

## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background

This discussion writes about how Indonesia's strategy for renewable energy development through the *Just Energy Partnership* (JETP)). What diplomacy has Indonesia done to achieve Net Zero Emission (NZE) for a better Indonesia. Focusing on JETP funding and cooperation in the field of technology for energy transition.

JETP cooperation between Indonesia and developed countries formed in the *International Partners Group* (IPG) chaired by the United States and Japan, with *Denmark, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Canada, Norway, France,* and the *European Union* as members. The financial commitment agreed in the joint declaration was initially 20 billion dollars, but now with various additions has reached 21.6 billion dollars, of which 11.6 billion dollars came from the general funds of IPG countries, while 10 billion dollars came from international banks that have joined the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) working group<sup>1</sup>. The concept of JETP as a country-specific platform supporting the energy transition for developing countries has attracted great interest from the development and climate finance community, developed and developing countries, and development finance institutions.<sup>2</sup>

The JETP has three main objectives: First, reducing greenhouse gases. Second, the energy transition will be advanced through the phase-out of coal and the use of renewable energy sources as well as the development of green

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<sup>1</sup> BREAFIG ID, "JETP Investment Plan Launched, GOI Expects Implementation to Take Place Soon," JETP Indonesia, 2023, <https://id.jetp-id.org/berita/rencana-investasi-jetp-diluncurkan-pemerintah-indonesia-berharap-implementasi-dapat-dilakukan-segera>.

<sup>2</sup> Emily Tyler and Lonwabo Mgoduso, "Just Energy Transitions and Partnerships in Africa: A South African Case Study Octobre 2022," 2022.

hydrogen and electric mobility. Third, the transition needs to be fair, just and inclusive for workers and affected communities, so that everyone is protected from the risks and benefits of this transition and no one is left behind.<sup>3</sup> This cooperation is also due to the fact that the issue of *climate change* is often discussed because the impacts of climate change are felt globally. Climate change is a long-term change in temperature and general weather patterns in a place. Climate change can refer to a specific location or the planet as a whole. Climate change can cause weather patterns to become less predictable.<sup>4</sup> Indonesia cooperates with developed countries in the hope of achieving NZE and steps to become a developed country with its diplomacy to achieve these goals.

With the cooperation of the Partnership for an Equitable Energy Transition (JETP) being Indonesia's step towards achieving renewable energy goals, this investment plan and funding policy has been designed in the *Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP)*. CIPP is an entry point for investors and CIPP is supported by a working group consisting of various international organizations and parties, including the International Energy Agency (IEA), World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) this is Indonesia's diplomacy for energy reform. In its implementation, JETP Indonesia will consist of a combination of concessional loans, market-based loans, grants, guarantees, and private investments from public and private entities.<sup>5</sup> Together, they will provide funding to help Indonesia phase out coal energy, invest in renewable energy infrastructure, and support affected communities to adapt to the

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<sup>3</sup> Heiner von Lüpke, Charlotte Aebischer, and Martha Bolaños, "International Partnerships for a Just Energy Transition: Findings from South Africa," *DIW Weekly Report* 13, no. 5 (2023): 44-49.

<sup>4</sup> National Geographic Society, "Climate Change," Gina Borgia, National Geographic Society Jeanna Sullivan, National Geographic Society, n.d., <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/climate-change/>.

<sup>5</sup> Alexander Chipman Koty, "Indonesia's Just Energy Transition Partnership: Impacts for the Green Economy," ASEAN Briefing, 2023, <https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/indonesias-just-energy-transition-partnership/>.

transition. with this the author wants to explore more about Indonesia's diplomacy for this JETP. Indonesia's JETP is co-led by the *United States* and *Japan*, with support from the *United Kingdom, Germany, France, the European Union, Canada, Italy, Norway, and Denmark*.

The program involves substantial financial support to strengthen Indonesia's efforts to reduce carbon emissions and promote environmentally responsible practices<sup>6</sup>. With a total allocation of USD 20 billion, Indonesia will receive a percentage of the allocation over a period of three to five years. It is hoped that this program will have a tangible impact and demonstrate Indonesia's commitment to engaging with the sustainable energy and climate change agenda.

The JETP has an important role to play as a strong and ready catalyst to drive and accelerate the renewable energy agenda in Indonesia. When viewed in the context of Southeast Asia, the region is a wetland for the burgeoning renewable energy industry, offering promising opportunities for continued growth and innovation.

The Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) is a global partnership agreed upon by leaders at the G20 Summit held in Bali in 2022. The goal of the partnership is to accelerate a just energy transition towards sustainability and reduce the impact of climate change. The partnership involves leaders from governments, companies, civil society organizations, and academic communities around the world<sup>7</sup>. JETP itself was initiated in 2021 by a group of global leaders who were concerned about the slow pace of a just energy transition in many countries, especially developing countries. They recognize that a just energy transition is critical to achieving sustainable development goals and mitigating the impacts of climate change.

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> solarkita, "Definition, Function and How the Just Energy Transition Partnership Works," solarkita, 2023, <https://kumparan.com/solar-kita/pengertian-fungsi-dan-cara-kerja-dari-just-energy-transition-partnership-20eitAxZSVW/full>.

UNDP stands for *United Nation Development Programs* which is an organization formed in 1965 which is a combination of 2 organizations (UN Technical Assistance Program and UN Special Fund Program)<sup>8</sup>. UNDP is the largest of the UN organizations and plays the most important role for developing countries. Based in *New York City, United States*. It has 165 donor countries and organizations, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the European Union, and the European Commission.

In the coming years, an equitable energy transition will be a priority for many countries, and the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) will play a critical role in accelerating that transition. By combining the knowledge and resources of global leaders, the JETP can help create a more just, sustainable and green world. The Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) is a global partnership that aims to accelerate a just energy transition towards sustainable development and reduce the impacts of climate change. JETP has several features that are critical to accelerating a just energy transition.

Nature is an important aspect for humans; in Islam, humans and nature are God's creations that need each other, rely on each other, and must live in coherence, harmony and balance. These two elements give rise to three philosophical concepts that humanity must understand in the context of coexisting with other creatures of God in the universe.

First, *ta'abbudy*. The act of protecting nature is part of obedience to God. God and creation are two related entities. Therefore, obedience to God should result in respecting and loving His creatures. Taking care of nature is thus part of God's duty to humans as caretakers. Second, *ta`aqquly*. Caring for nature rationally has a very understandable purpose. Nature is the dwelling place and habitat for all creatures. Nature has been shaped in such a way by Allah SWT with balance and harmony in relation to each other. If imbalance or damage to nature occurs, it will

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<sup>8</sup> Rizal Atoriq, "UNDP: UNDP Definition, Objectives, Extensions," Diwarta News, 2021, <https://www.diwarta.com/2021/08/22/undp-pengertian-tujuan-kepanjangan-undp.html>.

inevitably result in disasters that not only afflict humans, but also all creatures who live and live in the area will be affected. Third, *takhalluqy*. The unity and ethics of a person is reflected in his behavior, including his attitude towards the universe. Islamic teachings teach us to make nature conservation an element of our daily morality, habits and routine activities. Preserving nature will become very easy and noble in Islamic Perspectives and Responses to Solar Power Plants (PLTS) if it arises from daily activities.<sup>9</sup>

Prophet Muhammad used diplomacy in terms of communication, negotiation, and information exchange by emphasizing fairness, transparency, and justice. He engaged in open diplomacy that upheld these values, ensuring that all parties were satisfied with the outcome, which strengthened relationships and minimized conflict. His approach to diplomacy was characterized by a lack of hypocrisy and manipulation, focusing on an open, transparent, and fair process that did not benefit only one party. The Prophet also prioritized deliberation and took decisions after considering various opinions from his companions, emphasizing the importance of inclusive communication and negotiation.<sup>10</sup>

This research is worth researching to learn how Indonesia's steps with its diplomacy for the development of energy transition using JETP can develop in the future. with this collaboration Indonesia can be closer to developed countries in terms of energy renewal. Therefore, Indonesia's diplomatic strategy for renewable energy development through the Just Energy Transition Partnership can have a good impact on Indonesia and lessons for other countries that want to open JETP cooperation. Therefore, research on this can also provide insight into how to transition and develop renewable energy.

## **1.2. Problem Formulation**

The formulation of the problem in the research by the author is:

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<sup>9</sup> Electric Power and Solar Plts, *Fikih Renewable Energy - Islamic Views and Responses to the Generation of Prof. Dr*, 2018.

<sup>10</sup> Rendi Prayuda and Rio Sundari, "Journal of Diplomacy and International Studies DIPLOMACY AND POWER: A STUDY ANALYSIS," *Journal of Diplomacy and International Studies* 2, no. 1 (2019): 80-93, <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/jdis/index>.

How Indonesia's Diplomacy Strategy for Renewable *Energy* Development through the *Just Energy Transition Partnership* (JETP).

### **1.3. Research Objectives**

This research aims to find out and understand more deeply how Indonesia's diplomacy to transition to renewable energy through the *Just Energy Transition Partnership* (JETP).

### **1.4. Research Benefits**

The results of this study are expected to provide benefits both academically and practically, as described below:

#### **1.4.1. Academic Uses**

- a. can add new treasures to the problems that exist in this study and are expected in the future to be able to become one of the sources of reference in further research.
- b. This research is expected to develop the science of international relations and can help other researchers and academics understand Indonesia's Diplomacy Strategy for Renewable *Energy* Development through the *Just Energy Transition Partnership* (JETP).

#### **1.4.2. Practical Uses**

Practically, this research is expected to be a source of information regarding the benefits of Indonesia's Diplomacy Strategy for Renewable *Energy* Development through the *Just Energy Transition Partnership* (JETP).

### **1.5. Research Limitations**

This research focuses on Indonesia's Strategy for Renewable *Energy* Development through the *Just Energy Transition Partnership* (JETP), other than that it is not further described by the author.

## 1.6. Literature Review

Previous research is an attempt by researchers to find comparisons by examining the results of research that has been conducted by other researchers previously on a similar theme so that researchers can position new topics and research problems to ensure the originality of the research. In this section the author will list several studies or academic writings related to the topic of the problem that the author raises. Here are some of these writings:

1. The first research that the author will use as a comparison material in this previous research is a journal written by Tine Ratna Poerwantika, Shylvia Windary, Faturahman Rasyid, Beby Estefany Santoso, 2022, entitled *Environmental Diplomacy: Indonesia in Realizing the Post-COP26 Energy Transition*. The purpose of this study is to analyze the revision of the strategy and transformation process of the post-COP 26 energy transition in Indonesia based on environmental diplomacy methods. The research argues that with the problem of energy consumption levels, Indonesia began to carry out a revised strategy of post-COP26 energy transition in the form of environmental diplomacy. The results show that Indonesia, especially during the Jokowi administration, issued various national and foreign cooperation policies such as the National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil Plantations, the Indonesia-China Biohydrogen Antasena Generator, and Indonesia's efforts in the G20 to support the success process of the energy transition revision strategy.
2. The second research that the author uses as previous research is a journal entitled *Polarity of Energy Transition, Equitable Transition, and National Resilience* written by Yohanes Handoko Aryanto in 2023. The purpose of this study is to describe that since the Russia-Ukraine conflict which affected the energy and economic crises in various countries, the issue of energy security has surfaced and seemed to eliminate the

momentum of the energy transition and action against climate change which a year earlier was echoed in various major events such as COP26 and G20. Fossil energy producers have also begun to voice that the pressure for the energy transition should be directed at the consumption side of fossil energy, which is proven to continue to increase. On the other hand, various countries have begun to direct the strengthening of the energy transition domestically, such as the US and the European Union. This has the potential to undermine the principle of equitable energy transition. The researcher also discusses the impact of global energy transition dynamics on developing countries such as Indonesia, and how Indonesia needs to address the issue of equitable energy transition as a matter of national resilience.

3. The third research that the author uses as previous research is research written by Faula Mahalika, entitled *Indonesia's Strategy in Renewable Energy Development (Case Study of Indonesia-Denmark Bilateral Cooperation)*. This study uses the theory of Bilateral Cooperation by Kalevi Holsti (1988) to see how Indonesia's strategy in developing renewable energy through bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Denmark. The results showed that Indonesia's strategy in developing renewable energy focuses on power generation technology, Indonesia's human resource capabilities, technological and infrastructure threats, energy mix targets and green transition, Indonesia-Denmark cooperation programs. Indonesia's current condition is quite far from the energy mix target of 23% in 2025 and the net zero emission target in 2060. Denmark is the right country for Indonesia and is expected to help Indonesia realize the vision and mission of the green transition. Bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Denmark provides more benefits for Indonesia through financial assistance and the transfer of knowledge and technology.



4. The fourth similar study that the author used in previous research is a journal entitled *Vietnam's Just Energy Transition Partnership* a background report written by Minh Ha-Duong in 2023. In this study, the author explains how the background of Vietnam together with the G7 countries plus Denmark and Norway issued a joint statement to form the *Just Energy Transition Partnership* (JETP). This non-protected agreement aims to mobilize at least 15.5 billion USD in the next 3 to 5 years, half as private funding and half as public sector funding. Expected by November 2023, the Resource Mobilization Plan (RMP) will support Vietnam's green transition, including the following measurable goals: peak power sector emissions at 170 MtCO<sub>2e</sub> by 2030; reach coal power generation capacity at 30.2 GW; produce 47% of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2030. This report aims to form a common understanding to consider thoroughly in effective negotiations. The story of a group of high-income countries trying to help middle-income countries transition to renewable energy. It starts with a reminder of the context of Vietnam's energy transition, which has shown impressive progress in the past four years. It then explains the mechanics of the Fair Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) as a country platform, reviewing South Africa's pioneering path to introduce the Vietnamese case, before examining how the JETP fits in the context of international finance and climate diplomacy. Next, it analyzes the two sides of the deal: the promise to increase public and private financial flows to Vietnam's energy sector, and the promise to increase Vietnam's greenhouse gas emission reductions. After discussing Equity, Technology Transfer, and Finance, the report concludes with a summary of the vision implicit in the JETP declaration.

After the author examines some previous literature that has similar topics of discussion with this research. The author finds that the problem that the author raises in this research is a topic that has never been discussed by other

researchers before and therefore research with the title "Indonesia's Diplomacy Strategy for Renewable Energy Development through the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP)".

## **1.7. Conceptual Foundation**

### **1.4.3. National Interest**

The concept of national interest refers to the set of goals and objectives that a state seeks to achieve in its interactions with other states and the international system. It encompasses a country's security, economic, political and ideological interests. National interest is a dynamic concept that can change over time and is influenced by various factors such as domestic politics, international relations, and global events<sup>11</sup>.

Scholarly opinions on national interest emphasize the importance of understanding the complex interactions between domestic and international factors that shape a state's interests. They also highlight the need for a state to balance its interests with those of other states and the international community to maintain stability and peace.

National interest is a concept that refers to a set of goals and objectives that a state seeks to achieve in interactions with other states and the international system. It encompasses a state's security, economic, political and ideological interests. National interests also influence state behavior in international relations, particularly in the context of power and its use as an instrument to achieve national interests.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Vrameswari Omega Wati, Stanislaus Risadi Apresian, and Elisabeth A Satya Dewi, "Indonesia's Foreign Policy in Pacific Island Countries during Joko Widodo Era 2014-2019: An Adaptive Action? Indonesia's Foreign Policy in Pacific Island Countries during Joko Widodo Era 2014-2019: An Adaptive *Global Strategis* 1, no. 1 (2015): 1-24.

<sup>12</sup> Arry Bainus and Junita Budi Rachman, "Editorial: National *Interests*2, no. 2 (2018): 109, <https://doi.org/10.24198/intermestic.v2n2.1>.

Although the concept of national interest has evolved over time, relying again on the concept of realism, since the Cold War. However, this concept also needs to be reversed with the concept of soft power, which emphasizes individualistic and altruistic interests that are not destructive. Diplomacy is also important in the context of national interest, informing the strategies and tactics used.

Indonesia's Diplomacy Strategy for Renewable Energy Development through the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) will facilitate cooperation among stakeholders, including government, private sector, and civil society, to accelerate the development and application of renewable energy technologies. By promoting renewable energy, Indonesia can reduce its dependence on fossil fuels, improve air quality and enhance energy security. The JETP will be a key element in Indonesia's broader energy policy, to achieve energy security, energy access and energy efficiency.

#### **1.4.4. Multilateral Diplomacy**

Multilateral diplomacy is a concept that refers to the management of international relations through negotiations between three or more states through diplomatic or governmental representation. It can also involve representatives of non-state actors. Multilateral diplomacy is characterized by multi-party, multi-issue, multi-role, and multi-value engagement, which makes the success rate of diplomacy greater, making multilateral diplomacy the right choice to achieve state goals.<sup>13</sup>

Multilateral diplomacy can be based on multilateralism or have multilateralism as a goal, but it can also be pursued by those who do not support multilateralism. Multilateralism can be defined as global governance by many parties, and its main principle is opposition to bilateral

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<sup>13</sup> James P. Muldoon Jr. and JoAnn Fagot Aviel, *Multilateral Diplomacy*, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford university, n.d.).

discriminatory arrangements.<sup>14</sup> Classical diplomatic studies have focused on bilateral diplomacy. Increased attention has also been paid to the role of non-state actors and new forms of diplomacy influenced by globalization and digitalization of information. In the 21st century, multilateral diplomacy faces unique challenges and calls for reform of international organizations and global governance.

Multilateral diplomacy is a way to find solutions to supranational problems involving two or more countries. This type of diplomacy can be conducted in a global arena that still respects the sovereignty of each country.<sup>15</sup> Based on its function, multilateral diplomacy is carried out to be a representative of the country to convey the voice of the country, inspire actions that can improve the quality of life, create norms in institutions, negotiate to create international agreements to strengthen international law, and increase the possibility of working together to find solutions to international issues and increase interdependence between countries and global stability.

Under the leadership of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi), Indonesia's multilateral diplomacy emphasizes achieving national interests rather than collective interests. This approach is characterized by pragmatism, focusing on long-term economic gains rather than strategic efforts to solve international problems. This principle of multilateral pragmatism is evident in Indonesia's G20 and ASEAN presidencies, where the country's actions are oriented towards pursuing Indonesia's economic interests<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup> Kishore Mahbubani, *The Asian 21st Century*, 2022, <https://www.dropbox.com/s/dfrdtq2w2hyztlo/978-981-16-6811-1.pdf?dl=0%0Ahttps://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-981-16-6811-1>.

<sup>15</sup> Chrisa Grace Nada et al., "The Important Role of Indonesia's Multilateral Diplomacy Through the ASEAN Framework in the Process of Resolving the South China Sea Conflict," *Journal Sentris* Special Edition (2021): 188-209, <https://journal.unpar.ac.id/index.php/Sentris/article/view/5195>.

<sup>16</sup> Mohamad Rosyidin, "Multilateral Pragmatism in the Moment of Indonesia's Chairmanship of the G20 and ASEAN, 2022-2023," *Journal Politica Dynamics of Domestic Political*

By integrating multilateral diplomacy and national interests, Indonesia can accelerate the energy transition, reduce carbon emissions, improve energy security and promote sustainable economic growth. This requires a comprehensive and cooperative strategy, involving various stakeholders both domestically and in the international arena.

### **1.8. Hypothesis**

Indonesia is the 3rd country to open JETP cooperation. The implementation of JETP aims to reduce the use of carbon emissions which is the goal of Indonesia's national interest. Indonesia issued the CIPP Document as its main instrument to carry out Indonesia's multilateral diplomacy so that its national interests are achieved, forms of cooperation and funding to support Indonesia's energy transition can accelerate the development of renewable energy, increase access to technology and funding, and fulfill the reduction of carbon emissions to achieve its interests, namely *net zero emissions* by 2060.

### **1.9. Research Methods**

#### **1.4.5. Research Design**

The author's research design "Indonesia's Strategy for Renewable Energy development through the Just Energy Transition Partnership" is qualitative research with reference to documents as data and describes the problem and analyzes it. The author obtained the data from scientific journals, books, written reports and documents that have a correlation with this research<sup>17</sup>.

#### **1.9.2. Research Objective**

This research will use qualitative data. The object of this research is to describe multilateral cooperation in the form of Indonesia's Diplomacy

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*Issues and International Relations* 14, no. 2 (2023): 131–52,  
<https://doi.org/10.22212/jp.v14i2.4123>.

<sup>17</sup> Salmaa, "Qualitative Research Methods: Definition, Types, Characteristics," deep publish, 2023, <https://penerbitdeepublish.com/metode-penelitian-kualitatif/>.

strategy for the development of renewable energy through JETP and the obstacles faced in the formation of this cooperation.

### **1.9.3. Data Collection Technique**

This research uses *library* research method with descriptive analysis method. library research is the use of library sources, both print and online, to find information that answers needs or questions<sup>18</sup>. The author uses and research materials in the form of reference books, articles, journals, research reports, scientific journals, *websites*, *e-books*, theses and other documents related to this research.

### **1.9.4. Data Analysis Technique**

In this study the authors used data reduction analysis techniques, data presentation. Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw information generated from field notes so that it is easily understood by the reader.<sup>19</sup>

## **1.10. Systematization of Discussion**

The systematic discussion in this study is at least divided into 4 chapters, including.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **Introduction**

Chapter I is an introductory chapter, in this chapter the author will explain the background, problem formulation, objectives, benefits, assumptions, methodology and why this research is important for research. In this chapter, the author also describes the framework used as a problem analysis tool. In addition, this chapter also contains previous studies that are used to underlie, compare, and strengthen the author's research.

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<sup>18</sup> I. G Dictionary, "What Is Library Research," Dictionary, I. G, 2019, <https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/library-research/75496>.

<sup>19</sup> Kanjeng Mariyadi, "Qualitative Data Analysis Miles and Huberman Model (A Summary of the Qualitative Data Analysis Book, Mathew B. Miles And A. Michael Huberman)," mariyadi.com, n.d., <https://www.mariyadi.com/2019/10/analisis-data-kualitatif-model-miles.html>.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **INDONESIA'S COMMITMENT TO RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT**

In this chapter the author will begin the research with a discussion of Indonesia's implications in renewable energy transformation, Renewable Energy Potential in Indonesia, and Indonesia's efforts to realize renewable energy.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **ANALYSIS OF INDONESIA'S STRATEGY IN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH JUST ENERGY TRANSITION PARTNERSHIP**

In this chapter the author will begin the research with a discussion related to Indonesia's diplomatic strategy to promote renewable energy, highlighting diplomatic efforts or existing agreements related to renewable energy, and emphasizing the role of diplomatic relations in advancing Indonesia's renewable energy.

## **CHAPTER IV**

In this chapter, the author will provide an explanation regarding the conclusions of the research studied and provide suggestions for further research.

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