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## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

# INCLUSIVE ENERGY TRANSITIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND BEYOND

Cross-Regional Learning from South Asia

**10–12 February 2026 • Jakarta, Indonesia**



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# MAINSTREAMING JET TO THE NATIONAL LONG-TERM PLAN



**Internal Factors**  
Capital Base,  
Development  
Achievements

**External Factors**  
Global Megatrends,  
Climate Change

**VISION OF GOLDEN  
INDONESIA  
2025-2045**

5 Goals of the Vision of  
Indonesia  
2025-2045

**“Negara Kesatuan  
Republik Indonesia  
yang *Berdaulat,  
Maju, dan  
Berkelanjutan*“**

**8 MISSIONS  
DEVELOPMENT**

**17 DIRECTIONS  
OF DEVELOPMENT**

**45 KEY  
INDICATORS OF  
DEVELOPMENT**



GNI per Kapita  
**30.300 USD**



Global Power Index  
(Peringkat)  
**15**



GHG Emission Intensity  
**93,5%**



Gini Ratio Index  
**0,290-0,320**



Human Capital Index  
**0,73**



Environmental  
Quality Index  
**83,0**

## Super Priority Transformative Efforts (Game Changer)



**Social Sosial**



**Economic Transformation**

**Accelerating a just energy transition** towards the sustainable use of new and renewable energy, supported by an integrated electricity grid and green transportation.



**Governance Transformation**

**Foundation for Transformation**



**The Rule of Law, Stability, and  
Leadership in Indonesia**



**Social, Cultural, and Ecological  
Resilience**

The direction of green economy policy implementation is based on the implementation of low-carbon development, which includes:



**Improving energy efficiency  
and accelerating the energy**

transition towards the use of new and renewable energy



**A just energy transition** by

preparing new skills and job opportunities, including ecosystem development and incentives, especially for fossil fuel-producing regions, and so on.

# WHY JUST ENERGY TRANSITION?



## Labour market

### — Transition Impact Risks

Some jobs will be eliminated, replaced, or redefined. Around 1.94 million fossil energy sector workers are threatened



### + Transition Impact Opportunities

New jobs created, By 2060, green jobs creation could supply an additional 42% of the workforce (2.25 million), mainly on energy sector



## Poverty and inequality

Risk of increased poverty rates for workers and affected communities

Off grid renewables can provide access to the last miles: ~500.000 households live with no access to electricity



## Macroeconomic

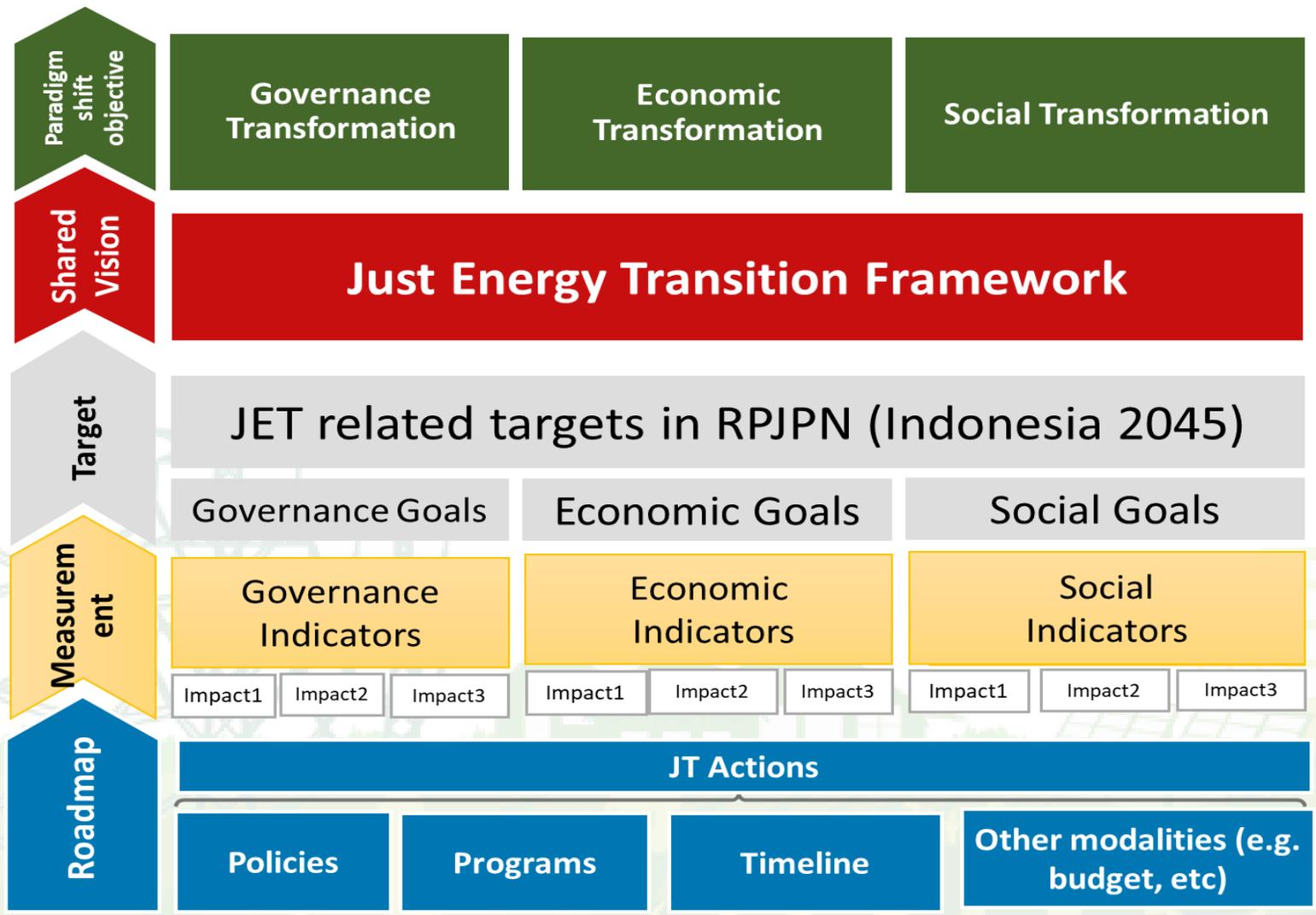
- ❖ Decrease of regional GDP up to 24-38% in coal-dependent provinces (e.g. East and South Kalimantan)
- ❖ Decrease in provincial GDP due to electric vehicle tax exemption

Indonesia has the potential for downstream nickel industry to boost national investment. 20.6% of nickel reserve is in Indonesia (the biggest worldwide)

Indonesia needs to ensure that the benefit and risks of a more sustainable future are shared equitably and that the transition is managed in a way that does not exacerbate existing economic inequalities.

Just energy transition indicators can be used to track and measure the socio-economics impact of energy transition

# JUST ENERGY TRANSITION FRAMEWORK



- ❖ Just Transition Framework must comprehensively identify the socio-economic and environmental impacts of JET investments, based on international best practices to prevent inequality and other social problems.
- ❖ Measurable policy instruments should be developed to mitigate and manage risks and to ensure energy transition implemented equitably.

# DEVELOPMENT OF A JUST ENERGY TRANSITION MONITORING FRAMEWORK

## Defining the Scope

## Measuring Justice

Sector	Key Policy / Program Areas	Impacts (+/-)	Indicators with Justice Criteria	Indicator Calculation	JET Index
 <b>Power</b>	Relevant energy transition policies/programs, such as: <b>Power Sector:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gradual coal power plant retirement</li> <li>2. Acceleration of renewable energy</li> </ol>	Divided into: <b>1. Dimensions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Economic</li> <li> Social</li> <li> Environmental</li> </ul>	Four justice lenses:  <b>Distributive</b>	Setting positive trends:  <b>Increasing</b> , or  <b>Decreasing</b>	An <b>annual measure</b> that shows how fair the energy transition is.
 <b>Transport</b>	<b>Transport:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EV and battery development</li> </ul>	<b>2. Affected Groups:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Government</li> <li> Workers</li> <li> Communities</li> <li> Consumers</li> <li> Supply Chain</li> </ul>	 <b>Restorative</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Normalization by setting upper (target) and lower bounds</b> for each indicator</li> </ul>	
 <b>Industry and Buildings</b>	<b>Industry and Buildings:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Energy efficiency</li> <li>2. Electrification</li> </ol>	<b>3. Scale of Impact:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> National</li> <li> Provincial</li> <li> Project</li> </ul>	 <b>Procedural</b>   <b>Recognition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator weighting</b></li> </ul>	

# CASE: ENCOURAGING ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN COAL REGIONS

- ❖ Coal has been a significant part of economic growth in the several regions of Indonesia, including East Kalimantan and South Sumatera. Economic transformation for coal regions must be prepared in facing energy transition.
- ❖ **Encouraging economic transformation through diversification of the local** potential economy. There should be added value and synergy in every sector. **Preparing human resources** who are resilient in economic transformation is also important, including technology adaptation and so on.

## Good Practice: An Example in Kalimantan



Kaltim Prima Coal  
East Kalimantan,  
Indonesia

### Concrete Contribution

Trained 325 farmers, supported 50 SMEs supplying 76% of the eggs for the districts, and prioritized local goods/services at a value of US\$ 1.33 Million

- *Covering an area of 84,000 ha, employing over 25,000 persons (workers and contractors)*
- *The immediate area is initially a small community of subsistence farmers and fishermen*



### Infrastructure Development

- Integrated Waste Management and waste banks provide opportunities for employment
- Collaboration with local stakeholders for water provision using ex-mining ponds



### Capacity Building & Agricultural Training

Provide capacity building for 325 farmers, village-owned enterprises, and scholarships



### Economic Diversification Programme

Focusing on agriculture, cattle and chicken farming, agribusiness, and fisheries



### Local Procurement

In 2021, goods and services are procured from 21 local suppliers

- 1. Establish the JET Framework** as the reference for implementing JET, both at the national and regional levels.
- 2. Develop measurable indicators and clear target** is essential to monitor and evaluate JET implementation.
- 3. Activate JET institutions** at the national and regional levels as a forum for integrating cross-sector policies and providing input for policy makers.
- 4. Provide advocacy/assistance to the community**, conduct positive campaigns and actively participate in the just energy transition.
- 5. Create innovations**, prepare quality human resources and encourage technology transfer.
- 6. Carry-out international practice, business activities, funding mobilization, and sharing knowledge** to strengthen the collaboration.

# THANK YOU!



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