

## PANEL DISCUSSION AND Q&A SESSION II, FORUM DAY 1 MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 2012

### By

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At the beginning of the session, students sought Indonesian speaker's advice on how developing countries can combat the climate changes in the context that big countries are against the Kyoto Protocol. Dr. Ir. Djadjang Sukarna answered the questions by presenting some evidences of how Indonesia, the fourth world's largest country, is either joining force and individually trying its best to reduce emissions: Indonesian government is targeting to reduce at least 36% of the emissions and paying more attention to prevent deforestation by restricting any exploitation, except to ensure forests to become the area for reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emission.

Responding to the query of how to encourage people to use energy more efficiently, Datuk Ir. Ahmad Fauzi bin Hasan shared an interesting idea of developing a culture of using energy in an efficient manner before developing the habit and the approach of providing forms of motivation incentives to citizens. For example, in Malaysia, the country established a scheme called SAVE program which aims to create a culture of efficient energy usage among general public and business entities. This program encourages consumers use energy in an effective manner by giving rebates to consumers on particular appliances that account for the biggest part of household electricity bills. Simultaneously, Malaysia also set strict energy rules by implementing the Efficient Management of Energy Regulations.

Regarding the Feed-in Tariff initiative that Malaysia enforced in December 2011, students asked whether this scheme can be a burden to the public due to the additional energy cost. Datuk Ir. Ahmad Fauzi bin Hasan resolved the students' concerns by comparing cost and benefit of this program: Although public has to contribute to the fund, it is just 1% of the total contribution. Moreover, Feed-in Tariff not only requires contribution from the public but also provides Malaysian households an opportunity to earn money by putting up solar PV (photovoltaic) onto the roof and selling to the grid.

The importance of cooperation from private sector and global partnership in seeking sustainable energy options was also highlighted in the session. Dr. Ir. Djadjang Sukarna stressed that most of Indonesian energy programs are developed by private sector and the country also launched several regulations to encourage this sector. Also, the country is running a program called HIVP (High Voltage-High Power) which gives opportunities for private sector to develop energy. Regarding international partnership in reducing deforestation, the Indonesian speaker shared that Indonesia has been cooperating with Denmark, Norway and Malaysia in preventing deforestation and other international organizations through the summit in Bali to limit CO<sub>2</sub> emission.

