful in raising the profile for women and accelerating their progression to a senior position with greater

influence. Some of the most simplistic levels are disclosure from listing requirement perspective from listing agencies around the world. Some US listing requirements has made organization give a percentage on women on board. It drives the expectation that there should be increasing female representation on the listed board. We have seen significant uptake in the last few years. Truly embarrassment having to say to a board of organization that 'you have no woman on your board'.

He also saw the need to highlight the successes from women in leading position today. As Syria notice, we have a significant example of where women like Phoenix and proven themselves beyond their peers. And he thought this is the opportunity to be able to do that actually enable those around parliament to see how powerful impact of women can have in leading role.

One of the areas that he touched in his talk was the ability for people to champion and to become a mentor for talented women within an organization or outside your direct organization. What is being quite successful in a number of a country has been male-champion for a change.

Mr. Anouar Gharbi followed up on Dr. Bell replies related to action to be taken, i.e. talking to parliamentarians. The role of the parliamentarian is to vote the budget, and parliamentarians could allocate some specific budget to the NGO who are working on this area. Further, he mentioned that parliament could change national legislation or local legislation to enhance and to give more power to those who are working on the areas.

He also encouraged to learn best practices on empowering women such as in Indonesia and Tunisia. Tunisia decided three or four years ago to plan millions of olive trees. Most or around 90% of the workers on this area were women. They planted olive oil tree, a renewable product and also give the opportunity to the woman.

He repeatedly stressed the important role and responsibility of the parliament. Parliaments know exactly what to do, and from yesterday's sessions, NGOs have the opportunity to remind parliamentarians through advocating. One of parliamentarians' role is to control the government and to ensure that they are in line on this.

35. Responding to panel's replies, **Hon. Mr. Kitti Wasinondh** (Thailand) delivered his final remarks on seconded respond from Sudan on inclusivity. Thailand has been supporting women all along. He was not only talking about gender equality but also inclusivity of other aspects, like to include young generation. The floor talked about a new mindset, new social behavior, and people from different generation is very important. When we talked about education, students will contribute to the change of mindset, change of social behavior. People of less fortunate or people in rural areas should be also included in our aim for sustainable development. Our final target should be inclusive development and inclusivity.
36. In her conclusion as the chairperson to the session, **Dr. Dina Melhem** summed up that what is needed is equitable benefit sharing at all community,

including all the sector of this community, women, people of disadvantage, as well as youth. She would like to thank the panelist. There were lots of very good recommendation, action points, key ideas that came from the panelist and the audience. She saw the importance of women leadership in private and public sectors in ensuring that they are represented and they are able to represent the need as well as their capacity and skill they bring.

These should be reflected in the policy and the legal frame that will be adopted at the state level to ensure the achievement of SDGs, including Goal No. 7 and Goal No. 5. Policies that reflect these ideas are important to have realistic measurable indicators and milestone as well to be able to achieve these elements.

Fourth Plenary Session

The Way Forward: Parliamentary Action for Universal Access to Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Energy (Call For Action)

36. The fourth plenary session of the 2nd WPFSD was held at 11:15 on Thursday, 13 September 2018 at Denpasar Ballroom, The Patra Bali Hotel. The session was chaired by **Hon. Dr. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf**, Chairperson of the Committee for InterParliamentary Cooperation, House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

37. As the first speaker, **H.E. Mr. Mustafa Sentop**, Vice Speaker of Grand National Assembly of Turkey, started his presentation with brief highlight on Turkey.

Turkey's population is 87 million, and the 17th largest economy in the world. In 2017, Turkey went through a process of industrialization with an increasing population, urbanization and changes in consumption of natural resources. He considered that climate change and global warming, and energy efficiency agenda play a very important role in improving the security of energy supplies, and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases in a fast manner.

The transition of renewable energy is very large and there is a lot of potential that Turkey has in this regard. Their share of renewable energy in 2017 was 45% as a result of increasing demand for 4000 MW of hydroelectric power and also from solar power, and 1000 MW of biomass and 1000 MW of geothermal.

Turkey supports international institutions in producing clean and environmentally friendly energy that increases competitiveness and environmental protection. In the future, Turkey sees limitations on production as well as increased employment. Data from their statistics center states 6.1 million Turkish buildings, 87% of these are settlements. There are more than 20 million households. Every year more than 100 thousand new buildings were added, and as said before Turkey transforms its building stock to be more efficient and make existing buildings more efficient.

Energy efficiency actions in line with the strategic plan in this building

sector have 12 actions identified to improve energy efficiency for buildings. And this is a part of the Goal No. 7 that is affordable, reliable, and sustainable, yet modern energy. This is the next target, which is ensuring access to affordable and reliable energy, increasing the portion of renewable energy by 2030 and doubling energy efficiency by 2030.

And for target 7.1, he mentioned that worldwide access is at level 87% and about 1 billion people still need that access. Every year around 86 million people can still access electricity. For those who cannot, around 90% live in Asia and Africa and commonly in rural areas.

For target 7.2, Turkey built hydroelectric power plants with 45% have been installed at the end of 2017. In the past year, energy investment in Turkey has been focused on renewable energy with its supporting mechanism.

Policymakers have several choices in terms of energy, economy, social development and goals related to the environment. Lack of investment on physical infrastructure would slows down the country's development processes. We should strive to use natural resources to improve welfare in a sensitive and responsible manner.

38. **Hon. Ms. Stefana Miladinovic**, Deputy Chair of the Parliamentary Committee on Spatial Planning, Transport, Infrastructure, and Telecommunications, Parliament of Serbia who is also the WPL Ambassador was the second speaker in this session. She began by highlighting that sustainable development is well covered by public policies in the Republic of Serbia, with all 17 goals are contained in the main development policies and numerous national multi-sectoral plans and strategies. For Serbia as a candidate country, the issue of 2030 Agenda is important in the context of its EU accession, because the declared goals permeate through the pre-accession process.

She then explained the commitment and efforts of Serbian government in implementing the SDGs, as her country is one of 70 member states of the Open Working Group for defining SDGs, and the Inter-governmental Group of Experts on SDGs financing. At the national level, Serbia established the Inter-Ministerial Working Group for SDGs implementation in April 2016. The parliament also plays its role by establishing the National Assembly Focus Group for the SDGs implementation control mechanism. This focus group consists of the parliamentary committees' representatives from various fields, covering all 17 objectives of the 2030 Agenda. It also provides supports to legal system through dialogue with other relevant stakeholders, and ensure additional funding for SDGs implementation through their budgeting process.

Serbian parliamentarians give special attention to green politics — in addition to standing committees of the National Assembly, they have 2 informal parliamentary groups namely Green Parliamentary Group, and Serbian Parliamentary Energy Policy Forum. They have fostered several cooperation and strategic partnerships with several stakeholders, such as the GIZ and the Secretariat of Energy Community. Serbia also hosted the Regional Seminar on the SDGs for the Parliaments of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Specifically for Goal 7 in ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable

and modern energy for all, she mentioned following strategies that are being implemented by her country: i) National Strategy for Energy Development by 2025 with projections by 2030; ii) Waste Management Strategy 2010-2019; iii) National Environmental management program; and iv) Strategy of Mineral Resources Management by 2030.

In conclusion, she called all parliamentarians to work together in transferring SDGs into enforceable national laws that correspond to the development priorities specific to the country in question and that are adjusted to them; systematically monitor the application of such laws; and ensure that the government is accountable to the people for national progress on achieving the 2030 agenda. She also reiterated the importance of using the resources of all relevant committees, and have a mechanism for coordination that can help Parliament to systematically monitor the overall progress towards the national goals, as well as provide leadership and focus on parliamentary work with regard to SDGs.

39. As the last speaker of the last session, **H.E. Mr. Joseph Osei Owusu**, First Deputy Speaker of Parliament of Ghana, Member of Parliament of Ghana, began his presentation with general statement that universal access to affordable and sustainable energy is two subjects that well-articulated in the Forum.

To understand the importance of this meeting's goal, and what is required of every country, the government need to consider the four dimensions of Goal 7, i.e. affordability, reliability, sustainability, and modernity. These dimensions are not mutually exclusive, in some cases, they entail each other.

He also mentioned the priority in Ghana to ensure that sustainable access to clean modern energy for household and productive uses as a means of achieving accelerated goals. The goals are shared through job creation and poverty reduction. Energy provide services to meet many basic human needs, particularly heating, mechanical part, as in water pond and transport, and generally the light. Energy sources must speed the need of public on affordable, reliable, and sustainable.

Affordability will be meaningless if the provision of energy is unreliable. Ghana Sustainable Energy for All Action Agenda is based primarily on the country's action plan developed in 2012. It is incorporated into the countries energy sector policies and programs and input from other stakeholders' ministries and agencies. Action agenda is just premise on three pillars of access to energy, renewable energy, and energy efficiency.

He further explained that Ghana has set for itself the target of achieving universal access to logistic by the year 2020. In line to the country's national energy strategy made in 2010. Ghana makes some strike over the year in increasing our good supply. After 2008, about 66.7 of the country had access to the electricity.

On renewable energy, Ghana committed to the sustainable development and productive use of renewable energy. Renewable energy, currently being interpreted in Ghana are wind, biomass, hydropower (a minor one), ocean, and waste energy particularly from public facilities. The government of Ghana

intent to improve energy efficiency by reducing transmission of the source at the rate of 3.3% by the year 2020. To achieve this target the needed legislation has been passed by parliament.

However, to be able to perform this effectively, he proposed the parliament to include a knowledge-based activities for members of parliament. It can be achieved by taking members through workshops and programs -such as this Forum-, providing readable material informing members on the goals, and prospect, and achievement of product countries, which encourage them to strive to achieve that.

He then suggested members to search up specific committees at the various parliaments. And established committees specifically designed to ensure that the mandate to oversee the activities of the ministries.

40. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on The Way Forward: Parliamentary Action for Universal Access to Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Energy (Call for Action). The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Hon. Mr. Sandith Samarasinghe - Sri Lanka

Called all parliamentarians to work together since every citizen should be able to access energy as their fundamental rights. He stated that because of conflicts and natural disasters in some countries, there are citizen who left behind. In this regard, parliamentarians have the responsibility to ensure that at least by 2025 most of them will have the universal access to energy. He further added that when we look at different parliaments and governments, some of them still have not implemented the SDGs into their national policy and legislation. It should be an integral part of not only the government's activities, but also in our society as a whole. In doing so, hopefully we can meet the 2030 agenda and make sure that no one is left behind.

Hon. Mr. Kitti Wasinondh MP - Thailand

Informed the floor that sub-committee on SDGs in Thai Parliament are sharing their works with one of the UN Regional Office in Bangkok for a possible role of our parliament independent assessment of the implementation of SDGs in Thailand. This to include the implementation of Goal No. 7, Goal No. 12, and Goal No. 17 on partnership. This might set an example that the parliament can play that role on the independent assessment.

The second one is on fair legislation for the consumer. It is normal especially in developing country we have to accommodate and support all energy forum as well as the investors doing investment in the energy sector. But again, sometimes there is no balance of interest for the consumer. He thought the parliament can work on that.

His third point was introduction of supporting legislation, regulation, and missions for renewable energy production and consumption. He thought that at the moment, most renewable energy or alternative energies are not so commercially viable due to its cost and competition with the fossil energy. But there are a lot of things we can do to support, sometimes legally subsidies the

use of renewable energy.

He also made suggestion to promote the change of mind setting social behavior to education, public campaign for green, clean, and renewable energy, as well as efficiency on energy use. And lastly, he made suggestion on focus group, green parliamentary group, and parliamentary forum at domestic, regional, as well as international network and coalition. Those would include the government authority, private sector, energy industry, financial agency, as well as local community and consumer organization. And on a regional and international level, we can work through the regional hub that we already existing like in this region ASEAN, APAC, and perhaps inter-regional hub as well.

Sen. Mrs. J. Uduch Sengebau Senior - Palau

While energy is a universal need, the production of conventional energy is still one of the biggest contributors to climate change which in turn affects the island-nations the most, such as Palau and other Pacific countries. Bali Declaration acknowledges that issues affecting our nation's development are those related to the family, such as the effect of urbanization and migration to those family unit. Thus, she believed that women's participation in this discussion is also the key. The declaration also introduced measures to improve the status, role, and participation of women, as it states "must be given high priority." She added that women have a fundamental rights to enjoy equality in all aspects of life, and they must fully participate in the SDGs process.

Particularly for Palau, despite the fact that women are strong in their traditional culture, they are not adequately represented in the decision making process, including in the issues of environment and development at the national, local, and international levels. She also stated that having the expertise of women is important in an integrated approach of implementing SDGs.

She then highlighted some comments and recommendations: i) the need to change the public mindset, as conventional energy is cheaper than renewable and alternative energy. It will be more beneficial to have practical approach, such as a concrete program that women in rural communities can use in taking care of their homes and communities; ii) In order to empower women in rural communities, it's important to make alternative energy be affordable and reliable. We need to look into subsidies that the government can offer; and iii) Moving forward and continue the discussion on how to provide energy at the lower cost to the community.

Hon. Mr. Khaled ALABOUD - Syria

Syria strives to provide affordable and reliable energy that currently still relies on fossil fuels. They also try to find alternatives such as solar energy that available throughout the year. They depend on solar energy to produce electricity. However, terrorism which is also supported by external factors within the past 8 years has caused serious damage to infrastructure in Syria. Now, they are fighting terrorism and trying to rebuild their country and provide renewable or sustainable energy sources for all parties working with

stakeholders, the government, parliamentarians, as well as NGOs. We also strive to develop sustainable energy in the future.

Mongolia

Hon. Dr. Ali Mahmoud Mohamed - Sudan

All speakers in this forum and all participants agreed that energy is a very important and decisive problem. The World Bank declares that there are 1 billion people in the world without access to clean energy. We call for the availability of alternative energy, especially in countries that have renewable energy availability, such as wind power. We have heard the example of Turkey and many African countries with solar power.

Dr. Mohamed pointed out that the problem sometimes is in the initial capital and on the effort to close the gap between urban and rural areas. As we focus on the 17th SDGs of the UN, we must also focus on finding clean energy sources.

For further discussion on SDGs as the way forward, he suggested that the Forum could discuss the funding of energy project in the future. Funding is very crucial as ideas, technical elements, as well as production of energy would not be feasible without funds.

Mediterranean (Palestine)

Hon. Mrs. Dennitah Ghati - Kenya

She gave a view highlights on gender equality in Kenya. It is enshrined within the constitution of Kenya, provide that the issue shall take measure that includes legislation and affirmative watch of program and policy. The principle as stated in the constitution is that not more than 2/3 of elective or appointed body may be comprised of member of the same gender.

As to energy, it has been driven Kenya's Long-term Development Plan. Within the last couple of years, there has been a steady increase in women participation in the energy sector in Kenya. The continuance of both men and women in solving energy problem is essential in contribution to upcoming eco-friendly energy solution. Women are the main users of energy, under special energy for lighting and cooking.

In practical action, women empowerment is made through involvement in over 700 women self-help groups. Getting more women to involve means making them part of economic development. A few years back, USAID held a Vocational Training & Education for Clean Energy (VOC TEC) Program in Kenya with all women participants. The program was to enhance the local knowledge and skills among women operating small-scale clean energy system, with a goal of having more female trainer on board. The program has supported more women the energy space to build on their confidence by creating a conducive environment to learn this skill.

Last year, Kenya has 22 female license solar technician out of 375. It is an improvement from 2015, where there were only five out of 212 female licensed technicians.

To sum up, she highlighted that Kenyan Parliament has a big improvement in decision making on legislation. Kenya National Assembly has 67 elected women. And they also have three women in government.

41. The Speaker responded:

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Bali Commitment

41. Discussion on Bali Commitment was held at 14:45 on Thursday, 13 September 2018 at Denpasar Ballroom, The Patra Bali Hotel. The session was chaired by **Hon. Dr. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf**, the Chairperson of Interparliamentary Cooperation Committee of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

An MP from Ghana made some suggestion that in prosecuting the Agenda on Sustainable Development, one will have to consider the availability of the resource. Especially in promoting sustainable energy used. When we do not trace and track the resource allocated than it comes to nothing. He thought they would come to a place for assurance that in the application of fund toward this, we are able to cut out corruption.

On technical term, he made a suggestion for the last paragraph on page 1. There was a word missing. He suggested to add “in” to the sentence. And the statement goes like:

“Reaffirming further that all Goals of the SDGs are interconnected and therefore progress in affordable and clean energy can affect other progress on poverty eradication, gender equality, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, food security, health, clean water and sanitation;”

And on page 2, bullet 4, he reminded the floor that they cannot say WPFSD is the “only” global parliamentary forum. Inter-Parliamentary Union have a similar forum. Therefore, it is better to use the word “key” instead of “only”. The statement goes like:

4. Continue regular holdings of WPFSD as the “only” global parliamentary forum to facilitate exchange of views, knowledge, and best practices towards the achievement of SDGs 2030. In this regard, national Parliaments interested to host the forthcoming meetings of the WPFSD or its related meetings can communicate their intention to the previous host of the WPFSD.

Bali Commitment is an outcome document of what they have been discussed within two days. Last year they had the Bali Declaration, and this year they had Bali Commitment. It is a commitment because the Forum is a non-legal binding forum. Therefore, the Bali Commitment consist all participants commitment to achieve SDGs in respect to each participants’ country.

Closing Session

43. The Closing Session of the 2nd WPFSD was held at 15:15 on Thursday, 13 September 2018 at Denpasar Ballroom, The Patra Bali Hotel. The session was chaired by Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, **H.E. Dr. Fadli Zon**.

He thanked all participants of 2nd WPFSD for ensuring the success of the Forum's agenda. He appreciated the contribution made by all partner organizations, NGOs, and CSOs.

Sustainable energy is indeed critical considering the limited amount of fossil fuel while the global demand for energy continues to increase along with the growing world population. Meanwhile, renewable energy has the potential to provide continuous supply of clean energy, free from pollution, and thus reducing the negative impact of climate change. For this reason, the international community, the developing countries, in particular, need easier access to advance technology, to enable them to optimally develop, explore, and utilize renewable energy.

He was fully certain that the meeting of the 2nd WPFSD generated more ideas and encourage them to initiate the follow-up action that needs to be taken, and to prepare the necessary steps in ensuring sustainable, renewable energy development in their respective countries as have been outlined in the agreed outcome document the Bali Commitment.

With the conclusion of his remarks, H.E. Dr. Fadli Zon officially adjourned the 2nd WPFSD.