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POSITION PAPER

Information Transparency for Just Energy Transition Partnership

Position Paper
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Preface

The adage of “the good intentions do not necessarily bring goodness” describes Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP). It is a new funding model in the international partnership frame to assist fossil energy transition to clean energy in developing countries. Indonesia is one of the countries promised to receive US\$ 20 billion or Rp300 trillion in financing. The budget is quite large, but the amount of grants and the portion of debt in financing this energy transition remains unclear.

Besides Indonesia, South Africa has first implemented JETP with a value of US\$ 8.5 billion. However, civil society in South Africa found various issues in this program. Started from agreement transparency to development of clean energy transition in the implementation that is far from expectation. In the aftermath, JETP agreement with South Africa raised concern of civil society considering only part of the budget is in the grant form. Therefore, Indonesia needs to learn from South Africa concerning JETP implementation to avoid the similar consequences.

It means the good intentions are not enough in energy transition, it also need to be implemented in a good way. From South Africa, we can learn the good ways to create JETP to be more accountable, transparent and participative. Journalist and mass media can encourage the realization of good ways in Indonesia.

Unfortunately, only a few journalist and mass media in Indonesia has complete understanding on JETP. As a result, there are only a few qualities coverage on JETP in Indonesia. Therefore Alliance of Independent Journalist (AJI) of Indonesia with the support from Indonesia Cerah Foundation create position paper “Information Transparency for JETP”. AJI expects this document can encourage journalist and mass media to understand the urgency, opportunity and potential issues in JETP.

Qualified understanding of journalist and mass media will make JETP coverage more solid. Therefore, mass media can run better social control functions to more accountable, transparent and participative JETP implementation. The expectation of fossil energy transition to clean energy can be fulfilled. “The grill will not far from the fire.”

Have a good reading

Sasmito
President of AJI



Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) is a new funding model in the international partnership framework to assist fossil energy transition to clean energy in developing countries. Indonesia is one of committed countries with the funding value of US\$ 20 billion. This fund can be a transition energy catalyst and also encourage social economic transformation with lower greenhouse gas emission in implementing just principles. However, the mechanism of the new funding model remains unclear. Some clarities are needed on the amount of grant, the portion of debt and which activity can be funded. The process needs to be transparency and involve people who suffers direct impact, or it will create new sources of problems.

This document is position paper issued by Alliance of Independent Journalist for mass media in Indonesia to have better understanding on urgency, opportunity and potential issue in JETP. Therefore the media can run its function to oversee the energy transition process to be more accountable, transparent and participative and just.

I Introduction

Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) has recently launched a new funding cooperation mechanism. This scheme has the objective to assist developing countries that highly dependent on fossil energy, especially coal, to shift to renewable energy.

The partnership was first announced in the 26th United Nations Climate Change conference in 2021, in Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom. In that time, South Africa was funding with value of US\$ 8.5 millions by governments of Great Britain, USA, France, German, and European union.

On November 16th 2022, G20 summit in Bali announced the second phase of JETP with Indonesia as one of the next beneficiaries of this funding model. Indonesia is promised to receive US\$ 20 billion or Rp300 trillion by International Partners Group (IPG) consisting of the USA, Japan, Great Britain, Canada, Germany, France, Italia, Norway, Denmark, and the European Union.

Next in December 2022, Vietnam also signed a similar partnership with a value of US\$ 15.5 million. So far Indonesian JETP is the biggest energy transition funding in the world.

The objective of Indonesian JETP, as stated in the Joint Statement of Indonesian Government and IPG members, is to achieve some targets, such as reducing greenhouse gas emission from the electric sector in 2030 from 357 million tonnes to 290 million tons CO₂. It is also part of effort toward zero emission in the electric sector in 2050. Another target is accelerating renewable energy utilization to 34% of mix energy in electricity in 2030.

As reported by Indonesian JETP secretariat in May 20th 2023, Indonesian JETP funding consist of US\$ 10 million public funding from IPG members (USA, Japan, Great Britain, Canada, Germany, France, Italia, Norway, Denmark and European Union) and US\$ 10 million from 7 international financial institutions members of Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) which are

HSBC, Citibank, Standard Chartered, Bank of America, Deutsche Bank, MUFG and Macquarie. Based on Joint Statement JETP Indonesia, this initial funding mobilization is targeted to occur within the next 3 to 5 years after the JETP Indonesia funding partnership is agreed upon.

This fund will be delivered in multichannel and multiparty, depending on the investment scheme and project types. The types of funding can be grant, soft loan and *blended finance* which is commercial finance mixed with other types of finance to gain low interest and best condition (lower capital cost).

Currently, there is no information on the percentage of composition of each source funding. However, the Indonesian Government has promised to ensure the type of funding agreed upon is the type of funding with the most appropriate interest rate for Indonesia and does not burden the Indonesian economy.

Government also promises to conduct the right energy transition in Indonesia without disturbing economic growth. On the other side, Indonesia needs the right combination to reduce dependency on coal and develop new renewable energy sources.

World funding support is significant to reach carbon emission reduction acceleration. Moreover, Indonesian government increase reduction emission target from 29% to 31.89% in 2030, independently. It is equivalent to 912 million tons CO₂ reduction, more than previously 835 million tons CO₂. The target of emission reduction in the energy sector (electricity and energy users) also increases from 314 million tons CO₂ to 358 million tons CO₂. Meanwhile with international support, the ambition to reduce emission can reach from the previous target 41% to 43.2%.

The change of target on emission reduction was created before COP ke-27 event in Egypt November 2022. The revision was written in the document *Enhanced National Determined Contribution (E-NDC)* that was submitted by the Indonesian Minister of Environment and Forestry to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* secretariat on September 23rd 2022.

Indonesia has committed to accelerate through various innovations in the land sector, forest management and energy. Such as effective land use and spatial planning, social forestry program, ecosystem recovery, and increasing agricultural productivity. Moreover, with energy conservation, new and renewable energy sources, and better waste management.

Table Enhanced National Determined Contribution 2030

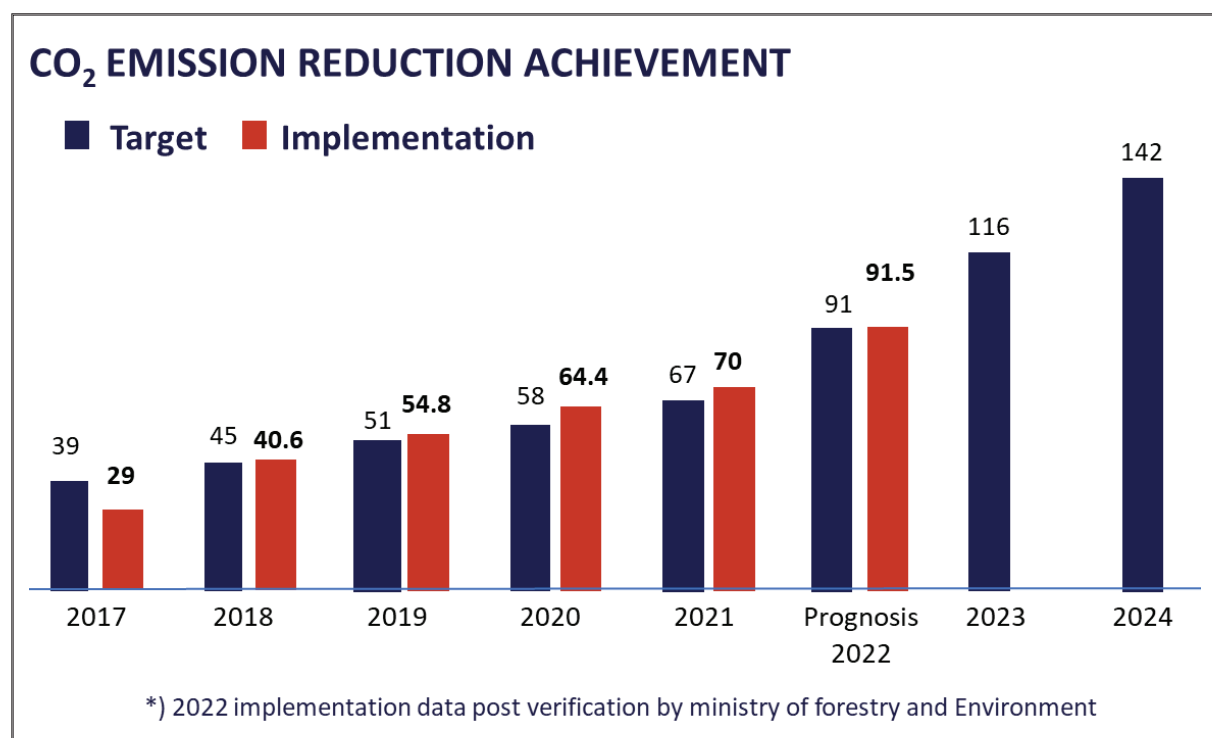
Enhanced NDC 2030

No	Sector	2010 Greenhouse Gas Emission (Million Ton CO ₂ e)	2030 Greenhouse Gas Emission			Emission Decrease	
			BaU	CM1	CM2	CM1	CM2
1.	Energy	453.2	1,669	1,311	1,223	358	446
2.	Waste	88	296	256	253	40	45.3
3.	IPPU	36	70	63	61	7	9
4.	Agriculture	111	120	110	108	10	12
5.	Forestry	647	714	217	-15	500	729
	TOTAL	1,334	2,869	1,953	1,632	915	1,240

Legend:
CM: Counter Measure CM1:Self reliant; CM2: International Aid; IPPU:Industrial process and production use:

Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, 2022

Carbon Emission Reduction Implementation Figure



Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, 2022



Photo: Appolinary Kalashnikova

Government has created the JETP teamwork secretariat in the building of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Jakarta, last February 2023. This place is the center of information, planning and coordination, monitoring and evaluation of JETP projects. In the next six months, the team must finish the early retirement roadmap of the steam power plant, mobilize investment and design funding mechanisms in the *Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP)*.

Another main activity, according to mutual agreement, consists of new renewable energy development, energy efficiency improvement programs, including development of renewable energy supporting industries in Indonesia.

A few months until August 2023, it is a crucial phase for Indonesia to design a comprehensive investment plan and partnership mechanism, with steam power plant early retirement list.

However, until today, there is lack of public information and media coverage on JETP development, including the funding mechanism and its distribution. Whereas mega funding management and mobilization surely must be transparent and accountable especially on financing model on project target and the most important thing on the governance of implementation.

II National Electricity Sector Situation

JETP funding is expected to bring the change, not only transition from fossil energy sources to environmentally friendly renewable energy, but it should also transform energy governance in Indonesia to be more just. Therefore we need to understand the current national electricity sector.

Coal Domination

National electricity sector is still dominated by coal power plants until now. Based on a performance report of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources ESDM, coal power plant capacity in 2022, was 42.1 Gigawatt (GW) or around 51.8% from total capacity of 81.2 GW.

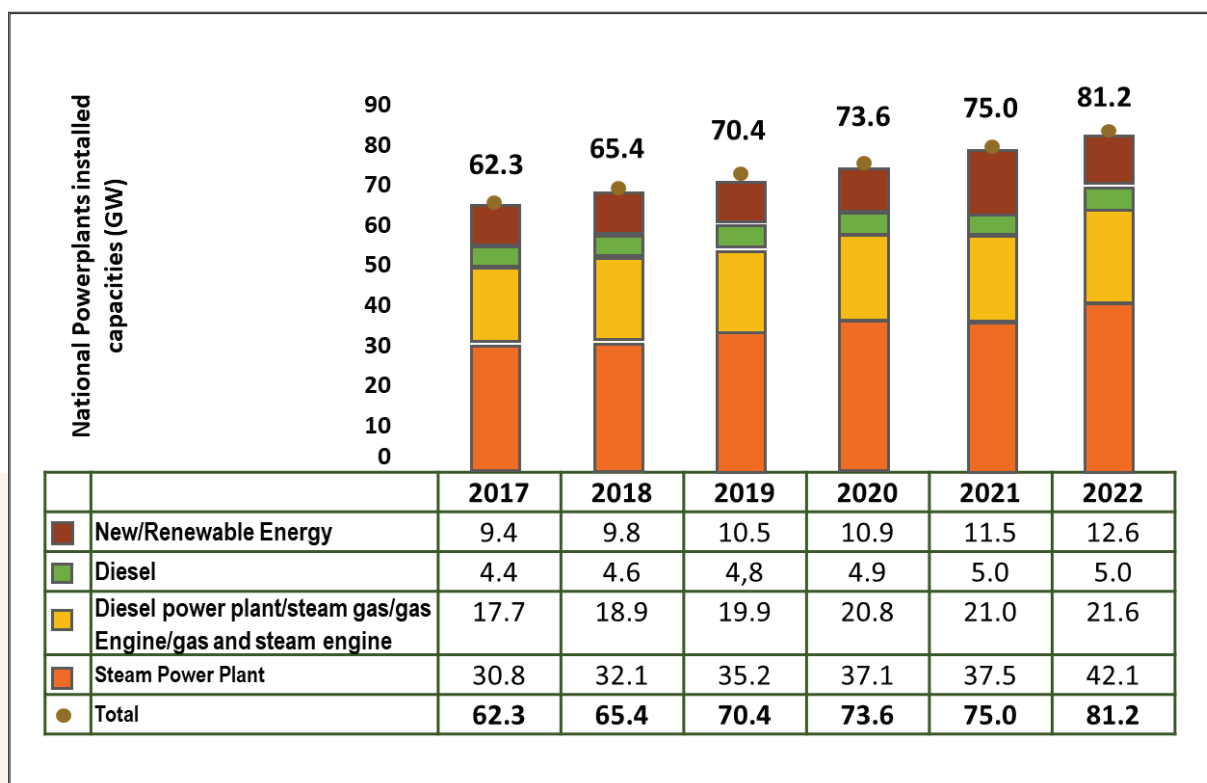
This number was increasing compared to previous year on 37.5 GW or equivalent of 50% from all capacity. Other plants also contribute to carbon emission such as steam power plants, (Gas Power plant (PLTG) /steam gas power plant (PLTGU)/ gas engine power plant/PLTMG) and diesel power plants with 21.6 GW and 5 GW. They have been increasing for the last five years.

Meanwhile renewable energy power plants only have a small increase. Until the end of 2022 operated renewable energy power plant was noted only 12.6 GW (15.5%). From the power contribution, it increased from previous year to 11.5 GW. However, the percentage was relatively the same; 15% (2021) to 15.5% (2022).



Photo: Andrey Metelev

Power Plant Installed Capacity

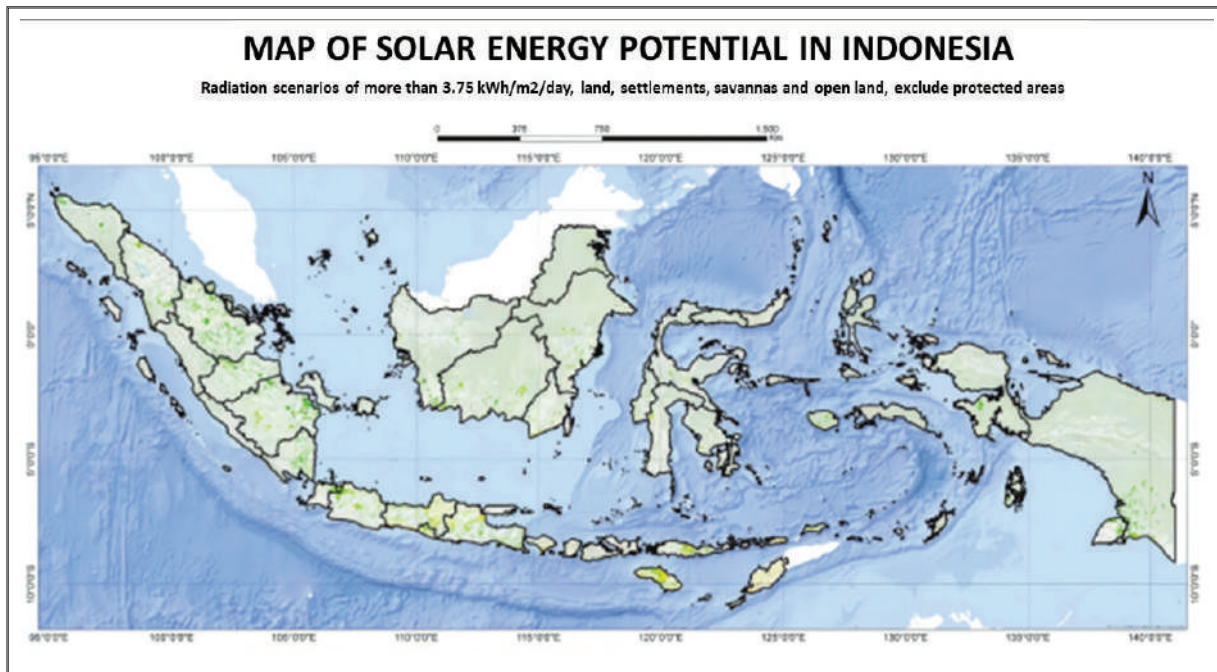


Source: Ministry of Energy and natural resources, 2022

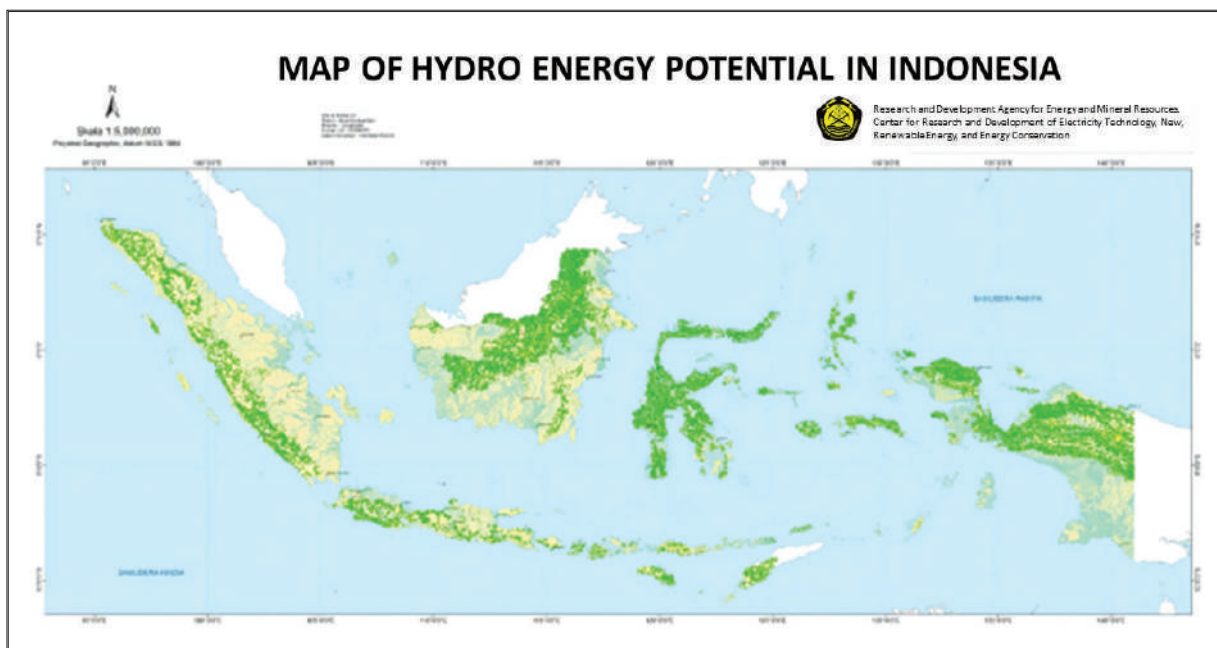
Government has a commitment to increase more environmentally friendly green energy utilization. In the electricity sector, this commitment is stated in the national electricity general plan 2019-2038, where mix energy in electricity is targeted to reach 23%. Electricity supply business plan (RUPTL) 2021-2030 PT PLN stated a green energy development program to reach a target of 23% mix energy in 2025. However, green energy utilization progress is still very slow.

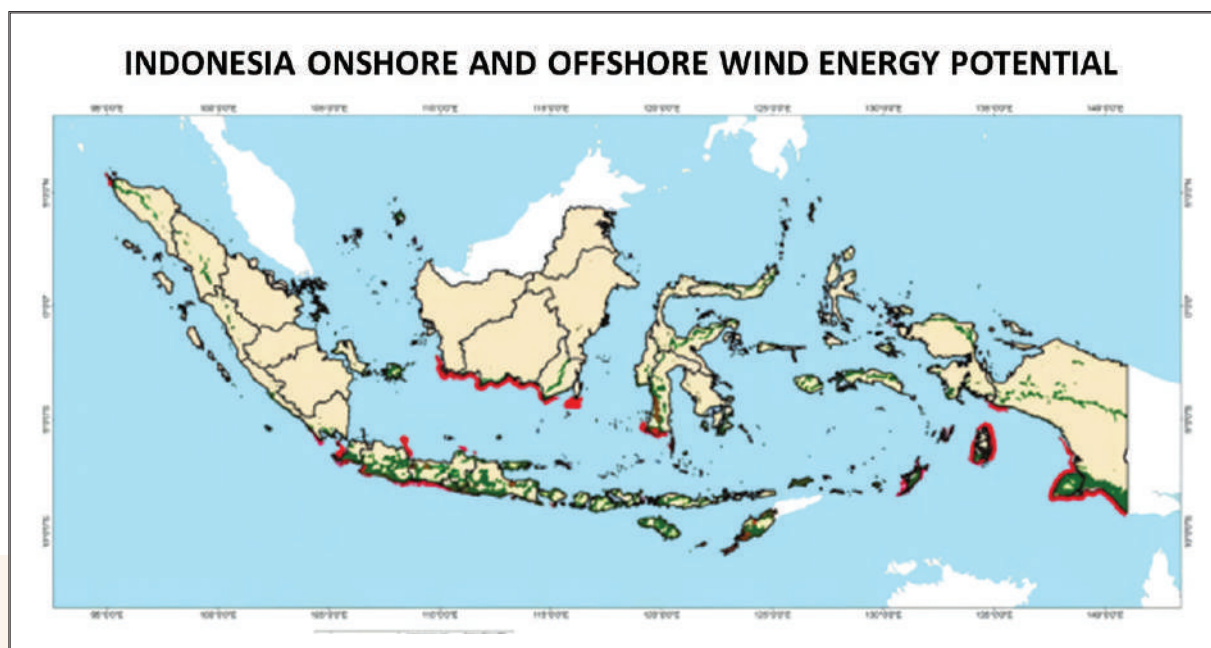
Indonesia actually has giant resources of renewable energy such as water, wind, solar, tidal and geothermal. As a country with the greatest number of volcanoes, Indonesia has high geothermal potential.

The Directorate general of new renewable energy and energy conservation, ministry of energy and mineral resources had measured the total potential of new renewable energy with calculation and simulation/model from raw data analysis, that diversified with field survey. Based on available data, technical potential for new renewable energy power plants is estimated to reach 3,755 GW, from Geothermal with 23 GW, Hydro Plant 95 GW, Solar 3,294 GW, Wind 155 GW, Bio Energy 57 GW, and Tidal as much as 142 GW.

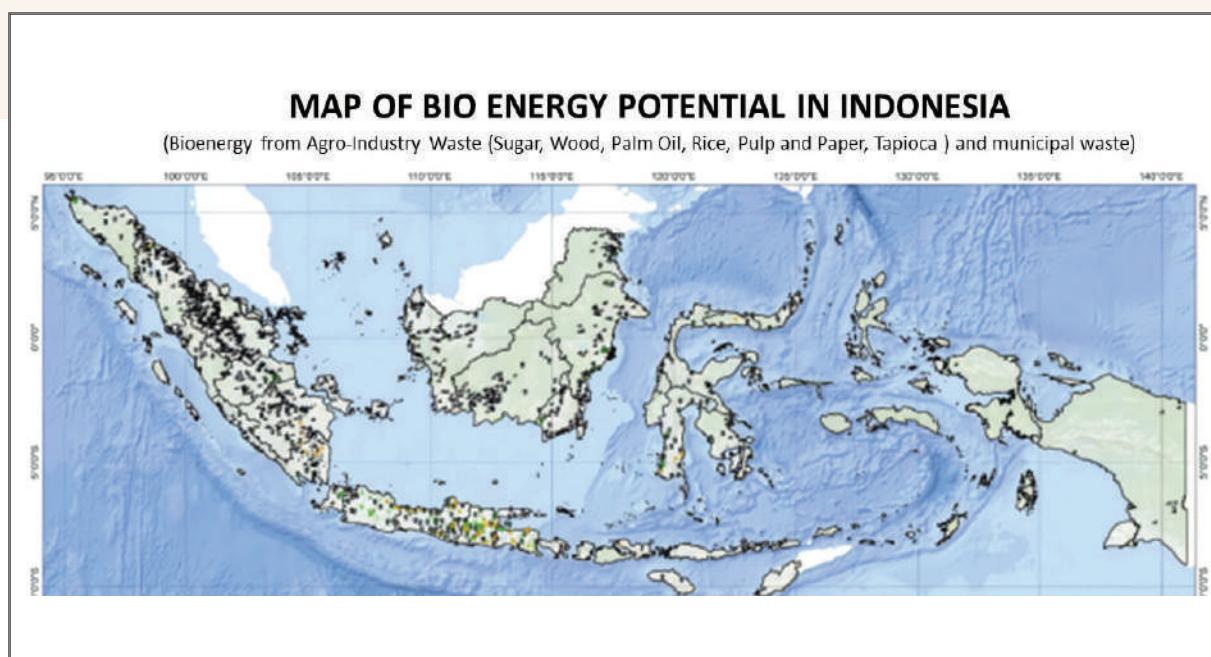


According to the directorate general of new renewable energy, that potential considers resources supply and land availability but it is not considered inadequate power demand in the area and/or transmission network. Referring to Ministry of Energy data, new renewable energy potential that is not yet calculated and accurate has resulted in high initial identification costs for new renewable energy development, as well as reducing interest in investing in its projects.

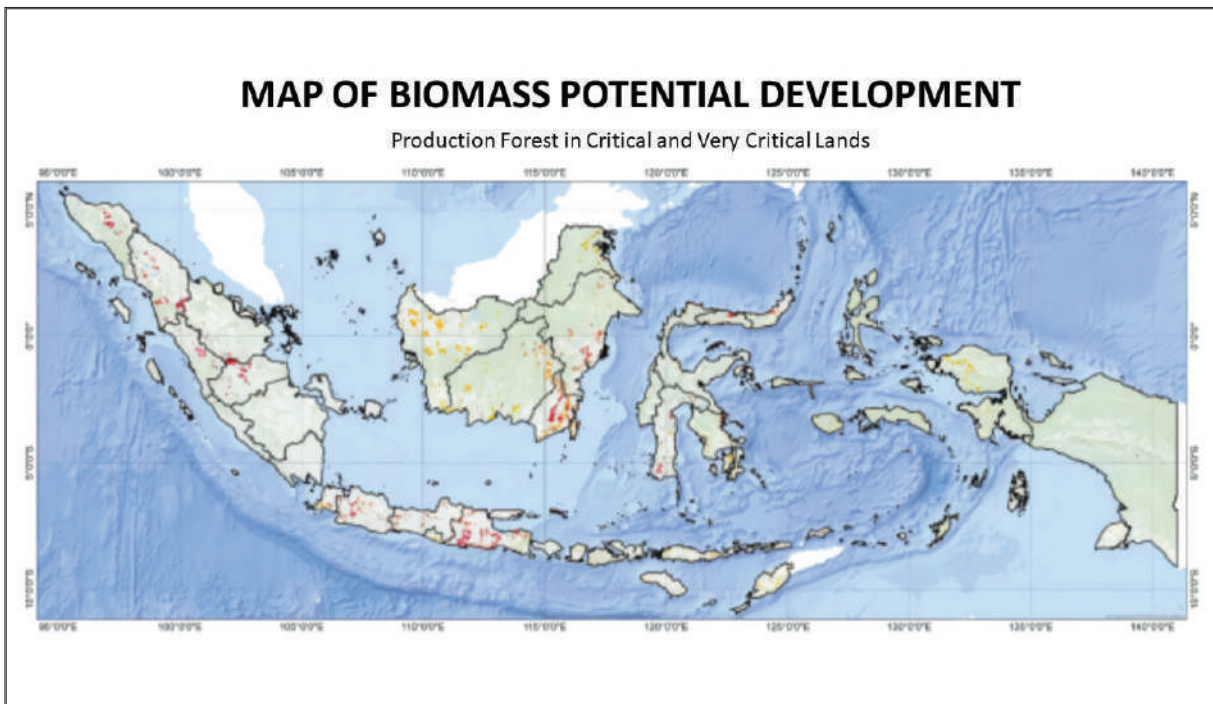




Clean energy potential must be utilized to fulfill increased energy needed. Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and is expected to become the fourth largest economy in the world by the middle of this century. The energy choices Indonesia makes now and in the coming decades have a significant impact on world energy markets and international efforts to achieve shared climate goals.



Indonesia, had committed to reach clean energy with net zero emission at the latest in 2060 – it is an ambitious task considering growth objective and state status as consumer and biggest coal exporter in the world. However, with transition to *net zero emission* that offer various economic opportunities, Indonesia started to implement policy and frameworks that can help achieve these targets while moving towards advanced economic status.



To help realize this grand ambition, the IEA – at the request of the Indonesian government and coinciding with the G20 – has developed a comprehensive roadmap towards zero emission clean energy by 2060. This roadmap charts the energy transition over the coming decades. The analysis in the Energy Sector Roadmap towards Net Zero Emissions in Indonesia covers key areas such as the human-centric transition, phasing out coal use, investment and financing needs, and critical mineral resources.

IEA encourages acceleration of larger renewable energy, especially solar power. It demands immediate and sustainable policy. Solar power projects in Indonesia are currently twice more expensive than other developing countries. The cost can be reduced with the creation of competitive and transparent tariffs.

At the same time, coal power plant operations can be more flexible. Therefore, Indonesia can reduce electricity system costs for more than 5% and give spaces in the electricity system to shift into renewable energy.

To achieve net zero emission clean energy by 2060, investment in the energy sector in Indonesia in the 2026-2030 period needs to be four and a half times that of the 2016-2020 period. To reach the NZE in 2050, in the electricity sector alone, an additional investment of US\$ 30 billion is needed per year compared to the target that the government has currently aspired to, where two-thirds of this is investment needs in renewable energy.

IEA assesses that even Indonesia has committed to put forward new renewable energy in the national energy mix than fossil energy, however so far the progress toward new renewable energy is very late. The delays, among others, are affected by many market entry barriers for new renewable based products, due to the strength of economic interest on coal as a main resource income. It is also supported by government policy to subsidize fossil energy. Meanwhile, other obstacles are electric tariff policy and lack of competitive renewable energy cost.

Several reports also show that the operation of the current electricity system, under PT PLN, tends to hinder the system's ability to adapt to the high penetration of renewable energy such as solar power and wind power. Another challenge is the discrepancy between the location of new renewable energy potential outside Java that causes a gap with the demand center in Java. Connectivity between regions, especially between main islands, is the key to overcome this challenge.

Energy Access Gap

The report of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in January 2023 shows the achievement of an electrification ratio of 99.63% in 2022 or 0.18% increase from 99.45% in 2021. It shows that we almost reached the 100% electrification target.

However, this electrification ratio achievement is considered trapped in quasi data in ignoring the complexity of the issue especially concerning electric energy and clean energy for cooking, which Maxensius Tri Sambodo dan Rio Novandra (Energy Policy, 2019) said as double poverty in energy.

According to Maxensius' findings, the Energy Saving Solar Lights (LTSHE) packages that have been distributed by the government since 2017 have not met the standards expected by the World Energy Agency. This is because the LTSHE package which reached 360,429 households in 2019 was only limited to providing lighting and mobile phone charging. The average electricity consumption per year for each new LTSHE user family is around 389 kWh, still far below the World Energy Agency's standard of 1,250 kWh per household.

Infrastructure obstacles also cause clean energy distribution for cooking become difficult and expensive. Due to low purchasing power, firewood utilization become people's priority. Maxensius found in 2018, almost 30% villages in Indonesia or more than 25,000 villages still use firewood. These villages do not have access to clean energy until today.

As part of just transition, quality of energy access of all Indonesians needs to be improved. Renewable energy potential that is widely spread evenly, and can be utilized in a modular manner, so that it can be a capital for providing access to sustainable energy (both electricity and other energy).

Conflict of Interest and Corruption Potential

Coal domination as electric energy resources in Indonesia had raised concerns. Pollution from steam power plants actually threatens the health and life of people. On the other hand, coal mining industries cause many environmental and social issues. Children lost their life in abandoned mining holes is just one of the disasters in this industry black list.

However, so far Indonesia is still dependent on coal. Besides technical issues previously discussed, energy resource governance especially in electricity sectors is deeply intertwined with elites' economic and political interests. Indonesian Corruption Watch and Transparency International Indonesia (TII) in 2022-2023 study shows some issues in electric governance. Many regulations are overlapping, lack of transparency and poor implementation. It is the result of fertilized conflict interests of public officers who have business commodities in this sector.

In the context of corruption elimination, the lasting conflict of interest in Indonesia is one of the falls of 4 points to 34 in the corruption perception index in 2022.

Meanwhile, based on finding by Clean Indonesia *#BersihkanIndonesia* movement, at least 25 public officials are affiliated with the coal industry. This vulnerable situation causes *states captured*, *politically captured*, and *regulatory captured*, that should be watched in JETP implementation in Indonesia.

III Lesson Learned from South Africa

As a new approach, JETP is still in the developing process, how the process will be in each country still remains uncertain. Therefore we need to learn from South Africa in implementing JETP partnership so this funding mechanism can be accepted and effectively implemented.

Civil society groups had criticized the lack of transparency in the first JETP in South Africa. (Halsey, 2022; Wemanya & Adow, 2022). There is also uncertainty on scope of action supported by JETP, even the impact will be different in each country. Based on the South Africa declaration (Great Britain et al, 2021), it is clear that South Africa searched for “new economic opportunities like green hydrogen and electric vehicles among other interventions.” (Kramer, 2022).

Some reports had shown the issues on JETP implementation in South Africa, that can be happening in other countries including Indonesia. Until April 2023, 18 months after the signing of South Africa energy transition with the value of US\$ 8.5 million, the progress was far from expectation. Only one coal power plant was closed in that country (*Bloomberg*, 25 April 2023).

Learning from South Africa, the frequently highlighted problem is the lack of transparency, moreover the energy sector in this country has a long history of corruption. Conflict of interest and corruption are done by Eskom, the state electric company, that has a serious impact on public welfare. Years of deep conflict of interest had caused Eskom to not meet its obligation to provide electricity to people.

On the other side, the detailed agreement of JETP and South Africa is kept hidden, which is raising concern on the uncertainty. In September 2022, civil society groups in South Africa, led by Life After Coal and Fair Finance Coalition of South Africa – wrote a letter to Presidential Climate Finance Task Team (PCFTT) which oversees South Africa for second times demanding for their participation and input to be listened.

It should be noted that most of the JETP money flowing into South Africa was not free. JETP funding consists of a mix of grants, concessional financing, commercial loans, and debt guarantees; under the current agreement, only 4% of the total is in the form of grants.



Photo: Ashes Sitoula

Moreover, there are a lot of questions from civil society on the JETP mechanism in South Africa, such as, how will the clean energy product of this initiative be distributed? What role does the private sector play in the distribution? How will workers and people that got the impact from coal?

In South Africa, JETP design process is not adequately involving the public and it can cause a problem at the moment. International Donor had developed their financial offer and a South African task force was involved to make an investment plan. However, they have not published task force composition and official stakeholder consultation only lasted for nine months after the announcement of partnership.

Public has not yet had the opportunity to consult these documents and representatives of the affected community are not involved in the development. Meanwhile, the presidential climate committee as a third party had organized forum on just energy transition intended to give insight to this task force and it is not enough.

Facts on JETP implementation in South Africa must become lesson learned reflection for Indonesia to develop working mechanism and better governance. Concerning transparency, learned from South Africa condition, JETP Indonesia is expected to provide certainty on funded action scope, agreement details on investment plan and funding resources percentage.

The Indonesian government needs to provide infrastructure to answer public questions on technical issues and detail JETP implementation. At least there are three stakeholders who are considered having great role to encourage transparency aspect, as follows:

1. JETP Indonesia Secretariat

JETP Indonesia secretariat was launched on February 16th 2023 to be the center of information, planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of JETP project implementation with the value of US\$ 20 million. Secretariat JETP is led by Edo Mahendra, special advisor of Coordinating Minister of Maritime Affairs and Investment Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan. JETP Indonesia secretariat consists of five teamwork: technical team work, policy teamwork, funding team work, just transition teamwork and team work of electrification and energy efficiency.

JETP Indonesia secretariat ideally has a website with the content of all working development of all team work in the secretariat that the public can access it easily. The website can be referenced for discussion to encourage public participation, it is very important to increase the transparency aspect in JETP Indonesia because there is no *public disclosure of secretariat events* that can be monitored by the public. Until today, the public has difficulty to know the working progress of each team work to formulate an investment plan or calculate public participation space provided in the whole process by JETP secretariat.

2. State Electricity Company

As a single buyer of electricity in Indonesia, PLN has a crucial role in transparency process and *purchasing power agreement* (PPA) scheme. The information opening in all formulations and decisions on PPA is needed to ensure JETP mechanism really encourage Indonesian energy transition to the path of renewable energy.

In the making of PPA contract, there are several clauses, such as the price of electricity purchased, rights and obligations, risk allocation, operating period of the generator, production capacity, as well as technical as well as legal and commercial clauses. In full, this is contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (Permen ESDM) Number 10/2017 concerning Electricity Purchase Agreements and PLN Director Regulation No 62/2020 concerning the Purchase of Electricity from New Renewable Energy (EBT) Generators.

However, there is a challenge to monitor the content of clauses in PPA, especially concerning public interest, because of the lack of information access. Whereas, information disclosure is important for the public to know the progress of electricity development in Indonesia, especially on the effort to achieve 25% mix energy in 2025. From 540 PPA, it is estimated that only 20-50 PPA can be accessed through public channels. Among those contracts, the information is not even complete (kompas.id, 27 April 2023).

The encouragement to increase transparency in PPA process are actually already echoed from various parties especially academician and policy researchers. Therefore JETP must be the best opportunity to increase transparency in the whole process planning and development of our electricity system.

3. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment

To ensure transparency in formulation process and operations of JETP in Indonesia, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources needs to consider. First, to ensure that process and JETP target in Indonesia is aligned with the net-zero plan. Second, to formalize the Indonesian *net-zero* roadmap in ministerial regulation. Third, to ensure the process of ministerial regulation formulation of *net-zero* roadmap transparency and involving public participation.

At the same time, the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment needs to determine guidelines for the percentage of investment and state debt that will be taken through Indonesia's JETP mechanism. The formulation of these guidelines needs to involve as many elements of the public as possible to ensure that the conception and direction of JETP Indonesia is in accordance with the expectations of the community. These guidelines are urgently needed to ensure that the formulation and operationalization of JETP Indonesia's investment plans are as expected.

IV Conclusion and Recommendation

As a new funding model that has the initial objective to stop coal utilization gradually and support clean technology implementation to reduce emission, JETP is also expected to assist the empowerment of people who suffer the negative impact of this process. It is crucial to recognize the 'just' process in the JETP concept to acknowledge the critical need to assist developing countries in countering climate change in supporting workers and people who suffer the impact and mainstream more just, democratic and sustainable development model.

JETP has potential to encourage holistic energy transition in conditions where larger sustainable ways can be implemented. Various issues cover social issues and socio-environment such as air pollution and qualified jobs creation, and just transition of national energy system. In the Indonesian context, this funding model can be an opportunity to leap from fossil fuel to a clean renewable energy system. On the contrary, miss governance can lead into new issues.

Journalist and mass media have important role in oversee energy transition process through JETP, that involve billions of US dollars, to ensure the focus on people's interest. Indonesian Journalist and mass media should give attention as follows:

1. Energy transition actually is a process to change energy system in a country towards better system for human being, climate and environment. In Indonesian context, energy transition is shifting from coal to new renewable energy that is healthier to people and environmentally friendly.
2. In building better energy system, JETP momentum can be used to improve national energy governance that filled with conflict of interest and corruption potential.
3. Learning from JETP program in South Africa, that already implemented, JETP in Indonesia must be accountable, transparency and participative in the implementation.
4. For JETP to be successful in Indonesia, we must ensure that the funds are used to transform various aspects of our energy system in a fair and transparent manner. JETP is prone to failure if its fairness aspect is only applied superficially as a medium for promoting sales of "clean" energy rather than really focusing on a just transition towards renewable energy that supports social and environmental sustainability.

*Photo: Chelsea*

5. Just transition must fulfill various aspects of justice, especially related to people who suffer direct impact. We need to ensure that the JETP process focuses on social and environmental aspects from energy transition such as giving new skill to communities who will have difficulties in accessing profit or capital market than energy infrastructure funding in general.
6. JETP fund should be used to rebuild people's resilience who suffered bad impacts of fossil energy along the supply chain. Health condition recovery for the environment and people who are exposed by pollution from mining activities and coal power plants for years are crucial. It is significant to ensure that the energy transition process also supports the recovery of people who suffer the impact from the previous system.
7. Just transformation must cover aspects of training, assistance and compensation for workers and people in impacted environment.

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