

The Role of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP): Between Commitment and Implementation

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ABSTRACT: Climate change necessitates a global shift toward sustainable energy, prompting international initiatives such as the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) to bridge the gap between global climate commitments and national development priorities. This study examines Indonesia's international role realization through JETP implementation within a hybrid global governance framework, utilizing role performance theory to analyze the alignment between partnership commitments and actual implementation outcomes. Employing qualitative research methods with systematic literature review spanning 2022-2025, this research investigates JETP's USD 20 billion commitment through a dual-level analysis encompassing international partnership dynamics and domestic policy translation mechanisms. The findings reveal a significant gap between ambitious commitments and implementation realities, with only USD 1.1 billion (5.5%) mobilized through 54 projects by September 2024. While JETP successfully established multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms involving G7 countries, international financial institutions, and Indonesia's national framework, operational challenges, including complex disbursement processes, extended stakeholder consultations, and structural limitations in financing architecture, have hindered rapid implementation. This research contributes to understanding the intersection of symbolic commitment and structural barriers in international environmental governance, demonstrating that multilateral climate finance partnerships require substantial institutional maturation time to effectively bridge global climate goals with national energy transition realities in developing countries.

Keywords: Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP), Role Performance, Indonesia, Global Governance



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INTRODUCTION

The current energy system is the primary driver of climate change, accounting for approximately 75% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The continued reliance on fossil fuels—particularly coal, oil, and natural gas—has led to unprecedented environmental consequences, ranging from the melting of polar ice to increasingly frequent extreme weather events (UNDP,

2025). Moreover, the exploitation of fossil fuels has a significant impact on biodiversity, water quality, and air quality ([Yu et al., 2024](#)).

In response to this climate crisis, energy transition has emerged as a strategic cornerstone of sustainable development and climate change mitigation efforts. As global temperatures continue to break records annually, the imperative to transform how we produce and consume energy has become increasingly urgent ([Olson & Lenzmann, 2016](#)).

The escalating global energy demand, driven by population growth and economic development, continues to fuel increased consumption of fossil fuels (Azubuike et al., 2024). To achieve global emission reduction targets, the world must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels ([IPPC, 2023](#)).

Currently, fossil fuels remain the dominant global energy source, accounting for over 80% of primary energy use ([Environmental and Energy Study Institute, 2021](#)). The 2015 Paris Agreement marked a pivotal moment in international climate action, establishing commitments to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with an ambitious target of 1.5°C. However, implementing these commitments faces significant challenges, particularly in developing countries that remain dependent on fossil fuels and lack adequate technological capabilities, funding, and institutional capacity ([Setiadi & Pertamina Energy Institute, 2023](#)).

Indonesia exemplifies these challenges as a key player in the global energy transition dynamic. As one of Southeast Asia's largest energy consumers and the world's 12th-largest energy user, Indonesia faces a fundamental dilemma between its reliance on fossil fuels and its commitments to carbon reduction ([Salma, 2023](#)). The country ranks as the world's third-largest coal producer, with coal-fired power plants accounting for 67% of electricity generation. In comparison, renewable energy sources account for only 12% of the energy mix in 2023 ([Thomasson, 2025](#)).

Despite national commitments to the Paris Agreement and the target of achieving zero emissions by 2060, Indonesia's electricity sector remains heavily dependent on coal ([Rahmanitya & Ardiansyah, 2023](#)). In 2023, renewable energy sources accounted for only 13.09% of the total energy composition, significantly below the 23% target set for 2025. Additionally, Indonesia requires approximately US\$28 billion per year to retire coal-fired power plants and develop renewable energy facilities gradually ([Rachmatika et al., 2022](#)).

This significant financial requirement, combined with the complexity of balancing economic development with climate commitments, highlights the limitations of national-level approaches to energy transition. The scale of Indonesia's challenge, requiring massive capital investment while maintaining energy security for economic growth, exemplifies why developing countries struggle to implement international climate commitments independently. Such circumstances necessitate innovative international cooperation mechanisms that can effectively bridge the gap between global climate goals and national development realities.

Among the various international mechanisms addressing these challenges, Indonesia's engagement with the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) stands out as a significant case study. It forms the central focus of this research. Announced at the G20 Summit in Bali in 2022, JETP represents a partnership between Indonesia and G7 member countries aimed at accelerating the adoption of

clean energy while progressively reducing fossil fuel dependence in developing nations ([JETP Indonesia, 2023](#)).

This multilateral financing scheme commits up to USD 21.7 billion to support Indonesia's electricity sector transition, with the International Partnership Group (IPG), led by the United States and Japan, mobilising USD 11.7 billion in public funding, complemented by USD 10 billion from private financial institutions ([Riyandanu, 2023](#)).

This initiative aims to achieve three main points, namely: 1) reaching peak emissions in the electricity sector in 2030 at 290 MT CO₂, lower than the initial target of 357 MT CO₂. 2) The Net Zero Emission (NZE) target for the electricity sector has been accelerated to 2050, 10 years earlier than the previous target. 3) The development of New and Renewable Energy (NRE) will be accelerated to contribute 34% of the total energy generated by all power plants by 2030 ([U.S. Embassy & Consulate in Indonesia, 2022](#)). However, the achievement of these targets depends on effective governance, financial mobilization, and technology transfer mechanisms.

Previous studies have examined the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) in Indonesia's energy sectors from various governance perspectives ([Jazuli et al., 2024](#); [Pramadhoni & Fadhli, 2024](#); [Resosudarmo et al., 2023](#); [Wardhana et al., 2024](#)). These studies commonly analyse JETP implementation as a policy instrument for energy transition, incorporating perspectives such as policy regime dynamics, adaptive governance, and participation factor analysis. While these studies acknowledge JETP's function as a multi-level governance solution addressing financing and coordination challenges, they primarily focus on domestic governance aspects and policy implementation mechanisms.

Although these studies acknowledge JETP's function as a multi-level governance solution, they primarily focus on domestic governance aspects rather than examining JETP within the broader context of global governance frameworks. This research gap presents an opportunity to analyse JETP through role performance theory, specifically examining how international partnerships fulfil their designated roles in bridging global climate commitments with national development priorities. Therefore, this study examines JETP's role performance in supporting Indonesia's energy transition by analysing the alignment between commitments outlined in the Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP) and actual implementation outcomes. This research contributes to understanding how international partnerships can effectively address the tensions between global climate goals and national development needs in emerging economies.

METHOD

This study employs qualitative research methods as the primary approach for examining social phenomena through inductive data analysis, allowing for in-depth exploration of complex governance interactions within the JETP framework. This methodological choice is particularly justified given the nascent nature of JETP as a governance mechanism, where a nuanced understanding of multi-stakeholder interactions and policy translation processes requires interpretive analysis rather than quantitative measurement ([Lewis, 2015](#)). The unit of analysis in

this study encompasses two interconnected levels—international and national, which are analytically significant for understanding JETP's role performance in global governance. This dual-level approach is necessary because JETP serves as a bridge between global climate commitments and national implementation, necessitating an examination of both international partnership dynamics and domestic policy translation mechanisms.

The data in this study were collected through a literature review method, which involved systematically searching and analyzing a variety of academic sources, including textbooks, peer-reviewed journals, policy documents, government reports, bulletins, and official websites relevant to the research topic. The scope of the data spans from 2022 to 2025 to capture the most recent developments in the implementation of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) in Indonesia. Having established this dual-level analytical framework, it becomes essential to elaborate on how these interconnected levels will be operationalised within the research design. At the international level, the study examines global governance through the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) as a financing mechanism for energy transition, involving international financial institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), and Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), as well as donor countries including G7 members and the European Union. At the national level, the analysis focuses on how Indonesia translates international commitments into domestic policy frameworks and implementation strategies. The integration of these two levels enables a comprehensive understanding of governance mechanisms that span international cooperation and domestic policy implementation.

Given the complexity of analysing governance interactions across these multiple levels and stakeholder networks, a systematic data processing approach is required to ensure analytical rigour and methodological coherence. The data processing technique employs the Miles and Huberman model (Elliott, 2018), which consists of three interconnected stages designed explicitly for this JETP analysis. The first stage involves systematic data reduction through coding and categorisation of collected data based on role performance indicators, including commitment fulfilment, implementation mechanisms, and governance interactions. Subsequently, the data display stage organises reduced data into analytical matrices and thematic networks that illustrate relationships between international commitments and national implementation patterns, including timeline matrices of JETP milestones and institutional interaction maps. Finally, the conclusion-drawing stage synthesises displayed data to identify patterns in JETP's role performance, drawing connections between international partnership dynamics and domestic energy transition outcomes.

The reliability and credibility of findings from this multi-level governance analysis necessitate robust validation mechanisms to ensure methodological rigour and scholarly integrity. To ensure data validity, the researcher conducted member checking with key informants, triangulated data across multiple sources, and engaged in peer debriefing with fellow researchers specialising in international relations and energy governance. These validation strategies are particularly crucial given the complex nature of governance analysis that involves multiple stakeholders and cross-level interactions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Global Governance

Global governance refers to how individuals and institutions, both public and private, manage their shared interests at the global level through the interaction of various actors within the international system ([Kozub-Karkut, 2014](#)). The analysis of JETP's global governance mechanisms reveals a departure from traditional state-centric approaches toward multi-stakeholder partnership models. Rather than operating through formal governmental structures, JETP demonstrates what Rosenau and Czempiel conceptualized as "governance without government"—a system in which international financial institutions, donor countries, and recipient nations coordinate through negotiated agreements and shared accountability mechanisms.

This governance architecture is particularly evident in JETP's institutional design, where the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero serve as intermediary institutions, facilitating resource mobilization and policy coordination between G7 donors and Indonesia's national energy transition framework. Such institutional arrangement reflects what Gupta categorized as hybrid governance, combining formal intergovernmental commitments with informal partnership mechanisms that enable flexible resource allocation and adaptive policy implementation ([Gupta, 2002](#)).

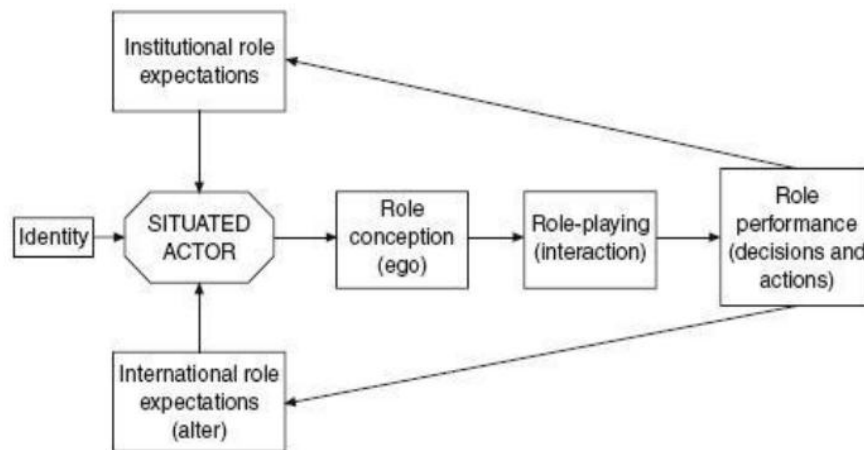
The partnership structure further demonstrates the multi-actor characteristics identified by Karns and colleagues, encompassing states (G7 donors and Indonesia), intergovernmental organizations (the World Bank and ADB), and networks (GFANZ), each contributing distinct capabilities to the energy transition objective. This configuration enables what Witte and colleagues termed complementarity, where the resources and expertise of diverse actors are combined to address complex transnational challenges that no single entity could tackle independently ([Witte et al., 2019](#)).

Within this framework, JETP operates as a multilateral partnership mechanism that facilitates coordination among multiple parties through institutional intermediaries, reflecting contemporary global governance trends in which state and non-state actors collaborate to address climate and energy transition challenges through innovative financing and technology transfer arrangements (McKelvey, 2016).

Role Theory

According to Lisbeth Aggestam, role theory is “concerned with the self-understanding of the state and its perceived duties and responsibilities in the international system” ([Aggestam, 2006](#)). In other words, this theory does not merely discuss the actions of states, but delves deeper into how states perceive themselves (identity) and the roles they believe and are expected to play in the international context. This theory is also rooted in the constructivist approach, which believes that identity and norms shape the interests and behavior of states.

Aggestam then distinguishes these roles into four concepts: role expectation, role conception, role performance, and role-set, as illustrated in the analytical framework for role analysis.



Source: (Aggestam, 2006)

- Role expectation, which is the external expectations of other parties (other countries, international organizations, domestic actors, etc.) regarding the role that should be played by the actor.
- Role conception, which refers to the internal understanding of actors regarding their own roles. This includes the perceptions, identities, and goals that actors have about what they consider to be the appropriate role for themselves in the international system.
- Role-Set refers to the set of roles performed by a single actor simultaneously toward different audiences or parties. This concept emphasizes that actors do not have a single role but multiple roles that must be managed and negotiated.
- Role Performance refers to the actual manifestation of the roles performed by actors. This concerns the actions, policies, and decisions that reflect how actors perform their constructed or expected roles.

Role performance in JETP context will be analyzed through a commitment-implementation framework examining three dimensions: (1) JETP's Commitment Profile in Indonesia - assessing JETP's formal pledges, institutional frameworks, and performance targets; (2) implementation realities - evaluating actual delivery, policy translation, and measurable impacts on Indonesia's energy transition; and (3) role performance analysis - examining the gap between commitments and implementation to understand JETP's effectiveness in its designated role.

JETP's Commitment Profile in Indonesia

The launch of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) in Indonesia during the G20 Summit in Bali marked a pivotal moment in the evolution of Indonesia's national energy transition policy, particularly given the country's challenging energy landscape (Prihatiningtyas, 2023). With Indonesia's renewable energy realization reaching only 12.3% in 2022 against a target of 23% by 2025, and fossil fuel dependence remaining at approximately 87% of the total national energy mix, the partnership emerged as a critical international support mechanism to accelerate energy

transformation ([Aulia Muslim & Sri Hastuti, 2024](#)). This partnership established a comprehensive commitment framework encompassing institutional, financial, and performance dimensions, representing a formal commitment from G7 countries and international financial institutions to support Indonesia's energy transition through a coordinated approach that addresses both immediate financing needs and long-term structural transformation requirements ([Gverdtsteli, 2024](#)).

The commitment architecture demonstrates JETP's intended role as a bridging mechanism between international climate finance and domestic energy transition imperatives, structured around five key investment focus areas: transmission network development, early retirement of coal-fired power plants, baseload renewable energy acceleration, variable renewable energy (VRE) acceleration, and renewable energy supply chain development ([Saleh & Perdana, 2023](#)). These focus areas directly respond to Indonesia's Enhanced NDC framework, which aims to limit coal's share in the national primary energy mix to 30% by 2025 and 25% by 2050, while supporting the country's net-zero emissions achievement by 2060 or sooner ([Aulia Muslim & Sri Hastuti, 2024](#)).

Building upon this comprehensive framework, JETP's institutional commitments centre on establishing a multi-tiered governance structure designed to facilitate coordination between international partners and Indonesian stakeholders. The partnership framework includes the creation of a Joint Steering Committee comprising representatives from donor countries, international financial institutions, and Indonesian government agencies, with the World Bank designated as the coordinating institution ([Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Republic of Indonesia, 2023](#)). The institutional architecture encompasses the establishment of the JETP Secretariat under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as coordinator of internal and external stakeholders ([U.S Department of the Treasury, 2023](#)). Additionally, JETP committed to establishing four specialized technical working groups: the Technical Working Group (led by the International Energy Agency), the Policy Working Group (led by the World Bank), the Financial Working Group (led by ADB), and the Just Transition Working Group (led by UNDP), designed to develop comprehensive investment and policy planning frameworks ([JETP Indonesia, 2023](#)). This institutional architecture reflects the partnership's recognition that effective energy transition requires sustained coordination mechanisms capable of navigating complex multi-stakeholder dynamics while maintaining accountability to both international donors and domestic implementation requirements.

The financial dimension of JETP's commitment profile represents the most prominently featured aspect of the partnership, with an initial commitment of USD 20 billion mobilized through a combination of public and private financing mechanisms. This financial architecture includes USD 10 billion in public sector commitments from G7 governments and multilateral development banks, complemented by USD 10 billion in private sector investments facilitated through the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ). Within this framework, specific financial allocations have been committed, including USD 153.8 million in grants and USD 141.6 million in technical assistance. Grants have been allocated to strategic programs, including renewable energy project development, coal-fired power plant conversion, and just energy transition support ([JETP Indonesia, 2023](#)). However, the commitment structure reveals the substantial scale of

required investment, with total investment requirements identified at USD 95.9 billion by 2030 and USD 580.3 billion by 2050, indicating that the initial USD 20 billion commitment represents only a fraction of the total financing needs ([Anis & Ginting Pius, 2025](#)). The commitment structure reveals significant dependencies on private sector mobilization, introducing performance variables beyond direct control of formal partnership arrangements, with particular uncertainties surrounding grant funding mechanisms and concessional loan provisions ([Damuri et al., 2023](#)).

In terms of performance targets, JETP committed to supporting Indonesia's achievement of specific energy transition milestones that exceed those outlined in the Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The partnership commits explicitly to accelerating coal phase-out timelines and expanding renewable energy capacity to 34% of the energy mix by 2030, while supporting Indonesia's updated NDC targets, including net-zero emissions achievement by 2060 or sooner ([Steadman et al., 2024](#)). These performance commitments are structured through five investment focus areas with specific targets: 14,000 km circuit of transmission development (USD 19.7 billion), early retirement of 1.7 GW coal-fired power plants (USD 1.1 billion), acceleration of 16.1 GW dispatchable renewable energy (USD 49.2 billion), development of 40.4 GW variable renewable energy (USD 25.7 billion), and renewable energy supply chain enhancement by 2030 ([JETP Indonesia, 2023](#)). The performance framework also commits to achieving CO₂ emissions reduction of 250 million tons by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050 in the grid-connected electricity sector, with annual investment commitments escalating from over USD 15 billion in 2030 to nearly USD 30 billion between 2041 and 2050 (Anis & Ginting Pius, 2025). These performance commitments position JETP as a facilitating mechanism for Indonesia's climate objectives, while establishing measurable benchmarks for partnership effectiveness and integrating environmental, social, and economic dimensions within the energy transition framework.

The realization of these comprehensive commitments remains contingent upon adequate policy support and sustained funding mechanisms. While the USD 20 billion commitment from the International Partners Group (IPG) provides a substantial financial foundation, the gap between committed resources and total investment requirements of USD 95.9 billion by 2030 indicates the need for additional funding mobilization to ensure the continuity of just and effective energy transition processes ([Damuri et al., 2023](#)). The Indonesian government must leverage JETP as an opportunity to develop equitable and sustainable energy transition programs, while implementing necessary policy reforms to strengthen the legal foundation for energy transition, recognizing that the partnership's success depends on both international commitment fulfillment and domestic policy alignment.

Implementation Realities

The transition from JETP's conceptual framework to actual implementation in Indonesia reveals significant complexities that underscore the challenges of operationalizing international climate finance mechanisms. Indonesia's JETP implementation commenced with extensive preparatory work throughout 2023, including the establishment of a dedicated JETP secretariat and intensive stakeholder consultations. However, the implementation phase that began in December 2023 encountered substantial operational challenges that resulted in schedule delays and slower-than-

expected progress toward initial targets. The most critical bottleneck emerged during the consultation and refinement process of the Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP), which required three draft versions and extensive stakeholder input. This iterative process, while necessary for ensuring comprehensive coverage, significantly extended the timeline beyond original projections and delayed the peak implementation stage. The complexity of coordinating multiple international partners with varying institutional requirements and procedural frameworks contributed to these delays, highlighting the inherent challenges of multilateral climate finance coordination ([JETP Secretariat, 2024](#)).

Simultaneously, fund mobilization processes experienced considerable dynamics that diverged from planned timelines. The realization of grants, loans, and equity funds failed to meet natural targets according to the ideal schedule, primarily due to complicated approval and allocation mechanisms inherent in the IPG funding package (JETP Indonesia, 2023). These procedural complexities, combined with fiscal and financial risks assessment requirements, created additional layers of bureaucratic processes that slowed fund disbursement.

The financing structure complexity is further illustrated by the diverse approaches employed by different funding partners. Each country or funding group within the IPG utilizes distinct financing mechanisms, creating a complex matrix of conditions, risks, and benefits that fund recipients must navigate. This diversity, while potentially offering flexibility, also creates coordination challenges and administrative burden.

Table 1. JETP Funding Commitments by Country

No	Negara	Jenis Pembiayaan	Persentase (%)	Jumlah Dana (Juta USD)
1	Canada	Concessional Loan	0.8%	92,8
2	Denmark	Concessional Loan & Equity/Investment	1.4%	162,4
3	EU	Concessional Loan	9.7%	1.125,2
4	France	Concessional Loan	4.7%	545,2
5	Germany	Grant/TA & Concessional Loan	14.3%	1.658,8
6	Italy	Other/to be defined	2.3%	266,8
7	Japan	Concessional Loan	14.7%	1.705,2
8	Norway	Equity/Investment	2.2%	255,2
9	UK	Non-Concessional Loan, Equity/Investment, MDB Guarantee & Other/ to be defined	9.9%	1.1484
10	USA	Grant/ TA, Non-Concessional Loan, & MDB Guarantee	17.9%	2.0764
11	ETM (CIF-ACT & MBD)	Concessional Loan & Non-Concessional Loan	22.1%	2,5636

Sumber: (CIPP JETP Indonesia, 2023)

Despite these challenges, tangible progress has been achieved by September 2024. The Grant/TA programs demonstrate significant activity with 32 ongoing programs totaling USD 201.0 million, alongside six programs under discussion worth USD 77.3 million. These programs are managed by 13 grant managers and implemented through established financial institutions including the

Asian Development Bank (ADB), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Finance, and the World Bank. In the Loan/Equity Investments category, seven approved projects totaling USD 826.7 million are operational, with an additional 20 projects in process representing between USD 5.5-6.3 billion in potential funding ([JETP Secretariat, 2024](#)).

The Saguling Floating Solar Power Plant (PLTS) exemplifies successful project implementation under the JETP framework. Developed through collaboration between PLN Indonesia Power and ACWA Power, this project mobilized USD 60 million through partnerships with Germany's DEG, France's PROPARCO, and Standard Chartered Bank. This case demonstrates how JETP functions as an effective coordination mechanism for mobilizing diverse international financing sources for specific energy transition projects ([Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia, 2025](#)).

Recognizing the need for enhanced coordination, the Indonesian government established the Energy Transition and Green Economy Task Force through Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Decree No. 141 of 2025. This institutional innovation reflects governmental commitment to accelerating clean energy project implementation. The Task Force's establishment coincides with notable achievements: 54 projects have secured international funding totaling USD 1.1 billion, with nine projects receiving loans or equity funding while 45 projects obtained grants totaling USD 233 million. Additionally, IPG has secured USD 1 billion in guarantees through Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to accelerate clean energy transition implementation ([Limanseto, 2025](#)).

Looking forward, several pipeline projects indicate continued momentum, including the Muara Laboh geothermal project in West Sumatra, scheduled to begin operations in 2027. The government's efforts to diversify energy sources are also reflected in ongoing discussions regarding the gradual reduction of Cirebon Power operations. These developments occur alongside CIPP revision efforts aimed at expediting fund disbursement and optimizing funding schemes, while enhancing transparency through digital-based monitoring and evaluation systems ([Limanseto, 2025](#)).

However, significant structural challenges remain embedded within the JETP financing architecture. The channeling of public funding through intermediary institutions such as Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) creates fiscal burdens through sovereign loans requiring government guarantees. This structure inherently limits access to State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) while creating barriers for private sector participation. Additionally, strict conditionalities including high foreign exchange risks, expensive environmental and social safeguards, and minimum project value requirements further constrain funding flexibility and reach. While substantial funding remains available, these systematic challenges underscore the critical need for risk mitigation strategies and optimization of distribution mechanisms to ensure effective support for inclusive and sustainable energy transition acceleration ([JETP Secretariat, 2024](#)).

The implementation realities of Indonesia's JETP thus reveal a complex interplay between ambitious international climate finance commitments and practical operational challenges. While

significant progress has been achieved in mobilizing funds and implementing projects, the experience highlights the need for continued refinement of multilateral coordination mechanisms and financing structures to optimize effectiveness and accessibility of climate finance for developing countries.

Role Performance Analysis

The assessment of JETP's role performance in Indonesia necessitates a nuanced examination of the gap between its conceived role as an effective bridging mechanism for accelerating energy transition and its actual implementation outcomes. Drawing upon Aggestam's role theory, role performance concerns the actual manifestation of roles performed by actors through their actions, policies, and decisions that reflect how they execute their constructed or expected roles. Within the context of global governance, JETP represents a departure from traditional state-centric approaches toward multi-stakeholder partnership models, embodying what Rosenau and Czempiel conceptualized as "governance without government", a system where international financial institutions, donor countries, and recipient nations coordinate through negotiated agreements and shared accountability mechanisms. This governance architecture manifests through JETP's institutional design, where the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero serve as intermediary institutions, facilitating resource mobilization and policy coordination between G7 donors and Indonesia's national energy transition framework.

The evaluation of JETP's role performance reveals preliminary findings that must be understood within the context of its relatively recent establishment in 2022. While the partnership has successfully established foundational architecture for international climate finance coordination, the assessment of its effectiveness remains limited by the early stage of implementation, with 2024 primarily focused on policy planning and the continuous revision of the Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP). The financial mobilization figures, showing USD 1.1 billion through 54 projects by September 2024 representing approximately 5.5% of the total committed amount of USD 20 billion, should be interpreted as initial mobilization rather than underperformance, given that substantial project implementation is anticipated to commence in 2025. Similarly, the institutional coordination challenges, including the requirement for multiple CIPP draft versions and extended stakeholder consultations, reflect the complex nature of establishing multi-stakeholder partnerships within diverse institutional environments rather than fundamental structural deficiencies.

The comprehensive assessment suggests that JETP's role performance is currently in its foundational phase, exhibiting characteristics of institutional establishment within global governance frameworks while its transformative impact remains to be fully realized. The partnership has successfully established multi-actor configurations contributing distinct capabilities to the energy transition objective, with systematic patterns in early implementation indicating the inherent complexity of operationalizing innovative climate finance mechanisms. These initial findings underscore the broader challenges faced by global governance mechanisms in addressing complex transnational issues, indicating that multilateral climate finance partnerships require considerable time to achieve institutional maturity and effective coordination mechanisms.

The actual effectiveness of the JETP as a transformative energy transition mechanism will become increasingly evident as the implementation of concrete projects becomes visible by the end of 2025 and beyond, thereby providing a more comprehensive basis for evaluating its performance within the current global governance framework.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzes Indonesia's JETP role performance using role theory in a global governance framework. The findings show that the JETP is a new form of international cooperation involving various actors, including G7 countries, international financial institutions such as the World Bank and ADB, and the private sector. The partnership has successfully established an institutional framework for coordination between international donors and the Indonesian government on energy transition.

The analysis reveals a gap between the commitments made and the reality of implementation on the ground. Although the JETP has set a funding commitment of USD 20 billion with specific targets, its implementation faces significant operational challenges. As of September 2024, only USD 1.1 billion, or 5.5% of the total commitment, has been mobilized through 54 projects. These challenges include complex disbursement processes, difficulties in coordinating between partners, and structural limitations in the JETP's financing architecture.

The performance of the JETP must be understood in the context of its development as an international cooperation mechanism that is still in its early stages. The slow implementation does not indicate failure but reflects the natural complexity of building effective multi-stakeholder partnerships. The need for multiple draft versions of the CIPP, lengthy stakeholder consultations, and systematic coordination challenges indicate that such partnerships require time to mature institutional mechanisms.

JETP's experience in Indonesia offers important lessons for the global climate governance framework in supporting energy transitions. This partnership demonstrates the potential and limitations of bridging global climate commitments with national development priorities. The challenges faced underscore the need for more flexible and accessible financing mechanisms to support the energy transition of developing countries. This research contributes to the literature on global governance and climate finance by providing empirical evidence on how international partnerships navigate the complexities between global climate commitments and the realities of energy transition in a country.

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